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10000/125/31 ACC/534/PA

10000/125/31 ACC/534/PAT - INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
OCT. 44 - NOV. 44

AMG GROUP
H.Q. 2 DISTRICT
CMF

21 NOV 44

2D/AMG/1

21 Nov 44.

TO : Major Drage,
Patriots Branch,
AMG FLORENCE.

SUBJECT : Information. N.Y. Italy.

Information is required on the following specific points concerning the Regions of LOMBARDIA, PIEMONTE and LEGURIA:

1. Accommodation - H.Q. 2 District. Any information concerning the suitability from the point of view of accommodation, communications, size, district for a H.Q. *at* ACOUI and CASALE AMPERATO in the Province of ALESSANDRIA/
2. Communications: Information urgently required on
 - (a) Possible enemy demolition plans
 - (b) Any actual demolitions of
 - i. Road communications.
 - ii. Rail communications.
 - iii. Inland water transportation (to include bridges and locks)
 - iv. Electrical power installations.
 - v. Water supply system.
3. GENOA: Any detailed information on destruction of the port facilities and warehouses from either
 - (a) Past bombing
 - (b) German demolition plans.
4. Medical: List of hospitals now occupied by
 - (a) Military
 - (b) Civilians.
 Location of civilian or military medical stores.

1203
5. TURIN: Information concerning suitable hotels and H.Q. offices remaining in tact from Allied bombing.
6. MILAN: Similar reports on devastated areas in Milan showing hotels and possible office accommodation.
7. Food: Any information concerning present food supplies
 - (a) Grain

points concerning the Regions of LOMBARDIA, PIEMONTE and LIGURIA:

1. Accommodation - H.Q. 2 District. Any information concerning the suitability from the point of view of accommodation, communications, size, district for a H.Q. *at* ACQUI and CASALE ALESSANDRIA/
2. Communications: Information urgently required on
 - (a) Possible enemy demolition plans
 - (b) Any actual demolitions of
 - i. Road communications.
 - ii. Rail communications.
 - iii. Inland water transportation (to include bridges and locks)
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 - (b) Civilians.
 Location of civilian or military medical stores.

1202
5. TURIN: Information concerning suitable hotels and H.Q. offices remaining in tact from Allied bombing.
6. MILAN: Similar reports on devastated areas in Milan showing hotels and possible office accommodation.
7. Food: Any information concerning present food supplies of
 - (a) Grain
 - (b) Cattle
 - (c) Swine
 - (d) Vegetable produce.
8. Telephone: Can you obtain for me classified telephone directories of
 - (a) MILAN
 - (b) GENOA
 - (c) TURIN.

Shirley Fletcher
 D. MORLEY-FLETCHER, Colonel.
 Staff Officer. AMG Group.
 2 District.

RI.

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

REF: I9/VI.
FROM: Capt. Rocco
TO: Major D rage

Herewith Report by Magg. Terrosi and Avv. Trombetti for
your information.

1201

Capt. Marino Rocco
Liaison Officer
Patriot Branch.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE PATRIOTS IN FLORENCE

Report of the Provincial Patriot Office of Florence

1° The Actual situation of the patriots in Florence

The Patriots of other Regions that are now in Florence amount to no less than 600, of whom about 500 are in hospitals or in the "Centro Raccolta" which was opened a few days ago in Via Montebello in the "Sassetti School", while the others are disbanded.

We shall illustrate these three positions in which the Patriots find themselves:

- a) Disbanded Patriots are those that do not want to lodge at the "Centro Raccolta", and have found other accommodation either with friend or at some Comrade. These men amount to about 120-130 and are the more fortunate ones, because they are neither wounded nor ill and have settled themselves better than they could have done at "Centro Raccolta"; but these men are in no way controlled and the fact itself that they do not live at "Centro Raccolta" shows a kind of protest.
- b) Patriots lying in hospital, are about 220, and are in the various hospitals of Florence. The benefit of the Ration "X" and without being able to control it, they have the entire ration which is due to the Patriots, when can say that the accommodations in the hospitals are fairly good. When wounded and sick patriots are dismissed from hospitals they are given 30- 60 or 90 days convalescence; but these convalescence which should be a period of rest to rebuild the exhausted organisms the patriots pass it now at the "Centro Raccolta" where they get the treatment stated in the following paragraph 'c' the same can be said of the mutilated men leaving in the hospitals.
- c) Patriot at the "Centro Raccolta". A few days ago the building of the "Sassetti School" in Via Montebello was requisitioned, and the patriots have been lodged there (about 60) those that at first had been in Via della Scala at the refugees' Camp and also those that lately have arrived in Florence. In the Refugee's Camp Center there are today two hundred and seventy patriots. The school house contains large and spacious schoolclassrooms. The treatment the Patriots receive is the following:
Two or three blankets,
the possibility to take baths at the Refugees Camp.
Flour for making bread gr. 250
" " " paste " 150

Vegetable powder	gr. 100
Vegetables	" 60
Meat stew	" 60
Sugar	" 7
Milk in powder	" 30
Salt	" 5

The kitchen is in the open, and without roof. There are only two water taps for the Patriots to wash at, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor.

Order is maintained in the Barracks by the Patriots themselves who are sentries, do the cleaning up and the cooking themselves.

This center is well disciplined.

What is essentially needed and should have immediate attention is the following

Mess: The bread and food rations must be augmented -The Patriots are all young people and need sufficient nourishment especially after the hardships of the front line.

Clothes, underwear and boots

Patriots arrived with clothes in a very bad state, their boots are torn and often unmendable. They themselves are generally full of lice and many have scabb; it is not enough that they are able to take a bath, if afterwards they are obliged to put on their old dirty clothes, and it is impossible to have the clothes washed and cleaned if they do not possess a change- it is feared also that the scabb and lice propagate amongst the patriots.

Bedding- When one can not allow the Patriots to continue to sleep on the floor, as they are actually doing; only 28 have mattresses to sleep on, it is indispensable to find straw for them.

Wood-it is necessary to provide wood for cooking purposes as well as heating. The Patriots have to be able to cook, broken up and burnt the school benches - A truck has been asked for to go in the country to get wood.

Water-taps: it is necessary to have others put in.

Convalescent home - if it is not possible to have a real convalescent home for the sick, mutilated and wounded patriots that leave the hospitals, it is necessary to create special ward to give them special treatment and possibly beds or cots and better food.

Cigarettes: Nearly all patriots are smokers but they receive neither cigarettes nor tobacco.

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Please notice:

- 1) That there exist already a gathering center for patriots in Via Galliano, which functioned well: it was suddenly requisitioned by the Allies without previously letting this Office know.
- 2) This new center has been constituted of repeated insistence of this office, which has had to overcome many difficulties and

and resistance and was established in a great hurry when it was possible that other patriots were arriving, as in fact they did.

- 3) That Patriots are not asking for anything special, they have been disillusioned and pained by the treatment they have received and this could possible provoke and a demonstration of protest.

This office feels it its duty to obtain that this state of things should change as soon as possible, because does not seem right or just, that those who have performed their duty should not receive the welcome they deserve and that they have the right to expect.

That in the following days patriots will continue to flow into Florence, they belong to the units who up to now were in connection with Allied Troops, and functioned in vanguard and in the units that were occupied territory : two of this units have already courageously crossed the enemy line in compact units, when one, Commander by Capt. Nardà, not only brought back its own arms but also 30 German prisoners they have captured.

Following the proclamation of General Alexander which impressed them profoundly because in substance it told them to lay down the arms and to live as best they could, the Patriots were unable to remain where they were : to return to their occupied villages and towns was impossible and meant sure death; to remain where they were was also impossible and it was asking for death, owing to the weather conditions cold, they want of proper clothing and food.

It can be calculate that in a little while the Patriots in Florence will amount to about two thousand if not more.

- 4) Necessary provisions required to solve the Patriot question. The patriot question could easily be solved - if there were only a few offices and few people to attend to it; and once is established who is to look after patriots and surmising follow the logical consequences.

The surmising amounts to this :

It is undiscutably necessary, for the Italian Government as well as for the Allies to acknowledge that patriots are military men and this is proved by the fact that the privileged pension of war is awarded to wounded and mutilated patriots and same ceremonies are granted to the following patriots and therefore the necessary conclusion is that :

The treatment due to the patriots is that which is given to the Army. It is also evident that this treatment is due to the Patriots from the day they crossed the lines and until they are effectively smobilized returning to their own homes, or joining the forces etc.etc.

Applying rigorously these principles the patriot problem is automatically solved, because if the patriots are in the army are considered as military they should also have :

- 1) A barrack of their own.
- 2) The same rations as given to the army
- 3) Comforts as allowed to the armed forces.
- 4) Tobacco as given to the army
- 5) Folding beds or materasses with strow.
- 6) Clothing, underwear and boots so they should not suffer from the cold and are able to change underwear.
- 7) The possibility to pass period of convalescence in a way to build up the organismus.
- 8) The possibility to have some honest amenities to leave lift the pressed moral.
- 9) A minimum pay, for small expenses.

IL RAPPRESENTANTE CENTRO
MILITARE
Signed : Maggiore G. Terrosi

IL RAPPRESENTANTE DEL C.L.N.
Signed: Avv. I. TROMBETTI

24 Novembre 1944.

AC/534/PAT.

Reports.

Patriots Branch
HQ.AC.

24th. November 1944.

The attached reports dated 18 and 21 November 44
from Dr. CIAMPI, Patriot Representative attached this Office are
forwarded for your information.

B.L. D R A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

1196

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ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

24 NOV 1944

32A

Ref: 17/VI.

From Capt?Rocco

To: Major Drage.

Herewith report by Dr. Ciompi for your information

Capt. M. Rocco,
Liaison Officer.
Patriot Branch.

1195

Patriot Branch

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date

10 NOV 1944

For information
Attachment.....) For action

Major Drage

Major E.E. Gillett

Major Wilson

Capt. Wedsworth

Lt. Dixon Sect.

Remarks

1171

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

Ref: I4/VI.

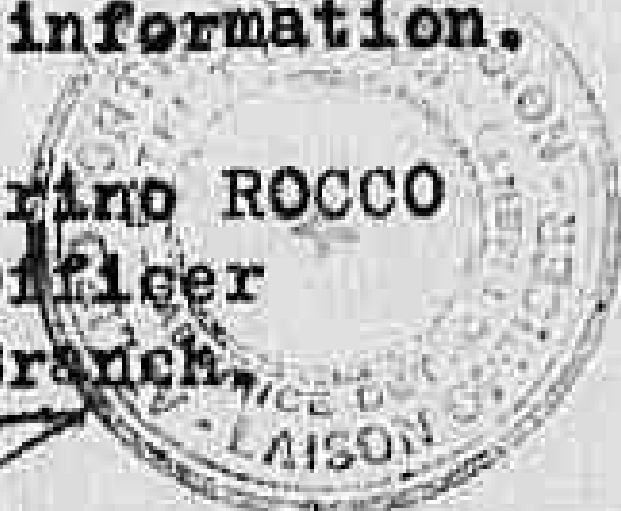
From/: Capt. ROCCO

TO.: Major DRAGE.

Herewith Report by Dr. Ciompi for your information.

10/11/44

Capt . Marino ROCCO
Liaison Officer
Patriot Branch.



1. INTERVIEW REPORT

1. a) Source: Caporale PARM DINO of MONTE ROSA Div. (Alpini, 4th Co. BRASCA Bn., born at LUNGOVA on 31 March 1923. Former. Pleasant, fairly intelligent, quiet and simple personality.

b) Personal Background: 12 months service in Italian Army before armistice. Agreed to be inducted into Republican Army after mother in LUNGOVA had been imprisoned for 3 days because he had run away from draft. In March he was taken to MURMELING Training Camp (near Stuttgart and Ulm) in Germany where MONTE ROSA Div., mostly composed of Northern Italians, was forced under German instructors. Left MURMELING with rest of Div. in July, was stationed at CLIVALLI, deserted with Cap. MAGG. BAGGIOTTI (No. 2) after one and one half day in the line to B.M.M. on 28 October.

c) Morale: "At MURMELING the Germans treated and fed us like prisoners. We were not allowed to associate with German civilians, especially girls, although they were friendly toward us. If we dared to gripe in our letters home, our officers tore them to pieces. They made us sing for hours whether we liked it or not. They are all Fascists. All B.M. in my squad are anti-Fascists. 80 - 90 % of my company joined the partisans before we got into the line. One whole platoon of the 5th company went over to them with arms and ammo one month ago. The B.M. in my company openly discussed plans for desertion when no officers or Germans were around." (Each Company is supervised by three German or Austrian Noncoms of apparently doubtful loyalty to the Fuehrer.) Source had seen none of our lealisti but thinks they don't make much difference - "Gradually they will all come over. All were against this since the first day." (Scavenging tutti un po' alla volta. Tutti erano incontrario dal primo giorno.)

d) Patriots: F.W. knows of BARETTA, TIL and two other bands in mountains ca. 25 kms. from BERTAL. Heard from civilians that patriots blew up bridge and captured 40 Germans at SAN PIETRO VALLE near BERTAL. a short while ago. He has also heard of Austrian and Polish deserters from the German Army who are now fighting with the bands.

M.B. Source had already been interrogated regarding Patriot activities by Italian Officers at B.M.M.

1194

2. a) Source: Cap. MAGG. BAGGIOTTI BUNGO of MONTE ROSA Div. 4th Co. BRASCA Bn., born at BRASCA on 2 July 1924. Farmer. Quick, bright, good natured, talkative and practical minded chap of the "sunny boy" type who likes to express.

b) Personal Background: Was member of G.I.L. (Fascist Youth organization). Went with ISOMEO Div. to Jugoslavia from where he returned on 21 September 1943. Claims he considered joining partisan Band in VALLE D'ADDA, but changed his mind for fear of reprisals against his mother. Father F.W. in South Africa since 3 years. (Rest like No. 1).

before amputation. Agreed to be inducted into Republican Army after mother in TURCOVA had been imprisoned for 3 days because he had run away from draft. In March he was taken to MUMMELING Training Camp (near Stuttgart and Ulm) in Germany where MUMMELING Div., mostly composed of Northern Italians, was formed under German instructors. Left MUMMELING with rest of Div. in July, was stationed at O.I.Wall, deserted with Cap. MAGG. BACCHETTI (No. 2) after one and one half day in the line to E.M.F. on 28 October.

c) Morale: At MUMMELING the Germans treated and fed us like prisoners. We were not allowed to associate with German civilians, especially girls, although they were friendly toward us. If we dared to grieve in our letters home, our officers tore them to pieces. They made us sing for hours whether we liked it or not. They are all fascists. All E.M. in my squad are anti-fascists. 30 - 50 of my company joined the partisans before we got into the line. One whole platoon of the 5th company went over to them with arms and ammo one month ago. The E.M. in my company openly discussed plans for desertion when no officers or Germans were around. (Each Company is supervised by three German or Austrian noncoms of apparently doubtful loyalty to the Fuehrer.) Source had seen none of our leaflets but thinks they don't make much difference - "Gradually they will all come over. All are against this since the first day." (Scaperanno tutti un po' alla volta. Tutti erano incontrario dal primo giorno.)

d) Patriots: P.V. knows of BERRA, BL and two other bands in mountains ca. 25 kms. from BERRA. Heard from civilians that patriots blew up bridge and captured 40 Germans at SAN PIETRO VALLA near BERRA a short while ago. He has also heard of Austrian and Polish deserters from the German Army who are now fighting with the bands.

N.B. Source had already been interrogated regarding Patriot activities by Italian Officers at E.M.F.

1194

2. a) Source: CAP. MAGG. BACCHETTI BARRINO of 40TH ROSSA Div. 4th Co. BRACCIA Div., born at BRACCIA on 2 July 1924. Former. Quick, bright, good natured, talkative and practical minded chap of the "sunny boy" type who likes to impress.

b) Personal Background: Was member of G.I.L. (Fascist Youth organization). Went with ISOLDO Div. to Yugoslavia from where he returned on 21 September 1943. Claims he considered joining Partisan Band in VALLA BARRIA, but changed his mind for fear of reprisals against his mother. Father P. . in South Africa since 3 years. (Rest like No. 1).

c) Morale: Confirms No. 1 adding that whole Div. consists of youngsters of 22 and 23 years of age at the most. Has seen no "real fascists" on the front. "Those are fighting our families in the rear". Arrived in line 26 October. Planned desertion, impressed by our army and the escape of a/m (No. 1) mentioned platoon from 5th Company. "I said to myself: get the hell out of here before it is too late". Told his buddies he would find out where they could all cross the line safely, but thought it wiser not to return once the priest of CASSEL-HUOVO had agreed to show him and No. 1 the way. Claims they had no news except rumors for a long time and that many German soldiers were

SECRET

as fed up as they themselves. He often heard them say "Hitler is gutt", but one SS Co. which Germans put in each Battalion "strengthens" German morale.

d) Patriots: Source has only vague and general information on partisans, knows of no clashes between his outfit and bands; claims that RUC gave orders to the patriots not to attack MONTE ROSA Div.

3. a) Source: Sergeant DI PATTANILLO ANTONIO of MONTE ROSA Div., MONTE Bn., born at MANTOVA (Verona), 31 January 1923, Residence ROME. Intelligent, opportunist. Studied Chemistry.

b) Personal Background: Allievo Ufficiale (Officer Candidate, at R. Accademia of MODENA before armistice. Managed to get to ROME where Germans did not recognize his furlough and took him to IMBARRUK. Asked there whether he would prefer working in a Labor Bn. to joining the Republican Army he decided for the latter, "because rumor had it that the outfit would be sent to the Italian front." (Rest more or less like No.s 1 and 2.) - Resents having missed his promotion due to armistice. Deserted with his entire squad on 30 October after 3 days in the line.

c) Morale: 70% of MONTE Bn. are Bergamaschi (Como - Bergamo-Brescia Region), 25% from TORINO and ALESSANDRIA, 5% from VAL D'AOSTA. The officers are former F.S.I. of the Germans; some escaped to join the partisans. In July, while their train was attacked by Allied aircraft at VARENNI station many of the Bn. welcomed the occasion to go home or to take to the mountains. "They just missed the train". On 10 September the officers of the Bn. and leaflets made in Germany gave the V-2 a terrific build-up, quoting an Italian scientist as saying that he had convinced himself of its effectiveness. The miracle weapon, it was said, would appear on October first. The anniversary of the March on Rome would again be celebrated in Piazza Venezia. "Therefore continue to fight with confidence" (Quindi continuate a combattere con serenità) was the conclusion of the prophecy, which source admits he himself believed at that time. When in October it failed to come true, his disillusion was all the greater so that he decided not to risk his skin on the losing side, after having successfully managed to save it during four years of war. Had seen none of our leaflets. Believes that German propaganda and the pep talks of Republican officers have now little effect on morale of the troops.

d) Patriots: Source claims that MONTE ROSA Bn. on GALLIARDI-ROVERETO road has been occupied by a band under Magdore RUCI, a

on partisans, knows of no clashes between his outfit and bands; claims that MOC gave orders to the patriots not to attack MONTI ROSA Div.

3. a) Source: Sergeant DI PATTABILE MARCELLO of MONTI ROSA Div., MISTA Bn., born at MONTICELLO (Perugia) 31 January 1923, Residence ROSE. Intelligent, opportunist. Studied Chemistry.
- b) Personal Background: Allievo Ufficiale (Officer Candidate) at R. Accademia di MODENA before armistice. Managed to get to ROMA where Germans did not recognize his furlough and took him to BISMARCK. Asked there whether he would prefer working in a Labor Bn. to joining the Republican Army he decided for the latter, "because rumor had it that the outfit would be sent to the Italian front." (Rumor more or less like No. 1 and 2.) - Resents having missed his promotion due to armistice. Deserted with his entire squad on 30 October after 5 days in the line.

c) Morale: 70% of MISTA Bn. are Bergamaschi (Como - Bergamo-Brescia Region), 25% from TORINO and ALESSANDRIA, 5% from VAL D'AOSTA. The officers are former P.S. of the Germans; some escaped to join the partisans. In July, while their train was attacked by Allied aircraft at VENEZIA station many of the Bn. welcomed the occasion to go home or to take to the mountains. "They just missed the train". On 10 September the officers of the Bn. and leaflets made in Germany gave the V-2 a terrific build-up, quoting an Italian scientist as saying that he had convinced himself of its effectiveness. The miracle weapon, it was said, would appear on October first. The anniversary of the March on Rome would again be celebrated in Piazza Venezia. "Therefore continue to fight with confidence" (quindi continuate a combattere con serenità), was the conclusion of the prophecy, which source admits he himself believed at that time. When in October it failed to come true, his disillusion was all the greater so that he decided not to risk his skin on the losing side, after having successfully managed to save it during four years of war. Had seen none of our leaflets. Believes that German propaganda and the pep talks of Republican officers have now little effect on morale of the troops.

d) Patriots: Source claims that MONTI ROSA on 6 MAY 1945 FARA road has been occupied by a band under Maggiore BERTINI, and that other bands are operating in the mountains near PIAZZOLA and FARA. Has only vague knowledge of bands which were fighting Republicans and viceversa. "If a Republican soldier is caught by a partisan without a fight, he may join them; but they shoot their prisoners if there has been a fight."

M.B. Had not been interrogated before.

4. a) Source: Solinto (Int.) CARMAGNI ARTURO of MONTI ROSA Div.

14th Co. INTRA Bn., born at LUCCA on 2 July 1925, Residence: TURIN, Student. A very well bred, conscientious and cultivated intellectual, very young and not yet sure of himself but able to think and talk very intelligently.

b) Personal Background: Studied Art and Architecture in TURIN, where his tutor (father lives in Brazil) was imprisoned for 20 days to make the boy join the Republican Army. Deserted 3 November 1944. (Rest more or less like Nos 1, 2 and 3.)

c) Morale: "In MUSSOLINI and CHIAVARI we often listened secretly to MC (usually at night) which had a definite effect on our morale. Apart from that, the students have disintegrated the morale of the Div. (Gli studenti hanno disintegrato la divisione). Many of my fellow students were with the Nazis and although they had never handled any weapons they were transferred to combat units whenever their anti-fascist attitude was discovered. One of them was spied out and denounced by a girl in CHIARI. Their own comrades never betrayed them. MUSSOLINI visited MUSSOLINI a week before the departure of the Bn. in July, but there was no "Duce" shouting en masse nor did anybody applaud during and after his speech with the exception of the officers. If there is anybody who does not believe in German victory, it's the higher officers who fight because it's their profession. (Combattono per mestiere). I estimate that 80 - 90 % of the MONTE ROSA Div. are still fanatic Republican Fascists. Most of them come from the Fascist Militia. They realize that they will not be pardoned for their crimes in the past, if they loose the war. They are wishful thinkers without any conscience or common sense. The remaining 20 % are either plain opportunists or anti-fascists who hesitate to desert for fear of reprisals against their families in Northern Italy or because they are afraid to risk their lives." The C.O. of the MONTE ROSA Div. originally declared himself against fighting for HITLER, though he had received a high decoration from him in Russia. (GENERAL CANONE). Consequently the General was invited to BERLIN. Upon his return he was reported to have made the following statement: "I join, but I don't force anybody". (Io aderisco, ma costringo nessuno). A brutal Fascist Major and a few other officers of his kind were killed by partisans. The news was received with "a wave of relief", (un'ondata di sollievo), THE C.O. CANONE.

