

ACC 10000 | 125 | 314

90/PAT

PROPAGANDA - Jacket #1

NOV. 1944 - FEB. 1945

PROPAGANDA

To.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Director's Office	HE	2/11
Mr. [unclear] and Mr. [unclear]	ST	2/11
Director's Office	HE	2/11
Director's Office	JH	4/10

10000 / 125 / 314

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM

44

TO

45

CATALOGUE

UNCLASSIFIED

1655

FILE	MINUTE SHEET No.	PAGE
Nv. 25	<p>Office (6.)</p> <p>Pl. Lt. Lieut. Villa have all copies of the Italian Camballe programme - in Italian.</p> <p>P.O. Nagano</p> <p>Major</p> <p>25 Nov. 44</p> <p>(7.)</p> <p>All copies passed to Lieut. Villa.</p> <p>W. G. G. / 27 Nov. 44</p>	18A
KN 44		887

FILE

MINUTE SHEET No.

DATE

PAGE

24 Nov.

Director

(4)

I propose to accede to this request. I will send four or more copies of this programme which we do not require. Hiltner, they have always been translated in the Office.

P.O. Daynes

Daynes

24 Nov.

(5)

Nov. 24.

E+ Affirmed

I

But please who is 18 A from, where it is with you please direct that all such requests are addressed Patriots Branch - not to any other office.

DA

II

E+ My minute (2) as all minutes are confidential within the branch but the branch

18 A

P. S. Jayaram

Payor

24 Nov.

③

Pratt /

176

But please who is 18 A from, wherever
it is with you please direct that all
such requests are addressed Patriotic
Branch - not to any office personally.



E-1 They wanted ② as all minutes
are was confidential within the branch
should not have gone outside the branch
They query wasn't answered among
other things.

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25/11/2019
Dr. S. P. Singh
H. P. Singh

FILE

90/PA1.

MINUTE SHEET No. 1.

PAGE.

DATE.

20 NOV. ~~Colonel~~ DIRECTOR. (1)

2 of 13th I would not propose to offer any comments. As, however, it is our policy at present to go slow on patriot propaganda, you may wish to see.

P.O. Dagnan
Major

20 NOV. 44

21. NOV. Ex (2) Naturally this though presumably journalistic is grossly in some places overstatement.

- "Glorious contribution"
- "Hundreds of thousands"
- "Immobilizing enemy divisions"

Are such remarks accurate?

Accepted
verbally
by Major
Dagnan
as accurate

(3)

W.N.D. & P.O.W.

Please see copies of minutes (1) & (2) attached.
The style of the proposed broadcast is, I suggest, somewhat too grandiloquent. It could, perhaps, be pruned.

P.O. Dagnan
Major

21 NOV. 44

See 13th taken by
and 4 Nov 44
[Signature]

1 6 5 7

32

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394.
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref: 90/Pat

Subject: Italia Combatta.

Ext. 374

To: FWB. RAC.

7th Feb, 45.

As Major Magnus is no longer with this Branch,
would you please address the Italian copies of Italia Combatta
programme impersonally to this Branch.

1
884

F. CRAIG.
Lt. Colonel.
Director
Patriots Branch.

660

ITALIA COMBATTE

To: Director.

You said you would consider the value of these daily reports. They take a considerable time both in translating and typing but we have the staff to do it.

4.12.44.

JD.

Ext. Office

seen P.O. / 6 Dec.

It is not our job - they
are not to be continued.

What I want is

Patriots recd. weekly

Dispersed.

Certificates etc

That is our job.

883

L.

7 DEC Recd

90

32

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

P.N.

PROGRAMME FOR 28 NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket, repeat instructions of programme for 27 November beginning quote : " Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning". Unquote and ending quote. : "My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer". Unquote, unbracket.

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 228 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

Particulars are now available of a brilliant Patriot action in Lucca Province.

On November 5, a large Patriot body had just entered the township of Castelnuovo of Garfagnana, when a German supply column arrived on the scene on its way to the front.

The Patriots immediately opened heavy fire from different vantage points, causing great confusion and killing about 300 Germans.

On November 10, in the same Comune, a small Patriot group blew up two vehicles on the Foce delle Radici road. Five Germans were killed, and two wounded.

On November 7, in the Appennines, two Patriots captured eight Germans engaged in pulling a vehicle out of a bog.

German atrocities continue in Bologna Province and at Monte Renzio. four civilian families, including two babies a few months old, were slaughtered.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 228 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

TWO WOMEN, MARTYRS OF THE LIBERTY.

Luigi Bocau, from the Union of Italian women is speaking about "two heroines of the second Italian Front."

A pamphlet has been published by the Union of Italian Women, dedicated to two heroines of the fight against the Nazi-Fascists.

Since its constitution the Unione has started to collect material for an honour album which will contain photographs and a brief summary of the activities of very many Italian women. The first are NORMA FRATELLI PARENTI and ANNAMARIA ENRIQUEZ who both died for the liberty of the Fatherland. The former was a young mother from Massa Marittima from a worker's family, the latter a young Florentine lady employed by the Vatican Library. Here are some episodes from their life :

One day at Massa Marittima, the Nazi-Fascists returned from a mopping up action or rather from one of their criminal actions carrying the martyred body of the young patriot Guido Radi. The body was exposed to the public scorn and every manifestation of pity or pain was forbidden. But a group of women violated the order and gathered around the body in mourning and dressed the corpse. Norma Fratelli was among them. Through her intervention the ceremony was delayed until the arrival of the deceased's parents, and when they arrived she gave them hospitality in her own home. The Fascist Spies knew this, and never forgave her. From that moment they began to hate her.

Meanwhile Norma ran through the dark streets in the middle of machine-gun fire and the explosions of bombs thrown by the Fascist Patrols, in order to protect the manifestators.

On the evening of 4 June Mario Fratelli, Norma's husband, an ardent Patriot, reacted strongly against the provocations and the armed traitorous attack by some Fascists. He succeeded in escaping but had to leave his wife and his few months old baby. Norma worked with increasing fervour, in the fight. She was suspected and compromised now, and some persons advised her to prepare a refuge, but she answered : "To hide myself to escape? It is more than enough that my husband was forced to escape. My duty is to stay here in his place, and to do what he would have done".

- 2 -

On the evening of the 22 June, Norma was in her room and rocking her baby. In the darkness the Nazi-Fascists prepared her death. 3 of them presented themselves and asked for the lady. Norma resigned herself. Her executioners drew her out of her house, and wreched her home with a bomb. Norma was sent to her painful calvary. She was led away struched and injured, martyried body and soul. The executioners, with a subtle cruelty, prolonged the atrocious suffering ; then they killed her. Her tortured body was found the following morning.

Three days after the liberation of Massa, they paid homage to her. The coffin on which lay the body of the young lady woman.

The cannonades of the Allied Armies, which follow the last murders in flight was her funeral march.

The character of ANTONARIA ENRIQUEZ was different from that of Norma. All women which believe they compromise their feminity in taking part in the political fight should have known her. It is difficult to meet a more feminine creature. Her features were a little childish, but marked by an expression of hatred and anger, from the entire little figure, breathed a sense of quietness of moderation and faithful honesty. She had the gift of never talking of her sorrow and putting them on a higher plain. From the '38 she began underground fight. Christian and catholic, she devoted herself to the political work of deep social reconstruction. With a tenacious aim the young woman searched everyone with whom she had the same faith and will, workers, religious men, dark militants and personalities of illegal parties. She put the ardour of an apostle into her efforts which were not always fruitful. For them to be christians meant to fight against the Fascist, in order that all women and men of good will unite, against fascism.

The crises of the 8th September did not find her unprepared. To meet more difficult risks seemed to her easy. She turned back to Florence, on the side of her mother and brother, who had returned from confinement and was always an active fighter. We know only a little about his activity in these last months, but we know that the activity was continuous intensive and bold. The reasons for which she has been arrested on the last May show us this. Intelligence with the Patriots, clandestine wireless, contact with the Allied Armies. Some

- 3 -

accusations were not true, but for these she was imprisoned. For more than a week she suffered atrocities, investigations, physical tortures, abuses. She was able to resist. She always kept silent. At last she was removed to Murate. It was believed that it would be possible to save her before anything worse happened, that her obstinate silence would have open for her the door of liberty. But it was not so.

NORMA FRATELLI PARENTI and ANNAMA IA ENRIQUEZ heroines of the second Italy Front have reconfirmed with their death the courage and the love for the Fatherland of the Italian women, who took without hesitation their fighting place to give the life to a New Italy and a future of well-being and joy.

THE TERRORISM OF FEAR.

The certainty of inevitable defeat has demoralised the enemy. The Nazi-Fascists now denote themselves to indiscriminate and unreasonable acts of cruelty, venting their wrath on all through fear of the punishment which awaits them. The practice terrorism because terror has captured their souls. They will fight because they are afraid.

In many zones of Friuli the enemy carried out mopping up operations in such a contradictory and chaotic manner as to reveal the lack of precise instructions and of a coordinated plan. Hostages of all ages and of all different political views were taken. In their forced labour activities Fascist blackguards often met their fate, who appealed in vain on their merits as blind criminals and cowardice toward the German masters.

Elsewhere Fascists and Nazis are competing in their fury against the civil population. The Fascists so as not to be accused by the Germans of being too gentle, carry out massacres of useless terror. Recently at Forlano a Black Brigade has massacred 32 civilians. At San Gervasio 2 babies, one aged 3 and the other 5, were killed in their cots before their parents. At San Daniele numerous hostages were captured.

Patriots, revenge these deaths. If you cannot revenge them to-day make certain for justice of witnesses and proofs for the implacable condemnation which will fall to all war criminals.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

The A.C. has announced that the first steps have been taken to repatriate two groups of Italian prisoners of war now in the United States. The first group of 123 men is composed of sick and invalids. In the 2nd group are men over 50 years of age who have been prisoner at last for 2 year. We do not know the total of this 2nd group. Formerly Italian prisoners were repatriated individually. These two groups whose arrival we expect in a few weeks will increase the number of prisoners repatriated by the Allies to 12,000 men. The majority of them come from North Africa, Great Britain, the Middle East and from the India.

The Council of the National Association of Combatants met at Rome. In view of the fact that the Italian Corps of liberation, reorganized and at last provided with sufficient arms, is, together with the Patriots, the fighting force on which now rests the greatest hopes of the fatherland, the Council has taken the following decisions :

1. To invite all Provincial fighting federations to promote the enlistment of volunteers, by assisting them and forwarding them to the competent military commands;
2. To address an appeal to the Government, in order to effect an improvement in the economic conditions of the families of military-men under arms, as the existing subsidies are insufficient.

EXECUTIONERS NOT JUDGES.

Here are the names of criminal members of the military Fascist Tribunal of Turin.

This Tribunal has pronounced many death sentences against the Patriots. Many families in Turin are in mourning because of these sentences pronounced by enemies of the fatherland. Our accusation is equivalent to a sentence without appeal. Sooner or later, they will pay the penalty. The resistance organizations of Turin must carefull consider the case.

To exterminate these criminals means only exacting justice.

Lt.Col. Pietro ROCCO , we repeat Lt.Col. Pietro Rocco, military deputy of the State.

Here are the names of the four chancellors :

Raffaele GIORDANO, we repeat Raffaele Giordano,

Capt. Candido VIGILANTE DE VITA - we repeat Capt. Candido Vigilante de Vita.

Lt. Amedeo BACCI, we repeat Lt. Amedeo BACCI;

Col. Antonio PARENTI, we repeat Col. Antonio Parenti, the later is judge.

Patriots of Turin, vid your town of this criminal group of pseudo-judges. They have to answer to too much Italian bloodshed of your comrades and brothers in arms, murdered by their orders.

FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED ITALY.

For two days consultations and meetings have been held with regard to the formation of a new Italian Government. The parties of the government coalition have published the following communique : To-day the representatives of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation have held two meetings under the presidency of Count Sforza, who was called to direct its activity. Some preliminary questions were examined and discussed in regard to the manner of forming the Government and the programme to be followed according to the political exigences of the moment. They also examined in detail the relations existing between the Italian Government and the Allied Governments. The representatives of the above named 6 parties met again this morning. Meanwhile the Lt. General of the Realm continued the consultations to solve the ministerial crisis.

After the meeting with the President of the Senate, Marquis Della Torretta, and the President of the Cabinet, On. Orlando, the Lt. General received Alcide de Gasperi leader of the Christian Democrats.

Following constitutional custom, the Lt. General intends to widen the scope of the consultations, inviting, in addition to the military representatives of the National Committee of Liberation, the most important exponents of other political views who are not included in coalition government. Among the latter is the name of On. De Nicola. Both the consultations of the Lt. General as well as the meeting of the National Committee of Liberation continue in an atmosphere of perfect democratic liberty.

MARSHALL ALEXANDER

The Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, Alexander, has been promoted to Marshall. This announcement will be received with particular interest and sympathy by the Patriots who see in him the man who has liberated from the Nazi-Fascists two-thirds of Italy and he has entrusted himself with the task of driving the Germans from the rest of the peninsula. He was the first to recognise the great importance of the clandestine Resistance Front for the conduct of the war in Italy. To him we owe the most significant recognition of the hard struggle conducted by the Patriots in Northern Italy. During last April, when the weather was favorable for large-scale activity, he broadcast through "Fighting Italy" instructions to the Patriots to intensify their war effort. On this occasion he reaffirmed that the Patriot Divisions are an integral part of the Allied war plan. When they took up the offensive again, after the break through of the Gustav Line from Cassino to the sea. Alexander gave orders to the Patriots to attack the Germans in mass from the rear. From Piedmont to Tuscany from Veneto to Marche the Patriots were able to carry out their duty with ardour and tenacity. To-day at the beginning of the winter, begins a new phase of the war. Alexander advised a change of tactics which the Patriots will follow with the same spirit of sacrifice with a view to the same result which is final victory against the Nazis and Fascists.

- 5 DEC Recd

Go

File 1 pl.

P.R.

4 Dec

300

Pats

But I also want a copy from
translation of Gen. Alvaro Hernandez

L.

Director:

Translation of Gen. Hernandez
instructions not attached.

S.H.

25-71-1944
Ext

308

TRANSLATION OF GENERAL ALEXANDER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
ITALIAN PATRIOTS, BROADCAST BY THE "ITALIA COMBATTENTE"
PROGRAMME ON THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1944, AND REPEATED THE
FOLLOWING DAYS.

The above instructions were mentioned to Col. Spicer
by Col. Fava at the meeting of 23rd November.

Patriots, the summer campaign has ended and the winter
campaign is beginning.

Snow, mud and rain, inevitably means a slowing down
of the battle tempo. Therefore instructions to Patriots
are the following :

1. You will stop major organized operations.
2. You will keep your position, pending new orders.
3. You will listen as much as possible to the "Italia
Combattente" programme broadcast from these Headquarters,
to be informed of any changes in the situation and
to receive new orders.
4. These orders do not mean that you shall not take any
opportunity of destroying Germans and Fascists and
of sabotage as outlined in previous instructions,
provided the risk is not too great.
5. You will continue to gather information on the
enemy's movements, on enemy formations and on their
probable intentions, on places that have been mined,
etc. and will forward all such information to whom
it may concern.
6. These instructions do not affect operations for which
none amongst you will receive special instructions
by other means.

The word therefore is to prepare yourself and wait for
the onset of the next blow.

Finally the Patriots Chiefs will bring to their men
my congratulations and my deep esteem for their cooperation
during last summer's campaign.

TRANSLATION of editorial "You Made Us Revolt", published in IL TEMPO of 23 November 1944, and referred to Col. SPICER by Col. BERNABO and Mr. SPATARO at the meeting held the same day at 11.00 a.m.

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YOU MADE US REVOLT

A cry of sorrow reaches us from the North. Tens of thousands of our best comrades - and figures have been checked - are falling in the unequal Partisan fight at Monte Grappa, Val di Lanzo, Val d'Ossola, Val d'Aosta where the graves of Italian soldiers burn in our own as well as in other people's consciences.

Suddenly they have been asked officially to renounce their major activities. How will the Patriots have received such an invitation? The invitation might sound like the passing of a sentence, and might leave them for a time unprotected from the treachery of the invaders and of their accomplices.

One bears in mind the recent sacrifices of the Warsaw insurgents, when a hundred thousand fell in "lonely death".

Emotional agitation, without precedent, followed every phase of their agony. The inflexible laws of strategy were blamed when it was desired to subordinate them to the human necessities of those who were dying a useless death amongst the smouldering ruins of the Polish capital.

Suspensions of cynical speculation arose when an attempt was made to establish the responsibility for that bloodshed.