"The Alpini have always been anti-German and anti-Fascist. When we went over this morning, one of my fellow soldiers remarked to a civilian: "The Alpini don't forget their tradition" (Gli alpini non dimenticano la tradizione). Fight, yes, but not for the Germans. (Combattere, si, ma non per i tedeschi.) Most of them are from Northern Italy and expect an early retreat from that part of the country, yet hesitate to desert for fear of reprisals against their folks. They are on the edge, a little push would be enough to make them join the Allies. (Sono sul filo, Gli basta una spinta per unirsi agli Alleati). When they find out that the old Alpini are already fighting on the side of the Allies, they'll all come over. They rather destroy their weapons than let them fall into the hands of the Germans. If possible, they carry them across the lines- which also serves them as an excuse if they should bump into a German patrol. Although our sector is quiet, the idea of desertion is on everybody's mind, they even don't discuss it."

b) Personal Background: Studied Art and Architecture in URUGUAY, where his tutor (father lives in Brazil) was imprisoned for 20 days to make the boy join the Republican Army. Deserted 3 November 1944. (Rest more or less like No.s 1, 2 and 3.)

c) Morale: "In MUMSINGHAM and CHIAVARI we often listened secretly to BBC (usually at night) which had a definite effect on our morale. Apart from that, the students have disintegrated the morale of the Div. (Gli studenti hanno disintegrato la divisione). Many of my fellow students were with the medals and although they had never handled any weapons they were transferred to combat units whenever their anti-fascist attitude was discovered. One of them was spied out and denounced by a girl in CHIAVARI. Their own comrades never betrayed them. MUXOLINI visited MUMSINGHAM a week before the departure of the Div. in July, but there was no "Duce" shouting en masse nor did anybody applaud during and after his speech, with the exception of the officers. If there is anybody who does not believe in German victory, it's the higher officers who fight because it's their profession. (Comandante per mestiere). I estimate that 80 - 90% of the ROSSA Div. are still fanatic Republican Fascists. Most of them come from the Fascist Militia. They realize that they will not be pardoned for their crimes in the past, if they lose the war. They are wise thinkers without any conscience or common sense. The remaining 20% are either plain opportunists or anti-fascists who hesitate to desert for fear of reprisals against their families in Northern Italy or because they are afraid to risk their lives." The C.O. of the MONTE ROSSA Div. originally declared himself against fighting for HITLER, though he had received a high decoration from him in Russia. (GENERAL CAVALONE). Consequently the General was invited to BERLIN. Upon his return he was reported to have made the following statement: "I join, but I don't force anybody". (Io aderisco, ma costringo nessuno). A brutal Fascist Major and a few other officers of his kind were killed by partisans. The news was received with "a wave of relief", (un'ondata di sollievo), *W. THE E.M. 24/4/45.*

The Alpini have always been anti-German and anti-Fascist. When we went over this morning, one of my fellow soldiers remarked to a civilian: "The Alpini don't forget their tradition" (Gli alpini non smettono la tradizione). Fight, yes, but not for the Germans. (Combattere, si, ma non per i tedeschi.) Most of them are from Northern Italy and expect an early retreat from that part of the country, yet hesitate to desert for fear of reprisals against their folks. They are on the edge, a little men would be enough to make them join the Allies. (Sono sul filo, Gli basta una spinta per unirsi agli Alleati). When they find out that the old Alpini are already fighting on the side of the Allies, they'll all come over. They rather destroy their weapons than let them fall into the hands of the Germans. If possible, they carry them across the lines which also serves them as an excuse if they should bump into a German patrol. Although our sector is quiet, the idea of desertion is on everybody's mind. They even don't discuss it anymore. There is a great silence in our line. I am afraid that those still remaining on the other side will soon be pulled out of the line and be sent to a concentration camp in Germany or to another front. None of them wants to return to Germany (Nessuno e disposto di tornare in Germania). However, their "turning around" (il girarsi) is handicapped by the lack of competent leadership for organized resistance. Many of us were impressed by the lights of illuminated cities, such as Lucca, Pisa and Livorno, which we observed from the other side. Only last night one of our second lieutenants who happens to be from Pisa, said to me: "It's maddening to see all those lights over there; if I only could go home, now that I am so close to it!"

Source had seen and heard of our leaflets, but was not acquainted with the one I showed him. Intendete scavarla la fossa all'Italia). He thinks that our leaflets should rather be short and emphasized: "Do you want to prevent us from chasing out of Italy all Germans who still remain?" (Volete impedire di cacciare dall'Italia ogni tedesco che ancora vi rimane?) as the most effective argument in a leaflet.

J. G. left home with several others at 0100 hrs. of the day of interrogation (3 Nov.), assisted by a female schoolteacher in a nearby village. After their safe arrival they sent the following message through her to their comrades still in the line: "Gianti benissimo. Accoglienza ottima. Attentissimo voi altri." (Arrived well. Excellent reception. Waiting for you.) Source said that a pair of boots to be repaired in the village served him as pretext to prepare for their escape.

Asked what his personal experiences were as far as German morale and their relations with Germans are concerned, source stated as follows: "Today most Southern Germans and Austrians are against the Nazi regime, only the Prussians wish to continue the war. One incident occurred when once at MUMMINGHAM a German farmer objected to our target practice on his field. During the argument that followed he was badly beaten up by some of my comrades. The PROCURATORE DELLA REPUBBLICA (P.M.) does not recall his name, was called to MUMMINGHAM to defend them in court martial, but felt unable to take action on their behalf. I clearly remember the old Nazi words to us: 'You see, my boy, I am in an awkward situation; you fellows are right, yet I am in no position to defend you.'"

Asked if and how the German propaganda took advantage of the fact that many of their houses were destroyed by Allied bombers, P.M. answered: "Of course they do. On bombed out buildings one often reads: 'Done by the Liberators'. (Opera dei Liberatori). But the need for such publicity alone implies that the people feel different. Each bombing is followed by an outbreak of hatred against the Fascists and the Germans. To hell with Mussolini', that's what the people think. The hatred of the Fascists is stronger than the hatred of the Germans'. (Modio piu spiccato e ancora piu antifascista che antitedesco). There is a strong trend of communism among the students, but away from their being fed up with Fascism most people are politically indifferent."

Asked whether the Germans in general and his fellow soldiers in particular still believe in the success of secret weapons, source stated: "The flop of the V-1 definitely terminated the breakdown of our morale. Even the papers admitted that V-1 made a bad show."

Question: "Has Fascist propaganda played up the old story that Italy has betrayed her ally on 8 September?" Answer: "Yes, but we don't believe that argument."

a) Patriots: Source knows of an old shepherd at CAMANILE who told him that the Germans and 15 said to have helped more

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Question: "The Fascist propaganda played up the old story that Italy has betrayed her ally on 8 September?" Answer: "Yes, but we don't believe that argument."

d) Patriots: Source knows of an old shepherd at CAPRANICA who calls himself BALOMELLA and is said to have helped more than 900 people to cross the lines into Allied territory. This statement was confirmed by I.W. team of 92 T.F. Capitano TISSONI, one of the officers in the 30., organized escape of his whole company to patriots in August. He was caught and shot by the Germans. There have been clashes between ALPINI and partisans in the mountains near RAPALLO. The BALOMELLA avoids fighting them. I.W. had no specific information on any of these subjects.

SECRET

5. a) Source: Soldato (Pvt.) SCIOTTI VINCENZO of SAN MARCO (Marine) Div., 5th Co. 2nd Bn., born at GENOVA on 20 Dec. 1924, Naval Mechanic. Honest, openminded boy.

b) Personal Background: Worked for Ditta F. LIOLLI in GENOVA. Was drafted in February. Father railway worker in GENOVA, mother stranded in APULIA Prov. (Southern Italy) on 8 September 1943 while visiting her family. Her being on this side influenced his escape. Came into the line four days ago.

c) Morale: Question: "Why did you fight?" Answer: "We haven't fired a shot." "If a fellow did not present himself at the Republican War's Board, reprisals were taken against his family. That's why I had to give in. But you'll see, they'll all run away. The way I figure it out is this: So far the Germans sent only one Bn. of SAN MARCO into the line just to see what happens." (Ballon d'essai). "I am only worried what is going to happen to my father. You know, he has been in Canada for three years. When he read the papers, he used to say: 'That's all nonsense, the Allies are not our enemies'." (Son tutte fesserie, gli Alleati non sono i nostri nemici). My friend has been for four months with the partisans, but they sent him home because of his health. He cannot stand that life. Now he is hiding at home. I hope they won't catch up with him. All are expecting the Allies with open arms (Tutti aspettano gli alleati a braccia aperte). When we were told that in the SAN MARCO we were all volunteers, we got mad. We never liked to sing when they told us to, but we could not say anything. They always spied on us. I know of a man who came from FOGGIA to GENOVA and how well he spoke of the Allies. He also said that the negroes were just like other people, and that all the dreadful stories they told us about them are not true. One of our lieutenants once said: 'The true Italians are on the other side'. (Iveri Italiani sono quelli dell'altra parte). In my company we all felt that way. Even the Austrians do."

Source remembers Fascist leaflets which promised another March on Rome on the anniversary of the original one. The failure of this prediction together with the flop of the much built up Y-1 was detrimental to morale. "Some who tried to escape from our camp in Germany were shot by the Germans. The food they gave us there was good for the chicken. At the front we had nothing to eat for three days. The Germans treat us like traitors." (Ci trattano da traditori).

d) Patriots: Source claims that certain bands are fighting each other, but has neither seen it happen nor does he know any details. MT. BARBA GELATA near CHIAVARI is occupied by partisans. Another band has built or captured an airfield with landing facilities for Allied plans. Source does not know the location.

GENOVA, mother stranded in APULIA Prov. (Southern Italy) on 8 September 1943 while visiting her family. Her being on this side influenced his escape. Came into the line four days ago.

c) Morale: Question: "Why did you fight?" Answer: "We haven't fired a shot!" "If a fellow did not present himself at the Republican Draft Board, reprisals were taken against his family. That's why I had to give in. But you'll see, they'll all run away. The way I figure it out is this: So far the Germans sent only one Bn. of SAN MARCO into the line just to see what happens." (Ballon d'essai). "I am only worried what is going to happen to my father. You know, he has been in Canada for three years. When he read the papers, he used to say: 'That's all nonsense, the Allies are not our enemies'. (Son tutte fesserie, gli Alleati non sono i nostri nemici). My friend has been for four months with the partisans, but they sent him home because of his health. He cannot stand that life. Now he is hiding at home. I hope they won't catch up with him. All are expecting the Allies with open arms (Tutti aspettano gli alleati a braccia aperte). When we were told that in the SAN MARCO we were all volunteers, we got mad. We never liked to sing when they told us to, but we could not say anything. They always spied on us. I know of a man who came from POGGIA to GENOVA and how well he spoke of the Allies. He also said that the negroes were just like other people, and that all the dreadful stories they told us about them are not true. One of our lieutenants once said: 'The true Italians are on the other side'. (Iveri Italiani sono quelli dell'altra parte). In my company we all felt that way. Even the Austrians do."

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6. a) Source: Soldato (Pvt.) RODOLFO GIUSEPPE DI MONTE ROSA Div., EXTRA Bn., 12th Co., born at BORNATO (Drescia), Farmer. Simple chap who has nothing to hide.

b) Personal Background: Inducted at BORNATO 12 January 1944. Escaped on 2 November 1944 with whole squad and arms.

c) Morale: To evade draft all sorts of tricks were adopted (false identity cards etc.). In many cases mothers of evaders were imprisoned. Many who were thus compelled to join the Republican

SECRET

Army have brothers and other relatives who fought in Africa and are now in the Italian Army on this side. Good news from Italian F.s W. in Allied camps considerably influenced pro-Allied feelings in Northern Italy.

Germans sent Alpini against partisans. Source states that half the Div. escaped on the way from Germany to CHIARA and from the staging area there. Has seen no combat. There is greater hatred of the Fascists (especially BRIGATA NARA) who burnt whole villages as reprisals against partisans or pro-Allies sympathies, than of the Germans. Old Fascists get more pay than new Republicans. Claims that an Alpini Pvt. gets 40 Lire a day, Pvts. in BRIGATA NERA 50 to 60 Lire a day. Has never seen or heard Communist propaganda, but takes Communists for only alternative for Fascists.

7. a) Source: Soldato DI IORIO ANTONIO of MONTE ROSA Div., INTRA Bn., 15th Co. Born 24 December 1920 in ABRUZZI Mountains. Stupid peasant.

b) Personal Background: Taken prisoner by Germans in GREECE. P.W. in Northern Germany for 5 months. Joined Republican Army as only way out of prison camp and back to Italy. Father made good money in AMERICA, bought large property in Abruzzi Mts. Desertion was largely motivated by the fact that family lives on this side. Gave 500 Lire to guide who took others for nothing to take him through the lines. Arrived safely.

c) Morale: Asked how he likes it over here, source stated: "Here one lives like a gentleman." (Si sta da signori). "The Germans treated us very badly." (I tedeschi ci hanno trattato malissimo). "We were often starving." "The German women liked us all right." In Southern Germany the people liked us, but the Prussians can't stand us (ci l'hanno a morte con noi). "Wants to go home rather than do or think of anything else."

d) Patriots: No information.

8. a) Source: Serg. Magg. (S/Sgt.) MOSEDA MARIO of MONTE ROSA Div., INTRA Bn., 14th Co. Born 4 December 1919 in SONDRIO (Lombardia). Bookbinder. Married. Sympathetic, intelligent, "good soldier"-type.

b) Personal Background: Member of Italian Army from 1939 to 9 September 1943. Wounded in Allied air-raid. Convalescence

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German sent Alpini partisans. Source states that half the Div. escaped on the way from Germany to CHIA-VARI and from the staging area there. Has seen no combat. There is greater hatred of the Fascists (especially BRUBACH NERA) who burnt whole villages as reprisals against partisans or pro-Allies sympathies, than of the Germans. Old Fascists get more pay than new Republicans. Claims that an Alpini Pvt. gets 10 Lire a day, Pvt. in BRIGATA NERA 50 to 60 Lire a day. Has never seen or heard Communist Propaganda, but takes Communists for only alternative for Fascism.

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d) Patriots: No information.

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8. a) Source: Capt. MAGG. (S/Sgt.) NOSEDA MARIO of MONTE ROSA Div., INTRA Bn., 14th Co. Born 1 December 1914 in SONDRIO (Lombardia), Bookbinder. Married. Sympathetic, intelligent, "good soldier"-type.

b) Personal Background: Member of Italian Army from 1939 to 9 September 1943. Wounded in Allied air-raid. Convalescence in SONDRIO. Was sent to front as punishment for contact with Patriots near SONDRIO during leave.

c) Morale: Source had not been paid for 3 months and had not eaten for four days. Many fellows of his outfit were disappointed that no one got a leave although it had been promised to them before they were sent into the line. The prospect for a leave (lusinga della licenza) kept many fellows in the outfit who might have joined the partisans. "Most of them are just kids, not soldiers. They are always ready to switch (abboccano subito) - even here, but this morning they are happy because

BURTON

they got something to eat. Desertion is considerably handicapped by fear that crossing the lines in uniform means either being caught by Fascists or Germans or being treated as P.S.W. here. Three soldiers of the 12th Co. were discovered wearing civilian clothing under their uniform, were shot by an officer in the presence of their comrades, which had a great effect. Source led whole squad across the lines with arms. Considers himself spokesman for the group. Is very cooperative and ready to do anything for our cause which, he thinks, is his own. He had seen our leaflet (Volete scavare la fossa) which had been shot too far behind into German lines. He thinks it would be a good thing to shoot over some more to counteract the usual stories and rumors circulated by the Fascists. "They need Allied leaflets over there like starving people need food." When asked with what kind of information we should feed them, he suggested to put out short leaflets based on their own grivies (lack of food, lack of pay, disillusion because of leaves not obtained, antagonism against BRIGATA NERA etc.). This would be better than long stories on political issues.

a) Patriots: During his sick leave in SONDRIO source made the following observations as of 22 August 1944: The C.F. of the GARIBOLDINA DIV. is located on MT. LEGNONE, a high mountain easily to be recognized from the air. All the slopes of this mountain are under the control of the partisans as far as OLANO and GEROLA. There are appx. 1500 men. Source personally knows MINA, commander of a Brigata (ca. 200 men) operating in that zone. At the end of August a raid was made on PREMAMA where weapons were captured from the Fascist militia. In early September an 8 hour battle was fought between the partisans and the Fascist Militia between MINIO, CIVO and TRAVONA in the ADDA VALLEY. Facing another winter they are not prepared for all bands are in dire need of weapons, ammo and supplies. As land transports can hardly reach them, they depend on being supplied from the air. Signals to and from Allied supply planes should be mutually agreed upon. The situation is very critical.

N.B. It is suggested that source be interrogated for additional information of tactical and strategic interest.

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II. CONCLUSION.

1. All internees were deserters from enlisted ranks of the NORTH MOUNTAIN and SAN JUAN divisions, whose first units were reported in the line on 26 October 1944. None of them was taken prisoner in action. There were no officers among them.
2. Whatever their individual motives for their escape, all of them agree that
 - a) they did not volunteer for service in the Republican Army;
 - b) they were forced to join the Republican Army because (i) of either threatened or actual reprisals against their families; (ii) they preferred soldiering to being imprisoned and/or doing hard labor in Germany;
 - (iii) it gave them a chance to return to Italy.
 - c) they were treated as traitors and prisoners rather than soldiers by Fascists and Germans;
 - d) the vast majority of their officers are fanatical Fascists;
 - e) the much publicized V-1 was a flop;
 - f) Germany is losing the war.
3. Their main gripes in the Republican Army were
 - a) little and bad food, and often none at all;
 - b) disillusion about promised leaves not received;
 - c) approx. 5 times higher pay and comfortable life of Fascist BRIGATA NERA in the rear.
4. Their main concerns in order of importance are:

Life - Food - Family.
5. They have little political conceptions or none at all. The few of the interrogated cross-section who are not completely indifferent are leaning towards communism, mostly without knowing what they are talking about. The majority is fed up with military life; all they want is 'go home and back to work'. Only one or two would sincerely volunteer for service in the obdiligent Italian Army, if given an

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F. P. Busch

S/Sgt. Hans P. Busch, 32690533
Allied Commission,
Patriot Branch (Adv. Det.)

SECRET

6 November 1944.

SUBJECT : Monte Rosa and San Marco Divisions.

TO : Major Gordon FOSTER, P.W.B., Hq. Fifth Army.

1. Between Nov. 2 and 6 I have interrogated at Fifth Army cage and at T.F. 92 cage a considerable number of soldiers and Noncoms of the MONTE ROSA (Alpini) and SAN MARCO Divisions whose first units were reported in the line on 26 October 1944. All interrogees were youngsters between 19 and 23 years of age. All of them had deserted.
2. On 4 November G-2 of T.F. 92 informed me that since entire squads and companies (particularly of the INFRA Bn.) had gone over either to the Partisans or to the Allies, the Germans had threatened the still remaining troops with reprisals. It appears that, if desertions continue, the remainder of both div. will be sent to German concentration camps and/or to other fronts.
3. In view of this emergency Lt. Col. MACWILLIE, G-2 of T.F. 92, asked me to write immediately a number of leaflets, all of which were approved by Fifth Army Chief of Staff (copies attached). Their contents reflect some of the information I obtained during the interrogations.
4. A detailed report on the unusual political and morale conditions in various units of the a/m divisions will be submitted as soon as the present emergency has been dealt with.
5. Suggestions for further action by PWB, should the situation continue, will also be made in writing as soon as the leaflets are ready for distribution.
6. It can, however, neither too early nor too strongly be emphasized that until the present moment practically all "P.W.s" from the a/m units are deserters who should be treated accordingly. A vast majority of them has been forced to join the Republican Army by threats of reprisals against their families, such as imprisonment or deportation; in several instances these have been carried out. Approximately half of the original strength of the MONTE ROSA Div. disappeared - many by joining the Partisans - before reaching the front. With the exception of some arch-fascist Officers, the rest of the men still in the line is only waiting for a chance to escape. All interrogees spontaneously agreed on their common hatred of Fascists and Germans who treated them as traitors rather than Allies. Their belief in us and our cause is genuine and justified. Disappointing them by the same treatment German P.W.s taken in battle receive, in my opinion, would be a gross error which may prove of serious consequence. It is therefore respectfully recommended that each of these youngsters be carefully screened and if the result proves satisfactory be granted the same status as Italian P.W.s have in the United States. Moreover, those who desire to join the Italian Army on our side, should be allowed to do so, if it appears practicable to higher authorities. If such an offer can be made in time, it may very likely give the final push to those who still remain on the side of the enemy.

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S/Sgt. Hans P. Busch, 32690533
Allied Commission
Patriot Branch (Adv. Det.)

REPORT ON THE INTERVIEW

Your buddies are calling you.

We have arrived well and safely among the Allies. who received us like brothers. After years of slavery we are finally free.

But a horrible fate awaits you who still remain at the front. The Germans will take terrible reprisals against you :

THEY WANT TO DEPORT YOU ALL TO GERMANY.

You know what that means:

Continue the fight for Hitler and Mussolini which is already lost, or die of hunger in a concentration camp.

Comrades, the moment has come to act. The choice between life and death is yours.

SAVE YOURSELVES TODAY as tomorrow will be too late.

WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU !

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SOLDIERS OF THE MONTE ROSA AND THE SAN MARCO !

Your positions are in danger of being encircled.
Therefore the Germans have sent you into the line,
while retreating themselves as usual.
You are on the losing side.

WHAT IS YOUR FUTURE ?

If you continue fighting us, you will either die
or be taken prisoner and be treated accordingly.

The time to act has come.

Come over to our side that is yours !

THE CHOICE IS YOURS !

1182

DIE

under the fire of the Allies ? DIE of hunger ?
DIE as slaves in Germany ? DIE in a war already
lost which is not your own ?

ARE YOU ITALIANS ?

What are you waiting for ?
Follow the example of your comrades who arrived
safe and well on our side !
Decide immediately ! Tomorrow it will be too late !
Before you is

LIFE !

1180

SOLDIERS OF THE MONTE ROSA AND THE SAN MARCO !

Do you still not realize that the Germans and the fascists have betrayed you ?

WHY

instead of you don't they send their ill-famed Brigata Nera to the front ? While you are in ^{the} line, they far away from the front are maintaining "order" in your country still to be liberated.

WHY

don't they let them find out a bit what the hell is like that awaits you ? Those fascists who are comfortably in the rear and paid so much better than you ? Let them come and we shall deal with them as they deserve ! But you, fellows, you make us feel sorry for you. Do you remember all those songs you used to sing a long while ago ? The Italian soldier ate well, drank even better, and was proud of his glorious uniform. But now ? You are tired and your clothing is torn; you are hungry and sad when thinking of what the future may still have in store for you.

WHY

do you still hesitate to come to our side that is yours ? The true Italians already liberated are waiting for you with open arms. Is the flop the V-1 has made not enough to convince you that the Germans have already lost the war ? The whole world knows it !

But you, what are you still waiting for while fighting on the side of our common enemy ? Don't you know that nothing is going to stop our advance until the last German will be driven out of Italy ? Don't you want honor and liberty ? The time for decision has come.

TAKE COURAGE !

1178

Follow the example of your comrades who have had the common sense to save themselves for a future of peace and liberty. If they could

betrayed you ?

WHY

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WHY

do you still hesitate to come to our side that is yours ? The true Italians already liberated are waiting for you with open arms. Is the flop the V-2 has made not enough to convince you that the Germans have already lost the war ? The whole world knows it !

But you, what are you still waiting for while fighting on the side of our common enemy ? Don't you know that nothing is going to stop our advance until the last German will be driven out of Italy ? Don't you want honor and liberty ? The time for decision has come.

TAKE COUNSEL !

1178

Follow the example of your comrades who have had the common sense to save themselves for a future of peace and liberty. If they could talk with you, they would tell you how happy they are to be finally free and out of all danger. They would also tell you that after all this time they are finally eating like Christians. But perhaps you prefer the "brot" and the "krauts" of the Germans ?

31 K

Think it over, fellows : a terrible fate is waiting for you if you remain at the front any longer. The Germans will take cruel reprisals against you.

They want to deport you all to Germany !

Save yourselves today, as tomorrow it will be too late.

WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU !

314
CHIEDERE

che i tedeschi vincano la guerra ?

CHIEDERE

ai tedeschi ?

COMBATTERE

per i tedeschi ?

NON CHIEDERE

NON CHIEDERE

NON COMBATTERE

per i tedeschi

ALPINI !

Siete degni ancora di questo nome, voi che combattete a fianco
del vecchio nemico ?

Tocca a voi di deciderlo.

Non vi vergognate di tradire la patria ?

Tocca all'Italia di giudicarvi.

Moi Alleati che combattiamo per la liberazione della vostra terra
dal giogo ^{tedesco} nazifascista, vi mandiamo questo appello primo che
parlino i nostri cannoni. Ve lo mandiamo in nome dell'Italia e
di tutto il mondo libero che è davanti a voi :

Cettate quelle armi che i nazifascisti vi hanno costretto ad
impugnare per una causa infame !

Cessate la lotta fratricida !

Venite dalla parte nostra che è la vostra !

Il momento d'agire è venuto.

Siate degni dell'Italia !

Siate degni della vostra tradizione !

SIATE DIGNI DI VOI !

31 W
APPENDIX !

Are you still worthy of that name, you who are fighting on the side of our old enemy ?

That is up to you to decide.

Are you not ashamed of yourselves to betray your country ?

It is up to Italy to judge you.

We, the Allies who are fighting for the liberation of your soil from the German yoke, we send you this appeal before our guns will speak. We send it to you in the name of Italy and the whole free world that lies before you :

Throw away those arms which the nazifascists have forced you to take up for an infamous cause !
Leave this fratricide !
Come over to our side that is yours !

The time to act has come.

Be worthy of Italy !

Be worthy of your tradition !

BE WORTHY OF YOURSELVES !

CHIEDUTIDELLA FONTE ROSA E DELLA SAN MARCO !

Il momento della liberazione che attendete da tanti mesi è
giunto. L' lontano ormai il tempo della triste prigionia di
Mucensingen, di Auerbach, di Orsefenberg e degli altri "Lager"
tedeschi. A pochi metri da voi vi aspetta l'Italia libera.
Non vedete la luce della città illuminata ? Non sentite la
voce della patria che vi chiama ?

Combattendo coi tedeschi ritardate la liberazione
completa dell'Italia. Ritardate il momento di sbaracciare la
memoria e la memoria. Ritardate la pace.

Ragazzi, coprite gli occhi ! L' così facile seguire
l'esempio di tanti vostri compagni che vi hanno preceduto. Loro
ora sani e salvi, ben nutriti e allegri benedicono il momento in
cui son arrivati tra noi.

I tedeschi vogliono deportarvi ancora in Germania o
farvi combattere su un altro fronte. Non dategliene il tempo !
Venite dalla parte nostra che è la vostra. Non esitate un momento.
Venite pure in divisa, venite pure armati, venite con o senza
questo lasciapassare. In qualunque modo

SALVATEVI !I vostri compagni vi aspettano !

1173

Il momento della liberazione che attendete da tanti mesi è giunto. E' lontano ormai il tempo della triste prigionia di Muenzingen, di Auerbach, di Graefenberg e degli altri "lager" tedeschi. A pochi metri da voi vi aspetta l'Italia libera. Non vedete le luci della città illuminata? Non sentite la voce delle patrie che vi chiama?

Combattendo coi tedeschi ritardate la liberazione completa dell'Italia. Ritardate il momento di abbracciare la mamma e la morosa. Ritardate la pace.

Ragazzi, aprite gli occhi! E' così facile seguire l'esempio di tanti vostri compagni che vi hanno preceduto. loro ora soni e salvi, ben nutriti e allegri benedicono il momento in cui son arrivati tra noi.

I tedeschi vogliono deportarvi ancora in Germania o farvi combattere su un altro fronte. Non dategliene il tempo!
Venite dalla parte nostra che è la vostra. Non esitate un momento.
Venite pure in divisa, venite pure armati, venite con o senza questo lasciapsasere. In qualunque modo

SALVATEVI!

1173

I vostri compagni vi aspettano!

TO BE APPROVED

SOLDIERSOF THE MONTE ROSA AND THE SAN MARCO !

The moment of your liberation which you have been awaiting for all these months has come at last. By now the times of your sad imprisonment in Ravensbrück, in Lüneburg, in Graefenberg and in the other German "Lager" have passed. A few meters before you free Italy is waiting for you. Don't you see the lights of her illuminated towns ? Don't you hear the voice of your country that calls you ?

Fighting with the Germans you delay the complete liberation of Italy. You delay the moment when you will embrace your mothers and sweethearts. You delay the coming of the peace.

Fellows, open your eyes ! It is so easy to follow the example of so many of your comrades who have preceded you. Safe and well, well fed and happy they are now blessing the moment they arrived on our side.

The Germans plan to deport you once more to Germany or to make you fight on another front. Don't give them the time !
Come over to our side that is yours. Do not hesitate a single moment. Come in uniform, come with your arms, if you like: come with this safe conduct or without. At any rate

SAVE YOURSELVES !

1172

Your comrades are waiting for you !

REPORT.

303

The Partisans Ballila and Ivo, of the "Stella Rossa di Leone" Brigade, commanded by Mario Musolesi the said "Lupo" - probably deceased - on the 11th; of October crossed the River Setta, above Vado and found themselves in Allied occupied territory.

The zone in which the Brigade operates is situated between the River Setta and the River Reno, and the locality is between Vado and Grizzano.

The last Friday of September the Brigade was attacked by strong units of German SS. armed with Flame throwers, heavy machine guns and mortars and suffered heavy losses. The same day German SS. troops entered Caprera locked 40 people, amongst whom women and children, in a room and killed them with hand grenades. The same thing occurred at Casaglia where they slaughtered with machine guns the remaining population of about 40 persons made to concentrate in the cemetery. At Casaglia they murdered the Parish priest and burned the Church. At S. Martino on the Church Square 48 people, women and children were killed. The young women were violated before being murdered and here too, the parish priest was killed and the Church burned. Also another priest, the parish priest of Sperticiana - Don Giovanni - was shot. All three priests had taken part in the Partisan Band's activities.

To here say, these things may seem impossible, but they have really happened.

The whole population is favorable to the Partisans but is tired of the continuous indiscriminate retaliations.

7 The zone that suffered the most damage is now quite desolate and inhabitable. It is calculated that only 10% of the population is alive; all the cattle has been killed or carried away. The civil population leans decidedly on the left and manifests a profound aversion towards the monarchy.

No dominating political tendency in the "Stella Rossa di Leone" Brigade, there are a few P.C. cells that began after the arrival of the Political Commissioners. The Brigade had three. It has been told us that everybody called themselves communists before the arrival of the Political Commissioners, but now there are only a few. This goes to prove that a mistaken propaganda provokes the opposite effect that is wanted.

1173

Few news papers arrive, and generally only from the P.C. which are not very much appreciated.

The Russian prestige was high on account of the brave deportment of 80 Russians, who deserted from the German

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Few news-papers arrive, and generally only from the P.C. which are not very much appreciated.

The Russian prestige was high on account of the brave deportment of 60 Russians, who deserted from the German forces

2.

with arms and kit and became members of the Brigade.

Russian victories were object to continous comments.

The C.L.N. of Bologna has a good reputation, and is upheld by the population. Good reports of the Parties that compose them is known.

There is a magnificent organisation of the G.A.P. and A.S.P. in Bologna that operates continuously under terrible repression and persecution.

Comandante

Dr. Marcello CIOMPI.
Civil Representatives
Patriot Branch.

8/II/44.

fgt.

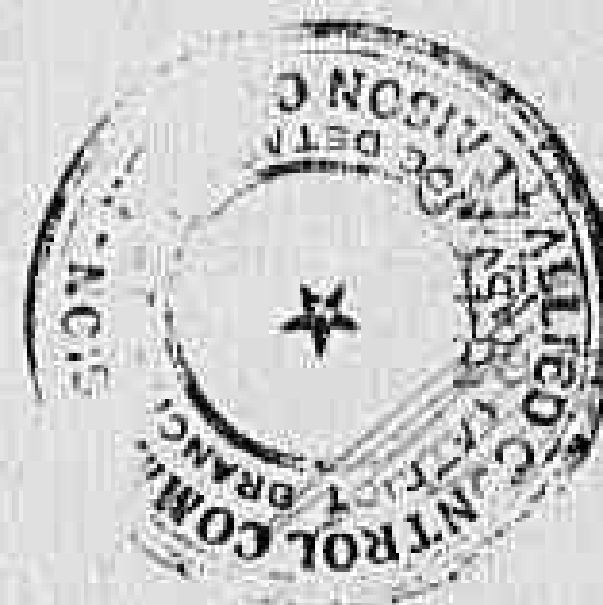
1169

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)
C.M.F.

29
8th. November 1944.

Ref. : 12/VI
From : Capt. ROCCO
To : Major DRAGE

298
Herewith report on "MODENA Division" by Lt. DE LUCA
for your information.



ROCCO MARINO
Person Officer
Patriot Branch

1168

LT. DE LUCA' Report.

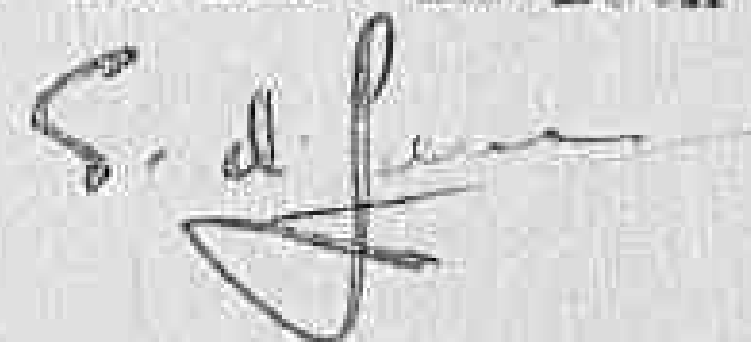
To complete the already transmitted report :

The Modena Division is composed of 6 Brigades thus dislocated at the following dates :

"Balin "	in the Reggiano zone (at the end of the month of October)
"Filippo"	26th of October has carried out an action at Sassuolo.
"Mario "	26th " " was at Monte Specchio
"Claudio"	27th " " was at Merano
"Fulmine"	24th " " was at Ospedaletto
"Minghin"	25th " " was between Pian di Nocogno & Cinghianello.

The English Captain who is with Barbolino is in Radio contact , it appears, with the 8th Army .

LT. EUGENIO DE LUCA



1167

SECRET

Subject: Monte Rosa and San Marco Div. 6 Nov 44.

To: Major Gordon POSTER,
P.W.S. Combat Unit,
M.G. Fifth Army.

1. Between Nov 2 and 6 I have interrogated at Fifth Army Cage and at T.P. 92 Cage a considerable number of soldiers and noncoms of the MONTE ROSA (Alpini) and SAN MARCO Divisions whose first units were reported in the line on 23 Oct 44. All interrogees were youngsters between 19 and 23 years of age. All of them had deserted.
2. On 4 November 3-2 of T.P. 92 informed me that since entire squads and companies (particularly of the INFRA Bn) had gone over either to the Partisans or to the Allies, the Germans had threatened the still remaining troops with reprisals. It appears that, if reprisals continue, the remainder of both div will be sent to German concentration camps and/or to other fronts.
3. In view of this emergency Lt. Col. MACWILLIE, 3-2 of T.P. 92 asked me to write immediately a number of leaflets, all of which were approved by Fifth Army Chief of Staff (copies attached). Their contents reflect some of the information I obtained during the interrogations.
4. A detailed report on the unusual political and moral conditions in various units of a/m divisions will be submitted as soon as the present emergency has been dealt with.
5. Suggestions for further action by FWS, should the situation continue, will also be made in writing as soon as the leaflets are ready for distribution.
6. It can, however, neither too early nor too strongly be emphasized that until the present moment practically all "G.W.s" from a/m units are deserters who should be treated accordingly. A vast majority of them has been forced to join the Republican Army by threats with reprisals against their families, such as imprisonment or deportation, in several instances these have been carried out. Approximately half of the original strength of the MONTE ROSA Div disappeared - many by joining the Partisans - before reaching the front. With the exception of some arch-fascist officers, the rest of the men still in the line is only waiting for a chance to escape. All interrogees spontaneously agreed on their common hatred of fascists and Germans who treated them as traitors rather than allies. Their belief in us and our cause is genuine and justified. Disappointing them by the same treatment German

1166

1. Between Nov 2 and 6 I have interrogated at Fifth Army Cage and at T.F. 92 Cage a considerable number of soldiers and noncoms of the 25th E AKA (Alpini) and 34th MASHC Divisions whose first units were reported in the line on 26 Oct-44. All interrogees were youngsters between 19 and 23 years of age. All of them had deserted.
2. On 4 November G-2 of T.F. 92 informed me that since entire squads and companies (particularly of the 14th Bn) had gone over either to the Partisans or to the Allies, the Germans had threatened the still remaining troops with reprisals. It appears that, if deserts continue, the remainder of both div will be sent to German concentration camps and/or to other fronts.
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1166

copy to 6 HX1
 copy to 13/11/44
 copy to 13/11/44

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

Ref. I4/VI .

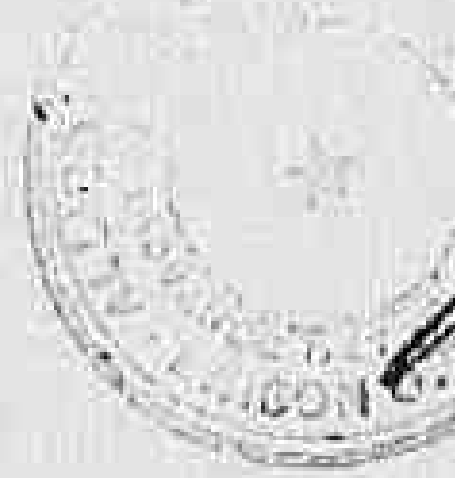
From/ Capt. ROCCO

To: Major DRAGE.

Herewith Report by Dr. Ciompi for your Information.

IO/II/44.

Capt. Marino Rocco.
Liaison Officer
Patriot Branch.



1165

*Forwarded
to Col Kirk
27B*

27A

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

27*

Ref. I4/VI .

From/ Capt. ROCCO

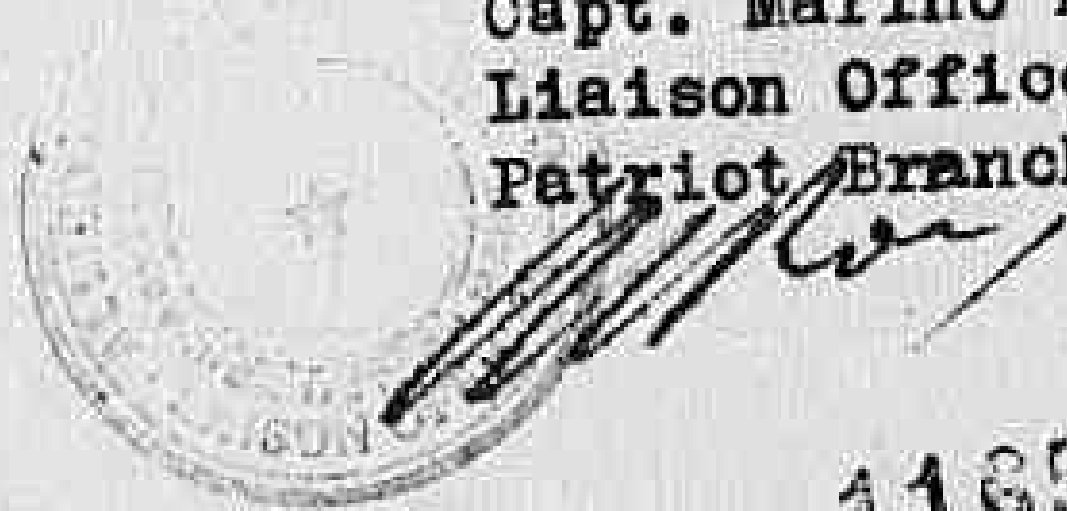
To: Major DRAGE.

Herewith Report by Dr. Ciompi for your Information.

Capt. Marino Rocco.
Liaison Officer
Patriot Branch.

IO/II/44.

*Forwarded
to Col Kerk
27B*



1165

10th November 1944

RC/334/PAT

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS.

Col. YIMKHO3A

Region 8. AMG.

The attached report by Dr. Ciampi of this Branch is forwarded for your information and distribution to Messrs Carrara Province as necessary.

E.L. U R A C E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch
(Advance Detachment)

1164

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)
C.M.F.

Ref: I3/VI.

From: Capt. Rocco.

To: Major Drage.

Herewith report by Dr. Ciampi for your information.

[Signature]
Capt. Marino Rocco ★
Liaison Officer
Patriot Branch.

1163



26B
R E P O R T

Mr. ENRICO BARTOLUCCI di SERAVEZZA Foreman of the quarry of Italian Marble Society, presenting himself to this office has furnished me with the following information.

Captured by Germans on September 4th in Pietrasanta he was taken as a workman to the concentration camp of drivers in Pontremoli and succeeded in escaping on October 22nd.

This camp was used for the supply of German military motorcars operated by gas cylinders (he said that 80% of these cars were transformed to gas operation, a fact that shows a great shortage of petrol).

Pontremoli (Province of Massa Carrara) is situated in the beginning of the road that leads to the pass of Cisa.

In the work camp of Pontremoli, there are about 150 Italians, all of them combed from the zone. The Germans are doing all sorts of cruelty, making the countryside continuously, killing, requisiting cattle (especially those that serve for military transportations), personnel belonging, food etc.

An episode happened in June: A young man who was trying to escape had his legs cut off with an ax and naturally died. This happened in Morcone of Villafranca.

The population helps the Patriots, but the fear for reprisals increase more and more.)

Mr. Bartolucci asserts that the Germans are scarce and badly supplied.

No Germans were found on the mountains of Lunigiana from Castelnuovo to Pontremoli but it seems that they are North of Montepanis between Arni and Monte Altissimo.

In Careggine there is a strong group of Patriots under the Command of an English Officer; this C.O. authorized Bartolucci to present himself to the first Allied patrols.

Bartolucci does not know anything about the number, or armament or location of Patriots, he had only seen Russians in the Command of Careggine.

The food situation of the zone is tragic, the Germans have requisitioned all they could find and do not provide for any distribution of food, even the most necessary. In the neighbourhood of Pontremoli and Villafranca, Bartolucci never heard on any activity in favour of the Germans.

Politically the population is mostly left, but there are also Christian Democrats (in the mountains).

0156

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The population helps the Patriots, but the fear for reprisals increase more and more.

Mr. Bartolucci asserts that the Germans are ~~exhausted~~ and badly supplied.

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Politically the population is mostly left, but there are also Christian Democrats (in the mountains).

Russia is very much admired. The majority of the population is Republican and blame the Monarchy more for having permitted and favoured the Fascist dictatorship than for the events of 8th September 1943.

Mr. Enrico Bartolucci,
Via Cavour, 4-Florence

Dr. CIOMPI
Civil Representative

PATRIOT BRANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP
8 - NOV 1944

Date

~~FOR~~IO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

Major Drage

See

✓ Major ~~R.~~ Gillett

✓ Capt. ~~Glasspool~~
Wasson

Apw

✓ Capt. ~~Harris~~
W. Wilson

It. Liaison Sect.

Remarks

See

1161

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)
C.M.F.

25A

Circulate

MEMO FROM Capt. Marino ROCCO.
To Major BRAGE

1st November 1944

To transmit Dr. Ciampi's Report.



1169

THE SITUATION IN THE ALTO ADIGE AND TRENTINO WITH REFERENCE TO
THE CADORE AND THE CARNIA.

Extract from a Report given by Sig. ALFREDO GINOCCHIO, who has a profound knowledge of these parts and of its inhabitants together with news received by him.

The Alto Adige from the Brenner to Salerno.

From the beginning of the war to the 8th of September: increasing hostility between the Southern Tyrolese and Italians. The southern Tyrolese were enrolled by German officers sent for that purpose from Germany and instructed under the Nazi symbol. There was a large anti English propaganda. The Italians were mostly for the English; no important changes took place. On the 25th of July and on the first Saturday of August, German armoured columns broke the bar of the Brenner Pass, violating by this fact the Italian boundaries and began the effective occupation of the Alto Adige and of the Trentino. The Alpine troops were sent too late with inadequate arms to occupy positions that were unsustainable. The anti-English Nazis element, who were of different races grew stronger.

The Italians fled, partly to the old Provinces in part took refuge on the mountains forming brigades of Partisans. Naturally quite a few Alpine soldiers were amongst them.

These partisans fought up to the Brenner pass in very difficult conditions, owing to the hostility of the adverse population. These heroic partisans have the profound and bitter disillusion not to be allowed to be at the front with the Italian Army to fight like an Allied by the side of the Allies.

TRENTINO The population is absolutely Italian. At Trento the "Action Party" is working and although was not very extensive at the beginning has excellent elements. After the 8th of September the Germans abolished Fascism, but ill feeling against the Nazis became always stronger. Alpines and Partisans continued their furious resistance. As also the people of the Alto Adige these suffer the same disillusion and bitterness not to be able to be on the front with an Italian Army fighting by the side of the Allied Nations.

The same considerations may be applied in general to the Cadore and the Carnia. Also in these zones the Partisans act with decision. There have been hard fights with bands of Yugoslavs who robbed and looted and terrorized the civil population. Great attention is being paid to the treatment used by the Allies

towards Italy, especially in rapport to the Russian advance towards the boundaries of Italy. Logical questions have been asked in relation to the treatment used by the United Nations towards Italy and the treatment used by the Russians towards the countries she has ceased to be in war with - which treatment is very contrasting.

Dr. Marcello CIOMPI
Dr. Marcello CIOMPI.
Civil Representative.
Patriot Branch.

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)

Ref: I4/VI.
From: Capt. Rocco.
T o: Major Drage.

Herewith Report by Lieut. De Luca for your information.

Capt. M. Rocco.
Liaison Officer.
Patriot Branch. 157

248
 LUT. DE LUCA'S REPORT

CONDITIONS OF THE PARTISANS AND THE POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS

ON WAR ACTIVITY

The conditions of the Patriots who are sent back to Florence from the front line and other centers, have certainly already been referred to. What I want to do is to examine the repercussions which can be provoked in the zones still occupied by the Nazi-Fascists and where there is activity of the Partisans and units of Patriots who have joined the Allied and continue to fight.

Owing to the broken lines of the front and the small quantity of forces in some of the zones, it has been easy, the last few weeks, to pass the lines so that the quite a few unit Commanders or Partisans have come to the rear of the front line and asked for ammunition, medicines and afterwards, return to their own units to continue the fight.

It is natural that these, returning amongst their own men, will relate what they saw and the treatment they received.

Now it is undeniable that the treatment given to the Partisans is inadequate and it is also undeniable that instead of getting better it is getting worse and all the more tormenting is the problem, advancing to the north.

Up to a few days ago, there was in the school house of via Galliano a kind of Barracks where Patriots were looked after under a sort of military rule, suddenly, and without mentioning it too our Representatives who could have provided for them else where, the building was requisitioned by the Allied Authorities. Now a limited number of patriots are billeted in a house for evacuees, and others manage as best they can. The Patriots who are in hospital receive no other assistance than that of medical nature, and when they leave the hospital are morally depressed.

That what takes place in the fighting ranks who are getting ready to march on Bologna can be easily imagined. Nearly always the Commanders and the messengers that return to their units, without having obtained anything except a vague promise to take in consideration the possibility of effecting supplies by air borne planes, to this disillusion must be added, the news about the treatment which is being given to the Patriots and all this

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That what takes place in the fighting tanks who are getting ready to march on Bologna can be easily imagined. Nearly always the Commanders and the messengers that return to their units, without having obtained anything except a vague promise to take in consideration the possibility of effectuate supplies by air borne planes, to this disillusion must be added, the news about the treatment which is being given to the Patriots and all this cannot fail to cast a wet blanket on their enthusiasm. 116

This state of things besides diminishing the fighting enthusiasm will make the dissolving and unarming of the bands very difficult. In reality the situation is in contrast with the Radio campaign which is discredited by these facts.

The Partisan Forces on the Appennines to the north of the front consist, of approximately of over 6,000 men and to these one must add Patriots that are in the towns and are waiting to

CONDITIONS OF THE PARTISANS AND THE POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS

ON WAR ACTIVITY

The conditions of the Patriots who are sent back to Florence from the front line and other centers, have certainly already been referred to. What I want to do is to examine the repercussions which can be provoked in the zones still occupied by the Nazi-Fascists and where there is activity of the Partisans and units of Patriots who have joined the Allied and continue to fight.

Owing to the broken lines of the front and the small quantity of forces in some of the zones, it has been easy, the last few weeks, to pass the lines so that the quite a few unit Commanders or Partisans have come to the rear of the front line and asked for ammunition, medicines and afterwards, return to their own units to continue the fight.

It is natural that these, returning amongst their own men, will relate what they saw and the treatment they received.

Now it is undeniable that the treatment given to the Partisans is inadequate and it is also undeniable that instead of getting better it is getting worse and all the more tormenting is the problem, advancing to the north.

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The Partisan forces on the Appennines to the north of the front consist, of approximately of over 6,000 men and to these one must add Patriots that are in the towns and are waiting to

take up arms at the opportune moment. Of these 6,000 men, about 2,000 are marching on Bologna to unite with the city squads.

To help that the Partisans can give to the Allies at Bologna will be of great utility, as no other town lends itself so well, on account of its architecture, to the guerilla warfare; the snipers will have to be dislodged one by one, and for this purpose the Partisans work will be more useful than that of the regular army who are not acquainted with the town.

From the long list of casualties it is clear that the Partisan war is conducted seriously and with decision, and that the Partisans are keeping down a large part of the Fascist forces, unfortunately the quantity of ammunition they possess is on an average for only two days, so that the bands must often turn back not being able to accept the battle not to find themselves completely without reserves.

The slowing down of the operations has naturally upset the plans of these units in these zones who did not think they would have to affront another winter on the mountains and consequently are not sufficiently prepared; these disadvantages are borne with courage by the young people in the hopes that soon they will have abundant food, a bed and a little comfort.

But the news that is brought to the units from the liberated zones from those that return is not very encouraging and depresses the Partisans.

It is natural that it is impossible to provide perpetually for all the Patriots, but if they knew that when the fighting is over and the units dissolved they would have a short period of rest and good food, they would fight with more enthusiasm and show themselves more docile when it will be necessary to dissolve and disarm the bands, and to send the men to work or recall them into the Army.

I arrived to these conclusions after having come in contact with Commanders of Patriots Units and other single Partisans, and transmit these considerations to be of use, may be, to the Allies.

Lieut. E. De Luca.

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G-2 (Intelligence Objectives Sub-Section) CMT
C/O Base Allied Area Command,
A.P.O. 734, U.S.A.M.H.

27 OCT 44.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT No 3-92

Position of ITALIAN citizens
in FRANCE

SOURCE :- S.I.M.'s informants.

After 8 SEP 43 few members of the ITALIAN colony in FRANCE adhered to Republican Fascism. This group is negligible as compared to the remaining 800,000 ITALIANS who have shown themselves decidedly anti-GERMAN and have refused any form of collaboration. In addition, there were many members of the 4th Army (Officers and other ranks) who, having evaded capture by the GERMANS, joined the FRENCH Forces of resistance.