Today, since 12 November when it was disclosed that a second Warsaw was being enacted in Northern Italy, we alone implore on behalf of our comrades of the Alpine and Po Valleys, who have remained alone with the "lonely death", which has ravaged our charred villages and martyred towns. Nobody now dares question the cold superior laws which direct the strategy of the war.

Two kilometres a day and the death roll becomes ever greater. Noone asks - as in the case of Warsaw - for stronger support from the Armies in answer to the death cry of a hundred thousand Italians who are dying, just as their comrades in arms died on the Vistula in the Hitlerian inferno.

When a revolt breaks out among the people, and when this revolt results in the burning of entire regions in answer to strategic exigencies, it is assumed as a formal pledge to consider the revolt as a stable element in the conduct of the war. Insurgent formations, when called by the chiefs of the liberation armies, have the same rights as all other fighting units, especially from those on whose behalf they took up arms. Whoever leaves those heroic brigades to their own resources falls short of the laws of war, just as it would be criminal for a chief during a battle to ignore the fate of any of units which chanced to be encircled by the enemy, and by ignoring their fate did not resort to strategic behaviour to meet the imperious exigencies of unforeseen situations.

1 6 7 4

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The official silence acknowledges a sacrifice which is offensive. On 31 August an official Anglo-American statement recognised the Metropolitan Polish Army as a fighting unit and part of the armed forces of the Republic. We are still awaiting a similar recognition for the Partisan brigades of the North, where a political organisation is already in existence with all the requisite essentials to be defined as the sole representative of the Italian Government. The underground groups are entitled to such recognition, while the Partisan formations are entitled to the definition of belligerents.

Should the present silence of the Allies and of the Italian Government not be broken in the immediate future, it would mean a tacit complicity with the enemy who would feel all the more entitled to execute as rebels the Patriots of the North.

If the Patriots were recognised by the Allies and by the Italian Government to all political and legal purposes as belligerents, it would then be possible for them, amongst other things, to cross the Alps into friendly territory, escape death and prepare seriously for fresh fighting. Whereas, if at present they seek refuge in France they are faced with the tragic and humiliating alternative of being sent back to certain death on their native terrain, or of interment in concentration camps.

The acts of supreme gallantry which have taken place in the North demand from us, from the Anglo-Saxon Allies, and from the French their very earnest and deep consideration, because one cannot toy with death where it involves the very cream of a nation.

For those heroes, companions of the true Patriots of the central regions, we do not bargain, but demand the respect to which they are entitled. This same respect, that has made them the soul of the new Italy and its inalienable foundation, which are not scorned even in the minds of those people with their plots and cliques, however old and harmful, and their vulgar contamination with worldly crimes, calls once more for harsh and purifying condemnation against them by way of an example.

Should silence about Partisan belligerence be maintained, and should the gossip about the contamination of pseudo-Patriots of these southern regions be allowed to continue during the present supreme trials of our comrades of the North, we ourselves would suffer the consequences, and the good seeds of renovation would be lost in the void.

(Signed) BASILIO OTALDEA.

638

E5 DEC Recd:

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TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING

Programme for the 25 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 24 November beginning quote : Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning.

Unquote and ending quote : My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer unquote, unbracket.

868

HERE IS BULLETIN N. 225 from the Resistance Front.

Intense Patriot activity is continuing in Turin Province. On October 26, elements of a Patriot brigade attacked a road block at Collegno, in the vicinity of a German Headquarters. The enemy suffered losses as yet unknown. On October 27, detachments of the same brigade attacked a Fascist patrol, killing two of the enemy. On October 28, elements of another Brigade assaulted a detachment of German soldiers stationed at the Rivoli Station. The enemy was armed with a Tiger tank and four small-calibre cannon. First reports say one German soldier was killed and many wounded. On November 2, another Patriot brigade attacked Germans busy on defense projects near Truc di Miola, also in Turin Province. Two of the enemy were killed, and others wounded: arms and ammunition were captured. On November 3, two Germans were ambushed and killed near the Casalette powder factory. Finally, on November 4, Patriot detachments conducted a harassing action against a German military train near Bussole- no: one enemy soldier was killed and three others were wounded. It can now be disclosed that on October 9, the Germans launched an attack against the Patriots, north of Brescia. They used tracer bullets of various colours, probably an attempt to hide their real objectives from the Patriots. On entering the Canonica valley the Germans burned down all but two of the houses of Breno.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 225 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

1 6 7 8

We have broadcasted for several days the declaration given by General Alexander's spokesman to the Patriots and to all Italians engaged in the clandestine fight against the Nazi-Fascists. The fighters of the 5th front defined as underground front wherever dispersed from the Alps to the marches of Ravenna, from the Lunigiana to the Veneto plain, must have understood them with a sure mind of comprehension. These instructions, confirm, above all, the precious recognition given to Italian Patriot activities; for the already accomplished activities as well as for those which are still to be carry out. The Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, while he expressed his congratulation and profound esteem for the efficient cooperation given during the summer, he add besides that also during the winter the Anglo-American air force will do its best to assert with supplies.

But the importance of the instructions given for the next months, overdo the recognitions and promisses. They are the proof that the Italian Patriots have an integral part to play in the war effort of the United Nations on the orders of General Alexander, and they are not simple spinnars abandoned to themselves. Considering this the Patriots cannot follow autonom directives in front of the Allied regular Armies. The actions beyond and before the front must be coordinated according to a superior plan, which can of course only emanate from the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief. As more of the Italian Front becomes one of the fronts of the United Nations, which as General Alexander's spokesman mentions, are among them interdependant. The enemy must be attacked, from all sides, simultaneously. This is not a rest, but only a change of tactic. In winter it is not possible to fight as in summer. The war has his seasonal changes, and the guerilla is still more aware of the changes of the weather. On the other side it is on Allied responsibility to save, as much as possible, the men, and not to send them uselessly to their death. All this is contrary to what the Germans did with their satellitès, beginning with abandoning the Fascists always in the most desperate situations in Africa or in Russia. During the winter the attacks of small isolated groups, the bold actions, are more productive and less expensive than the large-scale actions. Therefore General Alexander, which has not less respect for the Patriots than for the soldiers set directly under his orders subjects these tactics: The same happened during the last winter. He who listened attentively to the instructions, will have noticed a further two points, that the attacks against the enemy's transport must be

constant, and that it is necessary to prepare for an eventual unexpected change in the situation. And besides that certain number of other groups of patriots will get secret orders besides these instructions. Lastly the Patriots must know that their armed presence is valuable because they immobilize a certain number of enemy troops obliging them to keep an assiduous and fatiguing vigilance.

NAZI ATROCITIES IN TOSCANY.

Only now we get from San Giovanni Valdarno, the particulars about a massacre accomplished by the Germans, nearly 4 months ago against nearly all male population of the village of Meleto. The widow of one of the victims declared that on the first day of July a group of German soldiers arrived in the village with a truck and forced the entire population to gather on the main square. The women were closed in a large cellar. The men were divided in groups of 20, they were then conducted by side and killed. A group was machine-gunned in a granary and the bodies were covered with benzine and set on fire. Many women who saw later the corpses said that there were signs that some of their were still alive when they were buried. Nearly hundred killed men were found there. A woman who found the body of her own husband without arms and legs said that the Germans had perhaps also tortured some of their victims. When the women came out of the cellar at noon, the Germans had left and the village was burning. The women buried the bodies. At Melito there was no man who could help them. A woman had to look for 7 corpses of her relations: the husband, 2 sons, 2 brothers, a brother in law and a nephew. Some particulars of the massacre of Meleto were given by the Archbishop of Fiesole, Monsignor Giorgis, who went recently at Rome. He described how the priest of the country, Don Giovanni Fondelli was killed by the Germans while he tried to impede the massacre. Also last summer at Bagni di Lucca, the Germans killed 37 inhabitants as ripresals for the destruction of a bridge over the Serchio, which divides the town in two parts, carried out by Patriots.

An investigation reveals that hostages were chosen by chance and shot near the German Command. After this massacre 14 other persons were hanged. The population of Bagni di Lucca lived in this period under a constant terror because the Germans, angry about the Allied advance, murdered and plundered without any reserve. They carried away all the cattle of the population and did the same in the neighbouring Communes of Borgo and Pescali. All bridges over the Serchio were destroyed. Now, thanks to the help of the Allied Military Government the life at Bagni di Lucca returned to normality.

YOU HAVE COME HERE TO DIE.

This is the text of a speech that German officers direct to the soldiers who reinforce their groups, soldiers who arrive to fill the gaps the war has made. The text of one of these speeches was found on some prisoners during the month of October. These words were pronounced by a German Major attached to a Division Command. He addressed these words to the new by joined soldiers, among whom are numerous youths whom the German are sacrificing in a war that is already lost.

This is the speech of the German Major: "You have come here to die, so you can get used to the idea of dying from one moment to another. If we lose the war, we shall be made bolscevics by the Russians or we shall be sterilized by the Anglo-Americans. We must have faith in Hitler - in two or three months army will be produced which will exterminate the enemy. Don't make bad jokes. There will be no pity for desertors and weak people. Don't try to make the type of the old front pig (Das alte Front Schwein) anyone who has fought for 5 years as equally able to shot from before as from behind. You must die in any case, therefore prepare to die now".

It does not seem necessary to us to add some comments.

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLIED ARMIES.

On the flank of the Allied troops fighting in Italy is a group of Italian supply Companies. They have, every night, in spite of the bad weather and the bad ground, brought ammunition, food and other supplies to the Allied troops on their positions in the Appennines. In spite of the modest number these companies they have had there losses more than 125 soldiers killed and another 600 wounded.

Mostly the soldiers must find a way over a ground which is very difficult and which is after ambushed and exposed to the enemy's bullets, and fire of the mortars and machine-guns. Some times they meet enemy patrols, and are forced to interrupt their journey and fight. Recently in one of these clashes, the Italian soldiers killed a German, took 3 prisoners, and lost on their side 2 men and 2 mulets. But notwithstanding ammunition and food has been consigned with only half an hour delay. The Commander of the 2nd American Army Corps, declared in a special Communique to the leader of an Italian Supply Company: "Your cooperation has given help of vital importance during the uninterrupted advance of our troops towards their aims and this shows an example of their common ideas and their decision of what your officers and men are believe in". Other Italian groups of the same Division to which are attached to the supply Coys, have also helped towards the success of the Allied troops.

ARREST OF PATRIOTS.

Recently the Nazi-Fascists carried out many arrests at Como, Milan and Turin. On October 20 at Milan were arrested 20 persons belonging to the Christian Democracy.

They are well-known political personalities. At Como many members of the clandestine Political and military Committee were arrested. These arrests were due to a certain Saletta of Como, who succeeded, with means that you can easily imagine, to extort from the arrested the name of many very active patriots.

At Rovigo on 14 October, 41 young men (someone between 14 and 16 years) were shot by the Germans for reprisals. The ex-federal of Pisa, was present at the execution.

We know also the names of the others responsables. They will soon be obliged to give their account for their treason, sooner than many of them believe.

DECLARATION OF THE AMBASSADOR OF ITALY IN LONDON.

Count Carandini, Ambassador of Italy in London, was interviewed by a correspondent of the B.B.C., and he spoke a long time about fighting in Italy. He pointed out the facts of Northern Italy; these facts are still little known in the world. He described the fight, the battles, the brave acts and the sacrifices of the Patriots, but especially the new atmosphere the mind of nation, this war of the people for which all Italians, are brothers, are fighting, for the common cause. This is a fight, declared Ambassador Carandini, from which Italy comes transformed. Many of the brave actions of these sacrifices, remain unknown but the Italians don't carry them out for a reward or praise, they carry them out for the Allies, for Europe, and above all for themselves, for their conscience, for the necessity to complete that psychological ransom which will remain the base for the conscience of future Italy.

Count Carandini spoke then about himself and his mission.

EXECUTIONERS NOT JUDGES.

We continue to denounce you the members of the special Fascist Tribunals. To-day is the turn of those of Cremona, who distinguished themselves in the infamous orders directed by a Fascist Criminal who has made for too many years Cremona his personal castle.

The President of the Tribunal is Lawyer Umberto CORRADO we repeat Lawyer Umberto Corrado.

The public Minister is the traitor Armando APRILE, we repeat Armando Aprile.

The members of the Tribunal are, Commander Franco PALADINO, we repeat Franco Paladino and Arturo CHIAIS, we repeat Arturo Chiais.

Patriots of Cremona, Patriots of Northern Italy, wherever these criminals are hiding exterminate them. Their hands are stained of your companions blood. Your tortured, murdered companions are still waiting for their revenge.

THANKS TO THE PATRIOTS.

An American Commander from a plain in occupied Italy, transmitted the following message:

"We were found by the Patriots. We are safe and they treat us very well. We are very happy to be amongst them. We watch the magnific work they do, and we approve it with all our hearts. Don't worry at all about us. "

90 E5 DEC Recd

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING

Programme for the 26 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions of programme for 25th November beginning quote : Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning - unquote and ending quote : My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer - unquote, unbracket.

837

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 226 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

The exceptionally brave conduct of the Patriots nicknamed "Folgore", "Livorno" and "Firenze" belonging to the Osoppo Division, has already been mentioned, and it is now possible to give further details.

The Patriot "Folgore" of the division's Monte Canin Battalion, was lying in ambush in an attic with eight other companions, when suddenly the approach of the Germans was signalled. Instantly seizing a hand grenade, he unfortunately removed the safety pin, and looked in vain for a target at which to hurl it. Then, with great heroism, keeping his companions at a distance, he threw himself into a corner with the grenade against his stomach. The explosion blew him to pieces, but his companions were saved. The two Patriots "Livorno" and "Firenze" of the division "Italia" Battalion were sent to guard a road, during a German attack, with instructions to give the alarm immediately on arrival of enemy reinforcements. Later, an enemy column of 30 men arrived, but the two Patriots instead of reporting this to their battalion, attacked the enemy column alone.

"Livorno" shouted orders in such a way that the Germans, hearing them, gained the impression that he had a large body of men with him. After a short struggle, the enemy fled, leaving 10 dead, a Heavy machine-gun, and other arms. This action saved the Patriot group from an intended flank attack. "Livorno" has also distinguished himself in many previous actions, particularly that of last September, when alone he managed to force the German garrison of Pinzano to retreat. Lieutenant Baldin, also of the Osoppo Division, entered the town of Tolmezzo, with 10 men last May in the face of 800 Nazi-Fascist soldiers. Despite the opposition, he succeeded in advancing across the city and penetrating the garrison, killing several of the enemy before he was shot dead.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 226 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

THE NAZI-FASCISTS IN THE CUNESE.

The Patriots of the Cunesi who were organized on from November 1943, lived at first very quietly as they found no difficulty to carry out their sabotage. The Germans did not take the Patriot Movement seriously.

On the beginning of 1944, before the increase of sabotage acts, they forced the Patriots to swear allegiance to the Fuehrer and to become part of the German Forces. In reply the Patriots retired in mass on the mountains and intensified the open offensive campaign. On March 13 began the attack of a German Division, helped by a Battalion of Fascist "Bersaglieri". At 4 in the morning, after having requisitioned all vehicles in the zone the Germans followed the Patriots with armoured cars, tanks, small cannons and infantry on the Tore - Serra - Pamparoto - Casotto Valley road. A mined bridge, in the valley, called Ponte dell'Asino, was blown up and so the Patriots could ~~withdraw~~ withdraw. The Germans followed them and had the first contact at Roburent, where they forced the inhabitants to evacuate, after having burned a hotel and a house in which they found munitions. Then they moved against the Patriot's position, at Casotto, which after 3 days and hard fighting they succeeded in entering. The Patriots withdrew to the mountains. The Germans as they could not reach them, took hostages indiscriminately and began in that area a regime of terror. At Fravosa they massacred 4 persons after having forced them to hollow out the fosse; at Corsaglia they shot 7, among whom a child of 8 years. Six persons were killed near Roburent. In all communes the Germans plundered. Fierce actions were very numerous and reached their highest point at Ceva, between the 18th and 19th March with the execution of 29 officers and ECOS. After having plundered even the Alpine shelters at 2000 meters in the high they left. They handed on their ferocity to the Fascists. Also in the Pesio Valley, after an attack impeded by the Patriots, the Germans accomplished the usual reprisal actions and atrocities. On Easter day the Germans attacked again the Pesio valley, with specialised troops, but the formation of the ground, adopted for defense helped the Patriots who succeeded in killing 400 enemy including the Commander. After the victorious battle, and satisfied with their success, the Patriots tried to improve the organisation of their groups during May and June. Between the 19th and the 22nd July a mopping up action in Corsaglia Valley, imposed a still bigger effort.