At that period, the ITALIAN Committee for the liberation in FRANCE was organized by DOMENICO RUSSO. To this movement adhered the various anti-Fascist parties who had never ceased to be active. This movement became operative in OCTOBER last and acted in close contact with the FRENCH partisans, giving the latter considerable assistance. It is sufficient to say, that during the PARIS insurrection the ITALIANS suffered 76 casualties (7 dead, 69 wounded).

Today, notwithstanding this, the treatment which ITALIANS in FRANCE are receiving is most inadequate.

The new FRENCH government's attitude towards ITALIANS is intransigent and the following provisions have already been adopted :-

- Obligatory denunciation of all ITALIAN property with the obvious aim at confiscation.
- Freezing of all ITALIAN accounts with banks.
- Confiscation of the larger enterprises and ITALIAN shops in PARIS and other important centres.
- Arrest of numerous ITALIAN citizens.

1154

Thanks to the intervention of the ITALIAN committee of liberation the FRENCH government have relaxed this latter measure and arrests are confined to elements who have co-operated with the GERMANS or fought with the Fascist Militia.

The position of ITALIANS in FRANCE remains however very precarious and anxious. They have the feeling that they

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The position of ITALIANS in FRANCE remains however very precarious and serious. They have the feeling that they are at the mercy of events with no qualified authority to protect their interests.

Moreover, ITALIAN patriots who, on the FEA/CO/ITALIAN frontier have fought side by side with the MAQUIS are even worse off. It has in fact, been learnt that the MAQUIS have decided not to consider any longer the ITALIAN patriots in the light of co-belligerents and are denying them any help whatsoever. A case in

(S) *[Signature]*

CONFIDENTIAL

point is the following :-

Towards the end of September the CARISALDI 4th Div after eight days of harsh encounters with the VML/VISOISTS and short of ammunition decided to retreat to the VML CAMP. This was done in spite of the heavy pressure the enemy made on CERES which contrived the 4th Div to retreat further to CONFEVAL in FRENCH territory. Through their own Political Commissar, SILVIO, and the Div's second in command, MAGGI, they asked the MAGGI commander at BOURG-SP AUBRECE for help, but the latter replied that he could not give either supplies or ammunition, adding that if within 24 hours they had not left FRENCH territory, they would be dispersed and interned.

A. J. DOVILIER
Lafos. G.S.
C-2 (G.O.S-S) JSHQ

RE/ais

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c/o Rome Allied Area Command
APO 794, U. S. Army

3 NOV 44

INTELLIGENCE REPORT H-27

Situation in Northern ITALY

Source: Information obtained from individuals who were living in occupied ITALY up to 29th of June 1944 through Stato Maggiore Generale (S.I.M.).

1) Aerial Bombardments

a) Damage to Bridges and Communications

i) The railway line BOLOGNA-VERONA is still intact, its central station, however, has been destroyed, but departures take place from the outskirts station of FORGO RATTI-GALLI.

ii) In the BORGHETTO ADDET locality the railroad up to TRENTO is intact. Further up the line, however, it has suffered considerable damage, but has been provisionally repaired by the Germans and traffic has to go through very slowly.

Civilian train traffic goes south as far as RIMINI. Towards MILAN the railway line is interrupted at REGGIO where heavy air attacks have completely destroyed the REGGIO mechanical workshops.

b) Damage to Towns

i) BOLOGNA has for the larger part been destroyed; its heaviest raid was on the 25th of September 1943 which caused fatal casualties to six thousand civilians.

ii) VERONA is badly battered, meanwhile ROVIGO is still intact.

iii) PADOVA has also been badly battered and MESTRE more so.

iv) MANTOVA near MILAN has suffered heavily and so has VERONA.

2) Reactions to Aerial Bombardments

The Italians are asking themselves why the allies bomb so often their cities and civil population when it is known that their arrival is so anxiously awaited.

At first they attributed it to the war but now they ask why it is continued.

They say that if the allies are anxious to maintain the

1) Aerial Bombardmentsa) Damage to Bridges and Communications

i) The railway line BOLOGNA-PARMA is still intact, its central station, however, has been destroyed, but departures take place from the outskirts station of BORGO PANIGALLI.

ii) In the BOLOGNA-PARMA locality the railroad up to MUGNO is intact. Further up the line, however, it has suffered considerable damage, but has been provisionally repaired by the Germans and traffic has to go through very slowly.

Civilian train traffic goes south as far as PISTOIA. Towards MILAN the railway line is interrupted at REGGIO where heavy air attacks have completely destroyed the REGGIO mechanical workshops.

b) Damage to Towns

i) BOLOGNA has for the larger part been destroyed; its heaviest raid was on the 25th of September 1943 which caused fatal casualties to six thousand civilians.

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iii) PARMA has also been badly battered and almost morose.

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2) Reactions to Aerial Bombardments

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At first they attributed it to the war but now they ask why it is continued.

They say that if the allies are anxious to maintain the sympathies of the Italian population they should confine themselves to attacking military objectives; in fact, of recent it has been remarked that aerial attacks are more accurate.

The majority of the population is very fond of the allies and it is well known that it is being subjected to such treatment.

In many houses of BOLOGNA and surroundings, British and American flags are being prepared.

3) German Administration

The BORGHETTO ADIGE locality above VERONA is described as the frontier zone between Fascist ITALY and GERMANY and all travellers have to show their personal documents.

At BOLZANO, Italian is very seldom spoken; all the street names are in GERMANY. All youngsters have been called up. Town policing is done by civilians wearing identification arm bands and carrying a rifle.

The Germans have reorganised the provinces of BRESCIA, PAVIA and MANTOVA in the so called "new operational zone", meanwhile the provinces of TREVISO, PORDENONE and UDIENE are now known as the "German Administrative Provinces". Newspapers are published in German and Slovenia but no longer in Italian. The authorities are exclusively German as is for the rest of Northern ITALY itself. Fascists have no say at all and they can do nothing without the sanction of the Germans. Fascist elements, however, claim that were it not for their presence Italians would have received a harder treatment.

The prefect for BOLOGNA is a certain Fantozzi.

Curfew in BOLOGNA is from 2200 hours to 0500 hours. VENEZIA has it from 2400 hours to 0500 hours.

4) Partisan Activities

There is considerable partisan activity on the Tuscan-Emilian side of the APENNINES. These can be classified as follows:

- a) The so called "Badoglians" consisting of military elements who have remained faithful to the Germany and the Government.
- b) The Communists.
- c) Thieves, looters and adventurers indifferent to politics.
- d) Damages to railways caused by partisans are irrelevant owing to the fact that they can only use hand grenades.
- e) Near MILAN they are interfering with motor traffic by placing on the roads pointed implements which puncture tyres.

5) Airplane's Defence

MILAN at present has no anti-aircraft defences.

6) Anti-Nazi/Fascist Propaganda

The clandestine press is widespread throughout Northern ITALY but not in BOLOGNA though a large number of subversive pamphlets can be found there.

Among the new clandestine papers published in MILAN are

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Among the new clandestine papers published in MILAN are "La Nuova Italia" (New Italy) and "Liberta" (Liberty).

Communist propaganda is most active.

The majority amongst the population though weary and anxious to see an end to their sufferings has a tendency for Communism. The bourgeoisie for obvious reasons avoid it.

The BOLOGNA students and the town's Italian population in general are decidedly anti-Fascist. Very few are those who adhered to the new Fascist party.

COMMUNIST ITALY

Even before the 25th of July there existed in the BOLOGNA University the so called Communist cells. Although the population is in favour of the dynasty it is much against the king who is accused of having supported MUBBINI for twenty years. A probable regency with Prince HUMBERTO at its head would not be welcome as it would leave doubts as to who would be actually reigning. On the whole it cannot be said that the Italians are in favour of a republic.

In BOLOGNA and MILAN slogans such as "Down with the Germans", "Strike", "Help the Partisans", "Hail Italian", "Hail the King" as also the "Hammer and Sickle" sign appear overnight on all the walls, and, the Fascist Republican police are kept busy every morning offsetting them.

All told, everyone is happy and anxious to see an end to hostilities though it is anticipated that after cessation, a civil war may break out.

7) Radio Broadcasts

Although Fascists have frozen all radios in the small villages, this has not happened in the big cities.

R. B. C. transmissions and particularly the 0930 hours broadcasts are generally listened to.

Italians appreciate "CANDIDUS" talks (whom they believe to be G. M. Frangere), COL. SUEVILLI talks as well as those talks broadcast until recently by GIUSEPPE VERILLO.

As a rule they prefer British to American broadcasts because the latter are full of news of the far-east which does not interest them.

The "Voce di Londra" (Voice of London) has no following as, at that time of the day almost everyone is out at work.

MOSCOW is very seldom listened to.

1132

8) Other News

- a) VENEZIA is intact and its population is certain that the city will be spared. Many Italians and German diplomats have gone there for refuge.
- b) The two bridges on the PO near PORTOLEGNO are intact.
- c) The railway bridge at ORSOGRA on the PO is also intact; it has no anti-aircraft defences and is simply camouflaged by a smoke screen.
- d) Quite a large number of the civilian population in the BRESCIA region wear a swastika in their button hole.
- e) Newspapers are no longer published in Italian and only one paper

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- Quite a large number of the civilian population in the BREMER ZASS region wear a swastika in their button hole.
- Newspapers are no longer published in Italian and only one paper is published in German, it is called the "Deutscher Tagblatt".
- The "Ducenti" Aviation Radio apparatus factories in BOLOGNA have been spared destruction by any means.

MP/rm

for M V Hind Capt
Major, G. S.,
G-2(I.O.S.S.)CAF.

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PATRIOT BRANCH
CIRCULATION SLIP

Date 10 NOV 1944

FOLIO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For Action

✓	Major Drage	
✓	Major F.E. Gillette	
✓	Major Wilson	
✓	Capt. Wadsworth	
	It. Liaison Sect.	

Remarks

Check map references
or report where necessary.

1151

SECRET
Headquarters Fifth Army
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 464, U.S. Army

22^A

9 November 1944.

Subject : Extract from G-2 Periodic Report, 7 November 1944 of
the 91st Infantry Division

To : Major Drage, A.C.C.

Patriots Reports: CP, ammo dp and officers quarters in cave at (833287). Cave housing 28 men at (83452870); personnel from caves men MG posns at MONTERUMICI. Cave, possibly enemy occupied, at (831283). Ammo dump in short tunnel at VADO (81452890). Enemy Aid Station at (823315). Another patriot reported that Germans have evacuated civilians from MONTERUMICI and M. ADONE, thus making use of short range agents impossible for us.

Sheet L.
18 Km S. of Bologna

SECRET

1150

21st

6 Nov 1944

Major Drage::

Reporting briefly, I went to Pisa on 4 Nov., accompanied by Prince ROSFIGLIOSI CLEMENTE and the man who was presented to me in your office as leader of Patriot forces in Pisa Province.

We conferred with Lt. Col. Walters, Provincial Commissioner, who said that at no time had there been any difficulty of any kind in connection with Patriots in that Province; that the leader who came in with us, not any other representative of Patriots had approached their Hq for work; that two days previously there had been demands for labor which they had been unable to fill.

R. W. Wilson
R. W. Wilson
Major, GMP

1149

[COPY DRAWN]

NORTH-EAST ITALY and ISTRIA

No.	Band	Leader	Men	Area	Area	Map Ref
1	V. di Sole				Male	A/5555
2	Brigette Pagubio		800		Mt. Baldo	F/5234
3	Passubio Area		est. 10,000			
4	Garda Orientale				Caprino (Verona)	F/4776
5	Val di Ronchini		2,000		Faldis	A/5929
6	Borgo	Capt. Carlo	500		Borgo	B/0582
7	30th Garibaldi Assault Bde.		2,000		Terragnola	A/5302
8	Mt. Buso	Carlo Zannini	50		Mt. Passubio	F/7898
9	Novegno		500		Nivon di Novegno	F/9191
10	Mt. Lessini		250		Mt. Lessini	F/7332
11	Mt. Pilicche		1,000		do	F/7381
12	Silveno		500		Mt. Bellocca	F/7376
13	D'Albero		500		Campo di Albero	F/8137
14	Volpicelle		500		Rosaro	F/8767
15	Sosve	Como Capbenini	450		Sosve	F/5358
16	Lonigo		1,000		Lonigo	F/9748
17	Tressino	Con. Teodoro	1,000		Selve	F/9269
18	Schio	Lt. Bellini	300 (Students) bines & Rifles		Schio	F/9874
19	Vicenza Plateau	Capt. Tremet	3,000		Monte Mezzo	G/0067
20	Vicenza		1,500		Vicenza	G/0987
21	N. Berioi		500		Lago di Pimon	G/0356
22	Teolo		500		Teolo	G/1043

TOP SECRET A
FILE 20

4.	Garda Orientale			Caprino (Verona)	P/4776
5	Val di Monchelli	2,500		Faldis	A/8830
6	Borgo	500	Capt. Carlo	Borgo	B/8522
7	30th Carabinieri Assault Bde.	2,000		Terragnola	A/8302
8	Mt. Buso	60	Carlo Zannini	Mt. Pasubio	P/7898
9	Novogno	500		Rivon di Novogno	P/3191
10	Mt. Lessini	250		Mt. Lessini	P/7332
11	Mt. Pilache	1,000		do	P/7381
12	Silvano	500		Mt. Bellocca	P/7370
13	L'Albero	500		Campo di Albero	P/8177
14	Volpicella	500		Novare	P/8787
15	Soave	400	Como Capdenini	Soave	P/8388
16	Lonigo	1,000		Lonigo	P/9743
17	Tressino	1,000	Con. Tecchio	Salva	P/9269
18	Schio	200 For M/Cer- (Students) bines & Rifles	Lt. Mellini	Schio	P/8374
19	Vicenza Plateau	3,000	Capt. Traset	Monte Maza	G/8067
20	Vicenza	1,500		Vicenza	G/8987
21	M. Berici	500		Lago di Fimon	G/8858
22	Teolo	500		Teolo	G/1643
23	Estro	300	Lt. Sordani Mario	Estro	G/1733
24	Montagna	120	Capt. Canardi	Montagna	G/8327
25	Piacenza di Adige	1,000		Piacenza di Adige	G/8020
26	Basso	500	Ten G. Motor	S. Urvani	G/1318
27	Thiene	900	Ten. Chillesato	Thiene	G/8998

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Page 2.

No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Ref.
28	Caremi Bde (a)	)	450	all armed	Recoaro Monte Maggiore	F/3984 F/3981
29	Caremi Bde (b)	Alberto	350			
30	Caremi Bde (c)	Teodoro	1,000			F/3983
31	Caremi Bde	)	500	300 armed	M. Uililini	F/3985
32	Kecorle	Ten Garli			Il Cimone	B/1111
33	Setto Comuni	Cervo	700 (2 coys)	Fully armed & trained	M. Baldo	B/0707
34	Asiago	Capt. Delsesso	200		Asiago	B/0603
35	Rubbio	Lt. Cenere	500		Rubbio	G/1394
36	Bassano d. Gruppa		300		Bassano	G/2489
37	Tenza		300		Tenza	G/2890
38	Cittadella	Ten. Delgatti			Cittadella	G/2775
39	Pianella				Pianella	G/2766
40	Castelfranco				Pensolo	G/4184
41	Camposampiero	Sly. Sabotage Group			Campo 3 Piero	G/3956
42	S. Michele		300			G/3962
43	Padova	Col. Rizzi	1 Cari. Bde 1 D.C. Bde 1 Action Pty. Bde.			G/3448
44	Padova	Capt. Trevesan	500		Biolente	G/3734
45	Triboro	Lt. Mirrardis Romolo	300		Conselve	G/3327
46	Candiana	Ten. Gasporotti Alvilio	500		Candiana	G/4326
47	Pieve di Sacco	Ex.off.	2 - 300	40 armed	Cive	G/5728
48	Cavesevo		300			G/5316

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32	Zeserle	Ten Garli			11/11/11
33	Setto Comuni	Cervo	700 (2 coys)	Fully armed & trained	B/0707
34	Asiago	Capt. Dalsasso	200		B/0603
35	Rubbio	Lt. Genere	500		0/1994
36	Basano d. Grappa		300		0/2409
37	Tenze		200		0/2880
38	Cittadella	Ten. Delgatti			0/2778
39	Piazzola				0/2766
40	Castelfranco				0/4184
41	Casposampiero	Rly. Sabotage Group			0/3966
42	S. Michele		300		0/3982
43	Padova	Col. Rizzi	1 Carl. Bde 1 P.C. Bde 1 Action Pty. Bde.		0/3448
44	Padova	Capt. Trevesan	500		0/3734
45	Tribero	Lt. Mirrardis Ronolo	300		0/3327
46	Candiana	Ten. Gasporotti Alvile	500		0/4320
47	Pieve di Sacco	Ex.off.	2 - 300	40 armed	0/3728
48	Cavezero		300		0/5316
49	Navico	Lt. Rocenio	1,000		0/3710
50	Maria	Lt. Perono Artillio	600		0/5408
51	Ione				B/3755
52	Maserada	Ex.off.	300	100 Carlina Maserada of Pieve	0/6920
53	Corregliane		500	Bura	0/7981

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No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map. Ref:
54	Italia Libera Bdes (1)	Capt. Giorgi	1,450	250 armed	M. Pressolan	B/2704
55	Mateotti Bde	Capt. Longo	1,140	240 armed	M. Valderice	B/3105
56	Bassano Bn		300	armed	M. Grappa	B/2999
57	Italia Libera Bde (2)	Maj. Abbirotti	850	150 armed	M. Peltine	B/3200
58	1st Nanetti Bde		600	?	M. Vallenza	B/3225
59	2nd Nanetti Bde		700	?	Saffranco	B/6244
60	Bde Gramsci	Bruno	1,200	?	Ponza	B/3317
61	Bde Toller	Maggi	500	?	Col di Lei	B/3415
62	Bde Pavia	Maj. Gava	400	20 Sten & Rifles		B/5908
63	3 Bdes Nanetti		400 each	armed	Vittorio Veneto	B/7212
64	Mazzini Bde	Amideo	600	?	Arcole	B/8335
65	Censignio	Mesini	300		Lago di S. Croce	B/7426
66	Consiglio				Monte Costa	B/7323
67	M. Cavallo		2,000		Monte Cavallo	B/8328
68	Valarino Bn				Verriago	B/2640
69	Pavia Bn				Verriago	B/2933
70	Cellini Bde (Gosopo Bn)	Maj. Gava	200		Aviano	C/8424
71	Ossopo Bde HQ	Capt. Verdi	1,000		M. Verzegnis	C/1453
72	Fruili Carib. Bde	Mirki (Andrea)			Ermonzo	C/1163
73	Carnia Area	Col. Scarpa			Carnia	C/0658
74	Pielunge	Sgt. Ducci			M. Valcalda	C/0951

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57	Italia Libera Bde (2)	Maj. Abirotti)	850	150 armed	M. Fellino	B/3205
58	1st Marzetti Bde	)	600	?	M. Vallasca	B/3225
59	2nd Marzetti Bde	)	700	?	Saffranco	B/3244
60	Bde Gramsci	Bruno	1,200	?	Ponzaso	B/3317
61	Bde Tollet	Maggi	500	?	Col di Roi	B/3415
62	Bde Pieve	Maj. Gava	400	20 Sten & Rifles		B/3508
63	3 Poes Marzetti	)	400	armed	Vittorio Veneto	B/7212
64	Mazzini Bde	Amideo	600	?	Arcole	B/8335
65	Casignio	Merini	300		Lago di S Croce	B/7426
66	Consiglio				Monte Costa	B/7523
67	M. Cavallo		2,000		Monte Cavallo	B/8328
68	Valarino Bn				Marriego	B/8640
69	Pieve Bn				Marriego	B/8933
70	Cellini Bde (Ossopo Bn)	Maj. Gava	200		Aviano	C/8424
71	Ossopo Bde HQ	Capt. Verdi	1,000		M. Versegna	C/1453
72	Prulli Carib. Bde	Mirki (Andrea)			Remonzo	C/1163
73	Carnia Area	Col. Scarpa			Carnia	C/0886
74	Pielunge	Sgt. Lucel			M. Valcalda	C/0851
75	Liberta Bde				Pielunge	C/1544
76	Tolmezzo	Ronde Mornis			Tolmezzo	C/2350
77	Tagliamento Bn				Mt. S. Simone	C/3052
78	Caribaldi	Ossopo Div Area (see attached diagram)				
79	Corizia		2,000		Corizia	C/7008
80	Tarnova	Major (English)	80-70 British			C/8910
81	Trieste Carib- baldi Bde	9th Slovak Corps.			Ossopo	B/8190

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No.	Band	Leader	Men	Area	Area	Map Ref.
82	Bde Tonci	slav. off.	1,200		Vis. Opicina	5/2577
<u>SPECIAL AREA</u>						
83	Voghera	Col. Maretti			Voghera & Town	K/0613
84	61st Carb. Bde		1,000		Modiasco	K/1302
85	3rd "	C of S Merzo (Val Trebia Bands)			Verzi	P/2194
86	Curone				Caradassai	P/1506
87	6th Carb. Bde				Torriglia	P/1559
88	Stredella		500		Montalto	K/2509
89	Giusta e Libera Bde	Fausto	700	400 carb. S.M.G. 200 Stan	Melpasa	P/2007
90	Piacenza					
91	Ronagrese	Libero	130	Carabinieri & Stena		P/3194
92	6th Carb. Bde	Bissari (Paclo)			Corignolo	P/3370
93	16th Carb Bde (det)	Endo	700	Carabinieri H/C	Maranella	P/4079
94	-cc-	Lt. Gentere-grins	2-300	"	Ceteregra	P/3670
95	S. Stefano					P/4101
96	M. Bissola		300		Arzero	P/4141
97	Piacenza	Lt. Petrigiani (Francesco)		1145	Piacenza City	K/6115
98	1st Liguria Div (det)		500		Ossace	P/6362
99	do		700		M. Molinatico	P/7253
100	do		700		M. Ribone	P/6045

83	Voghiria	Col. Marretti			Voghiria & Town	K/0613
84	51st Carib. Bde		1,000		Godiasco	K/1302
85	3rd "	C of S Merse (Val Trebia Bands)			Vesai	P/2124
86	Carone				Careggial	P/1536
87	9th Carib. Bde				Torriglia	P/1559
88	Stradeilla		500		Montalto	K/2209
89	Giusto e Libera Bde	Fausto	700	400 carb. 8 M.C. 200 sten	Malpara	P/2907
90	Piacenza					
91	Romagnese	Libero	130	Carbines & Stens		P/2124
92	2th Carb. Bde	Ninagni (Paolo)			Cerignole	P/3376
93	1st Carib Bde (det)	Endo	700	Carbines 15/C	Marzaglia	P/4079
94	-do-	Lt. Montenegro	2-300	"	Osteragna	P/3670
95	S. Stefano					P/4161
96	M. Misela		300		Azzero	P/4141
97	Piacenza	Lt. Patrignani (Francesco)		1145	Piacenza City	K/6116
98	1st Ligurian Div (det)		500		Ossaca	P/5302
99	do		700		M. Molinatico	P/7253
100	do		700		M. Albora	P/5045
101	do (Carib)	Col. Clifford	1,000		Ravolo	P/6747
102	Rossene	Maj. Taylor Maj. Lett	100		M. Volcera	P/6540
103	V. Vera		100		Costigliore	P/6322
104	Rutland		250		Carna	P/6014
105	M. Magra		70		Tresance	P/6021

No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref.
106	Julia Berretta Ndes				Battione	P/7687
107	M. Montagna		2,500			P/3989
108	M. CALO	Mil Comd Parma	300	100 armed		P/3989
109	Torsena 2 Bands		50	poor	Torsena	P/3989
110	Magliano		80			P/3727
112	Lunese Gerib. Div. Area -	Maj. Oldham Aula - Fivizzano - Castiglione - Camporgiano - M. Subrel - Carrara - Serzane Atia.				P/3915
111	Vacili	Ten Lombardi				L/3030
112	M. Tassura	Maj. Verelli	600	Well armed		P/3709
114	6th & 7th Divs	6th Sintoni 7th Sauro			Reggio Emilia	L/3373
115	47 Carib Div	Avv. Contacci	200	Poor	M. Fumo	L/3753
116	6th Div	Santon	3-400	4 hy. Bredas Stens, L47	Cascella	L/3843
117	Mail Div	Myro	1,500	Armed	Valleninora	L/1634
118	Envelope Mls	Maj. Johnson			Febbio	L/1630
119	Corfino	Leonelli	600		Corfino	L/1119
120	Petrignano		1,000			L/2942
121	1st Modena Div		1,500		Montifio- rine	L/2637
122	Envelope Mls	Capt. Wilcock- son			Trasimeno	L/2629
123						
124	Carib Cos. HQ	Armando			Montefior ino	L/3136

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108	M. CALO	Mil Comd Parma	500 100 armed			
109	Torsana 2 Berds		50 poor		Torsana	P/2535
110	Magliano		30			P/2727 P/2215
112	Lunese Carib. Div. Area -	Maj. Oldham Aula - Fivizzano - Castiglione - Camporgiano - M. Suberi - Carrara - Sarzana Aula.				
111	Vegli	Gen Lombardi				L/0310
112	M. Tambura	Maj Verelli	600 well armed			P/2709
114	6th & 7th Divs	6th Sintoni 7th Senno			Reggio Emilia	L/2375
115	47 Carib Div	Avv. Conteschi	200 Poor		M. Fusco	L/0953
116	6th Div	Santon	3-400 4 hy. Bredas Stens, LAG		Cassella	L/0048
117	Small Div	Nyro	1,500 Armed		Villaminoria	L/1634
118	Envelope 415	Maj. Johnson			Peccio	L/1530
119	Corfino	Leonelli	300		Corfino	L/1119
120	Patignena		1,000			L/2342
121	1st Modena Div		1,500		Montifiorine	L/2637
122	Envelope 415	Capt. Wilcock- son			Prasinoro	L/2629
123						
124	Carib Ops. HQ	Armando			Montefiorino	L/2130
125	M. Cimone		2,000		M. Cimone	L/3617
126	M. Mancinello	Tuscan Bde				L/4211
127	12 Pm (Marani)	Andrew	650		Marsano	L/5940
128	Garigo		300			L/6737
129	Casimmo	Barbiero	250		Stolo	L/6424
130	Cagnio		600 Badly armed		Belogna	L/8147

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No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref
<u>NORTH-EAST ITALY</u>						
131	V. Antigliorio		1,200		Formazza	D/7060
132	Banda Pippo	Pippo (A. Mario)	700	450 armed	Premice	D/6349
133	Demodossolo	Superbi- Larios	450 - 700		Demodossolo	D/5342
134	Villedossolo	Mercatelli	3,000	mostly un- armed	Ville Domo dossolo	D/5636
135	Val. Vinazzo		100		Prugro	D/7142
136	Band Dicio	Dicio	300	300 armed	Cerna di Ribbio	D/6232
137	M. Sede					D/3732
138	V. Grande	Supertri	300		Cicogna	D/7327
139	Intragna	Arca & Mosca	200		Intragna	D/2136
140	68th Garib Div	Gomieto	1,900	1,500 un- armed	Acugnaga	D/3427
141	V d'Acete	Moscatelli				D/3020
142	Anzason	Bruno			Vanzone	D/4423
143	Banda Rutte	Rutte	100	armed	Meagna	D/6615
144	La Magdeleine	Ritte	130	14 stens 100 carbines	Chatillon	D/3412
145	Brusson		500		Brusson	D/1405
146	Creek Ptzn Band	Staff Capt	120		Gressoney	D/2113
147	Val Gressoney		Part of force of 600		Gressoney	D/2204
148	Val Camporcher		do.		Camporcher	J/0323
149	Brivis Band	Rode			Accioleto	D/4311
150	Mebbuno		100		Mebbuno	D/7306
					Verello	D/4506

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133	Domodossola	Superbi- Larios	456 - 700	Domodossola D/5942
134	Villadossola	Mercostelli	3,000	Ville Domodossola D/5634
135	Val. Vigezzo		100	Druggo D/7142
136	Band Pido	Pido	500	Carna di Nibbio D/6832
137	M. Zeda			D/3732
138	V. Grande	Supertri	300	Cicogna D/7327
139	Intragna	Arca & Mesca	300	Intragna D/3120
140	50th Garib Div	Genisto	1,900	Assunguaga D/3427
141	V d'Aosta	Moscostelli		D/3020
142	Anzenoe	Bruno		Menzone D/4423
143	Barda Rutto	Rutto	100	Meogna D/6615
144	La Magdaleine	Bito	130	Chetillon D/0412
145	Brusson		500	Brusson D/1405
146	Creek Ptzn Band	Staff Capt	120	Gressoney D/2115
147	Val Gressoney		Part of force of 300	Gressoney D/2204
148	Val Campercher		do.	Champorcher J/6825
149	Briura Band	Boza		Occioloto D/4311
150	Mebbuno		100	Mebbuno D/7506
151	1st Garib Bde	Ciro	800	Verello D/4506
152	Garib Div Hq			Verello D/4404
153	Combe di Verto- sen Banda		Several Banda. 700	S. Rhemy C/6712
154	do.	Bert	260	100 Cartridges Combe di C/6507 Vertosen
155	M. Fellere	Maurice	300	M. Fellere C/7210

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No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref.
156	Alloin					C/7813
157	Dorebel See	Mezard	1,237		✓M. Parana	C/4913
158	Quarto	Silvio	100	8 stens 100 carbines	✓Quarto Pretoria	C/9006
159	Pila	John	40	30 sten 30 carbines	✓M. Millius	✓A/3098
160	Pora Saltes	Pedro	1,517		"	B/8738
161	Penis	Arnold & Mark	2 Grps of 170 each	17 sten 100 carbines	✓A. Corquet	H/9390
162	M. Barbeston					J/0339
164	Challent	Mary	60	3 stens 40 Carbines	✓Challent	J/1398
165	2nd Garib Rde	Mastrilli	700	Armed	✓Rosso	J/4922
166	53th "	Gemisto	400	"	Essewanga	J/1895
167	" "	"	1,400	400 armed	Crevacuore	J/5494
168	3rd "	"		Romagnano		✓J/6559
169	Movers	Lt. Col "B"	500	200 armed	Movers	J/7765
170	Mhema Motro Deme	Francois	40	Carbines	✓M. di Mhema	H/6329
171	Velasseverandis	Pallino	1172 50	Carbines	✓Velasseva- reache	H/7189
172	Cogne	Vico	100	80 carbines 6 M.G.	Cogne	✓H/8893
173	Chasporcher	Silvio-Pedro	500	Few armed	M. Clacier	✓H/9692
174	Issogne	Marius	200	100 Carbines 20 stens	Issogne	✓J/0793
175	Arnez	Rosel	40		Arnez	J/1393
176	Perlox	Esanzo, Gretaz & A. Belver	3 bands 200	Stens & Carbines	Port S.	✓J/1763

159	Pila	John	40	30 sten 30 carbines	A. Smilius J/8098
160	Vers Beltes	Pedro	1,517		" H/8738
161	Ponis	Arnold & Mark	2	17 sten 100 carbines	M. Corquet H/9830
				170 each	
162	H. Harbenton				J/0399
164	Challant	Bery	80	3 stens 40 Carbines	Challant J/1398
165	3rd Garib Bie	Mastrilli	700	Armed	Mosso J/4832
166	"	Gemisto	400	"	Maservaga J/4895
167	"	"	1,400	400 armed	Crevacuore J/5494
168	"	"		Nonaguard	J/6599
169	Novara	Lt. Col "B"	500	200 armed	Novara J/7765
170	Shames Notre Dame	Francis	40	Carbines	Vl. di Shames H/6389
171	Valassavendho	Pellino	112 80	Carbines	Valassav. H/7189 reache
172	Cogne	Vico	100	80 carbines 5 M.O.	Cogne J/8093
173	Champercher	Rilvio-Pedro	600	Pen armed	M. Uscier J/3692
174	Isaogne	Marius	200	100 Carbines 20 stens	Isaogne J/0793
175	Arnez	Essei	40		Arnez J/1393
176	Perlox	Ngonzo, Cretaz & Brivari	3 bands stens & 200 Carbines		Pont S. J/1780 Martin
177	Donnaz		100	7 stens 90 carbines	Clapey J/1487
178	M. Ross di Barchi		240	120 carbines 20 sten	J/9687
179		Picore	1,000	370 Rifles	Val Prato H/9678 Scena
180	Valchionella		100	50 Carbines	Valchion. J/0780
181	"		Part of force of 600	Rifles, Grens Automatics	M. Gioveni J/0777

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No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref.
182	Bicella		500		Montalbè	J/8373
183	Ivrea		60	40 carbines	Ivrea	J/2371
184	1st Gruppo Orso	Pietro	400		Iccena	H/8368
185	Val di Lanzo	Andrea & Babassani	700	well-armed	Formo	H/7383
186	Mateotti Bde	Marcellini	200		M. Malmot	H/4440
187	Alaveno	Vlan	1,500	700 armed	Alaveno	H/6989
188	Mateotti Bde	Nicoletto	3-400		Alaveno	H/7729
189	Mateotti Bde	Marcellini	150	40 armed	Chargecir	H/6324
190	"	Prico	50		Gran Dubbione	H/2822
191	"	Marcellini	30		Cumiani	H/7822
192	"	Paulucci	100		A. Gervasio	H/6413
193	"	Constantino	100		Alnerole	H/7413
194	"	Renard	200		Albino	H/8903
195	Agrognò	Lt. Vialan			A. Secondo	H/8403
196	4th Gariboldi Bde	Maj. Bartolo & Saluzzi	1,000		Luserna	H/6403
197	Mateotti	Romanoro	200		A. Cavallo	H/8397
198	Trofarello		300		Trofarello	J/0719
199	Cocconato		150		Cocconato	J/2034
200	Montemagno		500	Fea	Montemagno	J/6415
201	Sesia-Po		500		Cardia	J/7429
202	Mauri (1)	Franco-Serra	600		Carneghola	H/1404
203	Cenale	Mauri	1,400		Cenale	H/2303
204	Mauri (2)	Mauri	200		Monte	H/2390

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			well-armed	700				
185	Val di Lanzo	Amisre & Babbenani		700			Formo	H/7363
186	Metecoli Ede	Marcellini		200			M. Malsot	H/4449
187	Oliveno	Vien	700 armed	1,500			✓ Zerno	H/6920
188	Metecoli Ede	Nicoletto		3-400			Oliveno	H/7728
189	Metecoli Ede	Marcellini	40 armed	150			✓ Chargeoir	H/6324
190	"	Prico		50			Gran Dublone	H/6222
191	"	Marcellini		30			✓ Cumiani	H/7322
192	"	Paulucci		100			✓ S. Pavesio	H/6413
193	"	Constantino		100			✓ Minervolo	H/7413
194	"	Renard		200			✓ Gobbo	H/6903
195	Agrogn	Lt. Vielen					✓ S. Secondo	H/6403
196	4th Garibaldini Ede	Maj. Bartolo 1,000 & Saluzza					✓ Luserna	H/6402
197	Metecoli	Romanore		200			✓ M. Cavallo	H/6397
198	Trofarello			300			✓ Trofarello	J/0719
199	Cocconato			150			✓ Cocconato	J/2334
200	Montemagno			500			✓ Montemagno	J/5415
201	Lesia-Po			300			✓ Cardia	J/7423
202	Mauri (1)	Franco-Serra		600			✓ Caruaguala	✓ J/1404
203	Conale	Mauri		1,400			✓ Conale	✓ J/2303
204	Mauri (2)	Mendi		200			Monte	✓ J/2398
205	H. Bransero			200				Y/5194
206	Belle Bend	Steve		300			St. S. Bernardo	✓ J/7270
207	Part of 2nd Alpinal Div			900			Sanpeyre	✓ J/5778
208	-do-			700			S. Demiano	✓ J/6187
209	Gruppo Leo	Leo		1,200			Campo Molino	✓ J/5761
210	Val di Stura			500			Argentera	✓ J/4087

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TOP SECRET

No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref
211	Alba		300		Scarmirva Bosco	O/1494
212	16th Carabinieri 500 (7)	Sergio	980		Monteforte d'Alba	O/2175
213	1st Langhe Div	Mauri	2,000	armed	Mondovi	O/1300
214	2nd Div Alpini	Mauri	1,800	"	S. Desiano	N/3564
215	3rd Div Alpini	Mauri			Lisone Piemonte	N/2732
216	4th "	"	1,100		San Giacomo	O/2544
217	2nd-Ligurian Div HQ (Carib)				Montalto	O/2000
218	2nd Bde "	Romolo	500		Montalto	O/3890 ✓
219	1st Bde "	Clen	500		Caslo d'Art	O/0610 ✓
220	3rd " "	Manzini	500		Trieste	N/2703 ✓
221	4th " "	Glenn	500		Dorfomara	O/0807 ✓
222	5th " "	Vitorio	500		Duglio	N/0206 ✓
223	6th "				Rialto	O/4434 ✓
224	7th "	Luciano	500	armed	Acqui	O/0082 ✓
225	74th Carb. Bde				Peracoma	O/2874. ✓

NORTH ITALY

1140

226	80th		500		Bornio	A/2272
227	S. Caterina		200		N. Cavia	A/2252
228	Derzio		500		N. Legnana	N/4433
229	V. Gerola-Alto				Verisina	N/2632

213	1st Langhe Div	Mauri	2,000	armed	Mondovi	O/1366
214	2nd Div Alpini	Mauri	1,500	"	S. Daviano	N/3584
215	3rd Div Alpini	Mauri			Lisore Piemonte	N/3738
216	4th "	"	1,200		Bagnasco	O/2644
217	2nd Ligurian Div HQ (Genib)				Montalto	O/3530
218	2nd Bde "	Romolo	500		Montetto	O/3800 ✓
219	1st Bde "	Cion	500		Ceslo d'Arr	O/6610 ✓
220	3rd "	Manzini	500		Trivera	N/3703 ✓
221	4th "	Cianci	500		Borfonera	O/3807 ✓
222	5th "	Vitorio	500		Buggio	N/3208 ✓
223	Malare				Rialto	O/4434 ✓
224	Acqui	Lucido	300	armed	Acqui	O/3082 ✓
225	74th Carb. Bde				Ponzono	O/3874 ✓

NORTH ITALY

1140

226	Romolo		300		Romolo	A/3272 ✓
227	S. Caterina		200		M. Cavia	A/2255
228	Cervio		500		M. Legnere	E/4633
229	V. Gerola-Alto				Pedisina	E/3632
230	Gruppa Nicolo	Nicola			Tartano	E/6635
231	V. Tullina		Many thousand	Plentiful	Compio	E/7345 ✓
232	Bruciat				"	E/7443 ✓
233	40th Assault Bde (Metteoti)	Col. Nicola	100	Poor	"	N/3742 ✓
234	Mole				Paola	A/1641
235	V. Valga		100		"	A/2137
236	Regina				Cesole	A/3230

- 10 -

No.	Band	Leader	Men	Arms	Area	Map Ref
237	Fernando Lorenzo Bde	Leone Canino	300	Rifles, Pistols M.C.	Valdavione	A/2627
238	Tito Sperti Bde	Felice Preti	300	"	M. Sellaio	A/3330
239	Astolfi Lark Div	Piori (Pesino)	300	63 sten 608 Carbines	Malegno	A/1116
240	Darfo				Montecchio	A/0406
241	Begolini		100	50 Rifles L.C.C.	Begolini	A/2803
242	V. Savio				Noviglio	P/0306
243	V. Prospe			Tavernole		P/0609
244	V. Servia				Vestone	P/2394
245	Luzzesano				Luzzesano	P/0781
246	Brescians Area		1,500 armed	1,500 not armed	Brescia	P/0602
247	Tartano	A. Garona	80	80 M.Cs 22 carbines	Tartano	P/4733
248	Mendello		300	100 carbines	Introbio	P/4318
249	Garibaldi Assault Bde				"	P/5213
250	10th Garib Bde Vel Breabo Coy	Gastone	80	M.Cs Grens Mines	Verona	P/5005
251	Bergamo	Maj. Allivi Ruggero	500	40 sten 100 Rifles M.Cs	M. Pelligrino	P/5004
252	Bde Bergamas		300	Carbines	Casiglio	P/7803
253	Alberino	Opt. Gerze Bardi	800	100 armed	Levate	P/5005
254	Giuseppe Perli- scr Bde	Domenico	200	Rifles	Noviglio	P/5797
255	Cremona		300		Cremona	P/3721
256	Town Cent.	Gen. Bellocchio			Milan	P/2535

11:9

239	Ascoli Piceno	Picini (Piceno)	800	63 sten 500 Carabines	Selegno	A/1116
240	Perfo				Montecchio	A/0406
241	Segolini		100	50 Rifles L.M.Gs	Segolini	A/2303
242	V. Savione				Novogno	F/0336
243	V. Trompia				Tavernole	F/0639
244	V. Salvia				Vestone	F/2394
245	Lamezzano				Lamezzano	F/0761
246	Brescia Area		1,500 armed	1,500 not armed	Brescia	F/0168
247	Tartano	A. Gerona	80	80 M.Gs 22 carbines	Tartano	✓ A/4733
248	Mendello		300	100 carbines	Introbio	✓ A/4315
249	Garibaldi Assault Bde				"	✓ A/5213
250	10th Carib Bde Val Brembo Grp		80	M.Gs Grens M102s	Serose	E/5605
251	Bergamo	Maj. Allivi Ruggiero	500	40 sten 100 rifles M.Gs	✓ Paillegirino	E/5604
252	Bde Bergamo		300	Carabines	Gasnigo	E/7303
253	Alberino	Cpt. Carlo Bocchi	800	100 armed	✓ Levere	✓ A/4826
254	Disarmo Parli- son Bde	Domenico	200	Rifles	✓ Rogno	✓ A/5797
255	Cremona		300		Cremona	✓ A/3731
256	Town Comd. Milan	Gen. Bellocchio			Milan	✓ A/3666
257	Apiano	Mil. Comd. Como	200	50 armed	Apiano	✓ A/0995
258	Squadra Azione		100		Luisiago	✓ A/1593

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ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
Advance Detachment.
C.H.

3 November 1944

Ref. AC/534/PAT

SUBJECT: Intelligence Reports

To: Major Sir P. Magnus
Patriot Branch.

The attached report is forwarded for your information.

B.L. D R A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

1128

2nd November 1944. 198

Ref. : 37/1

Object : Report from Patriot Branch of Ancona

To : B.L. Drage

Capt. MARINO ROCCO
Lisbon Officer
Patriot Branch

*Copy
to Sir A. Michael Hayman*

1137

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF THE PATRIOTS
IN ANCONA

198

1.) Presentation of certificates to Patriots.

The distribution of certificates has only been partly effectuated. So that certificates should only be given to those who deserve them, it has been deemed necessary to constitute a commission of people outside the local political influence for the purpose of this distribution.

2.) Assistance to the Patriots.

The Provincial Commissioner of Ancona has not received the circular from the Patriot Branch HQ.A.C.C. under reference 36/PAT dated 18th of July, so that there has not been created a communal commission for the employment and assistance of Patriots as mentioned in the appendix A to the above circular. We have though constituted a communal commission in the most important centers.

3.) Employment

The Labour Office has assured us that preference will be given to the Patriot demands for work. Workmen will be employed, as to the employment of those that on account of physical weakness have to be employed as ushers, clerks etc. His Excellency the Prefect has given us the assurance that the Patriots will be given the preference in all offices of his dependence,

4.) Honours to the Fallen and assistance to their families.

The C.L.N. of the Marche has instituted special commission settlements of a moral and material kind are urgent for many families who find themselves in very hard circumstances.

5.) Relations between the A.M.G. and Patriots.

Those have bettered since our arrival which at the beginning were very stiff.

6.) It is found necessary to have a permanent liaison between Authority and Patriots for the solution of questions that present themselves continuously.

7.) The C.L.N. of the Marche has instituted a commission of inquiry to ascertain deeds that happened during the clandestine

period and which reflects on the position of the local partisans.

We have been asked to be members of this Commission and it would be necessary for us to go to Rome to question some of the responsible persons.

8.) The undersigned representatives who have given service at Ancona for a month have not yet received an assignment nor being reimbursed for expenses they have undergone.

THE CIVIL REPRESENTATIVE

Signed Sergio Barattini

THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE

Signed Ubaldo Moreachi

Florence, 2nd November 1944.

1135

ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(Advance Detachment)
C.M.F.

2nd. November 1944

Ref.: AO/534/PAT

SUBJECT. MAPS

TO.: Capt. GLASSPOOL
c/o Headquarters.
Region Venezia Tres.

I have managed to obtain a map of Verona Province which
is forwarded herewith as I think that it will be useful to you.

B.I. D R A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

1134

PATRIOT BRANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date

FOLIO...15 A.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

✓ Major Drage *[initials]*

✓ Major A. Gillett *[initials]*

✓ ~~Capt. Glasspool~~
[scribble]

✓ ~~Capt. Harlan~~
[scribble] *ew* *Pablo*

✓ Lt. Liaison Sect.

Remarks

0206

PATRIOT NCH *ale*
CIRCULATION SLIP *534*

Date *26 OCT 1944*

~~NOTE~~.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

<i>1</i>	Major Drage	<i>B</i>
<i>✓</i>	Major ~~W.~~ Gillett	<i>✓</i>
<i>✓</i>	Capt. Glasspool	<i>✓</i>
	Capt. ~~Warrie~~ <i>WASWORTH</i>	<i>✓</i>
	It: Liaison Sect.	
Remarks <i>Forwarded Capt. [unclear]</i>		
<i>Col. [unclear]</i>		

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Patriot Branch.
(advance Detachment)

Ref. I/VII.

25. October 1944.

Object:

3. Reports sent in by Dr. Marcello Ciompi.
Civil Representative.

Cap. Marino ROCCO.
Liaison Officer.
Patriot Branch.
(Advance Detachment.)

En. S. di Jure

1131

REPORT.

On the 16th. inst. I went to Lucca, beginning a series of trips in localities near to the front line, to come in contact with elements who having passed the front lines, could possibly furnish news regarding the civil and political situation of the zones still occupied by the enemy and to them unknown.

I therefore went to the office C.2. Section I Vo Corps Partisan Officers & HQ. in Lucca, where I explained the reason for my visit and asked that it should be made possible for elements who had crossed the line to come in contact with me - I was assured, that would be done.

I also made contact with the C.L.N. that will forward me eventual information received.

In the near future another visit to Lucca will be necessary to reap the fruits of this previous visit of the 16th.

Dr. Marcello CIOMPI.
Civil Representative.
Patriot Branch.

0 2 0 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

NOTES ON THE SITUATION OF THE ZONE OF RAVE A AND THE PROVINCE,
DEDUCTED FROM THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY A COMMANDER OF A
GARIBOLDI BRIGADE.

11c

In the zone operated the following formations: Two Garibaldi Brigades and a certain Garibana Formation, now passed to the liberated territory, caused by narrowness of the zones in which they operated.

The population, mostly farmers, feared the presence of the Patriots on account of ferocious and indiscriminate German reprisals. They burned farms and held Mass executions of civilians in consequence of an important attack on small German formations, while the real and heavy fight brought always smaller reprisals.

Regardless most of the farmers were in favour of the Patriots and helped them in any possible and many ways. In the zone is which operated the Garibaldi Brigade "Bob" Germans burned and destroyed everything. From this zone Germans have taken all the cattle and horses they could find. The zone, which was dedicated to the growth of chestnut trees was not very much damaged. The factories of the few Manufactures and firms of the zone were all destroyed.

The brigades depended from the Comando Unico Emilio-Romagna, whose H.Q. were in Bologna. The circulars and orders addressed to the C.O. of the band "Bob", were without a signature and ciphered.

The C.I.N. is very much esteemed by the population and is held in great consideration, as an expression of the will of the Nation. It was referred how the prices, the discussions among the farmers, the mass of products, the evacuations etc. were directed by C.I.N. of Bologna through the Garibaldi Brigade of the zone. The political parties of C.I.N. are in perfect harmony. The Communist party has the most influence upon the patriot bands, the Christian Democracy upon the farmers. Action Party and Socialist Party have good esteemed directors, but smaller number.

A great activity of propaganda and clandestine printing, especially by the Communist party and Christian Democracies. The Garibaldi Brigade "Bob" received only the news of the Communist Party.

Terrible German reprisals only increased the progressive activity of the antifascist Party, regardless of their heavy losses. In Bologna there are about 3000 S.A.P. (Squadra d'Azione Patriottica), formed of workmen and farmers, which, after their daily work, were carrying out the clandestine work of sabotage etc.

The components of the bands mostly call themselves Communist, but could not be assured of having one really definite political leaning, nevertheless the general tendency is left.

In all the men, veterans of the Patriot struggle, who arrive in Florence is noticeable the disillusion and wonder, about what is

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In all the men, veterans of the Patriot struggle, who arrive in Florence is noticeable the disillusion and wonder, about what is reserved for them. They do not demand honours or special treatment, but they expect something more, regarding food supplies and the general assistance.

24th. October 1944.

Cianchi
Dr. C I O M P I

RESERVED.

REPORT REGARDING THE POLITICAL AND CIVIL SITUATION IN THE
MODENESE ZONE.

The three Partisans, Marcello, munatore and Rolando who left the Modenese (Montespino) Zone) on the 4th. of this month, Following the route: Polinago, Montemulino, Guiglia, Fontanaluccia, Castelveccchio (terra di nessuno), Barga, Fornace di Barga, Lucca, arrived in Florence on the morning of the 15th.

In the afternoon of the day of their arrival, they had an interview with me, concerning political and civil matters in the zones from which they came.