Toward the middle of August the Germans attacked Vermonania Valley, but they were forced by the Patriots to withdraw, after having sustained losses in men and material. The Patriots controlled losses in men and material. The Patriots controlled again the largest part of the valley and intensified their sabotage acts. On the first of September the population of Mondovi celebrated the heavy loss suffered by the enemy. During the day the Patriots accomplished a skillful trick against the Nazis. For reprisals the Germans took hostages among the civilians. The Fascists, despised by all, also by the Germans, were very courageous against the unarmed, whom they shot without any consideration to average themselves. The atrocities in that zone were carried out by the Germans and the Fascists together - it is impossible to enumerate the cruel acts accomplished against the victims of every gender and age.

Armando, a Patriot of Corsaglia captured on Easter day because he did not speak, was rendered blind. He always remained silent and his arms were fractured in several places, he was always silent and so he was bound on a tank and dragged in the snow until he died.

Many innocent and unarmed inhabitants were shot, hanged and strangled by the throat, put on burning stoves. At Turin, in Via Asti, there is a torture room like that where existed in Rome, in Via Tasso. Between Pianfei and Villa Mondovi, in May 1944, the Germans violated a girl. As she cried, she was shot in the mouth. Also nuns of Pesio Valley were violated.

The German press continues to claim Italo-German friendship. The authorities seize the radio apparatuses. But the population does not read the Fascist paper, except to laugh at it, while they search eagerly the paper which arrive sometimes from the liberated countries. The Nazi-Fascist are not able to repress active and passive sabotage, because they cannot suffocate the hatred against the oppressors.

TOO MANY SPIES IN UDINE.

With this title we have denounced the presence at Udine of numerous spies. The list is very long. To-day we give other names. GORI, we repeat, Gori - is an ex-NCO of the chasseurs of the Alps. He is an active and obedient collaborator of the Germans and actually in their pay. He takes part personally in the mopping up actions and in the reprisals against Patriots and their families. On May 13 at Talmassons, together with the Germans he captured hostages, then he disappeared mysteriously. A dangerous element which should be eliminated immediately. Mrs. TARNI, we repeat Mrs. Taroni, Via Caccia 48 Udine. In the Villa some persons are meeting, personal friends of Mrs. Taroni, who are payed by and in the Service of the Germans. From this traitors seat came out many accuses against Patriots and anti-fascists. Mrs. Taroni's home is also a seat of moral-assistance for German officers. The Patriots of Udine are invited to trouble the spiritual meetin which take place in the Taroni Villa.

Renzo DIANA, we repeat Renzo Diana, of Reana, lives in Udine by her sister. He frequents usually the "Patrizia" restaurant, situated on the Cella square. He is an attentive spy. Perhaps a trio of traitors and criminals with her worth companions PICCOLI we repeat PICCOLI, CUSTODAZZI, we repeat, CUSTODAZZI.

A pros of Custodazzi - here is one of here direct dipendant, a provokating agent on her orders - Valentino TURCO, we repeat Valentino Turco, son of Valentino, from 1901 class, he lives in Viale Duodo 4; he is lean and has always rased hair. And here is a woman who carry out the infamous profession of spy. She calls MUNER DIRVE, we repeat Muner Dirve, daughter of Giulio, widow of Pacilio, mother of 2 children, and just now concubine of a German NCO. Before she lived in Udine, she was in Cividale, and she prepeared to serve the Germans as a spy, in serving them as a cook. The case of the cook spy Muner Dirve do not admit doubts. We have some sigied accuses against her. Patriots of Udine, until when will these traitors continue to act indisturbed in your town?

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ACTIVITIES OF THE LEADERS OF CESENA.

We are now able to give you a short summary about the most recent activity, accomplished by the Patriots in the last days which preceded the Allied arrival. In the comune of S. Giorgio, 7 Germans were taken prisoner, disarmed and consigned to the British troops by 4 Patriots. Other 2 enemy soldiers, were resolutely accosted by 3 Patriots in the locality Chiaviche, suffered the same lot.

Near Calabrina, during a clash, a German was killed and another wounded. The capture of the arms was not possible because other Germans survived. On October 20 other 3 Germans were killed in a clash in the locality of Sette Crorari. The same day were killed by the local leaders, 2 Germans at Campineto, one at Pievesestine and two at Tipano. At Ronta, on October 19, 8 Germans were taken prisoner and consigned to the Allied troops, with all the war material, by the leader Enrico Buccelli. At Cesena a German was killed and 5 taken prisoner. A more important trick took place at Macerone, where 29 Germans were captured. Successively other 14 were captured at Calabrina by only 3 leaders and 20 at Gambettola. Three Germans were killed at Monteleone area and an Officer has been eliminated at Montereale. On of the Piave Road a German armoured car was burnt. Another car was attacked near San Tommaso. In this last fight a German Captain and a Lieutenant were killed and a German Sergeant was wounded. Other smaller actions were carried out in the surrounding of Cesena, But we don't know yet the exact results.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

At the request of the High Commissioner for Epuration this following have been suspended from their office and rank. Vito Capizzi, intendent of Finance of Aquila, Giuseppe La Bruna, NCO of the IRCC (Royal Carabinieri), Corrado De Rosa, principal vice-Secretary of the Assurances of Italy, and other 15 functioners from the same national Instituto of Assurances. At the request of the High Commissioner of Epuration the following have been suspended. Arturo Lanfrancesco, Commissioner in Chief of the Public Security. Lt. Colonel Antonio Brigante and Ugo Bizzari, Lieutenant Colonel of the Main Staff.

At Stazzena, in the province of Lucca, where from time to time German heavy artillery still fires its shells, the Allied Military Government bring their flour for the bakers and rations for the civil population. Also the neighbouring communes of Pietrasanta, Seravizza and Forte dei Marmi receive together food from the AMG and shells from the Germans. The enemy in withdrawing, left the region deprived of everything and the Allied Authorities now deliver sufficient rations for all the population.

The bakers are working again and for the first time in this week at Pietrasanta bread has been distributed. 21 olive oil-presses have been set up for use by the population.

As recently cases have been reported of typhoid fever in the region, the anti-typhoid serum has been sent urgently. The Allied authorities have praised the collaboration of the local population, which has reconstructed bridges destroyed by the Germans and made all possible efforts to help themselves to turn back to normal life.

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ACTIVITY OF AN ITALIAN DIVISION ON THE FRONT.

While the forces of the resuscitated Italian Army prepare to fall into line to give their help towards the liberation of Italian soil, several of our groups are at present in the fighting front, and cooperate in the continuing of the fight in advanced positions and in the immediate rear line, an Italian Division acting on the front in rear line actions, carries out its activity such a brief distance from the fire lines that their losses amount already of 100 killed, wounded and missing. This Division is composed of veterans of the 1914 to 1924 classes and recalled into the Army in liberated Italy. A fighting unit called "Squadron F" make part of the Division. This Squadron accomplished recently a deep penetration into the enemy's lines, under very difficult conditions. The most important work carried out by this unit and that of the engineer battalion is the reconstruction of roads and bridges and they accomplish other important actions which require strength, tenacity and courage.

W 3e,
7-4 DEC Read 90

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

Programme for 23rd Nov. 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket repeat unstructions of programme for 3rd November beginning quote. Patriots, the summer campaign is over, the winter campaign is beginning - unquote and ending quote : my profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the 1st summer - unquote, unbracket.

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 223 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On the night of November 8/9 Veneto Patriots destroyed by mine a railway bridge near Fonteniva in Padua Province, and on the night of November 9/10 blew up a road bridge at Favolaro, and damaged seriously the points of the signal box near Vicenza.

The following railway lines have been blocked : the Vicenza-Verona at 15 points; the Vicenza - Padua, at seven points, the Verona-Recoaro at 36 points, and the Montebellio-Maggiore-Ghiampo, at 33 points.

Mention has already been made of the death in action of Sergio de Vitis, commander of a Division of Piedmont Patriots; and it is now possible to give details of his glorious death:

De Vitis, although young, was as expert in guerilla warfare as a veteran, and combined an audacious temperament with tactical cunning.

On June 26, commanding an action against the powder magazine of Sangano, in Turin Province, he surprised the German garrison and, after a violent encounter, put them to flight.

Whilst his men were engaged in collecting the abandoned booty, De Vitis remained on the spot with a few others, completing final preparations for blowing up the magazine, but was suddenly interrupted by the return of the Germans, reinforced with fresh troops and supported by armored cars, and a furious but unequal combat ensued.

De Vitis fell, hit in the breast by shrapnel, and eight others with him also died.

In memory of this incident, the Patriots have named their division after Sergio De Vitis, and on November 11 vindicated his memory in the victorious action against the Fascist garrison at Sangano.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 223 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

A PATRIOT RELATES HOW HE RECENTLY PASSED THE LINES.

Having made up my mind to cost the front line at all costs I first thought of a boat. But just at this time the Germans surprised a boat which intended to make such an attempt. According to their well-known methods the Germans massacred 17 men found on board and from that moment on they instituted a vigilant watch with motorboats and periodic flares. Mean while I had to renounce the idea of going by sea and made up my mind to go by land. The C.L.N. of a town in the zone gave me assistance. From the town I went up to the mountains which were strongly held by the Patriots the summit of which no Germans had reached except as prisoners. But in that war zone the fighting is static for the moment, and so the Germans had established garrison at the necessary points, placed guards all around and also laid metal cables with bells which would have certainly warned the enemy of every attempt to get through. All the same I made up my mind to cross the line. After marching cautiously for three days, covering only short distances at a time, I succeeded in approaching the lines which offered possibilities of getting through. On the last day the small path which led through a wood with cover over a distance of some 200 metres right below the position of the Germans. As soon as I presented myself, I was received by burst of machine-gun fire. After a quarter of an hour I tried again, but another burst obliged me to turn back and make a large detour. I reached an high point, below we stretched the plain, and a small river marked the dividing line of the 2 armies. It seemed as if with only one leap one could reach the other side. But is necessitated more than a leap. On that day other 7 men joined me, and, in the evening, taking advantage of the rainy weather we set out on our way. We went down the mountain. At the foot there was a German control post, in a little valley between 2 hills. 100 m. before the control we took off our shoes and began to slide along the ground. The rain hid the slight noise of our bare feet so that the guard at a distance of 10 meters did not notice us. We had now to cross a large stretch of plain through minefields, a short distance away from the German batteries under fire from the Allied batteries. We had also be very carefull not to meet any German patrols who were constantly on the move in that area. After some minutes walking we heard the whistle of a first shell. We lay on the ground, while the shell exploded less than 50 meters from us. We looked at each other and debated whether we should continue our march. We had now to cross an asphalt road. One of us crept away on all fours to explore to the right and left.

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The gray stretch of road in the rain seemed very long and the noise of our naked feet seemed to be heard a long way off. At last we reached the other side of the road at the very moment when we heard the noise of horses approaching. A German patrol. We hid quickly and the patrol passed a few steps away from us. We continued on our way through fields transformed into bogs by the rain. From time to time a whistle blew and a grenade exploded not far away. The rain stopped. A full moon sometime appeared behind the clouds. We held council in a semi-demolished little country house. We had still to cross the most dangerous stretch and with the moon it was almost impossible not to be seen. But otherwise, what should we do? To turn back was more dangerous, and to remain there was also impossible. The passing German patrols would certainly explore the country house. Moreover the country house was most exposed to Allied artillery. At all costs we had to go forward. We advanced, we slid, we crept along nearly on all fours. Fortunately, unexpectedly, it began to rain again. Suddenly I stumbled on a metal cable and my blood froze: I remembered the alarm bells. But nothing happened, perhaps it was a telephone line. The last part of our walk it is better not to describe for military security reasons. I shall only say that after we had crossed a river with water up to our necks, 2 black shadows with rifles on their shoulders appeared before us: the American advance guard. We were saved.

It was already midnight: the infernal walk had lasted 4 long hours!

A Patriot has told you how he recently crossed the lines.

806

TO THE PATRIOTS OF THE TURIN AREA.

Patriots of the Turin area - listen attentively to the following advice.

In your town, to investigate the local Fascist Authorities a band of criminals, was formed with the object of robbing and plundering unions, factories and private citizens - they also tried to increase their booty by selling false requisition papers, false documents and files, by carrying away mobile and immobile goods for German requisition. The criminal band is led by a certain "Commendatore PINA". The false documents have the following inscription: Military Command of the Patriot Battalion "Carlo Manzani". The rogue who bears the name of the abovementioned battalion was arrested a short time ago by the Questura of Turin, but was immediately released by order of the German Military Command.

The organization and activity of these criminal bands are directed only with the object of reducing the esteem which the Patriots of Turin enjoy among the population. Patriots of Turin, act resolutely and without pity against these criminals.

We give another advice to the Piedmont farmers and peasants. A short time ago the Station Chief of Villastellone, in the Turin Province, who is also Fascist Mayor and Commissioner of the country, obliged his fellow-citizens to deliver 5 thousand quintal of corn to the Germans and thus left the population without stocks for the winter. The action of this traitor will be punished as he merits it. The Piedmont farmers and peasants will remember the facts about Villastellone. Corn and other supplies for the winter must be saved, at least as much as possible, from the German plunderers, because it is the means the safety and existence of the population itself.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

The Interministerial Committee has defined the text of the measures concerning Sardinia, which have just been discussed by the Council of Ministers. The measures are divided into 3 parts: the first attributes more power to the High Commissioner and a Sardinian Commission will be formed; in the second part Sardinian agricultural needs will be met with one milliard lire, in the third the revival and development of Industry will be met by a grant of 300 millions for mutual requirements, Sardinia to participate to the extent of a quarter of the fund of 2 milliard lire, already assigned to the renewal of the country's industry. Finally a Bank of Sardinia will be opened with a special section for industrial credits.

The Presidency of the Ministerial Council has assigned to the High Commissioner of Sicily a first sum of 400 million lira, of which 300 are allotted for war damage repairs and 100 for the repair of private dwellings in Sicily, which are intended to house the population still without a roof as a consequence of war.

By request of the High Commissioner of Epuration, Antonio LOCCASO has been relieved of his post as Financial Advisor to the Province of Catanzaro, ex-federal-secretariat.

From accurate proofs given by functionaries of the University of Florence, the German troops are said to have destroyed, damaged or stolen 100 thousand books letters and ancient catalogued manuscripts belonging to the archives of the University of Florence Library. Papers and volumes piled half a meter high on the floor of the Paleontology Institute are proof of the devastation done by the Germans in a villa north of Florence where books and documents were sent for preservation from the effects of war. The Allied military Government, immediately after the liberation of Florence, removed the remainder of the collections to its place of origin.

800 workers of the "Terni" Society of Nera Montoro decided to renounce in favour of the Patriots, their double pay granted on the occasion of every national feast day. They have already handed over the pay received on the day of 4 November.

NEWS FROM OCCUPIED ITALY.

The dissolution of the Fascist Army, Navy and Air Force has been officially announced by Marshall Graziani's Headquarters. All officers and NCOs will be asked to declare whether they will continue to serve as volunteers or leave the services. This measure, which aims at keeping out of the army members who are not to be relied on politically also applies to the four "chosen" Italian divisions trained in Germany: The San Marco, the Monte Rosa, the Littoria, the Italia. Commenting on this notice, which already speaks for itself, it is added that it will be very difficult for this elimination to give place to a more efficient Army than the fast one. This army has been in the process of dissolution for a long time. The number of desertors up to the middle of October totals 36,000, according to incomplete statistics, subdivided as follows: Senior officers 1260, Junior officers 4,500, NCOs 185, Soldiers 19401.

The Germans accused - probably rightly - the troops of the puppet Fascist Government of having failed to carry out their duty while the latter also rightly feel that the Germans abused them, and affirm they have only met with disdain and ill-treatment.

It follows that the campaign conducted against the Church in occupied Italy ~~was~~ by the Fascists is not confined to newspaper articles, but degenerates with increasing rhythm into arrests, torture and murder of priests. The last of these crimes was the murder of Don Pellegatti in the parish of Villa Marzane, in Rovigo Province, who was accused of having helped the Patriots. The priest was executed after a brief trial. Don Elio Monari, leader of the Catholic Youth of Modena has also been shot. A big impression was made in all Catholic circles by the arrest of Padre Bozzetti, general rector of the Rosminiani, well-known for his priest-like qualities as also for his doctrine. Cardinal Shuster, archbishop of Milan is under constant supervision.

TOO MANY SPIES IN UDINE.

Before us is a long list the names of Fascist and German spies who have in Udine a centre for their infamous atrocities. There are too many spies in Udine. Patriots of Udinese, it is necessary especially for you, for your organisations and for the entire population that as many as possible of these names of list should be obliterated. To obliterate them there is only one method namely to exterminate these persons without pity. Remember always that every pity towards spied and traitors is weakness. Every such weakness only means further tortures, persecutions, executions, and massacres. Here are some of those names/

Rosario NERI, we repeat Rosario Neri, dangerous criminal, better to eliminate him immediatly. He lives at the corner of Via Zorutti, on the 2nd floor, above the Paolinelli Bar. He is a very active agent of the German police, and personally drew up lists of anti-fascists elements. Several of them were then killed by the Nazi-Fascist police and disappeared without leaving any trace.