The situation of the Modenese presents itself as follows: Partisan Bands united in Brigades (Garibaldi) and in a single "Modenese Division" are dependent of a certain "Armando" Military Command - a communist - and of a certain "David" general Commissionaire who have declared themselves delegates of the single Command Emilio - Romagna with seat in Bologna.

The general tendency of the bands: is of the left communists prevailing; a few political formations, and a Christian Democratic formation. The Partito D'Azione (Action Party) is represented only by a few elements - socialists and liberals practically none - the majority, except for a few cases who are convinced Monarchists, are very inveterate republicans.

At Modena and in its neighbourhood great activity of the antifascist party who operate continuously, amid terrible persecution. Endless cases of German persecution: whole villages and blocks of houses in the cities burned. The C.L.N. has the support and the favour of the whole population and is considered as the future Government - The institution of a Prefect is generally considered useless and as a monarchic emanation.

The people have great faith in the Allies and are expecting their liberation - The Partisans who have come to know of their future disarmament and that little assistance is given to them, have voiced their scepticism. Consequently good play for the propaganda of the extremist tendency in which the Russian prestige has a first place. Followed attentively and with approval is the Russian attitude towards the countries recently detached from the Tripartite, which attitude is made object of intense propaganda.

Dr. Marcello CIOMPI.
Civil Representative.
Patriot Branch.

Ciampi

PATRICK BRANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date 26 OCT 1944FOLIO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

	Major Drege	<i>See</i>
✓	Major E. Gillet	<i>dk</i>
✓	Capt. Glasspool	<i>See</i>
✓	Capt. ~~Harrell~~ <i>5793540217</i>	<i>See RBLD</i>
	It: Liaison Sect.	

Remarks

1187

0213

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELFARE BRANCH.

*Exhibit 9
forward copy to
Col. Spence*
25 October 1944

SUBJECT : Information on Partisans from German Prisoners of War.

TO : Patriots Branch (Adv. Det.),
Allied Control Commission.

Attention: Major DRAGE.

1. of 14 German prisoners of war interrogated during the period from 19 October to 24 October 1944 at the 91st and 34th Divisions P.W. cages, none had any specific information about Patriot bands or personalities. Two P.s W. had heard of partisans some time ago in the sector where they were then fighting, but none knew of any specific action taken at the time. Two others said that they had been told once they might be sent against partisans ("in den Partisanen Einsatz", but nothing became of it. None of the units to which these P.s W. belonged had been bothered by partisans.

2. From interrogation reports of other P.W.B. interrogators it appears to be obvious that the German soldier generally does not know much about specific bands, leaders or locations in which the Advanced Detachment of the A.C.C. Patriots Branch is interested. However, the following information has been extracted from various reports:

a) 80 partisans, lead by a German Oberfeldwebel and an Obergefreiter attacked a German transport column in the area of Citta di Castella. The Oberfeldwebel and the Obergefreiter were captured by the Germans; handed a pistol, they shot themselves. In that same area, an Italian civilian approached the P.W., offering him civilian clothes. To the right of his company, he was told that partisans are active. They are fighting with British machine-guns. (Lennon, 1 October 1944.)

b) P.W. says, "I was driving my truck through a village, 15 kms. north of Turin, when our convoy was stopped by paratroopers who told us to get our weapons ready. The day before, a convoy had been attacked by ~~partisans~~ partisans." (Name of village not remembered). (Hess, 19 October 1944.)

c) P.W. has himself been with Italian partisans. knows that in August the SS shot 46 Italian civilians in Braccio and Orsignia as reprisal against partisan attack. Another saw a poster in Meldola saying that about 70 people were shot because of partisan activity in the area. (Gerard, 30 September 1944.)

d) While at Frosinone, five of P.'s W. comrades were poisoned by an Italian woman who offered them wine. P.W. refrained from drinking, but the five others did. They were dead within a few minutes.

e) Ten kms. south of Bibiena partisans attacked retreating troops. As a result a raiding party was sent into

1126

-2-

the village to arrest all men between the age of 15 and 60. However, no man could be found and the two houses from where the shots were fired were set on fire. P.W. heard that many German soldiers joined the partisans in the area of Lucca. German officers are supposed to lead partisan groups. (Ehrman, 27 September 1944.)

f, P.W. calls partisans "Freiheitskämpfer" (liberators). The strongest partisan activity he has observed in Italy was near Ravenna and in the Po valley, as well as around Bologna. He heard through comrades that German soldiers are fighting with the partisans without changing their uniforms. (Ehrman, 24 September 1944.)

g) P.W. was shot at by partisans in San Benedetto. Heard from comrade that in Folio 4 men and one woman were hung in the market place as reprisal against partisan attacks. Saw in Bologna on 12 September a poster saying that 12 people were shot as a reprisal for the killing of a German soldier. Was sent for requisition in a small village near Rofino and here shot at. Thereupon parachutists were called in who burned down the 20 houses of the village, sent the women and children to the next town and took the men away. (Gerard, 24 Sept. 1944.)

h. A messenger of his squadron, while riding a bicycle, was shot at by partisans, who yelled: "Komm rüber zu uns, auch wir sind Deutsche." (Come over to us, we too are Germans). (Lennon, 25 September 1944.)

i, P.W. was informed through comrades that partisans were active in Kaernten and behind this front, the partisans are led by German officers, which P.W. believed, since the officers made the attempt on Hitler's life on 2 July. (Ehrman and Lennon, 12 October 1944.)

j) In the Udine area the following villages were burnt down by the Germans in retaliation to partisan action: Clausetto, Travesio, Pinsano and Macile. P.W. was in a unit that was sent against partisans in Pontemeoli, Monte Cavallo area and Sersile. He found that in Pontemeoli many houses had been destroyed as a retaliation against partisans and innocent people had been killed there. Oberleutnant MODE ordered the destruction of Barcis. On the road from Monte Cavallo to Sersile he saw many young men hung along the road. A German soldier, J. Friedrichs, who had joined the partisans was captured and shot. Another P.W. was used in 13 actions against partisans. He claims that they always avoided to get hold of any partisans. He knows also of the destruction of Barcis. A man from 12th Para. states that his unit was shot at by partisans in the Rodena - Paulo sector but he claims not to know what happened to partisans. (Gerard, 9 Oct. 1944.)

k) P.W. was used against partisans in the Monte Cavallo and Monte Grappa district. He claims not to have seen any partisans. But he knows about the fact that villages were burnt down because ammo and weapons were found in them. In the Parma area unit fighting against partisans had many losses, they killed a few partisans, SS came down and burnt houses in which weapons were found.

Pfc. John L. Muller
Lombardia Region,
Interrogation sec. P.W.B. (Attach)

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(ADVANCE DETACHMENT)
APO. 394.

15A
E-NOV 1944

DATE 31 October 1944

Ref: 5/VI
SUBJECT: Report
To : Major DRAGE
Patriot Branch

15B

This is to transmit the report sent in by

Lt. De Luca.

Capt. MARINO ROCCO
Mission Officer



1124

15 B
1 - NOV 1944
Lt. Dr. DE LUCA's Report

ZONE SOUTH OF MODENA

To the North of Monte Vignola there is now the 62 Brigade "Garibaldi" with about 200 men, the actual efficiency of its armament is unknown.

The 66 Garibaldi Brigade that operated in the Monte Renzo zone has dismantled in consequence of the very violent action of the "Black Brigade" and SS.

It is probable that many elements of this Brigade have now united with other near by units.

The Division Modena "(Armando) have moved its center of activity to the zone of Villa Minazzo (30 km. to the west of Bologna) is continuously attacked by large German and Fascist formations.

The Band of the Christian Democratic Party who had dissolved in consequence of the arrest of Commander Luigi has now formed again at Lizzano under the Command of "Claudio" strong of 250 men. The band liberated " Luigi" obtaining to exchange him with a German Lieutenant who was a prisoner. This unit has 4 heavy guns, a number of machine guns and automatic guns as rifles.

It is signaled that on the Ponte di Reno, on the Ferrara Road, (Commune of Malalbergo) there is a large movement (or traffic) of vehicles.

This bridge is well defended and it will be difficult for the Partisans to damage it.

1123

Lt. EUGENIO DE LUCA
Patriot Branch

File A
14

ACC/534/Pat

27 Oct 44.

Intelligence Report.

Regional Commissioner,
Region XII.

123

Attached please find a report on the Tre
Venezias which may be of interest to you.

B.L. DRAGE,
Major, R.A.S.C.
A.C.C. Patriots Branch,
Advance Detachment.

1123

File

13A

ACC/534/PAT

27 Oct 44.

Memorandum by Gino PINCHERLI
on the VENEZIAS.
Colonel R. Spicer,
Patriots Branch,
Headquarters, A.C.C.

12B

I have carefully read the report in question and I am of your opinion that it does not call for any special action. I do, however, feel that the information therein contained might be of help to the Regional Commissioner of Region XII. I have therefore forwarded to him a copy of the report.

B.L. DRACE,
Major, R.A.S.C.
A.C.C. Patriots Branch,
Advance Detachment.

1121

TRANSLATION

ACTION PARTY,

Via Sistina 51,
Rome.

16 October 1944.

To: Col. McGARR.

Advocate ENO VENTURA, one of our best members and a native of Trieste, who is well acquainted with VENEZIA GIULIA, has sent me the attached memorandum putting forward a proposal which appears to be very sound.

I pass it on to you, being certain that in the common cause you will take it into consideration, as said Adv. PINCHERLE would be a most suitable person to collaborate with the Allied Command in the occupation of VENEZIA GIULIA, which delicate task he portrays with great interest.

(Sgd.)

Dr. RICCARDO BAUER.

1120

TRANSLATION

The dividing up of Italy into 12 regions, as laid down by the Allied authorities, does not correspond to the Italian division - which might be termed traditional - consisting of 17 regions. This is a traditional division based not only on historical but also on geographical, economic and ethnical factors.

Perhaps in few countries, as in Italy, do such profound differences exist between one region and the next, but while, on the whole, in the actual splitting up of regions into 12 rather than 17 care has been taken in creating a new division to group together only those regions which have characteristics in common, this has not been followed in the case of Region XIII. In fact, here three Italian regions are run together which, in the light of the above reasoning, are still more different one from the other.

In Veneto, more correctly called Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia, these regions are associated almost exclusively by the glorious name of Venezia, but in reality have very little in common apart from dialect.

Leaving aside historical factors, the profound differences between the three regions are immediately apparent even to a superficial observer, whether from the geographical, economic or ethnical point of view. It is perhaps opportune to deal briefly with these points.

(a) Veneto so-called consists of extensive plains with hilly country in the north only. In most parts agriculture is extensive. Properties both large and medium are scattered throughout. Labour is performed on the metayer system (part produce in lieu of rent). Industry is moderately mixed but limited to a few centres.

(b) Trentino is fairly mountainous and the produce derived is mostly of a mountainous nature with certain characteristics not found elsewhere. Medium and small properties are scattered throughout, but rarely large ones. Labour is conducted on a straightforward basis. Industries, with the exception of the hydroelectric system, are limited to centres in the province of Bolzano.

(c) Finally, Venezia Giulia consists of mountainous or hilly regions. Crops are varied, as is the labour system. Mineral wealth is principally coal, mercury, copper and zinc. In some centres industry is of considerable importance, while sectors depend - or rather depend - to a great measure on land and sea traffic.

But, if the three regions differ widely in nature and economy, there is another feature which divides them still more, namely the racial one.

(1) Veneto is inhabited almost exclusively by Italians (with a few thousand Germans in several Alpine regions).

(2) Trentino consists of Italians in the southern sector and

splitting up of regions into 12 rather than 17 care has been taken in creating a new division to group together only those regions which have characteristics in common, this has not been followed in the case of Region III. In fact, here three Italian regions are run together which, in the light of the above reasoning, are still more different one from the other.

In Veneto, more correctly called Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia, these regions are associated almost exclusively by the glorious name of Venezia, but in reality have very little in common apart from dialect.

Leaving aside historical factors, the profound differences between the three regions are immediately apparent even to a superficial observer, whether from the geographical, economic or ethnical point of view. It is perhaps opportune to deal briefly with these points.

(a) Veneto so-called consists of extensive plains with hilly country in the north only. In most parts agriculture is extensive. Properties both large and medium are scattered throughout. Labour is performed on the *métayer* system (part produce in lieu of rent). Industry is moderately mixed but limited to a few centres.

(b) Trentino is fairly mountainous and the produce derived is mostly of a mountainous nature with certain characteristics not found elsewhere. Medium and small properties are scattered throughout, but rarely large ones. Labour is conducted on a *stingitforward* basis. Industries, with the exception of the hydroelectric system, are limited to centres in the province of Bolzano.

(c) Finally, Venezia Giulia consists of mountainous or hilly regions. Crops are varied, as is the labour system. Mineral wealth is principally coal, mercury, copper and zinc. In some centres industry is of considerable importance, while seaports depend - or rather depended - to a great measure on land and sea traffic.

But, if the three regions differ widely in nature and economy, there is another feature which divides them still more, namely the racial one.

(1) Veneto is inhabited almost exclusively by Italians (with a few thousand Germans in several Alpine regions).

(2) Trentino consists of Italians in the southern sector and almost exclusively of Germans in the north.

(3) Finally, a good half of Venezia Giulia is made up of Italians (in practically the entire province of Udine, the urban centres of the other provinces and on the coast); while the other half consists of a mixture of a small minority of Germans (in the province of Udine) and a large number of Slavs (Slovenes and Croats who comprise nearly the entire peasant population of the regions exclusive of Udine province and Southern Istria). But, as in Trentino, these regions have no definite line of demarcation, on the contrary, the people are interspersed so that no territory of a certain size can be said to be exclusively Slav, no more than a few areas can be termed exclusively Italian.

2.

This state of affairs in Venezia Tridentina and Giulia, and particularly in the latter, gives rise to a number of delicate problems which are worthy of attention.

The existence in approximately equal numbers within the same region of Italians and Slavs, not considered territorially but as a whole (in general, Italians are to be found in the towns and on the coast and Slavs in the country, with the exception of Udine Province), has during the past century created an extremely delicate situation which has caused alarm during the past 20 years owing to the strong and stupid nationalistic activities and the overpowering influence of Fascism. Now this is a problem peculiar only to Venezia Giulia, which is little known and not felt by those outside the region, and is offensive only to those who have more than a superficial knowledge of the situation.

For the restoration of peace and order which are indispensable to the solution of post-war complications, certain Italian elements of Venezia Giulia await - not from today - who have grasped the vital importance thereof, namely elements adverse to Fascism who, from the beginning of all nationalist unrest, realised that only a mutual and reciprocal knowledge and understanding could lead to a peaceful and possible means of living together. Through the personal contacts fostered by life in common in prisons and confinement of these same idealists, strong bonds have been established with Slovene exponents, bonds which have been remarkably strengthened in the past few years by the common struggle of patriots against the Germans in which Italian bonds fight alongside Slovenes and Croats.

Should it be desired that this work - of importance to future European peace - may not be destroyed and that the situation in Venezia Giulia should not be precipitated into the confusion in which it was thrown by Fascism, the question of rationality should be borne closely in mind by those intending to take over the administration of the region and backed in the light of ideas gained from a long and assiduous experience.

For this and other reasons given it is thought that it might be opportune to nominate someone for Venezia Giulia (chosen from those specially competent) who, if attached to the Allied authorities occupying Region XIII, would be in a position to furnish them with the necessary details for the proper handling and solution of the problem.

1118

PARTITO D'AZIONE

DIREZIONE CENTRALE

12^c
ROMA, 16 Ottobre 1944
VIA SISTINA 91 - TEL. 65860 - 681898

Signor

Colonnello Mac Carthy

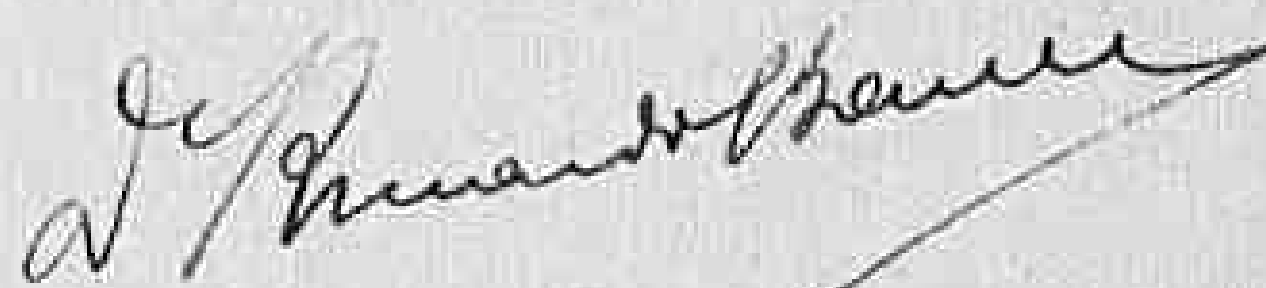
Roma

L'avv. Gino Pincherle, uno dei nostri migliori, nativo di Trieste e profondo conoscitore della Venezia Giulia, mi rimette l'unito promemoria recante una proposta che mi pare profondamente sensata.

La segnalo a Lei sicuro ch'Ella potrà, nell'interesse comune, prenderla in seria considerazione, tenendo conto che lo stesso avv. Pincherle, sarebbe persona adattissima a svolgere presso il Comando Alleato, destinato all'occupazione della Venezia Giulia, quella delicata funzione di collegamento che con tanto interesse delinea.

Colgo l'occasione per porgerLe i miei più deferenti saluti.

(dott. Riccardo Bauer)



La divisione del territorio italiano in 12 regioni, disposta dalle Autorità alleate, non corrisponde a quella italiana - che chiameremo tradizionale - la quale ne comprende 17: divisione tradizionale che trova il suo fondamento non solo in ragioni storiche, ma che risponde altresì a criteri geografici, economici ed etnici.

In pochi paesi forse, come in Italia, si notano diversità così profonde tra regione e regione: ma mentre, nel complesso, nell'attuale divisione in 12 regioni, anziché in 17, si è avuta l'avvertenza di raggruppare tra di loro, per formarne una nuova, solo quelle che per le loro caratteristiche sono più simili una all'altra, per la XII regione tale criterio non è stato seguito; infatti in essa si trovano riunite tre delle regioni italiane fra di loro più lontane alla luce dei criteri sopra indicati.

Veneto propriamente detto, Venezia Tridentina e Venezia Giulia infatti, sono accomunate tra loro quasi esclusivamente dal nome glorioso di Venezia; ma in realtà ben poco hanno di comune una con l'altra; se si fa eccezione per il dialetto, comune a buona parte di esse.

Prescindendo dalle ragioni storiche, ad un osservatore anche superficiale appaiono immediatamente le profonde differenze fra le tre regioni, sia dal punto di vista geografico, sia da quello economico, sia da quello etnico. E' su questi punti che crediamo opportuno soffermarci brevemente.

A) Il Veneto propriamente detto è regione eminentemente pianeggiante, solo nella parte settentrionale ricca di rilievi montuosi. La cultura vi è in gran parte estensiva; diffusa la grande e media proprietà; la conduzione delle terre a mezzadria; l'industria moderatamente diffusa, limitata a pochi centri.

B) Il Trentino è regione eminentemente montuosa; l'economia in gran parte montana, caratteristica per forme particolari, ignote altrove; diffusa la proprietà media e piccola, rara quella grande; la conduzione agri-

- 2 -

cola diretta; l'industria - eccezion fatta per l'idroelettrica - limitata ai centri della provincia di Bolzano.

C) La Venezia Giulia è infine regione precipuamente montuosa o collinosa; la cultura vi è varia, come vari sono i sistemi di conduzione agricola; le ricchezze minerarie (carbone, mercurio, rame e zinco) notevoli; l'industria vi assume forme importanti in alcuni centri, mentre le città marittime vivono - o meglio vivevano - in buona parte dei traffici terrestri e marittimi.

Ma se le tre regioni differiscono così profondamente per natura e per economia, v'è un altro elemento che le divide ancor più profondamente: quello etnico.

1) Il Veneto infatti è abitato pressochè esclusivamente da Italiani (solo qualche migliaio di Tedeschi in alcune zone alpine);

2) il Trentino è abitato da Italiani nella parte meridionale e quasi esclusivamente da Tedeschi in quella settentrionale;

3) la Venezia Giulia infine è abitata per una buona metà da Italiani (quasi tutta la provincia di Udine; tutti i centri urbani delle altre province e la costa) e per l'altra metà da alloglotti: in minima parte Tedeschi (provincia di Udine) e nella quasi totalità Slavi (Sloveni e Croati: quasi tutto il contado della regione, esclusi quelli della provincia di Udine e dell'Istria meridionale); ma non, come nel Trentino, separati da una linea di demarcazione abbastanza netta; bensì viventi gli uni accanto agli altri, sicchè nessun territorio di una certa estensione e continuità può dirsi esclusivamente slavo, così come pochi territori possono dirsi esclusivamente italiani.

Questa situazione di fatto nelle Venezie Tridentina e Giulia, ma in quest'ultima particolarmente, porta seco una quantità di problemi delicatissimi, ai quali è opportuno accennare.

La convivenza di Italiani e Slavi, pressappoco in egual numero nell'ambito di una stessa regione, non delimitati territorialmente ma comunisti (in generale Italiani nelle città e sulle coste, Slavi nelle campagne, eccezion fatta per la provincia di Udine) ha portato nel corso dell'ultimo secolo a una situazione di fatto estremamente delicata, aggravata-

- 3 -

ta paurosamente nei due ultimi decenni dalla feroce e stolta opera snazionalizzatrice e di sopraffazione condotta dal fascismo. Ora questo è un problema proprio della Venezia Giulia, mal noto e non sentito al di fuori di essa e da affrontarsi solo da chi ne abbia una non superficiale conoscenza.

All'opera di chiarificazione e di pacificazione, indispensabile per la risoluzione dei complessi complessi del dopo-guerra, attendono - non da oggi - alcuni elementi italiani della Venezia Giulia, che ne hanno compresa la vitale importanza: elementi avversari al fascismo che, al di fuori da ogni gretto nazionalismo, hanno compreso che solo una mutua, reciproca conoscenza e comprensione poteva portare ad una pacifica e fattiva convivenza. Attraverso contatti personali, favoriti dalla vita in comune nelle carceri e al confino, sofferta per gli stessi ideali antifascisti, questi elementi giuliani hanno stabiliti saldi vincoli cogli esponenti sloveni: vincoli che si sono mirabilmente rafforzati in questi ultimi anni nella comune lotta partigiana contro il Tedesco, nella quale formazioni italiane combattono accanto a quelle slovene e croate.

Se si vuole che quest'opera, così importante per la futura pace europea, non vada distrutta; se si vuole che la situazione nella Venezia Giulia non torni a precipitare nel baratro in cui il fascismo l'ha gettata, la questione delle nazionalità deve esser tenuta ben presente da chi si appresti ad assumere l'amministrazione della regione, ed affrontata con suggerimenti che un'esperienza lunga e faticosa può fornire.

E' per questo e per tutti gli altri motivi su accennati che si pensa che sarebbe opportuno nominare per la Venezia Giulia una persona - scelta tra quelle che hanno specifica competenza - la quale, posta accanto all'Autorità alleata che dovrà occupare la XII regione, sia in grado di fornire all'Autorità medesima gli elementi necessari per la retta impostazione e soluzione del problema.

1114

26th October 1944

ACC/534/PAT.

Intelligence Reports

Col. Spicer
Patriot Branch
HQ. ACC.

The attached reports from Dr. Ciampi and Pfc. Muller

are forwarded for your information.

B.L. D R A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

1113

Da 17 October 1944 ^{10A}

SUBJECT :

INFORMATION ABOUT PATRIOT ACTIVITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF MODENA.

News sent by Lt. De Luca collected from information given him from
Patriots, who had crossed the front and rear line.

Cap. ROCCO MARINO.

1112

106
THE ZONE OF MODENA

In the zone of Monfestino, 40 Km. south of Modena the band "Marcello" of 250 men, armed with 1 heavy machine-gun, 7 mitra, 8 Sten, the rest of men are armed with rifles.

The amunitions are scarce some of the rifles have only one loader. Now the band is under the command of "Tom". This formation ~~has~~ received para-supplies in the zone of Pompeano on May 25, the first days of June and again the 20 of June. Would it be possible to obtain some para-supplies for these men?

The zone of Sassuolo 25 Km. south of Modena: the band of "Filippo" and "Fulmine" of 100 men each, all armed with a rifle.

There is also a formation (unknown number) of German deserters (?) and the ex prisoners of different nationalities.

Another band (number unknown) is at Vericea 30 Km. south of Bologna, there are other bands at Montebaranzone, Pazzano, Castelluccio.

It is calculated that in the whole zone, there are about 3000 Patriots many of which are in the city of Modena.

The fascist "Black Brigade" are taking part in the struggle against the Patriots with particular animosity.

During these last days a detachment of "Black brigade" ~~exists~~ consisting of 300 men operated at Sassuolo.