Forte MASSINVERA, we repeat Forte Massinvera, originates from the Forni di Sotto pass. At Udine he lives in a furnished room in via Palladio, and has his meals in the restaurant "Golden Archer". He is on night duty from 21.00 to 00.01 with the Fascist Federation. During the day he indulges in more lucrative activity, controlling all passengers coming and going to La Carnia and immediatly arrests everyone he suspects of anti-fascist activity. A few days ago the spy MASSINERA confided to an acquaintance that he was to be sent to Forni di Sotto in charge of German SS patrol to settle accounts with 4 persons in the place suspected of being patriots.

Enore TIRINDELLI, we repeat Enore Tirindelli, lives in Via Spilimbergo n. 18 at Udine. He is the Fascist commissioner of the Federation of Martiriato. Dangerous criminal agent of the German SS.

Anna CATENACCI, we repeat Anna Catenacci 19 years old, born in France and normally resident in Turin. She has for a certain time pursued infamous activities at Verona where she had an apartment with Mrs. Barbieri in Via Cesare Amatore n. 14 and 15. Actually she is in Udine.

Luigi QUARNIOLO, we repeat Luigi Quarniolo, Via Viola n. 119 (Udine) dangerous criminal.

In the next few days we shall give you further names, names on a list which will be constantly borne in mind. Patriots of the Udinese, for how long will these criminals continue to act in your town?

4th Recd m8c.
90

26A

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

Programme for 24 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander - Commander in chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 23 November beginning quote : Patriots the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning unquote and ending quote : My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer - unquote, unbracket.

841

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 224 from the Resistante Front.

On the night of November 17/18, the Germans attacked Patriot groups in Bologna, but the Patriots counterattacked with considerable success. In the northern part of the city, which was temporarily under Patriot Control, they inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. Two hundred Germans were killed or wounded, and two armoured cars, six motor vehicles, and some machine-guns and light artillery were destroyed. On the night of November 12, seven highway bridges were blown up: one on the Piandelagotti Road: one at Riccovolto and one at Cargedolo. The others in four localities near Frassinoro.

Lively patriot activity took place in the Vicenza, Padua and Treviso areas. To the many acts of sabotage recently reported can be added the activities of demolition squads on the Padua-Vicenza and Grignone di Zocca-Ostiglia railway lines. Traffic on these lines was interrupted in several places. A tunnel was dynamited at Loreggia, on the Treviso-Padua line on the night of October 30.

In Piedmont, between October 26 and November 8, a Patriot group operating west of Turin launched repeated attacks against German motor transport and trains, and caught the enemy in ~~ambush~~ ambushed. Eleven Germans were killed, one wounded, and four taken prisoner. Of the Fascists six were killed, and one wounded. The enemy suffered other losses, especially during the clash which occurred on November 8, when an armoured train was brought into action.

ACTS OF SABOTAGE BY THE CUNESE PATRIOTS.

At the beginning of November 1943 the Patriot formations of Cuneo started a series of acts of sabotage which made them all the more troublesome to the Nazi-Fascist Troops.

In the beginning they procured vehicles by robbery, and removed arms and food from the depots. At first the Germans thought they could counteract this activity by entrusting them with police duties. Then the patriots got out of the German authorities identity and food cards, declining false documents. Taking advantage of this situation the Patriots took possession of war material from the Germans barracks, requisitioned vehicles and carried out attacks against fuel depots. Disguised as Carabinieri they went to the barracks and carried away whatever they could use. The Germans later made these strange groups take oath to the Fuehrer, so that they should not be regarded as rebels.

From that moment the fight became open. The Patriots retired on the mountains, and now as sworn enemies intensified their activity. In March they destroyed an important railway bridge on the Savona-Turin line, between the Station of Ceva and the tunnel of Sale Langhe. On March 11 they tried to blow up the road bridge of Ceva; towards the end of March, in the Pesio Valley, they destroyed two bridges and repulsed an enemy attack. Towards the middle of July, in Val Corsaglia, acts of sabotage were intensified, and they succeed in controlling the wool supplies of the province and took possession of the products destined for storage. They also destroyed the silurus factory of San Giorgio at Boinette, and the "Piaggio" aviation works at Trinità. The destruction of the Silures factory was carried out in the following manner: A patriot had the opportunity to pay an official visit to the factory and there he made the following plan of sabotage. Some days later, during the night, a group of Patriots called away all the works and removed them to a place of safety away from the danger of explosion. Meanwhile, other Patriots blew up the establishment which was damaged to such an extent that no further work was possible. The Patriots of Cuneo then exercised such strict control on railway movements that the Germans put up bills with the inscription: Attention - Rebel zone.

In an attack against the airfield at Mondovi 40 prisoners were captured along with some light arms. The railway traffic on the Cuneo-Bra line was completely interrupted as a result of the removal of lines and the numerous acts of sabotage. Many spies were captured and executed. Towards the end of August the Patriots interrupted military road transport between Colle di Tenda and the Forti di Nava, and obliged the Germans to withdraw with several losses. At the same time, German traffic in the plain zone of the province was interrupted.

At the beginning of September, in broad daylight, two patriot trucks removed 12 fuel tanks. A Republican officer was wounded and another captured. The Patriots often interrupted the electric current when the Germans had greatest need of it. The civil and military telephone and telegraph services were put out of action for a long time. The distribution of propaganda in different languages and of the weekly clandestine paper "La rinascita d'Italia" was extensive. So in all sectors of civil life arose a spirit of revolt, against the fierce Nazi-Fascist domination. These acts of sabotage always on the increase, and growing passive resistance with its heavy losses to the dominators, and the increasing unrest in the ranks of the Germans and Fascists, resulted in fierce reprisals against the population, accused of helping the patriots in the fight for the liberty.

ENROLMENT OF PATRIOTS INTO THE FIGHTING ITALIAN FORCES.

A big effort on the part of the military authorities and the Government is on foot to entice an ever larger enrolment by those of our Patriots into the regular Italian fighting forces, who are ready to retake their place in the fight for the ultimate liberation of Italy from the Germans. The enlistment of Patriots took place and is still taking place through mobile commissions composed of military and political elements, who have the task of making contact in liberated territory with Patriot Formations who had fought there, and of checking up on their identity and activity. Given a certificate the Patriots return if possible, to their homes where they wait for calling up into the army, which follows as rapidly as possible. In this regard other commissions take the place of the first ones, and with military means look after the initial interests of Patriots recruited at the enrolment centers, whence they are removed to localities where the fighting forces are trained.

It has been decided to agree to the request of the Patriots to allow them to be incorporated in the ranks of the Army with their own officers. The enlistment of Patriots has produced good results, particularly in recently liberated territory, in the area of Rome, in Tuscany, Umbria, Marche and Abruzzi. In this last region, it was possible to enlist into the Army a large number of Patriots forming, among others, nearly an entire Alpine battalion of a Fighting Group. The enrolled Patriots are equipped with modern arms but preserve as far as possible their original bands. They start with a period of training to give them confidence in their new arms and to prepare them for the new phases of war, in strict cooperation with infantry and artillery.

ITALIAN FIGHT WELL WHEN THEY FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

The American Senator Styles Bridges, member of the Senatorial Committee for military affairs brought forward the fact that the puppet Fascist Army had been obliged to dissolve its forces because the Germans could not rely on them, which is in strong contrast to the actions and successes of the Italians fighting against the Nazis at the side of the Allies. In this regard he pointed out the recent praise given to the Italian aviators by Air Vice Marshall Elliot, Commander of the Balkan Air Force. The soldiers of the Fascist Army, said Bridges, would certainly not fight a desperate battle for Hitler's lost cause. But the Italian aviators who fight along with the Allies have shown their skill and courage. They are a big help to the United Nations, as they can be efficiently employed to contribute towards Germany's defeat and the complete liberation of Italy.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

Side by side with the American flag, the Italian tricolour fluttered on the facade of the Presbyterian Church of S. Paolo in Via Nazionale in commemoration of "Thanksgiving" day. The traditional American feast, which gathered together in the temple a big crowd of officers and men of the Allied Forces. After the reading of Roosevelt's message by Kirk American Ambassador in Italy, Minister Count Sforza made a speech and greeted the crowd on behalf of the Italian people. He expressed his pleasure at being able to speak on that day. He said that in the hearts of the Americans, once back in their own homes, will remain a gay and proud remembrance of their stay in Italy, of their firm friendships here, and of their understanding of the life of another nation. And to-morrow, when distances will have disappeared, these Americans who know Europe, will become a moral aristocracy. The fathers of the American revolution gave to the world a inestimable gift by their declaration of independence. But the world has need of a declaration of interdependence among all Nations with the object of terminating at last those horrible relics of barbarism which is war, so that the war which Fascism and Nazism have brought upon world will be made impossible.

The past few days have almost brought to a finish the conservative sequestration, ordered some time ago by the Tribunal of all property belonging to ex-hierarch Giovanni MARINELLI, and that which had passed to his heirs, in particular to his son Rinaldo by his second wife Giulia Degli Abbatì and her son George. The investigation of Marinelli's patrimony will be completed after the liberation of Polesine, where the deceased hierarch was born. It would, in fact, appear that he had the biggest part of his property at Rovigo.

SPIES ON THE WALL.

Patriots of Milan, in your town other groups of nazi-fascist executioners are active. They are responsible for the atrocious tortures against Patriots, anti-fascist elements in general, and even against the hostages who have not participated in the resistance fight. These two groups are distinguished by the names of "Abordan" group; and "Tonioli group". It is necessary to put an end as soon as possible to these criminals. Remember well these names, the names of the biggest torturers of the above named groups:

PALAZZOLO, we repeat Palazzolo;
DELLA GATTA, we repeat Della Gatta;
CALIGARIS, we repeat Caligaris;
LEONI, we repeat Leoni;
SCHIRINZI, we repeat Schirini;
BARTONELLO, we repeat Bartoncello.

Here are the names of two other thieves: Carlo PESTALOZZA, we repeat Carlo Pestalozza, ex-federal of Savona, who is now the so-called foreign Minister of the Republic of Salò. This nomination was by way of a reward for the following Fascist merit. Carlo Pestalozza, a few days after the Armistice, denounced more than 200 persons to the Germans, of whom several were massacred and others taken to Germany without leaving any trace. Carlo Pestalozza is personally and directly responsible for the execution of numerous hostages.

Another fascist criminal is a certain POSSENTI, we repeat Possenti, of Savona. He was an ardent Fascist before 25 July, and from 25 July to 8 September he showed desinterest in politics, donning the uniform of an officer. After 8 September and after the Germans took control of Savona, the criminal Possenti became an enthusiastic and cruel adherent of the Germans. His cruelty and treason cost the lives of several Savona Patriots. You must exterminate him, like all spies in the enemy's service. Death to the spies.

*For msc.**254*TRANSLATION.*P.R.*ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 22 NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander, Commander in Chief to the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 21 November beginning quote : "Patriots the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning; unquote and ending quote: My profound esteem for their cooperation during the last summer campaign, unquote, unbracket.

834

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 222 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On the night of November 9, Patriots of a "Giustizia e Libertà" unit sabotaged an 8,000 ton motor vessel and blew up two large barges loaded with an immense quantity of munitions, which were anchored near the mole of the port La Spezia. The tremendous explosion caused serious damage to the port installations, especially the cranes. Many Germans were killed. Regarding the large scale Patriot activity in the Veneto zones, it is started that, in October, another railway bridge over the Brenta was blown, and three railway lines repeatedly blocked in the Padua zone. Regarding the offensive launched by the Germans in October, in the Friuli zone, late reports confirm its success, owing to the employment of large forces, in opening the way towards Austria via Pontebba, Vittorio Veneto, and Longarone.

The Patriots, in turn, continue to molest and to attack fiercely the flanks of the enemy columns, succeeding in evading, by courageous and clever manoeuvres, all enemy attempts at mopping up.

THE ZONE OF THE PATRIOTS.

Patriots, the winter means a change in your warfare. Because climatic conditions influence certain zones differently to others, your actions too must be based on the particular conditions of the individual zones. What is possible in the plains is not possible in the mountains, and vice-versa.

Therefore, the instructions broadcast to you will also change according to the zone. You will listen now the list of the zones of patriots, into which Northern Italy has been divided, according to geographic and logical factors.

We recommend you to pay careful attention because instructions in future will be given, according to these zones.

Bracket repeat the list of zones in programme for 21 November beginning quote : a) Western Liguria limited on the east by the railway line Alessandria-Genoa, unquote, ending quote : n) Friuli plain limited by the low Piave, by the Venetia and Friuli Alps - unquote unbracket.

A DOCTOR AMONG THE PATRIOTS.

Who they are and what the Patriots do in those Italian districts still under German tyranny, is a fact with which all Italians are now familiar. Their war activity is known and their daily heroic episodes show the enemy the lasting recognition of the nation which recognizes them as its best sons. But few know of the humble sacrifices of their daily life, the franciscan sobriety of their meals, the hardness of their beds, often exposed to the inclemencies of all weathers, often deserted in a situation which does not even allow them to stretch out their limbs on the ground. But their robust physique, tempered by the hard life of many long months of a past winter allows them to lead a life which would weaken in a few days those who are not in training.

But when sickness or wounds weaken this resistance, when a combatant does not find hospitality and treatment, what happens to these heroes? They have no hospitals or surgical clinics and no nurses, such places are not open to them, and in their hard sacrifice they have very seldom a doctor to look after them. Very few, in fact, are the professional people who have left their own homes, their own work, to join the Partisans, only those who persecuted by foreigners have been obliged to escape. But their number is so small that the majority of the formations have been without them. With them there is nearly always a medical student. These courageous young men have in large numbers hastened to the flag of liberty, hastened to ask for a gun and a combatant's place, and their labour has been necessary in looking after their comrades. They were not asked to which ^{year of} University they belonged and what knowledge they had in the science of medicine. Student of medicine and therefore nearly a doctor, and in the absence of the latter, he is called as a substitute. And the boys meet with courage the responsibility to which they are called and often, nearly always, they succeed in being useful and invaluable. But sometimes the task is beyond their knowledge. With what a sigh of relief was one of my visits received which succeeded in infusing in them new vigour! But nearly always and in one particularly difficult case, the boy expounded his ideas, clearly for he had studied his patient with much love, with so much accurateness that I wondered myself. No University, no course can teach these boys what hard necessity has taught them. Poor dear boys! When all is over, you should get the doctoration of "Honoris causa" you would have merited it. But sometimes the case is too

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difficult to their ability. Once there was a Patriot in whose leg a bullet had entered, fractured his "tibia" and remained encased in the bone. It was impossible to try an operation under a roof of leaves and on the naked earth, therefore he was moved to a stable near a little village and there I tried to extract it: nothing could be done. The bullet was embedded so deeply in the "diafisi" that to take it away it would have necessitated an excarnation of the bone. It was more convenient to leave it and to hope for a cure through natural healing: I applied therefore a plastered apparatus opened according to the 2 cutaneous woundes: that of entry and that which I made myself in attempting the extraction. On the following days the wounds began to suppurate, this is a logical consequence of the conditions in which the operations were carried out: earth and stable. Exactly on that day we had notice of mopping up operations. Holy God, where shall we hide the wounded? Not in the stable, not in a country houses, these were the places which were the most carefully visited. Then we burried him, we hollowed out a fosse, we laid out the wounded, we covered him with props and covered all with earth, from a fissure he could move a clod to take air, when there was no danger in view.

The unhappy man had to remain there 47 hours. The German squad passed a few steps far him, he could distinguish their voices, he passed some moments of agony, there he sighed with relief when he heard them go away. After two days the mopping up actions ended and we drew him out, he was full of mould, which filled up the openings of the bandages. I began undoing the bandages wondering what had become of the wounds after this treatment, I thought of the need of amputation. Imagine my astonishment, when I took away the bandages and the muld, I found two wounds healin well, purified, in the way to heal. In short, in 40 days I took away the apparatus, the cure was perfect and after a further 10 days the wounded man again took up his life in the mountains. Before he left he came to show me laughing his healed leg and to show his gratitude, he asked me if I had somebody i would like killed!

I have never seen him again, but I heard him speaker about, he is a brave man and had killed 33 Germans himself.

Another time a found a student with symptoms of paralysis in progress. I had to advise to kkep him away from the camp for fear that in an unexpected aggrivation of this illness he would exchange his companions for enemis and rage against them. The poor student was not able to recognize the illness, which he didn't even know, but he had realised that mentally he could become dangerous at any moment.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

At the request of the High Commissioner appointed to penalties for Fascist crimes, Giuseppe BEVIONE, ex Senatore, director of the paper "Il Secolo" and President of the National Institute of Assicuration has been arrested. The ex-leader of the GIL, Domenico SPORZIN, has also been arrested for cooperation. He was in the Italian "SS" and participated in the mopping up actions of patriots in the zone of Spoleto. Dr. Luigi PISTOLESI Office-chief of the Provincial office of Zootechnic has also been arrested as he sponsored the requisition of cattles in the Roman country during the German occupation.

The Finance interdance of Salerno has ordered the requisition of the goods and values belonging to different Fascist personalities. Among them is Comtesse Maria BONMARTINI, wife of the ex-National Conciler Sabato Visco; ex-secretary of the State Mario JANNEILI and of ex-Minister Dino GRANDI.

The Council of the order of Lawyers at Naples, has asked the High Commissioner to expell from the roll of professional lowyers the following : Giampietro PELLEGRINI, ex Minister of the Finance of the pseudo republican Fascist Government; TILINA last federal secretary of Naples; TECCHIO, a weel-known "Squadrista" and president of the Committee for Colonial exhibition. Saveno SINISCALCHI, and ORGERA, last syndic of Naples and Governor of Rome under the Nazis.

The Italian Ambassador of Italy in England, Count Nicolò Corradini has reached London by air with part of the staff of the Embassy. Before he started he said to a Roman reporter: My aim is to reestablish in a complete manner and in the most cordial form friendly relations between Italy and England. In an armed England I would feel proud to represent the soldiers, the sailors, the air men fighting with Allied armies and those Patriots who are still fighting in invaded and pppressed Italy performing deeds which will surprise even us when they are known and they will have the respect of the world.

ITALIAN UNITS WHICH INTEND TO CONTINUE FIGHTING.

Among the fighting units which intend to continue fighting after this period of reorganization is the "Folgore" constituted of paratroops of the "NEMBO" and sailors of the "SAN MARCO" all reduces of the fightings of Guardia di Finanza, Orsogna, Abbadia della Fiastre, Filottrano, Belvedere Ostrense, Ostra Vetere, Iesi, Urbania. It is opportune to remember how, in increasing the Italian help in this war, we have contributed considerably, on definitive judgement of the Allies, the value and the fighting spirit of those belonging to the old Italian Corps of Liberation: Infantry-men, paratroops sailors, "hold-men" artillery men, engineers and cavalry-men. The new name of "FOLGORE" remain, also because the volonte of the Allied authorities, of the paratroop Division "Folgore" fought heroically in the desert in Africa. This tradition will be preserved, this time for the right cause, from the old sailors and paratroops until the new fighter group.

SUCCESS OF THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE.

Between the 1st and the 15th November the activity of the Italian air force fighters who have just merited the accolade of the Commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Balkans, has surpassed every previous record. Altogether, several hundreds of planes of "Macchi 202 and 205", Aircobra P. 39 and Spitfires types have attacked the enemy without rest with heavy assaults on the ground and dive bombardment in several zones of the Balkan territory.

Daily strong formations of planes have searched for and machine-gunned and partly destroyed vehicle columns and ack ack sights. A hundred vehicles were burned and 200 transport cars were damaged and immobilized.

During their mission the Italian fighters have also increased reconnaissance activities and brought back useful information about the enemy's movements. Raids have been accomplished as escort to Allied bombers. These escort of heavy transport planes have continued to operations for the supply of the troops of the Garibaldi Division and of the Yugoslav army of liberation.

ATROCITIES OF THE NAZI-FASCISTS.

We limit ourselves to expound the facts with the least number of words possible.

At Cossato, in the Province of Biella, 2 young men, two brothers, captured by the Fascist militia-men because they resisted the levy were shot on the spot without any proof. The execution took place in the presence of the parents, which were then forced by the militia-men to turn with a carriage drawn by oxen on which were loaded the bodies of their two murdered sons.

At Valluciale, 230 innocents, among them 160 women, 20 boys and 6 babies were massacrated by the Germans without reason. The population of the village was in the streets and on their doors steps. They watched a German Group go up the mountain. No shot was fired, no cry was directed against the Germans. We repeat, the population was watching the Germans who unexpectedly rushed on them and accomplished the inconceivable collective massacre. At Partina 30 peasants, among whom were many women, were shot by the Germans without any reason. The peasants were working on their fields and had even greeted the passing German patrol.

At San Polo 47 persons were massacred by a mixed group of Germans and Fascists. The massacre was accomplished as follow. The victims were forced to put in their own pockets explosives, than to hollow out 3 fosses and to get in. On this point 3 hand-grenades provokated the explosion of the explosives that the victims had on them. The 3 fosses filled so with pieces of meat and not recognizable human remains. On the North of the Metauro were destroyed systematically house by house the villages of Borgo Lucrezia, Ponte Murello, Carrara Bassa, Carrara Alta. The inhabitants were given 5 minutes, we repeat 5 minutes to evacuate the houses. In order that they had not even the time to take a piece of bread. We know no reason, we can't explain the Nazi-Fascist point of view, for these destructions, indeed in that zone no Patriot activity was carried out.

1720
7
TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

50 mpc. 244
P.N.
PROGRAMME FOR 21 NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by Gen. Alexander Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 20 November beginning quote: Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning, unquote ending quote: My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the past summer, unquote, unbracket;

825

1 7 2 1

7

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 221 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

During the past few weeks, Euzerian Patriots have registered notable successes in action against the enemy. On October 14 they repelled an attack by Fascist Alpine troops on Carrege, inflicting considerable losses. A German attack near Mongiardino was repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. Caught between close range machine gun fire, the Germans took to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. Elements of a Patriot Brigade have gained a brilliant victory in a three-day battle with detachments of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, which was forced to withdraw in disorder. In the Modena sector of the Apennines, the enemy has been compelled to make an appreciable display of force in order to counteract the increasingly intense activity of the Patriots. On November 5, in the Benedetto area, the Germans launched an attack supported by mortars and cannon. A bitter fight ensued. It lasted till darkness and ended on the banks of the Fiume River. Both sides suffered considerable losses. Two days later the Germans, switching from warfare to terrorism, began to hunt down Patriots in house-to-house searches, killing four of them who were confined to bed because of wounds. The survivors succeeded in getting through the enemy lines. Among the recent activities of a group of Venetian Patriots who have reached the Tolmezzo area is the destruction of a stretch of railway and many railway cars at Cavallotto; and the blowing up of three cars of munitions at Valvasone.

YOU WERE DISTURBED TO THE BULLETIN N. 221 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

824

PATRIOTS

The new conditions with which we are faced at the beginning of the winter campaign are hard, and require your maximum courage and resistance. The winter (and with it the rain, the snow and the fog) inevitably means a slowing down of war operations, as the spokesman of General Alexander underlined in his broadcast on November 12. Therefore your activities must be changed in order to meet these new obstacles. Of course, the effect of such conditions will be felt differently in certain zones from others. Your activity will be based on the particular conditions of your zone. What is possible in the mountains is not possible in the plains, and viceversa. The climate, supplies and the number of Nazi-Fascist forces will define the limit of the Patriots activity in the different zones. Therefore, according to the different ^{zones} broadcast instructions will also vary.

The individual actions to which the instructions you will receive actually refer, are not all subject to climatic conditions and other factors and for that reason they will continue and will be intensified. On the other hand, large-scale activity depends only partly on the climate and the possibilities of sending and distributing supplies, as well as on the speed of the Allied advance and the intensity of the enemy's resistance. Therefore the possibilities and extent of the operations must vary according to the zone. You will now hear a list of Patriots zones into which Italy has been divided, following geographic and economic features.

You will listen attentively to our broadcasts because in future instructions will be broadcast with reference to these zones.

The instructions given by General Alexander are to prepare for the next blow. Do not waste time. Continue to intensify individual actions in your zones. Listen attentively to the instructions which will be broadcast in due course to your zone. Take every opportunity presented to you during winter months to inflict blows on the Nazi-Fascist oppressors and hold yourselves in readiness for the next attack.

Here is the list of zones :

- a) - Western Liguria, limited on the east by the railway line Alessandria-Genoa, in the north by the plain of Piedmont, and in the west by the Cuneo-Ventimiglia line.
- b) - Appennines, between Western Liguria (in the west) the Guastalla-Modena-Pavulla line up to the front (in the east)

- 2 -

and the Po River (in the north).

- c) - The plain south of the Po, includes the zone between the Appennines (in the west and the sea in the east) with the Po River in the north and the front in the south).
- d) - Venetia plain, is limited in the South by the Po River, as far as Ferrara, to Comacchio. From the Lombardy plain (in the west) and from the Piave River, the Venetia and Friuli Alps in the east.
- e) - Lombardy Plain, between the Piedmont and Venetia plains, on the Appennines and by a line drawn between the Lake Maggiore and the Lake Garda passing through Bergamo and Brescia.
- f) - Piedmont Plain, is limited by the Alessandria-Cuneo line in the south, by the Piedmont Alps in the north and west, and by the Lombardy plain in the east.
- g) - Southern Piedmont Alps, - between the French border and the Piedmont plain with a line in the north on a level with Turin until the French border.
- g) - Northern Piedmont Alps, between the Southern Piedmont Alps and the Lake Maggiore.
- i) - Northern Lombardy, limited by a line drawn from Lake Maggiore to Lake Garda, passing through Bergamo and Brescia, from the Venetia Alps in the east and by the Piedmont Alps in the west with the Swiss border in the north.
- a) - Venetia Alps, from the Lake Garda to the Brenner Pass along the railway line in the west and in the east by the Piave River, while on the south it is limited by the Venetia plain.
- m) - Friulane Alpi, between the Piave River and the Friuli plains
- n) - Friuli Plain, limited by the under Piave, by the Venetia Alps and by the Friuli Alps.

822

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM BERTINORO

One of our special delegate has sent us the following correspondence from Bertinoro, a few km. from Forlì, in the zone which has just been liberated.

The Bishop's palace of Bertinoro is so damaged that it is not possible to live there. Only the outer walls remain intact. Here is another example of Italian act sacrificed by the Nazi-Fascists on the altar of war. The story of the Bishop's Palace dates from the year 65. When the Allies liberated Bertinoro, one of the many refugees found in the palace led the first Allied officers into one of the Palace rooms. The Germans laid 17 bombs there some bound together and connected to a mine. An allied officer said, in pointing out that the bombs were mostly air bombs, that the enemy evidently unable to bombs by planes, had decided to use the bombs in another manner. This other manner was to place the bombs in the Bishop's palace in which were only refugees and civilians. Also the well-known monastery of S. Maria Durano, is reported to have suffered heavy damage. In this village an incident occurred which seems to show the hand of revengeful destiny. The village had two shelters. The Germans forced the population to leave one and used it as a shelter for themselves. The inhabitants driven out by violence from the shelter took refuge in the church. The same night the shelter was hit, and all the Germans taking cover there were killed, while the people in the church escaped injury.

The majority of the houses of Bertinoro are damaged, but the inhabitants have increased in number instead of diminished because of the influx of refugees from neighbouring towns and villages. The Allied troops were welcomed with joy and despite the destruction there is an air of festivity.

An Allied officer said : This is a very strange place, the majority of the houses are damaged, the number of inhabitants has increased - and yet the offers of hospitality to us increase from day to day. Five citizens of Bertinoro were massacred as hostages by the Fascists. On 1 May the Patriots killed in full daylight Lt. Renato Cortese, secretary of Republican Fascist Party and a sergeant of the Militia. Without any investigation or enquiry, the following day at half past four in the morning, the Fascists made a round of the village, and forced their way into the houses and dragged from bed 5 men who were later shot. The bodies of these victims were left in the street. Their names are : Gaetano and Antonio Fusarelli, brothers; Filippo Mangalli, Lino Calvoli, Giacomo Calvoli.

The inhabitants of Bertinoro are proud of the fact that many fellow citizens have fought and are still fighting with the Allies.

HONOURS TO PIETRO CAPUZZI.

At Visso, in the Province of Macerata a solemn ceremony took place in memory of Pietro Capuzzi, leader of a Patriot Brigade, who fell on 9 May under the blows of the Germans SS in the territory of Ussita.

At the ceremony, in addition to many political personalities, were the Minister of Grace and Justice, On. Tupini, who recalled in moving terms the figure of the fallen.

He pointed out the generous love for liberty and the fatherland which had animated the deceased during his life. On. Tupini stated that no party can claim the right to present to the Nations a story of give and take for its members who have succumbed to the enemy's blows. Because they will be entered in the golden book of martyrs for the fatherland and liberty intended as a garrison of security to all, for which only men of faith and of the different parties have completed and are completing the sublime sacrifice of their own existence.

EXECUTIONERS NOT JUDGES.

Our list of traitors, members of the Fascist Special Tribunals in rease from day to day. We have not yet named all belonging to the Fascist Special Tribunals of Lombardy.

These accusations are equivalent to sentence without appeal. The pseudo-judges of the Fascist Tribunals are responsible for the crimes committed against Italians. They will be given no justice. They are just beyond the barricades which divide just now for ever the Fascist traitors from the Italian people. The Italian people has pronounced the sentence against them.

Here are the names of the members of the Fascist Special Tribunal of Pavia.

General Tranquillo CARBISIMO, we repeat General Tranquillo Carissimo, President, of the Tribunal.

Lowyer Ettore PATRIZI, we repeat Ettore Patrizi, member of the Tribunal.

Angelo MARTINELLI, we repeat Angelo Martinelli, another member of the Tribunal.

Egidio PROSEPIO, we repeat Egidio Proseprio, third member of the Tribunal.

Patriots of Lombardy, the denunciation of traitors operating in your region concerns you personally. It is your duty to see that at the very earliest they are no longer in a position to do harm. You must punish them immediatly for the crimes they have committed while in the pay and service the Fatherland's enemies. Death to the traitors.

1727
TRANSLATION.

9. msc.

230

ITALY IS FIGHTING

P.N.

PROGRAMME FOR 26th NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the instructions given by General Alexander, Commander-in-chief of the Allied armies in Italy. Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 19 November beginning quote : Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning, unquote, and ending quote. My profound esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer - unquote, unbracket.

818

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 200 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On November 11, motorized elements of a Piedmont Patriot Brigade attacked the Fascist garrison at Scrignone, in Turin Province where, during a previous engagement the Patriots had lost their Commander Sergio De Vitia. In the action on that sector three enemy soldiers were killed, nine wounded and 11 taken prisoner.

Near Rocca Cigliè, in Cuneo Province Patriots patrolled blew up a railway bridge over the Tanaro River. During the early part of November, Superior German forces succeeded in pushing back Patriot detachments at Cogne and adjacent districts, in the Province of Aosta. The Patriots withdrew with slight losses, but later made a daring raid into the enemy camp, killing 11 Germans and wounding 30 others, without loss to themselves. On the night of November 8, in the Vicenza area, a Patriot battalion blew up the railway bridge over the Bacchiglione River and derailed a train loaded with war materials. The locomotive and five cars were destroyed.

Traffic on the Vicenza-Padua, Vicenza-Treviso and Vicenza-Schio lines were interrupted.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 200 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

GARIBOLDI WAR.

The episodes of the fight of resistance do not always take on a tragic character. Some times, and especially for the villain actions of the Germans and Fascists when they don't feel strong, gay episodes happen, in which the local population take part with enthusiasm, glad to be able to assist in the humiliation of the Nazi-Fascists, who take advantage of a systematic terrorism to oppress and persecute them. One of the assault Brigade "Garibaldi" operating in the area of Bologna specialized in these tricks, which couples boldness with surprise - and which are directed to rescuing the population. For example, some time ago this already named assault Brigade prepared an unexpected revolution in the locality of Ferrara. Some time before the Patriots of the Brigade produced a notice, that they would carry out an attack with many forces against the Nazi-Fascist Garrison of the town. Therefore the German soldiers and the Militia men who composed it went away for a while. As soon as they had left, six Patriots, we repeat 6 Patriots, went into the town and carried out their plan. First they disarmed the 2 Carabinieri who had remained in the barracks. Then they penetrated into the Municipal building and destroyed there the levy-lists and the collection lists - and hoisted the flag of the Brigade on the building (the flag remained there 3 days notwithstanding and the fascist syndicate offered a prize of 2.000 L. to anyone who pulled it down).