The road Polinago; that unites Lamascogno to Monfestino and Sassuolo is under the control of the Patriots of "Marcello".

It seems that the Germans have the intentions of fighting also in the city of Modena, because they are preparing fortifications and vent-holes in the walls of the houses.

The news regarding the city of Modena are of October 5, the other news are of last week.

1111
It results that:

None of the German forces are on the ridges between "Corno alle Scale" and Cimone.

Please, be so kind to let me know the instructions that must be given to the Bands and The Committees of Emilia and Veneto (Verona)

Would it be possible to effect the para-supplies ?

H. de Jure

1110

0 2 3 1

785016

PATRIOT B. NON

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date **25 OCT 1944**

FOR INFO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

✓	Major Drage	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓	Major R. Gillet	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓	Capt. Glasspool	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓	Capt. Harris	<i>[Signature]</i>
	It. Liaison Sect.	

Remarks

[Signature]

1109

PATRIOT LANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date '24 OCT 1944

FOLIO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

①	Major Drage	<i>[Signature]</i>
②	Major ~~EX~~ Gillette	<i>[Signature]</i>
③	Capt. Glasspool	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Capt. Harris	
⑤	It. Liaison Sect.	

Remarks Capt. Rapp, Please
render these report in duplicate
in order that copy can be forwarded
to Rome

1108

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

Patriot Branch.
(Advance Detachment)

100

RESERVED.

24. October 1944.

OBJECT: Report.

REF. 4/v.

To: Major B.L. DRAGE.

Herewith transmitted a Report from Dr. Ciompi, Civil
Representative of this Patriot Branch.



Capt. Marino ROCCO.
Liaison Officer.
Patriot Branch.
Advance Detachment.

1107

RESERVED.

REPORT REGARDING THE POLITICAL AND CIVIL SITUATION IN THE
MODENESE ZONE.

The three Partisans, Marcello, murtatore and Rolando who left the Modenese (Montespino) Zone on the 4th. of this month, following the route: Polinago, Montemulino, Guiglia, Fontanaluccia, Castelvechio (terra di nessuno), Barga, Fornace di Barga, Lucca, arrived in Florence on the morning of the 15th.

In the afternoon of the day of their arrival, they had an interview with me, concerning political and civil matters in the zones from which they came.

The situation of the Modenese presents itself as follows: Partisan Bands united in Brigades (Garibaldi) and in a single "Modenese Division" are dependent of a certain "Armando" Military Command - a communist - and of a certain "David" general Commissaire who have declared themselves delegates of the single Command Emilio - Romagna with seat in Bologna.

The general tendency of the bands is of the left communists prevailing; a few political formations, and a Christian Democratic formation. The Partito D'Azione (Action Party) is represented only by a few elements - socialists and liberals practically none - the majority, except for a few cases who are convinced Monarchists, are very inveterate republicans.

At Modena and in its neighbourhood great activity of the antifascist party who operate continuously, amid terrible persecution. Endless cases of German persecution: whole villages and blocks of houses in the cities burned. The C.L.N. has the support and the favour of the whole population and is considered as the future Government - The institution of a Prefect is generally considered useless and as a monarchic emanation.

The people have great faith in the Allies and are expecting their liberation - The Partisans who have come to know of their future disarmament and that little assistance is given to them, have voiced their scepticism. Consequently good play for the propaganda of the extremists tendency in which the Russian prestige has a first place. Followed attentively and with approval is the Russian attitude towards the countries recently detached from the Tripartite, which attitude is made object of intense propaganda.

Dr. Marcello CIOMPI.
Civil Representative.
Patriot French.

Ciomi

dt

PATRIOT ~~ANCH~~

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date 12 OCT 1944FOLIO 795) For information
~~Attachment.....) For action~~

1	Major Drage	<i>B</i>
	Capt. Knell	
2	Capt. Glasspool	<i>Aug</i>
3	Capt. Harris	
	Capt. Recco	

Remarks

Major Gullett

1105

PATROL BRANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date

23 OCT 1944

FOLIO.....) For information
Attachment.....) For action

✓ Major Drage

Major E. Gillett

Capt. Glasspool

Capt. Harris

It. Liaison Sect.

Remarks

1104

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(ADVANCE DETACHMENT)
APO. 394.

DATE 23 Ottobre 1944.

Ref: 2/VI

SUBJECT: News regarding bands in occupied Italy.

To : B.L. DRAGE Major.

This is to transmit the report of Lt. De Luca.

Cap. Marino ROCCO.
Uff. di Coll.
Patriot Branch.
(Advance Detachment).

1103

22 October 1944 8B

News report sent in by Lt. De Luca.

A strong group of Patriots is concentrated between Vado and Marzabotto 25 km., south and south-west of Bologna.

Above Vergate, there is a band with 30 men well armed. On Monte Vignola, there is a party of 50 men armed mostly with automatic arms and in the same zone, more south, the band "Toni" about 50 of Russian and Italian men.

At Sasso, conjunction of the river Setto with Reno is the brigade of 280 men armed with automatic arms and machine-guns, the H.Q. of the brigade is in M. Mario.

On the mountains Sole Caprera and S. Niccolo are the 4 companies of German para-troops.

In Villa between Lama and Vado is a German observation post. On the ridge of Marzabotto is a heavy arty-battery, which is shelling Monte Venere. The Germans are almost totally without means of transportation and their supplies must be brought by oxen cars.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
(ADVANCE DETACHMENT)
APO. 894.

19 OCT 1944

5-34
7A

Ref: I/ IV

DATE 19 OCTOBER 1944

SUBJECT: News regarding bands in ~~xxx~~occupied Italy.

To : Major. B.L. DRAGE

This is to transmit the report of Lt. De Luca.

Cap. MARINO ROCCO.

1101

News report sent in by Lt. DE LUCA.

19 ottobre 1944

At Gaggio Montano (8 km. North - North-west of the pass of Porretta) the "Armando" band effectuated an incursion capturing 155 Germans with mortars and machine-gun.

Castel D'Aiano 14 km. to the North of the pass of Porretta is occupied by the Partisans.

Strong German command have been noticed at Montese and at Formano.

The Devil's bridge, on the road between Premilcuore and Predappio at 10 km. from this town, near Santa Marina, has been blown up by the Partisans and has not yet been repaired.

Between Monte Sacco and Monte Freddo 40 km. south-west of Forlì, there is a band of 150 men, half of this band is armed with light machine-guns and the rest with rifles. Ammunition is very scarce. This band is formed out of remains of the big formation: the 36^a Garibaldi Brigade, which was dispersed after many heavy combats.

North of Brinsighello the Germans are concentrating their forces.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH
APO 394

10 OCT 1944

534.

Ref. 38/PAT

6th Oct, 44.

Subject : Patriot SERGIO FORTI
Lt. Italian Naval Engineering Corps.

TO : B.L. Drage
Adv. Detachment
Patriots Branch

A copy of a report on Lt. Sergio FORTI killed in action by the Germans on June 14, 1944 near Norcia (Perugia) while leading a sabotage squad is enclosed.

A/Capt. T.J.A' Brien (P.168958 BRF) and A/Capt J. Noel Woods both ex P.O.W.s operated for 5 months together with Lt. Forti and they sent in a report about 15th July 1944 to HQs 8th Army on the gallant actions and on the heroic death of Lt. Forti.

P. N. Magnus

Sir P.M. MAGNUS

Major.

for

Col. C.D. Mc Carthy OBE.

Patriots Branch.

Civil Affairs Section.

1099

20 OCT 1941

P R O C E D U R A D E L R E G I M E N O

TRIBUNALE DI SPOLTO

N. 609 R.G.

SUBJECT : Slaughtered of the Patriot SERGIO FORTI, Lieutenant of the Naval Engineering, by the Germans.

TO : Procura. Tribunale del Regno. - Court of Appeal - Perugia
 The Patriotic Committee of Central Italy - "Gran Sasso"
 French of Spoleto
 Allied Military Government Perugia
 Allied Military Governor Perugia

In the first hours of June 14, 1944, the Lieutenant of the Naval Engineering, the engineer FORTI SERGIO, residing at Abeto di Preci (Perugia) on account of a special mission he had been charged with, was walking towards Savelli, quarter of the Comune of Norcia, to fulfill a war-operation against the withdrawing German troops.

In this dangerous undertaking he was accompanied by the airman Sergeant Major Pavese Alfio and the English ex-prisoners of war, Capt. Thomas Corian of the Engineering, born at Carschi, and the Inf. Serg. Andrew Buchanan, born at Alvera Hotel (South Africa).

Each of them was equipped with a knapsack containing highly potential explosives.

When reaching the environs of Paganelli, likewise a quarter of Norcia, the courageous four young men saw German soldiers; without losing heart, they continued advancing, the Lt. Forti at the head, the others at a short distance, bent on their intention to reach their end. But having pushed on some 100 meters more, they were all at once surrounded by the enemy. They mastered to hide the knapsacks behind the hedges or throwing their contents into the water of a neighbouring rivulet: too late, however, because in the mean time they had been detected.

The Captain and the English sergeant succeeded in saving themselves withdrawing to the near woods, whereas the two Italians, blocked up by the fire of the automatic weapons of the Germans, had no opportunity to escape being captured.

Urged to state the names of their companions and where they had hidden the knapsacks, they answered that they knew nothing not frightened by the menacing mouths of the fire arms which were pointed at their breasts.

Their destiny seemed to be sealed, but the Lt. Forti wanting to save his companion followed the generous impulse of his heart: being the leader, he asked the sublime sacrifice for him alone; he came to a tacit understanding with the Serg. Major Pavese who was to feign that he would seek the others two; so he could flee escaping death.

The proposal was made to the Germans who accepted: Pavese was in safety, but Forti paid for both of them.

In vain the enemy wreaked his blind anger on him: they used him badly and tortured him in order to cause him to speak; at

TO : Procur. Civile del Regno. - Court of Appeal - Perugia
The Patriots Committee of Central Italy - "Gran Sasso"
Branch of
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Allied Military Governor

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The proposal was made to the Germans who accepted: Pavesi was in safety, but Forti paid for both of them.

Invain the enemy wreaked his blind anger on him: they used him badly and tortured him in order to cause him to speak; at last, taken to a field distant about 200 meters from Paganelli, he was slaughtered in a barbarian way, immolating thus his youth for the Ideal of his Country.

All this is reported "ad perpetuum rei memoriam".

1998

Sergio Bortol was born in Trieste on the 20th of March 1920. His father, doctor Bruno Bortol, a lawyer, had been one of the leaders of irredentist movement in Trieste and had enlisted for volunteering service during the last war 1915-18 against the Central Empires.

Sergio got from his family's tradition and from the purest part of his town's circles those principles of civil patriotism, of freedom and justice, which shaped his soul and nurtured his dynamical idealism.

Gifted of a vivacious and versatile genius, he acquired a broad and harmonical education, which he put at the service of an indefatigable generous creating activity.

Valiant, loving nature, he was drawn by a pure vocation to the most audacious sporting performances. He worshipped the sea, the snowfields, the alp's rocks, which he settled perilously with the rapture of a spiritual ascension. It was his "war-school" as he liked to say.

He had a heroic and serene conception of life. He wrote: "I wish nothing else, but to give more and more. Life has to be a beautiful glorious adventure. Otherwise, it is not worth while."

At the age of 22, he took, with full votes and praise, the degree of a naval and engineering architect at the University of Genoa, where his professors recognized him as one of the most promising young forces of the naval Italian engineering. He had been soon called to work at the dockyard "della Versilia" of Viareggio. There, smaller warships were built for the watching and protection of Italian coasts.

Sergio dedicated himself to that job with his usual enthusiasm and with his sharp efficiency. While he was appreciated by his superiors for his propulsive talent and for his unusual education, he earned the affection of the workmen for the generosity he devoted himself with in every camp, cordially approaching also the humblest, who felt comprehended and loved.

He had schemed new working systems to improve social and economical conditions of workmen, and had compiled a divulgation handbook for naval architecture, for carpenter masters and workmen, so that they were not only cold performers but also might penetrate the inmost spirit of naval architecture as conscious collaborators. He studied new types of small motorships, encouraged by his chiefs and his former professors, who followed with trustful sympathy his promising starting, sure presage of higher destiny.

At the armistice between Allies Powers and Italy, impeding German occupation of Viareggio, and the majority being dominated by fear and bewilderment, Sergio arranged and begun with readiness the execution of the orders of Marine Ministry, regarding destruction or sabotage of every thing that was not to be saved. Supported by some more courageous employees and with the cooperation of some to him devoted workmen, he rescued plans, drawings, ledgers, exactness implements, and whatever more worthful, until, the Dockyard being invaded by Germans, eluding at night their watching, Sergio destroyed or irreparably damaged outraged or refitting ships, weapons, motors, nautical instruments, phonelines. Good luck favoured his boldness: he carried on almost by miracle the risky and complex performance, taking himself off the invaders mortal squeeze.

Then he joined his own family, who were settled in Cortina. There, during worrisome days of deluded hope on an immediate liberation, Sergio came into contact with the command of the 1st Co. Railways Pioneers, settled in the Count Passerini's Castle.

Valiant, loving nature, he was drawn by a pure vocation to the most audacious sporting performances. He worshipped the sea, the encumbrance, the alp's rocks, which he settled perilously with the rapture of a spiritual ascension. It was his "war-school" as he liked to say.

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At the end of the war, between Allies Powers and Italy, impeding German occupation of Viareggio, and the majority being dominated by fear and bewilderment, Sergio arranged and began with readiness the execution of the orders of Marine Ministry, regarding destruction or sabotage of every thing that was not to be saved. Supported by some more courageous employees and with the cooperation of some to him devoted workmen, he rescued plans, drawings, ledgers, exactness implements, and whatever more worthful, until, the Dockyard being invaded by Germans, eluding at night their watching, Sergio destroyed or irreparably damaged outraged or refitting ships, weapons, motors, nautical instruments, phonelines. Good luck favoured his boldness: he carried on almost by miracle the risky and complex performance, taking himself off the invaders mortal squeeze.

Then he joined his own family, who were settled in Cortina. There, during worrisome days of deluded hope on an immediate liberation, Sergio came into contact with the command of the 1st Co. Railways Pioneers, settled in the Count Passerini's Castle. He was aware that orders from the Higher Commands were confused and contradictory, compelling the company to inactivity, and he conceived that the company was destined to fall at any moment into German hands with cars, equipment, and weapons. He persuaded Captain Romeo to leave the quarter of the "Palazzone" and to place in safety everything. At night he directed the operations: arms and food for the still existing forces were carried to Forti's house. The men, sheltered in a deserted hut up the hill, had daily

food owing to personal care of Sergio. Early in the morning Sergio loaded the trucks to the mountains, and, making them useless, hid them in a wood. The same was done with machine guns and most part of other arms. Over night Germans invaded the deserted quarter, where they did not find any trace either of men or equipment.

Soon after German occupation increased far and wide. More and more frequent were arbitrary acts and manifest robberies. Sergio, careless of the danger to which he exposed himself if he would be individuated, interfered many times, with his usual generous ardour, at the German command for sake of the vexed population. More than once his frank self-reliance together with the mastery of the invader's language, succeeded in avoiding some more hideous abuse. But his personality was becoming to well known to the Germans and some officer already inquired about his past. To that, joined, the 3th of October, the news that owing to denouncement against doctor Bruno Forti, Sergio's father, the "Gestapo" of Trieste had searched his apartment and his office, has seized papers books documents and confiscated every estate of him. Friend, coming purposely to Florence, advised doctor Forti and all his family to hide, to prevent capture by Germans. Therefore, after some days spent in Spoleto, Sergio's family went to Norcia.

In Norcia Sergio took contact with people being against Germans and fascists and with some Italian officers, who, as himself, were waiting for the day of liberation, that then seemed not far off.

In the meeting of Italian liberation Committee, Sergio indicated always the unity idea and the contingent necessity of predominating military action. According to his temper, he initiated immediately, alone, the reconnaissance, and the topographical study of Norcia's area and neighbouring sectors. Untiring walker and good cyclist, he went farther and farther, systematically, increasing, with his characteristic rapidity and precision, the gathering of details for the compilation of an organical war-plan. Then he first conceived the projects of the most important road interruptions and the use of the plain of Castelluccio as base of operations. To this purpose he made calculations, collected data, drew studies and reports.

During those numerous trips he often met Allied ex-prisoners of war who tried to pass the lines. As he mastered, besides German, French and Spanish, also English, he was able to be very useful and of great assistance to those Allied officers and soldiers and informed them of the war situation and of local circumstances, to advise the Allied Command. He put some of the officers in contact with the Italian Liberation Committee and so they agreed upon more precise plans and conventionally wireless messages. To the ex P.O.W. themselves he bestowed assistance and encouragement, as his and his friends means consented.

Considered his peculiar aptitudes, the Committee entrusted him with the liaison between the Committee itself, the patriot bands in the zone and the Allied ex P.O.W. So Sergio came into contact with the bands of Col. Melis, Major Ferri, Lt. Costa, Toso, Patrioni, Lt. Mario etc. and with many English officers, among whom Major Jones Archdals (Art. Vill. Arm.), Lt. H.E. Pearson (Airborne Reconnaissance) Capt. J. Noel Woods (South African Forces) Capt.

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1096
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For the fulfilling of those functions, Sergio undertook numerous trips, the most of them on foot, crossing far and wide Umbria, Marche, Abruzzi, operating constantly and indefatigably, from the end of October 1943 to the 14th June 1944, without granting to himself either rest or respite.

Omnipresent, he took care of everything devoting himself for the patriots, for the Allied ex P.O.W., for the civilians.

He did not let himself tend by bad luck, he was not discouraged by the failure caused by shortness of means and by the enemy's preponderance, walking by day and by night, often by snow-storm, through harsh mountains, to arrive anyhow in time, where he felt

necessity of his presence, to encourage, to reorganize, to range again forces disorganized by continuous round ups, by persecutions, by reprisals. Aleto (Perugia), were his family lived, who saw him rarely and for short periods, became for his personals attraction centre and headquarter of the zone.

Too many are the episodes of this multiform and very intensive activity to recollect them all. Only some of the most important will be mentioned. In June Major Ferri and his band, operating in the zone of Viastra (Marone), he went successively through five round-ups ("rastrellamenti"). He went safely, after having been witness of the horrors of German and fascist repression, with village's destructions and murderous shootings. But he went on valiantly. He carried out his mission. He lent assistance to everybody he could, among whom the relatives of Major Ferri and contributed to place in safety weapons and ammunitions.

After the sudden unexpected attack against the Melis's band in Visso, he organized and fulfilled successfully the recovery of weapons, ammunitions and explosive's stores, transferring them to Aleto through zones strongly guarded by Germans and fascists. This precious stock was utilised short time after to rearm this resettled band and another group of British ex P.O.W.

His efforts and persuading pleadings beyond any political contrast brought to an agreement between the various armed groups of the zone, preparing bases for bigger operations with the sketched concentration on the plain of Castelluccio. At the same time he concluded and specified the mission confided to a trustful friend who went to Rome, in order to report about the agreement, the operation's plans, and about the request of the necessary supplies of arms and means.

Awaiting the issue of this mission, Sergio disposed the gathering of the groups on the plain of Castelluccio. As usual he intervened personally to the settlement. However, the 25th of April 1944, soon after, the group, in consequence of a deplorable delation, was surprised at daylight by preponderant fascist forces, armed with automatic weapons and heavy machineguns. As alarm was given, the shelter of the patriots was already surrounded. Sergio with cold and swift determination took, as often previously, a rifle and together with only three other comrades, trained by him, opened a precise fire at the machinegun, barring the only escaping way. Indeed the enemy arm was brought to silence and this interval of disorder among the enemy consented the retiring of the greatest part of patriots, who left on the plain some dead, taking with them the wounded. In that fight some British and South Africans ex P.O.W. devoted to Sergio distinguished themselves too.

By a drop of clothes, blankets, medical supplies destined to the Allied ex P.O.W., Sergio having been called to the spot by a peasant of Fiano (Aleto) took himself every fitful disposition, awaiting for the ex P.O.W., already advised, averted although alone and disarmed, a group of armed irregular strangers. Then he transported and distributed everything to whom it was due.

As with Major Jones he thought about of the manner to transport ex English P.O.W. by sea to liberated Italy, he preceded alone the two British Senior officers who had to pass first to secure the issue of the enterprise. Having taken contact with the agent of the Allied Command, he was able to luckily set on the way the two British Majors, refusing to follow them, to immediately go ahead

After the sudden unexpected attack against the Wells's band in Visso, he organized and fulfilled successfully the recovery of weapons, ammunitions and explosive's stores, transferring them to Aieto through zones strongly guarded by Germans and fascists. This precious stock was utilised short time after to rearm this resettled band and another group of British ex P.O.W.

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During the first week of April 1944 took place in the area the severest German round-up: there passed two German divisions with tanks, armoured cars, self-propelled guns, and reconnaissance plans. To this followed a prolonged and cruel fascist round-up. Civilians, frightened by reprisals and violence of every sort, did not dare to give hospitality either to patriots or Allied P.O.W. Then Sergio, instead of thinking for his own safety, dedicated himself thoroughly to assist scattered men. He succeeded in getting new funds from Rome, going on foot to Anatrice, to fetch them; he distributed money and food, employed to the purpose some

trustfully peasants, consoled and encouraged.

By means of an explosion well schemed and dangerously executed together with the British Lt. O'Brien, he blew up rocks overtopping the Salara main-road, near Anetrice, stopping the enemy's traffic for two days. Also with Lt. O'Brien, passing and repassing between German sentries, he fulfilled the reconnaissance of the electric power station of Chiusella, on which afterwards a successful sabotage has been based; Sergio located also two mines on the rails of the railway near Terni.

Allied offensive being started, he felt that finally time has come to gather the harvest of his superhuman efforts. He got very lean, suffering, but, always with his good smile and with the same limpid brightness of his blue eyes, he multiplied his going with increasing ardour. To his mother, who begged him, in her anguish, to spare himself, he answered: "My life doesn't belong to me. I must conquer it. And I must give example."

He had a last meeting at Monastero (Calderola) with the Command of the area and with the sector's Commanders. Then he went to Palzo, to bring there the instructions and to concert the impending action. On his walk he met three German soldiers. He affronted, disarmed and consigned them prisoners to a group of patriots of Montegallo. Then he returned to Abeto to retake his command's place. In five days he covered about 250 miles. Exhausted, while he passed through Norcia, where he was popular, some civilians asked him to interrupt the road of Civita, through which had to pass 2000 German trucks, while already passed battalions and equipment of Alpenjager. Norcia, already oppressed by the enemy's vexations, feared worse vandalism. Sergio answered firmly and serene: "Let me rest only few hours, then I shall provide for."

In Abeto there were waiting for him Lt. Costa, s.m. of the Carabinieri Frutti and Toso, to agree regarding the occupation of Norcia and Cascia and the maintenance of the public order there and about the attack of enemy's rearguard.

He had already decided, if he should come back safe from the exploit at the "Forche di Civita", to blow up, soon after, a bridge at the Forche Canapine (Ascoli Road), and finally a stock of ammunition and to destroy at the same time about forty trucks hidden near the "Casali Massenzi" (Norcia). To s.m. Pavese, who pointed him out the extreme, almost desperate perilousness of the action, he answered with perfect calm: "It is necessary to hazard. I will do it by myself."

At three a.m., followed by s.m. Pavese, by Lt. O'Brien and by Sgt. Buchanan, although aware to dare the utmost, he started to blow the bridge of the Forche di Civita. He knew that he had to cross the country full of German troops. Therefore he disposed that his two British comrades, more likely to be recognized, followed at a certain distance. Himself, he preceded the Italian underofficer. All four carried bags full of explosive. Between Paganelli and Valcadara, amongst trees and bushes, they were surprised by Alpenjager's patrols, alarmed by a precedent attack of patriots.

Sergio understood immediately that the deadly game was

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Sergio understood immediately that the deadly game was lost. He ~~thought~~ only to save his three comrades. Signalling to the distanced British Officers to disappear at ~~four~~ ^{four} he moved forward calmly and firmly.

Then, the Germans being still disconcerted by his boldness, he succeeded by miracle to disengage the Italian underofficer too, pretending to send him in search of the two already gone off comrades. A peasant, soon after, heard German soldiers shouting to get from Sergio names and indications about his companions. He heard Sergio's resolute denial. Then some shots.

The conscious sacrifice of Sergio was attained his aim :
his three comrades are safe.

This happened at 9 o'clock of June the 14th. The same
evening the Germans left the spot and the 17th of June Norcia
was occupied by patriots.

=====

signed :

J. Noel Woods A/Capt.
103431 South African Forces.

T.J.O'Brien A/Capt.
P/166556 ERM.

Sgt. G.A. Buchanan
32304 S.A. Forces.