The the Patriot group went to the railway station where a load of 1000 quintals of coal requisitioned by the Germans were ready to be sent away. The Patriots distributed it and they gave to everybody a ration of 5 Kg. Then they went away loaded by the population. The Fascists and the Germans returned the next day with strong reinforcements, but now they only received the laughter of the population. The same Brigade, carried out, at the same time an action of surprise in the locality of Pazzolo. Before the attack they cut the telephone lines of the town, occupied the Carabinieri barracks, the town hall and the supply depot. In the town Hall the Patriots destroyed the levy list and the requisition list. A captured German truck was loaded with 35 quintals of coal which was destined for the supply of the Brigade. A forest Guard was obliged to undress himself and to burn his clothes in presence of the public.

This action lasted 2 hours, and it was carried out quietly and exactly. Afterwards the Brigade left the town among the songs and the "long live" of the population.

- 2 -

After this, we will not say that this gay Garibaldi Brigade do not act decisively when there is no reason for leniency. On the same days 4 Fascist spies were executed after a regular trial.

815

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ULTIMATUM

At midnight on 10 November ended the presentation of Patriots, who have seen their error, to the Fascist authorities, in a spirit of cunning, which, from the time, the Commander of the so-called Republic declared to have benefitted those who, influenced by whicke-d companions, preferred though mountain life to the stupendous glories of the Nazi-Fascist army. But - just look at human ingratitude, - in spite of flattering promises, the flow of prodigal sons has completely disappointment expectations. The Fascist authorities, who prepared a tremendous welcome, have had to postpone it for better days, when, that is to say, they will tray again for the hundredth time their depsicable trick.

We were able to see the ridiculous and deceitful aspect of their treachery, but our every word could be interpreted as a powerful incitation to desist. Frankly it would have been an offence in the eyes of the Patriots. In the second winter of war, having been through thousands of ambushes of guards and spies, it is certainly not a miserable fraud which can induce them to desist.

The Fascist bend has now reached the threshold of winter, when problems increase, suffering becomes more acute, and body and soul, awaiting the decisive day, prepare to face a very hard struggle. Astute attempts were made to take by surprise those who were not overcome by arms and overpowering forces. Fascist clumsiness, in its natural ignorance, has never understood the Italian people, and continues to fail to understand that neither hardships, torture nor the threat of death can turn the Patriots from the life they have chosen for themselves.

A proclamation recently posted up in Northern towns recalled the attention of the Patriots to 3 points : "Think of your families" - "You must know that we will pay you for war materials handed over to us" - and - "Remeber that the Americans have called 500.000 Italians to war against Japan". So the gentle Fascist Government is not so much interested in its conquered legions as in the fate of the families of the Patriots, to the point of inworking them with tears in their eyes to return so as to avoid final disaster. As if the Patriots were ignorant of the violent acts, the massacres and the troubles which the Black Brigade have committed, against the unarmed, who where guilty only of being bound by love and blood to the heroic fighters of the mountains.

- 2 -

As if the Patriots should be ignorant of Fascist cruelty which is powerless against the Resistance Front and which has vented its anger against women and children in several localities in northern and central Italy. Both the families and the patriots know this, and they defend themselves by arms and not by a dishonourable capitulation. Ridiculous as ever seems the proposal to seal their own arms.

The starving adventurous soldier, of the past, without faith or scruples, would really find it out of the question. But more ridiculous still is the idea of an Army, which considers itself formidable, invincible etc. in need of acquiring arms from the Patriots to fill their own empty magazines.

This fact has a double significance. An obliging adversary is disarmed by the lure of easy gain, and at the same time, brave Republican Militia is armed. The Patriots laughed heartily in imagining this singular traffic in arms. The final argument is the request by the Americans of Italian troops to fight against Japan. With this they intended to worry the Patriots. But the Patriots have chosen their way and the arms they now hold are in the service of Italy where and when they can be employed. And now the immediate enemies are known. It is too early to make plans for future, until we have driven out and exterminated Fascists and Nazis. Then the Patriots that is to say, the true Italians will themselves know how to defend the interests of their own country.

Snow now covers the mountains on which memorable acts took place. In the neighbouring towns the miserable proclamation hangs torn and damaged by the rain. None, it is far from the minds of Patriots preparing for another winter in arms. But one name remained from this stupid bill, that of Brigadier General Massimo di Castiglione, who signed it. This name must be remembered in due course when it comes to the time of reckoning.

813

EULOGY OF MARSHAL ELLIOT TO THE ALLIED AIR FORCE MEN.

The Vice-Marshal of the Air, Elliot Commander of the Balkan Air Force has sent a message to the commander of the Italian fighter group which operates with the RAF - on that front - congratulating them on the success of the Italian pilots and assuring them that their war effort directed against the German retreat from Albania and Jugoslavia would have for reaching results. Italian Pilots who fly Macchi and Aircobra have scored successes notwithstanding the bad atmospheric conditions and the strong defence put up by the German anti-aircraft defence.

On one of its last raids the Italian Fighter Group destroyed 57 vehicles and cars, and damaged 26 trucks, 40 carriages, one tank and 2 Guns.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

At the request of the High Commissioner appointed to take over from the State the illegal gains of the regime, sequestration of all mobile and immobile goods belonging to Senatore Michele Castelli former High Commissioner for the Province of Naples under Fascist rule, has been ordered.

The pension increase of 70% for war invalids will be guaranteed - according to the Commissioner of the National Association of war victims and invalids - with the instalment for the next month of December.

A considerable quantity of medical supplies, surgical material and baby linen has arrived in Florence for distribution to the civil population. We foresee other arrivals to complete the distribution of products, until the Italian Factories and pharmaceutical laboratories are working to fullest capacity.

The first centenary Anniversary of the foundation of the "Society of brave pioneers of Rochdale" which marked the beginning of the flourishing cooperative world movement - has been celebrated at Rome, with the intervention of Government members and other personalities of the economic and political world. True spokesmen referred among other things to the particular significance which this spontaneous reflourishing of the cooperation assumes for Italy, as it coincides with its return to liberty.

6/0 22
TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

PROCLAMATION FOR 19 NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the first instructions given by Gen. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Bracket recent instructions of programme for 19 Nov. beginning quote, Patriots, the Summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning - unquote and ending quote: (3) record esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer - unquote, in bracket.

810

HERE IS THE BULLETIN No. 219 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

In the Apennines of the Modena Sector, units of a Garibaldi Brigade on the night of November 7 attacked and destroyed a German motorized column, composed of 14 vehicles. The enemy lost 60 men in killed and wounded. In Val di Scrivia continued Patriot activities against communications and highway centers have induced the German divisional command to propose a truce in the sector crossed by the Genova-Scravalle-Scrivia highway. The proposal was rejected by the Patriots.

In Val d'Aosta Fascist troops had retired from their positions since the beginning of October. Taking advantage of the winter season, the Germans undertook mopping-up operations against the Patriots. After resisting for a long time and making the position of the enemy hard and costly, Patriots were finally compelled to withdraw from a few localities but retained some positions on high ground. In the Bergamasco Sector a brigade of Patriots carried out a daring raid in the vicinity of Pinerone Brenzone, killing three Germans and capturing 30. Patriots also captured a large quantity of arms and equipment.

AN ALLIED OFFICER AMONG THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.

An Allied officer, who lived for some months together with Patriots is speaking to you

We were three days in the village when the enemy began the action. It was at half past one, we had just lunched potatoes, because there is not enough food in this village even the Patriots have done their best to bring some down from the mountains.

I was speaking with the Commander and he was explaining to me the position of his machine-guns, on the hills around the village. We all believed at first it was thunder, but then we saw that bombs were exploding behind the trees on the flanks of the hills. Three explosions took place; they seemed very distant. Some took our arms and our mountain sacks and climbed up with the commander into the woods. All inhabitants left the village and ran to the little farms and country houses, which were dispersed along the flanks of the hill. There they would have been safe.

The Commander said to me that the Germans and Fascists often made attempts to enter the village. He said: "They will need a number of men, we have our artillery placed in good positions and we blew up the bridge a week ago. So you see that the only way to reach us is to go round these hills. The Fascists will lead them, but then our eyes will cover even their footsteps. He had very good hopes. This kind of event had happened just before. The Germans and Fascists had lost many men, and they never reached their objective, control over the village. The bombardment lasted 2 days. Then we discovered the reason. A spy of the village had disclosed to the Germans our positions. But even this did not help the Germans. We stood near a position when the bombs fell very near. They exploded in the air some meters away from us. These Patriots only laughed and moved a little to another position. What position which seemed convenient to cover their movements and to impede an approach. The bombs continued to reach us. They fired on our old position, they made a big hole in the ground. This spy knew well what he had to do. He had not succeeded in harming us, it would be very fine to capture him. Perhaps we shall succeed. We shall still meet many Fascists, we shall not forget. The Patriots were glad to keep the Germans out of the village and the people of the village had confidence in them. Indeed on the night everybody returned home. We drank wine in the hotel and spoke about the daily events and every body made surmises on who could be the spy.

- 2 -

It was 10 o'clock, I had been sleeping for half an hour when the bombardment began again, and woke me. We dressed and took our things. We did not leave any trace in the house of this good woman, because if the enemy had entered the village, and had discovered something, she would have been in a very bad position. Nobody left the village that night, but before midnight, there was another alarm, and very soon we heard the German machine guns from the woods. The Patriots were very quiet. From time to time a shot with a brief explosion and for some minutes there was absolute silence. You know how it is. Before the evening everything was over and we were again in the hotel, and drank wine and thought exactly about how happened. Then a mule was lead into the yard. Portathomas came on his back. Some Patriots entered into the hotel, men who came from beyond the hill. Three of them were German boots and they had also a present for the Commander a German revolver. Some Germans were killed, the others retired with Fascist guides in the barracks of a neighbouring village. One of the Patriots was wounded. That was all the enemy succeeded in doing after so many efforts, and the people of the village were very glad. An old man said to me "We can be short of cigarettes. The Germans have stolen them and we were still alive. I was very fond of cigarettes. First I smoked a large quantity, but it is more necessary for a man to smoke, and to-day I can say what I will.

The following day the boys found the spy. They said: "He must have been the spy. He did it well, since the past, when the Fascists were here". The spy was dead. Perhaps the German Commander had decided he was a bad spy and had killed him. Perhaps it was a bullet of a star. But one must not become a spy, everybody hates you. You know well, this kind of story happens every day. It is your kind of war. However I have told this history to the Allies in America and in England in order that they know what they are doing in your country the Fascist and the Nazis and that they may show the way to.

807

A MARTYR OF BOLOGNA.

We have several times referred to the situation of the Patriots and the civilians at Bologna. As in the other towns, on the approach of the Nazi-Fascists increased with the advance of the Allied troops, now it has reached a climax. Citizens of Bologna your martyrdom is not unknown to us. We know also the names of your torturers and persecutors. Courage! The day of liberation will come you, and the day of punishment for them. Some refugees who escaped through the guarded zone of the enemy and have crossed the battle line, have brought further news about the sufferings of Bologna. The Germans, have for appearance, given to the Fascist Police and to the Black Brigade the task of keeping down every hostile movement in the interior of the town.

Old, seditious Italian Fascists take against the unfortunate population their last revenge. They are declared to be ready to defend Bologna house by house. For now they have erected a gallows for Patriots and anti-Germans. We know who helps them to prepare their crimes. One of them is Pietro Torri, a well known "San Cristò" who became Federal Commissioner of the Republican Fascism at Bologna. Another is Giuseppe Ambrosi who asked as a reward for his services to the Nazis to assist in the execution of 10 Patriots. The so-called Duo Madonna Locality is a "Via Tasso" of Bologna. A captain died here after terrible torture. Fascists of Florence, Bologna and Ferrara, the froth of the old "squadrists" rabble, armed to the teeth, accomplish mopping up actions, persecutions and constantly terrify the citizens. A nucleus of women, who have lost every feminine dignity, participate with the Black Brigade in the spy service and in reprisals. They have a proud air, they have no homes and take part in every action of fanaticism and reprisals, like that of "La Biscola", for the death of a Fascist. The seat of the "black shirts" is the S. Pietro Bar where Peppino Ambrosi dominates, and gives to Ricondini the first prize of violence. When the Allies approached Bologna, Peppino Ambrosi disguised himself as a German soldier and was seen while he been up a tank. Some-one called him and he replied "I am no more Peppino". But he will not escape by changing his name and address. Whatever he goes under whatever name, justice will reach him.

836

NEWS OF LIBERATED ITALY.

The High Court of Justice has declared the following senators to be discharged: Bissani, Bolletti, Balzoni, Rodolfo Borghese, Carapella, Cosentino, Cossu, Vincenzo de Pao, Garverini, Francesco Guidi, Genta Jacobini, Loffredo, Maricetti, Domenico Milani, Minale, Montuori, Paloni, Ludovico Pellizzari, Nicola Perdu, Amadeo Perna, Pignatelli, Sacco, Scodnik, Sessi, Sigismondi, Sirovich Spolverini. By request of the High Commissioner of Emigration the Army Corps General Carlo Favagrossa, and Antonio Remo, doctor of the penal colony of Isili have been suspended.

At the Hydro-electric Station of Cergio 29 workers were recommended for their courageous intervention in saving the destruction of the plant which the Germans had mined in order to blow it up as they retired. The catastrophe was avoided by damming water which caused the mill to burst over the station to outside. They were thus able to save all the machinery buried beneath the avalanche and a few months after the Allies arrival were able to start working again.

The British Army lent 3,000 fuel bidons to help the campaign of olive oil collection in the "Monti del Popolo". In each province sub-committees are being formed to examine the question of wages, the price of olives and the olives which are to be put forward to the prefects. From the provincial and communal meetings we are of the general opinion that the prices fixed by the Italian Government are satisfactory. These prices (for example 6,000 lire a quintal for best quality oil) are nearly four times greater than those of 1942/43.

The Committee for Reconstruction has examined the proposals of the High Commissioner and of the Sardinian representatives relative to the powers of the High Commissioner and of the constitution of Sardinian Consultation, as well as the measures for increasing agriculture and industry.

At a meeting of the prefects of several provinces to examine the problem of Rome's food supply, the quantities and items were fixed, corned beef, pork and mutton, poultry, eggs, fish, fruit and wood and coal must be sent to Rome during the winter to meet the needs of the population and particularly of the hospitals and clinics, etc.

The Baillia Road which is an important highway for operations of the 5th Army has been improved. This road was seriously damaged by shelling and heavy transport.

THE ITALIAN REVIVAL.

After a year of activity of the AG, Comodoro Stone, the President, made a declaration to British journalists. He pointed out the effort made by Italy to beg in new life. This effort is not always evident because the war news makes the many aspects of the Italian interior reconstruction take second place.

Moreover, the activity of the Italian forces must, in part, be kept silent for military reasons.

Comodoro Stone declared that the abolition of the word "Central" is not formal, but means that a new stage of the A.S. begins. The Italians will put forward their plans in a consultative rather than in an executive manner to the A.O. Staff. Italy has been put in the rank of allies to practice democracy. Naturally democratic customs are not required overnight.

The U.S. knew something of this after the civil war.

One year ago 2 problems faced the Allied Military Mission: day station caused by the war, and political difficulties following the capitulation. The former seemed to be a more painful reality than the latter. It was a remarkable and encouraging sign, concluded Stone, that different parties had united so quickly to form a government which is still in existence. This demonstration in one year of Italian ability to unite under a democratic regime for the future, merits a worthy place in History.

804

TRANSLATION

90

21A

ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 18 NOVEMBER 1944.

P.M.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

Bracket repeat last words of General Alexander's spokesman's declarations, in programme for 17 November beginning quote: the winter is coming, unquote and ending quote. The order for the winter is to prepare and there are the instructions published by Gen. Alexander - unquote, unbracket.

Bracket, repeat instructions of programme for 17 November beginning quote: Patriots the winter campaign is beginning - unquote - unbracket.

My profound esteem for their cooperation during the last summer's campaign, unquote, unbracket.

823

1743

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 218 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

In Liguria, Patriot action is continually increasing with, as it is special aim, the lines of communication leading to Genoa. Roads most frequently under attack have been the Chiavari - Scoffeno - Novi Ligure, Genoa, Barbera and Genoa-Busella routes, and the Genoa - Novi Ligure autostrada.

On November 3, Torrignia on the Genoa-Piacenza road fell under Patriot control, and 400 officers and men of a Fascist Alpine brigade were captured, together with all their arms and equipment. The neo-fascists reacted to this activity by furious mopping up operations, by deporting to Germany those under arrest, or forcing them to work on fortifications in the same zone. On November 5, In Emilia a violent clash occurred between two Brigades of Modena Patriots and three German columns which tried to attack them. More than 250 of the enemy were killed, and many wounded. The Patriots lost 40 men. Again on November 5 in Piedmont, German units attacked groups of Patriots engaged in sabotaging the Turin-Aosta telephone line, but were repulsed with losses.