Ten. Col. Ernesto Melis

Volfango Costa

Zakovich Svetozar - Ioso -

Ten. Carlo Leonardi

Serg. Maj. Alfio Pavesi

=====

0253

PATRIOT BRAND

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date 7 - OCT 1944

~~FOR INFO~~). For information
Attachment.....) ~~For action~~

①	Major Drago	<i>[Signature]</i>
②	Capt. Enell	
③	Capt. Glasspool	<i>[Signature]</i>
④	Capt. Harris	
	Capt. Rocco	

Remarks

0254

PATRIOT BRANCH

CIRCULATION SLIP

Date _____

FOLIO) For information
Attachment....) For action

	Major Drage	<i>Don</i>
✓	Capt. Knell	
✓	Capt. Glasspool	<i>due</i>
✓	Capt. Harris	<i>Wrb</i>
	Capt. Rocco	

Remarks _____
File

10 October 1944

ACC/534/PAT.

Intelligence Reports

Col. C.D. McCarthy
Patriot Branch
HQ. ACC.

The attached story is forwarded for your

perusal.

Names of the three girls can be furnished
if required.

B.L. D H A G E
MAJOR
Patriot Branch

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PATRIOTS BRANCH
Allied Control Commission

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Towards the end of July the German Command ordered the evacuation of all houses near the River Arno. Three of these evacuees came together in a large house in the centre of the City and on composing notes found that they had each been working for the Patriot Movement. There were up till then had been that of preparing false Documents for partisans, fly-posting Patriots and Bulletins obtaining information from German officials, transferring Arms and ammunition, including automatic Rifles from one part of the city to another.

These three girls decided from then on to work together, not an easy thing to do owing to the difficulty of obtaining food, lack of water and light and the overcrowded condition of the house in which they had met, in which 27 people were living. At that time all men were forbidden the streets, women only being allowed out for the purpose of collecting water from various wells.

On 3rd August at 14.00 hours notices were posted on the City walls declaring a state of emergency. Two of the girls had, that morning, crossed the Arno at Rovezzano in spite of the German decree forbidding the movement of civilians, because they had been ordered to collect important documents and informations regarding artillery. They managed to return the same evening and crossed the city under violent fire from the Germans.

From that day on life became more and more dangerous but the three girls carried on often carrying their bottles as if going to fetch water.

In the morning at 7 o/c they left the house to take orders from the various chiefs, who under different aliases remained hidden. These could only be approached if one possessed the proper password. Part of their job at this time was the supplying of small

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In the morning at 7 o/c they left the house to take orders from the various chiefs, who under different aliases remained hidden. These could only be approached if one possessed the proper password. Part of their job at this time was the supplying of small bands (10-20 Strong) with food etc., which necessitated long marches, small arms were also supplied, these being carried in their band-bags.

Dispatches carried at that time were mostly hidden in their under-

401

The hardest task was that of reconnaissance i.e. following telegraph wires to trace the source of the messages, to get near the General Post Office in the Centre of the town, to go to the outskirts of the town especially Via Bolognese where Armoured Cars were stationed. The most dangerous tasks were usually carried out in pairs but at times journeys as far as Piesole were made by single persons carrying arms to the Rosselli Brigade and smuggling back British Officers with whom they had provided false papers. Through the order prohibiting all men on the streets contact was lost with one of the heads of the Office of Communication until he was found by one of the girls hidden in the Palazzo Vecchio, where he was living as a simple clerk. After this visit they were able to declare that contact had been made with the British Forces who were on the opposite bank of the Arno and it was arranged that the signal for the Patriots to go into action would be the ringing of the bells of the Palazzo Vecchio.

This information was spread throughout the movements.

The ringing of the bells actually took place at 06-15 hours on 11 August and the girls continued their work after the Allies had taken the centre of the city whilst the patriots fought on at Mugnone.

These girls were only too glad to have been able to give a little help to their country and to the Patriots who had suffered so much this year.

4A
6. October 1944.

NEWS, FIVE DAYS OLD, REGARDING THE PARTISAN UNITS TO THE NORTH
OF THE ACTUAL FRONT LINE.

7 - OCT 1944

ZONE BRISIGHELLA (11 Km. to the West of Faenza)

There is a Unit composed of about 500 men.
Arms: all rifles, 10 heavy guns and 2 automatic weapons.
The Command is on MONTE RONTANO.

ZONE S. MORE (at 12 Km. to the South of BOLOGNA)

THERE IS THE 66th. Brigade of the 'Party of Action'.
150 men with light armement.

ZONE S. BENEDETTO (40 Km. to the south of IMOLA.

various patrols detached from the principal unit amounting
collectively to 200 men armed with rifles and a few automatic
weapons.

There was last week a movement of the German forces
towards the south, and it seems that most of these forces
placed themselves in the zones between MONTE BATTAGLIA and
LOIANO, on the road to CASTEL DI RIO - IMOLA.

The Patriots and the inhabitants of these parts
assert that the zones most heavily mined have already been
surpassed by the Allied forces.

1089

Appendix.

D. Section. P.W.B.

Secret.

Title. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CITY OF BELLUNO.

Pag. I.

This information was furnished by a patriot who left Belluno about the middle of July.

RESISTANCE.

Now that the Allied armies are drawing near the north, and the Germans are threatening to take away men and possessions, the number of partisans is increasing daily.

The entire population is against the Germans, and favours by all means clandestine action. German efforts to swell the Wehrmacht forcibly, failed entirely.

The most important acts done by the partisans are the following:-

- 1). More than thirty animals were stolen from the Germans, who in their turn had taken them to the "ammasso".
- 2). Some of the members of a mission charged to take away the cattle in Alpiago, were killed; among these were three Belluno functionaries and one was Major Zanolli.
- 3). The political prisoners of Belluno were freed, without any loss on the partisan's side, by a daring and intelligent stratagem.
- 4). A certain number of cars, which the Germans had requisitioned, were taken from them and damaged at a place called Boscon, situated about 8 miles from Belluno.
- 5). The motor lorries that came from Cadore and Agordino and brought many young men into the city to be enrolled forcibly in the German army, were attacked.
- 6). Attacks on food-stuffs for the logical necessities of the partisans and in order to stop food going into Germany.

The German reaction against this continual clandestine struggle, was not long in coming; in fact in Belluno, on the 20 June the population was arrested in mass: the principal streets of the city were blocked, and the German police had an easy action on the unarmed people. Aided by the local Questura, the Germans, early in the morning, went to private houses and easily arrested many people. This list with names and addresses has been given by the Republican-Fascist party, and two have already been executed.

Young and old came to the mountains, many were put in prison, the city was deserted, deprived of its most important members belonging to the cultured and financial classes.

Three priests were also arrested, and the Bishop interfered and went to Dr. Lauer Army Corps Commander. I answer for my clergy, and they must be immediately freed, otherwise I shall authorize clergy and people to be disobedient. The priests were freed, though evidently

This information was furnished by a patriot who left Belluno about the middle of July.

RESISTANCE.

Now that the Allied armies are drawing near the north, and the Germans are threatening to take away men and possessions, the number of partisans is increasing daily.

The entire population is against the Germans, and favours by all means clandestine action. German efforts to swell the Wehrmacht forcibly, failed entirely.

The most important acts done by the partisans are the following:—

- 1). More than thirty animals were stolen from the Germans, who in their turn had taken them to the "ammasso".
- 2). Some of the members of a mission charged to take away the cattle in Alpego, were killed; among these were three Belluno functionaries and one was Major Zanolli.
- 3). The political prisoners of Belluno were freed, without any loss on the partisan's side, by a daring and intelligent stratagem.
- 4). A certain number of cars, which the Germans had requisitioned, were taken from them and damaged at a place called Boscon, situated about 8 miles from Belluno.
- 5). The motor lorries that came from Cadore and Agordino and brought many young men into the city to be enrolled forcibly in the German army, were attacked.
- 6). Attacks on food-stuffs for the logical necessities of the partisans and in order to stop food going into Germany.

The German reaction against this continual clandestine struggle, was not long in coming; in fact in Belluno, on the 20 June the population was arrested in mass: the principal streets of the city were blocked, and the German police had an easy action on the unarmed people. Aided by the local Questura, the Germans, early in the morning, went to private houses and easily arrested many people. This list with names and addresses has been given by the Republican-Fascist party, and two have already been executed.

Young and old came to the mountains, many were put in prison, the city was deserted, deprived of its most important members belonging to the cultured and financial classes.

Three priests were also arrested, and the Bishop interfered and went to Dr. Lauer Army Corps Commander. I answer for my clergy, and they must be immediately freed, otherwise I shall authorize clergy and people to be disobedient. The priests were freed, though evidently they had been beaten, for they were black and blue.

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Title. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CITY OF BELLUNO.

Pag. 2.

The Sappada episode is well worth remembering; it happened after the Germans declared their intention of enlisting 15 classes (1910-1925). A group of University students, accompanied by young men of the people, formed a procession and with the national flag at their head went to the cenotaph for the fallen of the last war, and declared that they were Italians and such they meant to remain. Sappada is a place near the German frontier.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The most important Parties are represented in the city; there is a good number of young men, especially of the intellectual class, with decided leanings for the "Partito d'Azione (Action Party)" and for Communism, but the latter viewed under an ample aspect, adapted to the personal aspirations for more justice, economical balance, within honest limits of oscillation, and for less social distinctions.

The Democratical Christian Party, whose principle exponent is Dr. Copellotti, is very much diffused.

All work together in a friendly manner for freedom, for economical reconstruction, preparing its members politically, and setting them on the road to realize their ideologies, but submitting them to the realization of the most urgent national problems.

GERMAN DISCORDS

The Nazi Army is using some of the barracks and controls the others existing in the city. The better part of the Army is in the Fortuzzi barracks, near the Station. The newly enlisted soldiers are trained there. There are not above 500 soldiers in the city, they have personal common and automatical arms, they have neither artillery nor tanks; perhaps they possess small mortar.

Every now and then the German Command goes exploring with cars and armed men, even in the Province; perhaps with the intention of giving an impression of power.

The German Command controls the whole Province, from a military and civil point of view.

The Command (VERWALTUNGSBERÄTER: Dr. Lauer) is in the Prefecture of Belluno, situated in the Cathedral Square.

In the same square are the liaison offices with the Republican-Fascio and precisely in the Littorio House. The head of the Fascio at Belluno is ALFREDO MOCCA.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

1087

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MILITARY BUILDINGS.

In the city:

a). Pantuezi Barracks, completely occupied by the Germans.
b). Alpine Artillery Barracks.

c). The gun-powder store near Vaneggia.

d). A big wooden hut near the cemetery; its use is unknown. There are no ~~mountains~~ ~~mountain~~ fortifications round about and on the mountains of Belluno, neither are any works in progress to construct them.

Appendix.

D. Section. P.W.B.

Secret.

Title. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CITY OF BELLUNO.

Pag. 3.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

The broadcasts Radio Londra and Radio America are very much listened to; but the feeble broadcasts are a hindrance to hearing Bari, Napoli, Rome, the only ones that could give an idea of the new government, of the laws emanated by it.

The favourite broadcast is undoubtedly "Italia Combatta", but it can only be heard through Radio London.

I am adding the textual words of the Belluno partito.

"Our history of the last 49 years must be intimately known to be able to understand our psychological state, and our Italian soul, the sad events we have suffered in moral poverty, in the greatest material want. The broadcast should encourage and inspire confidence for the future, and assure youth that the best ideals still exist and can be realized.

"Affectionate greetings to the victorious Allied Armies from the Alpine Patriots, who hope to soon join you in chasing the Germans out of Italy and following them into Germany.

R/P/

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Appendix.

D. Section. P.M.B.

Secret.

Title; REPORT ON THE PROVINCES OF NOVARA AND VERCELLI.

for the time preceeding April 1944. Pag. 1.

This information was furnished by Ing. Portoni, confined for politics.

RESISTANCE.

The Province, of Novara, when it was still united to Novara, was called "the Red Province", and it always maintained a strong dislike for Fascism.

The working-class as well as the peasants, have been obliged, on the whole, to swallow the Fascist "toad", but they did it against their will; consequently Fascism has always had to act cautiously and often condescend to the people, especially in the beginning, to avoid real revolts. The leading class of the old parties, remained absent, and proof of this is that only two (Rossini and Gray) deserted to go to Fascism.

Considering all this, as soon as it was possible, open struggle against Fascism was in full swing.

The passive resistance which had always struggled against Fascism intensified up to the point, that when 25th July dawned 1943, all social classes here were ready to clear the region of all Fascists.

In fact everything that appertained to Fascism was destroyed, while traitors and "sharks" (Rossini and Gray) were publicly boxed on the ears and sent away, they either hid or went abroad (Rossini).

FASCIST REPUBLICAN PARTY

Only very few adhered to the Republican Fascist Party, because the region was too intensely anti-fascist. Those who became members of this Party, were straight away noted, mocked at and sent to Coventry. The arrival of German Troops in Novara and Vercelli, gave to the few Republicans the backing they needed to live, but the population received the newcomers coldly, because they were hated by tradition.

So the first dissensions began, followed by the first struggles. So the first groups of Patriots were made up (the fascists called them rebels): as they were searched for in every single house, they were obliged to flee to the mountains, where they find shelter in the shepherd's huts, and where the most daring went to refurnish them with food and munitions, always in the face of death, since the roads were guarded by the nazi-fascists. This is the heroic

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Appendix.

D. Section. P.W.E.

Secret.

TITLE. REPORT ON THE PROVINCES OF NOVARA AND VERCELLI.

Pag. 2.

PARTISAN BRIGADES.

Among the numerous Groups constituted, the one headed by a certain MOSCATELLI di BORGOSASSA (a Communist workman) is worthy of note. Moscatelli gifted with great courage, went alone through the valleys of Sesia and of the Biellese, organizing new groups of patriots; he prepared the plans for attacking the Nazi-fascists, and urged the mountain population on to struggle against the Nazi-fascists. The organization created by Moscatelli, gave great annoyance to the enemy, and they are obliged to go around in well armed groups, and when they try to destroy it, they find tough resistance, and are finally, obliged to suspend their action, after leaving many dead on the field. The Germans give vent to their anger on the mountain people, by shooting innocent persons, but instead of making them afraid, it only makes them braver and their hatred for the Nazi-fascists, grows daily. About this time (December 1943-January 1944) skirmishes took place at Isola di Borgosassa, where the Germans left about 10 dead on the field, and at Villadossola and Quarona, as well as at Biella.

MURDERS

The Nazi-Fascists began their reprisals at Borgosassa. Here the first nine victims were shot and their bodies left exposed in the public square. Among these was Cav. Osella, a local industrial, he was accused of having financed the Partisans.

This reprisal was commanded by a Black Shirt of Vercelli (I don't remember his name), and he is responsible for the cruelties the victims suffered before being shot.

His accomplice was the secretary of the Republican-Fascist Party, reg. Zanaroli.

The struggles, undertaken by the Partisans, is incessant, and the Partisans pass from being attacked to attacking; Nazi-Fascist motor-lorries are waited for along the roads, and either they are destroyed or taken to a safe place.

In the Biellese region (Biella and Velleossio) factories are burnt down by the Partisans to stop the Germans from exporting the manufactured goods; the railway between Biella and Vallesassa is interrupted in several places, to stop the workmen from going to the factories, which work for the Germans; the Novaro-Varelo Sesia

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Secret.

D. Section.P.W.B.

Appendix.

REPORT ON THE PROVINCES OF NOVARA AND VERCELLI

Pag.3.

interrupted at Bettola di Valduggia with the destruction of an important bridge; the bridge over the Provincial road Vercelli-Borgosesia the bridge over the Provincial road Vercelli-Trivero interrupted at Crevacuore; other bridges in the Biellese and Valsesia valley.

What followed was very serious; every village had its martyrs. But it was useless, because the population answered with greater violence to the Nazi-Fascist intimidations. The Partisans continued destroying and defending. Many fell and their heroism urged others to join the group.

Workmen desert the factories, conscripts desert the barracks, even industrialists come to the mountains and join the partisans, bringing with them food and munitions. All try to help these squadrons and willingly hide them from the Nazi-Fascist Police.

Here too, the Nazi-fascists arrested the fathers of those boys who did not turn up when called to arms; here too, the anti-fascist families suffered every kind of harassments: here too, German ferocity gave vent to its cruelty, in every imaginable way and killed many innocent people, only guilty of not having the same idea as they.

FASCIST PERSONALITIES

Besides those named in the Report, the following must be added: =

BORGSESIA RAMA Political Secretary during the last period of Fascism; he used intimidating means during German reprisals; he favoured his friends and relations.

NOVARA DONGO Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of Novara he organized repressive action and caused the reprisals of Villadossola.

MILANO VENTURA Comm. and dott. GRECO of the Royal Questura, for their work carried on against human laws in the repression of smuggling in "valute"; what a number of innocent victims were smitten by coercitive measures.

MILANO Dr. CARLO resident in Via Ciovassino, 5 Milan, a political spy for the Questura.

R/Pal.

Florence.

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Florence.

R/Pel.

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D. Section P.W.B.

Appendix.

Title. PARTISAN BRIGADE OPERATING IN THE ZONE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA.

PAG. I.

This news is furnished by a Patriot of the 36th Garibaldi Brigade" he crossed the Allied lines on the 30th September.

"STELLA ROSSA" BRIGADE.

Mario MUSOLINI commands this Brigade, he is known as the "wolf of the Mountain". This Brigade has always been active on the Tosco-Emilian Apennines, and more precisely in the zone of Vado, Menzone and Vergato. After a series of skirmishes, the said brigade divided itself in two parts, towards the middle of June; one group joined the 36th Garibaldi Brigade, and the other one established itself on Mount Fiorino.

"CORBARA" GROUP

This Group is at present in the zone between Segno and Siutri. Recently in a skirmish against the Nazi-fascist forces at Pradeappio the Commander of the Group (one of the brothers "Corbara") was wounded. He took refuge in a peasant's house, but later on was discovered. He was accompanied by three other Patriots and a woman called Ines Vessali. The latter, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, killed herself, and Corbara and the other three were murdered. The corpses were hanged and exposed in the Castro Caro Square, at Forli and Faenza. Now Romeo Corbara, brother of the disarmed, commands this Group. The group is only made up of 150 men, but they are well armed.

THE 36th GARIBALDI BRIGADE "BIANCONCINI".

The Commander of the Brigade is "Bob" of Imola. The 36th Brigade is composed of the 4th and 6th Brigade Garibaldi. The 6th Brigade was exclusively made up of men from Romagna, whilst the 4th contained men from Imola and Bologna. Actually the 36th Brigade is composed of two elements with 550 men in each. Ist. Detachment: Is made up of men from Bologna, and Province, it is active on the mountain chain between Serrio and S. Erno. Among recent actions, the skirmishes on the flanks of Mount alla Paggiola and Mount Battaglia are to be remarked. It appears that this detachment started to move towards Bologna, ever since the beginning of September, so as to have part in its liberation.

2nd. Detachment. Is essentially made up of men from Romagna. Commander, "IVO", head S.M. Bruno. It is active in the region between Segno and Lamone. The 2nd Detachment attacked the Germans behind

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THE 36TH GARIBALDI BRIGADE "BLANCONCINI".

The Commander of the Brigade is "Bob" of Imola. The 36th Brigade is composed of the 4th and 8th Brigade Garibaldi. The 8th Brigade was exclusively made up of men from Romagna, whilst the 4th contained men from Imola and Bologna. Actually the 36th Brigade is composed of two elements with 550 men in each. 1st. Detachment: Is made up of men from Bologna, and Province, it is active on the mountain chain between Sernio and S. Ermo. Among recent actions, the skirmishes on the flanks of Mount alla Faggiola and Mount Battaglia are to be remarked. It appears that this detachment started to move towards Bologna, ever since the beginning of September, so as to have part in its liberation.

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Appendix.

D. Section.P.W.B.

Secret.

TITLE. PARTISAN BRIGADES ACTIVE IN THE ZONE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

Pag 2.

their backs, causing them serious losses. The partisans were armed with automatic arms and mortar.

After this battle, the detachment came in contact with the 40th British Division, and is actually fighting side by side with them, and receives all necessary food-stuffs, arms, munitions, etc from them.

The city of Bologna is tragically living its last days of terror under the Nazi-Fascists.

Every day in Piazza del Nettuno, from 6 to 8 hostages are shot. The corpses of the victims are exposed in the Square for hours on end.

C.L.N.

For some time now the C.L.N. has been obliged to suspend its clandestine activity. Informers and provocative agents had denounced so many people, that an apparent inactivity was absolutely necessary.

The action of the G.A.P. has been greatly intensified in the country.

ECONOMICAL SITUATION

Bologna is in a favourable position for receiving food-stuffs. The evacuation of the greater part of the population into the country has, certainly, been of great help to the city itself.

The machinery of the bigger industrial factories, has been taken to pieces, but it appears that the Germans found it impossible to transport said machinery to the North, because all the bridges over the Po have been more or less damaged by allied air-forces, consequently hindering railway communications. It also appears that the material taken from Florence, at least during the last days of German occupation, ~~was~~ still stored at Bologna.

Florence. 4th October .

r/pal.

Appendix. D. Section. P.W.B. Top. Secret.

Title. NAMES OF SPIES? REPUBLICANS ETC. AT BOLOGNA

SPIES.

Zenotti. (He denounced many Patriots to the S.S.)

Togliani (father and son)

Schioppa (the Consul's son)
Alberti.

REPUBLICANS

R. Zamboni. Head of the S.S.

Ten Pifferi. (against the Partisan Groups.)

Franz Pagliani.

Doninsegni.

Torri

Coppola Rettore

Prof, Resta (of the University)

Guido Giordani

Pericle Ducati

Avv. Destito.

(Mario Bergamo)

Chelini (Sabien)

Ten. Col. Zoppo and his two sons.

PEOPLE TO BE SUSPECTED

Rag. Benso.

Angelini. (Student)

Corapi ex-O.C. G.U.F.

Avv. Meri. U.I.

Pericle Martelli.

Appendix.

D. Section, P.W.B.

Top. Secret.

Title. SPIES? FASCISTS ETC AT FORLI.

Paolo Salimbeni.
 Tancini.
 Rossi.
 Logli Ranicio.
 Quartelli Ettore.
 Medeschi Giulio
 Fattovich (Surveyor of Studies)
 Romualdi Brothers
 Garandini (Director)
 Bonarotti ("CIT")
 Pesaresi Plinio
 Dr. Allegri. (Ravenna)
 Lombini (Predappio)
 De Lucci (Fascist Secretary of Predappio)
 Violani Tullio.
 Bordandini (Printer)
 Jean (Evacuation Office)
 Maciarol
 Goffarelli (a criminal)
 DinDonati Sergio
 Rag. Bonora Antonio
 Larice (Republican Questore)
 De Broy Eugenio
 Vecchi Dario
 Avv. Paolo Maria Guerini
 Dott. Bofondi (Fascist Prefect)
 Gigli.
 Pesaresi Antonio
 Fossi
 Tesorieri
 Dr. Fuzzi.
 Vitali (Viale Bolognese)
 Norcini (Corso Garibaldi, a spy)
 Avv. Casagli (Via Regnoli) (a great friend of the Prefect Bofondi)
 Dr. Natalini (a squadrist spy)
 Bondi Camillo (Via Sant' Anna)
 Lalli Secondo (a spy)
 Milite Crescenti (Via Palazzolo)
 Biondi, road milite)
 Sant' Anna.
 Sottotenente Venturi. (a spy).

Appendix. D. Section. P.W.B. Secret.

Title. PEOPLE SUITABLE FOR CIVIL SERVICE POSTS.

VADO	Avv. Giuseppe Rondelli.	as mayor.	
GRIZZANA	Giorgio Morandi	for informations.	
CASALECCHIO di Reno.	Robba	"	
MONCHIDORO	Piccinini Arnaldo	"	
TOSSIGNANO	Ing. Goerieri	"	
INOLA	Signora Quadri.	"	
PARMA	Avv. Poà	as Mayor.	
PANZA	Piani, Mediani.	"	
REDOLE	Dr. Maccolini	"	
SANTA SOFIA	Avv. Menni Torquato	as Mayor	
FORLI	Avv. Angeletti	Avv. Casati	
"	Very well known ~~business~~	as Prefect.	
	Dr. Spallucci.	anti-fascists.	
	On. Macrelli.	Dr. Maccolini	
	Avv. Braschi.	Dr. Klein.	
	Reg. Casadei.	Avv. Bembo	
	Mencini.	Tumidei	
	Dr. Schiavi.	Vallicelli	
	Dr. Sagradini.	Ceccarelli	
	Miscrocchi.	Toldo	
	Francesco Lami.	Dr. Semprini	
	Franchini.	Dr. Valpiani	
	Prof. Bazzoli	Signorina Rafuggi (for informations)	
	Reg. Semprini.	Dr. Bazzoli	
	Reg. Flamigni.	Prof. Cammelli	
	Ing. Zanini	Perrini (Tradesman)	
	Bassocchi.	Dr. Lombardini	
	Dr. Mugna.	C. Varoli	
		Ing. Szegö	

CESINA

Ing. Boni.
Pistocchi
Spada
Mami
Reg. Cogolli.

0 2 7 7