At Turin, grenades were hurled into a German-occupied hotel; three Germans were killed, and nine wounded. North of Lombardy Plain, the enemy launched an attack against Alpine Patriots, who in their vigorous resistance suffered only light losses.

All enemy offers of amnesty were rejected.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 218 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

802

BOLD ACTION OF PATRIOTS AT MONDOVI.

Generally it is believed that the war activity of the Patriots consists chiefly in the defense of determined positions for the most part in the mountains or in attacking in the open plains, by small columns and isolated Nazi-fascist vehicles. Sometimes, on the other hand, the Patriots formations during the summer passed to the attacks on enemy garrisons of considerable importance dispersed in zone, completely under German control. Today we shall tell you an episode which will confirm the above. Unfortunately the difficulties of communication and the exigence of military secrecy make it possible only now to report this feat of arms which took place during the night of 24/25 July. A Patriot Major, leader of a Cuneo formation, decided to attack the German airfield at Mondovi, with a view to securing for themselves arms and munitions as well as to inflict a blow on the arrogance of the big local Nazi-Fascist garrison.

The latter was proud of its own strength and claimed that the Patriots therefore avoided large-scale operations. The town of Mondovi was at that time, garrisoned by a remarkable group of German policemen and Italian SS. In order to protect the airfield, situated just outside the inhabited zone, the German Commander, not having forgotten the preceding attack which ended with the carrying away of several drums of fuel, organized 2 control posts, armed with machine-guns in addition to the normal guards. A Lt. of the Patriots known under the name of Impolito, with the aid of his detachment was entrusted with the difficult and hazardous operations. Having received final instructions he started towards nightfall. At 2400 o'clock the 2 control posts were attacked simultaneously by 2 distinguished groups. The Nazi-Fascists, sure of their own superiority, had reduced their guard. They could not resist the bold attack and were disarmed before they were able to realize what had happened and use their arms.

The prisoners, some 40 men - were immediately led under escort to the Patriots' Command. The Patriots cautiously approached the entry to the airfield, and without making any noise disarmed the guard. When the Patriots penetrated into the central telephone exchange they instantly interrupted all communications with the outside world. The Guard and the 2 telephonists on duty were shut up and bound in the telephone exchange. Now the Patriots were master of the airfield; in

- 2 -

absolute silence, so as not to awake the Germans who were sleeping quietly in the different barracks on the Airfield, the Patriots began to destroy systematically all magazines and loaded the material on to German vehicles which were found on the car park on the airfield. When the operation was satisfactorily heading an end, the alarm began to ring impreviely unexpectedly: one of the German telephonists, in spite of having been bound, succeeded in pushing the alarm button with his nose. Immediately the entire airfield was on the alert. Every windows lit up. The orders of German officers resounded in the air. The darkness was furrowed by multi-coloured rockets which summoned help. The Patriots began firing with automatics and tried to start their vehicles so as to try and save their precious captured material. Unfortunately fate was against the Patriots and in spite of all their efforts the cars would not move, so the Patriots had to abandon them unwillingly. But they did not want to leave the precious arms they had captured at so great a risk. Although the firing continued everyone loaded himself with arms, machine-guns, ammunition and hand grenades, reaching the Patriot Command after a walk of three hours. During the fight 5 Germans were killed and others were wounded. The Patriots left 2 killed on the spot, while a few others wounded managed to escape to the neighbouring woods and return to base a few days later with the help of their companions and peasants.

On hearing the first troop trucks of reinforcements arrive at the Garrison of the town, the last Patriots left the airfield.

The German searches were all in vain. All German menaces against the population of the zone, to acquire information about the route taken by the Patriots, were also in vain. While the Patriots of the Command were celebrating the capture of this precious booty and of the prisoners, the Germans appeared powerless at Mendovi, and the population on hearing of the happening cheered at them, and were able to fill their souls with happiness and look upon the enemy with defiance, proud of their best sons.

800

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

A meeting of ministers without portfolio took place with the intervention of the Vice Minister Casati, and the Undersecretary of the Presidency and of the Chief of the General High Command.

The aim of the reunion was the examination of the problems concerning a bigger war effort by Italy, on the side of the Allies against the German invaders.

War prisoners returned to their families in liberated Italy have reached the total amount of 3.600.000 Lire in the last 5 days. About 5.000 prisoners have presented request for further remittances after having received authorization.

The investigation against judges from the ex-Fascist Tribunal approaches an end. This is one of the most thorough investigations carried out by the High Commission for punishment of Fascist crimes, both from the point of view the strict legal search in files and copies of trials concerned with by the judicial Fascist terroristical organ, and from the point of view of the number of accused. The latter were over one hundred, among them generals, ex-Fascist deputies, superior officers of Carabinieri together with registrars and many officers of the Militia.

After General Roatta's arrest, Colonel of the Main Staff Vincenzo Bertolini was also arrested for the same accusation.

ITALY'S CONTRIBUTION OF THE NIGHT OF LIBERATION.

The C.I.F., after 10 months of fighting will take part together with other groups in the training of the new Italian Army. Meanwhile the army, together with the Patriots, prepares for more important duties and the contribution the common cause continues with good results notably on the part of the soldiers who till now were employed in various services. In the month of September only the Italian groups repaired about 120 km. of roads, many railways were restored to order and many telephone lines reestablished. The group of mine removers deserves particular mention.

In Yugoslavia the Garibaldi Division continues to distinguish itself in bitter fighting at Tito's side. An engineer battalion has bravely contributed to the Patriot's action against Niksic, which they were the first to enter.

The glory of this unit, can be judged from its five posthumous gold medals, 62 silver medals, 31 of which awarded posthumously, 156 bronze medals and 300 war crosses for military bravery, besides 38 solemn enlogies, 2 Savoia orders and 25 promotions for war merit.

CRIMINALS ON PILORY.

In one of our last bulletins we referred to the massacres accomplished by Nazi-Fascists at Bassano del Grappa. In all, 137 Italian were hanged at Bassano del Grappa. A German Lieutenant, commander of the local garrison ordered the massacre. His name is already on the war criminal list. If he does not have the good fortune to die in war, wherever he tries to seek refuge the justice of liberated Italy will reach him very soon. The citizens of Bassano will see that he pays for his crimes, on the same spot as he accomplished them.

But the German Lieutenant is not the only one responsible, even although the principal. With him cooperated certain Fascists who will have to answer for the same crime. All Italians have the right to know immediately the names of these criminals. The Patriots of Veneto must exterminate them as soon as possible. They are human beasts. Here are their names:

Professor Ielio SPAGNOLLO, we repeat Professor Ielio Spagnolo, Fascist commissioner of Bassano del Grappa and Commander of the local Black Brigade.

Dr. Ernesto and Millo DALL'OLIO, we repeat Dr. Ernesto and Millo Dall'Olio, father and son.

Dr. SANDRIN Toniolo and his son Antonio, we repeat Dr. Sandrin Toniolo and his son Antonio, the latter develops spy activities besides his journalist activity; he is a reporter from the paper "Il Popolo Vicentino".

PITTE GOMI, we repeat Pitte Gomia, "squadrismo"

VITTORIELLI, we repeat Vittorelli, tobacco trader "engros"

MASON, we repeat Mason, employee of the costume house.

GIUSEPPE FAVARO, we repeat Giuseppe Favaro

PANDIERI, we repeat Pandieri, who is coming from Rome, is the leader of the secret police at Bassano del Grappa.

To the names of the accomplices of the Bassano del Grappa massacre we must add those of PATROCC and MARTINATO. 97

The following Fascist Criminals distinguished themselves during the mopping up operations in the area; and acted with unheard of brutality and cruelty against the captured Patriots. GIANNI COMPERINI, we repeat Gianni COMPERINI of Marostica, commander of the Black Brigade of Zocca.

- 2 -

PERILLO, we repeat Perillo, agent of the Fascist information center, who normally wears the German uniform of the BLACK and specialises in interrogating captured Patriots. These interrogations follow the usual sad procedure of Nazi-Fascist methods of inhuman torture.

This accusation against Fascist Criminals guilty of horrible massacres, affected at Bassano del Grappa, is equivalent to a death sentence. In one of the criminals escapes justice at the hands of the Veneto Patriots, the tribulations of Liberated Italy will section a sentence already proclaimed by the entire Italian people.

798

WAR AND PEACE AT FORLÌ.

At Forlì immediately after the liberation, tranquility was restored. Now order is returning. Franco Agostini, an anti-fascist, who has been nominated Prefect Commissioner, was imprisoned for 7 years at Ponza during the Fascist regime. Under the German terror he was again arrested and sentenced to be shot, but he succeeded in escaping and hid in the mountains for 10 months until the Allied troops entered Forlì. He declared that the C.I.N. will avoid disputes among the parties. Our principal wish, he added, is to contribute to the effort which will lead to a speedy Allied victory and a lasting peace. We have now got further details about German atrocities in the province of Forlì during the period before liberation.

To an Allied journalist has been reported the horrible story by one of the survivors. 52 persons, mostly women and children, were burnt alive and machine-gunned at Monte Giusto Tavollicci, in the Comune of Varghera, in the Forlì province. On July 24 some Fascists and policemen, having accused the population of sabotage, refused to cooperate with the Germans and enmity against the Nazi-Fascists, carried out reprisals.

As many as possible of the inhabitants were captured, among them women and children. Ten able-bodied men were lined up against a wall and the other prisoners shut up in a factory. The 10 men were machine-gunned and the factory was set on fire. As the victims tried to escape from the fire they were machine-gunned. A woman with her baby on her arm and another clutching to her skirt was hit while she tried to climb up on the roof. She fell to the ground, and her 10 months old baby escaped from her arms and fell on a heap of hay. It was the only to escape unscathed. A further 9 survived their wounds.

795

25 NOV Recd

204

TRANSLATION

m.p.

90

P.N.

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

Programme for 17 nov. 1944 -

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

Bracket repeat last words of General Alexander's spokesman's declarations, in programme for 16th November beginning quote: The winter is coming, unquote and ending quote. The order for the winter is to prepare and these are the instructions published by Gen. Alexander, unquote, unbracket.

Bracket repeat instructions for programme for 16 November beginning quote: Patriots, the summer campaign is over, the winter campaign is beginning, unquote, unbracket.

My profound esteem for their cooperation during the last summer's campaign, unquote, unbracket.

794

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 217 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

Patriots activity in the front-line zone continues to be intense, contributing by patrol actions, sorties, and acts of sabotage to the advance of the Allied Armies. At Forlì, a little while before its liberation, Patriots blew up a German "Mark IV" tank, together with its entire crew, by placing mines at a crossroads. The tank commander and other German soldiers were killed.

On the night of 31 October, in the Varese zone, a Patriot Battalion from Trevino disarmed the garrison of Saggio and San Michele del Quarto, capturing arms and munitions. On the night of November 5/6, the same unit damaged a bridge over the Livento, along the Motta-Madama Road. During a party given at Roncalieri to the 16th Boat Flotilla on the occasion of their departure for duty, Patriots caused the explosion of a bomb, killing six Fascists and wounding five, among whom was the Commander, Beniccioulli.

Patriots succeeded in blocking, by mines, the Turin-Casale railway line for 6 days. Italian Patriots killed 4,000 of the enemy in blowing up a tunnel near Is Lerterio at Cerea, which was used by the Germans as an arms depot, according to preliminary reports, which gave no other details.

The Italian Air and Navy forces in the war of Liberation.

A group of Italian fighters have attacked on one day's operation about 1.100 German vehicles. A column of 500 vehicles was attacked by these fighters near Pristina, in the Balkans. 33 vehicles were destroyed including a mobile gun emplacement. Other 62 were damaged, including an armored car, by bombs and machine-gun fire. Fighter-bombers "Spitfires" and "Aincorns" of the Italian Air Force attacked a bridge on the Durazzo Road registering two direct hits.

The Under-Secretary of the Navy, Antonio Ruffini, declared that the Italian Navy, during the crisis of last September, was not disinterested and was, on the whole, the armed force least affected by Fascist activities. It is now operating for the Fatherland at the side of the Allies who respect it, because they recognise its real value.

Concerning operation in the Navy, the Under Secretary added, that out of nearly 4.500 officers, only 65 were "squadristi", "Solferino Littorio" and so on

JUSTICE OF THE PATRIOTS.

According to notices from Switzerland, the Patriots have executed the following Nazis;

Domenico de MARTINO, spy of the OVRA, ex Federal Secretary of Pisa and his son-in-law, ELIA VERNAI, German spy, and PIETRO FUSONI.

A Canadian war correspondent personally witnesses several episodes in the resistance fight by the Italian Patriots. Paul Morton, is the name of the reporter. He was dropped in territory still occupied by the Germans, together with other Canadian paratroops. He relates: The enemy noted our presence in the zone, and from the first dawn began to hunt us down. But notwithstanding this we succeeded in staying a little time during the night, because neither the Germans nor the Fascist dared attack the bold Italian Patriot groups in darkness. At daybreak we were on a hill and were trying to assist one of our men who broke his leg during the drops. A German patrol saw us, but our guard warned us and we ran down into the valley. Patriots covered with hay our wounded comrade and thus prevented his capture. On the other side of the valley we observed from our shelters the enemy groups who were looking for us. They even set a house on fire, but so impatient, although aware of our presence in the zone, denounced us.

Towards evenings some peasants brought us food and wine. With a sigh of relief I knew that the Germans had abandoned their research for the moment. Truly I did not yet know what my congenious the Italian Patriots were capable of doing. The next day they organized a swift counter-attack. They surrounded the Germans in a factory and held them under terrific fire. The Germans called in vain for reinforcements. I don't know how many of the enemy were killed, but my friends the Patriots lost only one man. This feat of arms filled me with enthusiasm. But during the two months I spent in Northern Italy with the brave Italian Patriots I never had an opportunity to let this enthusiasm wane. I watched - continues the reporter - eager fights between Germans and Patriots, in which the Germans always came off worst, and I have remarked that, no matter to which political party the Patriots belonged, they always forgot their differences or opinion to fight together for the great cause of Italy's liberty. Although it may seem strange, I always wore during the 2 months the Canadian uniform in zones which are still under Fascist and German control. Wherever I went I was always well received by the population, who offered us inflexible hospitality and protection, although all knew perfectly well that they ran the risk of having their houses burned or blown up, or of being massacred merely because they had offered us lodgings and food. The world does not yet know, concludes Paul Morton in his declarations, just how much the Italian Patriots have done and are doing for Italy's liberty.

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

The Council of Ministers, recently reunited, examined the problems concerning Sardinia. The High Commissioner of Sardinia has proposed a normal communications service of transport to the island of primary essentials and on the other hand, of export from Sardinia of surplus products such as: minerals, skins, wool, lambs, salt, etc. A draft decree, prepared by political and technical members of Sardinia has been put forward in favor of the agriculture and industry of the island.

The Allied Commission communicated that the number of prisoners being returned to their native country is increasing daily. In September an average of 30 prisoners a day, were returned, while in October the daily average increased to 130. In November the average will increase still more. Preference has been given to the ill, wounded and aged.

The Army General Mario Roatta, ex Chief of the Main Staff of the Army has been arrested by order of the High Commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes. He is accused of having helped considerably in maintaining Fascism, prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Capt. of Carabinieri, Mario Petrucci, has also been arrested for crimes referred to in Article 3 of the law regarding sanctions against Fascism, and for cooperation in the murder of the Rosselli brothers. The others responsible are no longer not in liberated Italy. Besides the ex-commissioner of Public security Francesco FOLLIERO and Emilio LENANTI his accomplice, have been sent to the ordinary Magistracy. Folliero was a legal officer of the Special Fascist Tribunal at Rome, charged with inflicting penalty measures on Patriots. Besides cooperation with the enemy, he distinguished himself for his persecutions of the Jews and in intensifying the despotisms against antifascists.

Giuseppe Cirio, republican Fascist and member of the Pollastrini Band has also been arrested. He had frequent relations with German elements during their nine months of occupation in Rome.

25 NOV Recd

mjc.

90

P.N.

19A

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 16 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

A spokesman of General Alexander - Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, has reviewed the campaign in Italy.

Bracket repeat last précis of General Alexander's spokesman's declarations in programme for November 15th beginning quote : "The winter is here, unquote and ending quote. Their word of order for the winter is to be prepared and these are the instructions given by General Alexander - unquote, unbracket.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 15 November beginning quote : "Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign is beginning - unquote and ending quote, his deep esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the last summer - unquote, unbracket.

788

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE. 216 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On 1 November, a group of Piedmont Patriots attacked an enemy column near Rivoli. Twenty Germans were killed and many others wounded. On November 9, Patriots carried out acts of sabotage along the Turin-Chivasso line, using mines. Traffic was interrupted for several hours. A few days earlier near San Didero, a troop train was immobilized by a squad of engineers belonging to a Garibaldi Brigade. The locomotive was wrecked and five carriages rendered useless. On October 28, at Sant'Ambrogio di Torino seven Germans were taken prisoner. Patriots attacked another train near Gallesano di Sesto, in Vicenza Province, destroying both the locomotive and four fully-loaded goods trucks. In the German zone, Patriot activity continues to be very considerable. The Germans, having had sufficient of the consequences, have entrusted to the Fascists the task of combatting this activity.

It is now possible to give news of the strike lasting several hours, which took place at Milan towards the end of September. The strike was held as a protest against Nazi-Fascist persecution and the transfer to Germany of industrial plant and machinery.

REPRISALS IN ROMANIA.

Reprisals against civilians constitute the most villainous German system of warfare in this war, which puts them outside of law and estranges them completely from human civility to which we sometimes falsely appeal and which all other armies respect.

The Allied command has already warned the authorities and the German troops to cease these assassin methods of coercion on unarmed undefended and on innocent people. The war justice will not leave these crimes unpunished. All Patriot Commands, resistance committees, and civilians, all have been invited to gather particulars and names and all necessary information for the persecution of the guilty. It is not a sentiment of revenge which inspires this action but a sentiment of justice.

Notless about crimes carried out by the German troops on civilians for reprisals against Patriot activity reach us from every region, from large towns as well as from small villages. We have here for instance a report about this crime coldly committed by the Nazis in the district of San Piero in Bagno, in Romagna. Massacres took place during April in the commune of Carnate d'Alve, at Monte Imbro, Sirolo, Sirocoli and Rinaldi. The most painful thing about these episodes is the spirit of complete indifference, of butchers: which the Germans show towards the dead. The corpses were not only left for whole days on the squares to swell horribly in the sun and rot, but later on the German Command always refused to allow parents or priests to bury the bodies in the Communal Churchyard. A typical example of such villainous reprisals is that of San Piero. After 3 Germans were killed at Carnate, the German police took at random 26 persons of San Piero who were completely innocent, and even 3 old beggars. They were led to Carnate all shot, but one for more spectacle reason was hanged on an electric light standard and left there for two days. 18 peasant houses were burned. Among those handshaken was also the priest Don Mario Loggionni of Grandiglione (Bologna) former military chaplain, who went to assist the dying.

In August others were killed in the parish of Varco and Salsicchio, and in the Pieve of Rivaschio. 2 other priests were killed, and others were killed in September at Cucco Sarte, at Carnate, at Monte Mescolino. The Patriots were often obliged to evacuate the population when they withdraw so as to protect them from reprisals. So a severe battle took place later in September at Pieve di Rivaschio. On the other hand at Sarsina the population cooperated with the Patriots to re-establish a bridge destroyed by the Germans, who, after getting reinforcements, carried out fierce reprisals. They shot 20

- 2 -

civilians and set several houses on fire. The following day, under the Patriot pressure, the Germans left the town. This is the Germans' war, a war of robbery, animated by a wicked spirit.

785

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

After publication of the note from the Italian Government declaring null the Munich agreement, the Czechoslovak Government transmitted from London the following communiques.

New Italy condemns in this document the policy of Fascism, and recognizes the independence and integrity of the Czechoslovak Republic, which existed before the unhappy Munich agreement. This sentence will be received by the Czechoslovak people with great satisfaction, having always greatly esteemed collaboration with the Italian people, her great traditions and the important part she has played in the cultural, economical and political life in Europe.

The decision of the Italian Government has created the base for traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the new democratic Italy.

An Italian delegation will participate in the international conference at Yye in the United States. It is the first time that Italy returns on an equal footing to participate in international discussions to decide the fundamental problems of post-war reconstruction.

The Council of Ministers has approved different measures, among them a decree to use material goods and those left over from the war for the purpose of national reconstruction. It has also approved a measure which modifies the law of confinement or warning. While waiting a revision of the law of public security we have restricted the possibility of warning or confinement, to political activity only and guarantees to act in action police measures have been increased.

The following ex-Fascists were arrested: Luciano Bombardieri, ex Federal of Ravenna, Attilio Ruggerio who were accused of having taken advantage of Nazi occupation to carry out illegal activity. Enrico Cesare was arrested as a Nazi-Fascist collaborator. During the period of German occupation who was closely associated with the notorious Schultz.

EXECUTIONERS, NOT JUDGES.

We continue to denounce members of the Fascist Tribunals, responsible for the persecutions against Patriots and the resistance organizations. These "judges" will have to answer for their unpardonable crimes. They are accused not judges. They are already sentenced without appeal. The Patriots have been charged to carry it out. But even if the Patriots arms of justice do not reach them now, the Tribunals of liberated Italy will pronounce the same sentence. The traitors, the renegades in the enemy's service, all those who are stained with Italian blood, of the blood of the true Italians have no right to any mitigation or pity. The members of the Fascist Special Tribunals are the worst expression of treason against the Fatherland.

There are the names of the members of the Special Tribunal who acted at Como.

Senator GIOVANNI CERCHIARI, we repeat Giovanni Cerchiarì, President of the Tribunal, Lawyer VINCENZO CORTICELLI, we repeat Lawyer Vincenzo Corticelli, public prosecutor.

Dr. Antonio Gino PAPINI, we repeat Dr. Antonio Gino Papini, member of the Tribunal.

GIOVANNI SERVETTI, we repeat Giovanni Servetti, another member of the Tribunal.

Patriots of Como, Patriots of Northern Italy, wherever there traitors are hiding, reach them, punish them, exterminate them. Remember your comrades who have been tortured or murdered through those criminals we have denounced to you.

There is not revenge, it is a holy justice.

1763

90

18A

TO THE ATTENTION OF MAJ. SIR P.M. MANTON,

The Patriots Office of the I.V.P.C. (Col. Barnabè) has almost finished the story of the activities of the bands of Patriots. This will be published officially.

The Patriot Office would like to have the collection of the programmes of the "Italia Combattente" in Italian and the instructions of Gen. Alexander included as an Appendix to the book.

It is requested therefore to have, if possible, the copies in Italian of the "Italia Combattente".

21 Nov 1944.

Antly.

782

TRANSLATION.

23 NOV Recd

ITALY IS FIGHTINGP.O.

PROGRAMME FOR 15 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army, which are fighting against the Germans.

General Alexander addresses to all Italians engaged in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists the following declarations. The Battle of Italy has reached a point from which we draw the following. The moment has come to examine the situation. The winter is coming. In the guerilla war there are certain constant factors (among them winter) which have exercised inexorable law throughout the centuries, whatever new inventions are at the disposal of a leader. It constitute a constructive contribution to the evaluation of the present situation of the campaign in Italy to consider for a moment the events of the past months not only in Italy, but also in the rest of Europe. We must not forget the interdependence of the various fronts and the repercussion of one on the other. The aims of the Allied Armies in Italy were and are:

1. to destroy the German divisions;
2. to drive them out of Italy.

This has be, the general aim locally. On the other hand the aim of those who fight for the defeat of Germany on a larger scale i.e. throughout the whole of Europe, has been to force the Germans to maintain in Italy the largest number of troops possible, so that other and larger theatres of war might have the greatest success possible.

To the superficial observe these 2 aims may seem contradictory, but after a moment's reflection it appears clear that there is no contradiction, because the stronger the assault the larger the forces required to meet its. Up to now both aims have been reached, and it can be seen from the following facts: 30 German Divisions were employed in Italy only from 11 May last, from the beginning of the summer offensive; 34 thousand men were killed; 104 thousands wounded and 56 thousand taken prisoner.

- 2 -

During the landing in Italy the Allies advanced over 350 Km through the most difficult war terrain of the whole world. The average advance does not appear to have been particularly spectacular, but amounted to something in the region of 2 km. a day. From the broadest point of view, which has been to nail down German troops in Italy we must underline the fact that there are more than 20 German divisions in Italy, many of whom rank among the very best.

German strength on this front is proportionately higher than on any other front. These troops are urgently needed for the defense of Germany on the eastern and western borders. In sum, analyzing the successes of the war, the strategic but costly role played by Italy in nailing down German troops within her boundaries, may prove of vital importance: even if it may appear subordinate: towards shortening the war, by drawing into Italy Kesserling's armies.

This a ~~fact~~ fact which will doubtless be fully considered when count is taken of the part played by Italy in (to quote Churchill) opening the road to national rehabilitation.

The measure of importance of a local campaign in a wider sense is clearly seen from the Summer offensive which began in Italy on the 11 May and according to a previously arranged plan. At the beginning there were other objectives besides those already, we mentioned: the aim was to win a big victory over the Germans just before the opening of the second front in Normandy, in order that the invasion in the west could begin armed by the moral incentive of a new triumph obtained by the Allies on another-front. As the world knows, the offensive plan germinated with the liberation of Rome two days before the Allied landing in France, the plans having been developed with extreme care. The 8th Army was secretly regrouped and amassed near the Itri valley so that the attack could be launched from Cassino by the main forces and with the greatest possible element of surprise. The attack began and some days later the other part of General Alexander's double offensive i.e. the 5th Army on the Anzio bridge head launched an attack on its own just at the moment when the Germans were drawn forces to face the menace of the 8th Army in the Itri valley. Rome was liberated and the Allied troops advanced towards Florence and approached another big German defensive line.- The Gothic Line - which stretched from Pisa

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to Rimini and formed the most formidable mountain line in Italy. Here again large scale planning in the European sector - saw the necessity for a new regroupment of the armies: French and German divisions, with supplies and transport had to be withdrawn from Italy for operations in Southern France. In turn, the success of these last operations have great help to General Eisenhower's armies in west. Although, the regroupment of the forces was secretly accomplished and again obtained success. The 8th Army quickly dispersed along the Adriatic coast, penetrated the Gothic line, and again, thanks to the new "double offensive" tactics of General Alexander, the 5th Army attacked north of Florence just when the German had withdrawn troops from the central sector to meet the attack launched on the coast. At the end of the Summer campaign, with the unexpected arrival of rain and mud and with the rising of the rivers, the Allies were nearing Bologna. Now it is necessary to remember that at no time have the Allies had even slight superiority in numbers. Against the Allied arms and air superiority must be considered the fact that the ground on which the Allies had to fight was best suited for defensive action ~~defense~~ and therefore difficult to attack. General Alexander's armies fought incessantly from 11 May onwards against a headstrong enemy, which is skillful in withdrawing from menacing situations, and they have now reached a stage where the rhythm of battle inevitably and inexorably slackens with the arrival of winter. Tanks are hindered by the rain and mud no less than Hannibal's elephants. We cannot avoid the fact of the slackening of the Allied advance and except for reasons arising out of the bigger European war picture, the Germans will not withdraw. This is the position of the armies in Italy. The rhythm of the fight has slowed down and this slackening of the rhythm of the regular armies brings with it in a parallel in the complementary activities of the fighters of the Resistance Front who play their part in the campaign directed towards the destruction of the Germans and their eviction from Italy. The Patriots who were appealed to display their greatest activity during the Allied advance, answered nobly, and have given no rest to the Germans. They sabotaged their communications, and fought miniature battles all of which showed the great importance in hindering German defensive plans. They accomplished individual acts of valour and inflicted losses worthy of praise by the Commander in-Chief and the whole world. The Patriots of Italy arose, like the Patriots throughout the whole of Europe, to drive the enemy to

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the enemy from the country. Now they have another enemy to face, namely the winter. It will be a hard winter for the Patriots. The Summer campaign is over. They will be badly off for provisions and reinforcements, because the winter affects not only local resources but greatly hinders also the dropping of supplies from the air. The nights, when flying will be possible will be few during the coming months, although the Allies will do their best to bring you supplies. Large groups will not be able to act like during the preceding months. Then "Command" for the winter is to be on guard and to wait, and these are the instructions given by General Alexander's Headquarters. The Patriots will keep the ammunitions dry and hold ready the arms, and they will be careful to ~~not~~ avoid unnecessary risks. Of course they will.

German and Fascist spies, who will reduce their vigilance, will have cause to regret their lack of prudence. Special operations, concerning which instructions will be given to the Patriots by other means besides manifestations and broadcasts from "Italia Combattente", will continue to be carried out. The information service will continue, and precautions will be taken against the enemy's scorched earth policy. The summer season for the fight conducted by Patriots is over and the winter campaign of summer activities, of preparations and of waiting is about to begin.

We are now studying and preparing the next stage of the campaign in Italy, and for it the Patriots and the Armies are preparing now. In due time, orders will be given and the next stage will begin. We read you now the new instructions given by General Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Italy.

Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign begins. The intervention of rain and mud means inevitably a slackening of the battle's rhythm. Therefore instructions for the Patriots are the following: 778

1. Cease for the moment large-scale operations;
2. Keep your ammunitions and hold ready for new orders;
3. Listen as much as possible to the "Italia Combattente" broadcasts, which are transmitted by this Headquarters in order to be informed about new orders and the change in the situation;
4. This does not mean that you will not take advantage of the opportunities which you may have, provided risk ~~is~~ is

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not too great, to destroy Germans and Fascists and to carry out sabotage according to instructions you may receive.

5. Continue to collect information about the enemy's movements, about their formations, possible intention, mines etc. and inform us.

6. These instructions have no relation to those operations about which some of you will receive instructions by other means.

The command is therefore, prepare and wait until the moment arrives to deal the next blow. Finally the Patriots leader will express to their men my congratulations and deep esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the past summer.

777

TRANSLATION.HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 215 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On November 9, enemy troops in Piedmont supported by 88 and 165 mm guns, mortars, and machine-guns, attacked Patriot positions near Cavour in the narrowest sector of the Susa Valley. After a four-hour intensive barrage, the enemy passed to the attack striving to gain possession of the Alpine zone, defended by the Patriots.

In spite of their deployment of superior forces, the Nazi-Fascists were repulsed after a bitter struggle, losing 70 dead and 50 wounded. On the following day, the Germans trying to retrieve their dead from the battlefield, were again driven back with heavy losses. In this action, Patriots lost six dead and three wounded.

In the southern Piedmont Alps, the Germans took hostages in Cuneo Province, shooting them, as a reprisal for Patriot act of sabotage.

In the course of recent Patriot activity, the Germans were found to be carrying war material in vehicles marked with the Red Cross sign.

Towards the end of October, a Patriot brigade from Treviso, operating in the Veneto zone, held up enemy traffic on the Trento-Udine line, damaging four bridges, and some days later, the Patriots dispersed the enemy garrison at Carbonara, in Treviso Province.

PATRIOTS IN GUARD.

This advice is not only dedicated to the Patriots, but also to the populations of occupied Italy. The so-called Fascist authorities are changing the general method previously adopted by some of their assassins in the persecution of the Patriot. This method consists in disguising and passing themselves off as Patriots so as to cheat the populations more easily, to gather information, and to make contact with different Patriot formations, and denounce and betray them in order to — take them by surprise, when they feel most secure.

So, besides the well known Black Brigade, the Fascists are constituting false formations of Patriots composed of the greatest assassins among Fascist criminals; wearing civilian clothes.

One of these false formations of Patriots is that led by a certain Nitti; we repeat Nitti.

We shall give you shortly further particulars about this formation. We advise the population to be on guard against these traitors - double traitors -. You must be prudent in speech. Imprudent information passed to one of these Fascists disguised as a Patriot can mean the capture and death to several true Patriots, who are risking all for the freedom of their country. We again exhort the Patriots to act without pity against the Fascist traitors. To-day pity means weakness. He who fights with pity to prolong the slavery of the fatherland, as the Fascists do has pronounced his own sentence which is death. For Italy's preservation, it is necessary to exterminate the Fascist traitors.

WHY THE GERMANS ARE STILL FIGHTING WELL.

German propaganda continues to say that the Germans are still fighting well because of their love of their fatherland and for military honour. To this we add the declaration of a German captured recently by the Russians, who belonged to the 390th German Division.

Here are the words of the German prisoner:

"On 21 October, Lt. Colonel HARMES, Commander of my regiment, paraded us and read the following order. This order says that every squadron and group leader is obliged to execute immediately any man who attempts to abandon his post. If the squadron leader does not carry out the order, he will be executed by the leader of the company. And the battalion leader has the same duty towards company leaders. The soldiers who have not remained at their post until the last will be immediately sent to the regimental Command where one out of every 5 will be immediately shot. The prisoner said besides that immediately after reading this order Lt. Col. HARMES gave the names of the first 20 soldiers who had been shot.

The words of a German soldier captured on the Baltic Front are also significant. He said the German soldier - know well that we are cut off and shall be exterminated like our comrades on the Crimean Front, but what can we do? We can look neither behind nor to the future.

773

NEWS FROM LIBERATED ITALY.

The Allied Commission has laid down further provisions in favour of the devastated zones south of Rome, where the battle for the liberation of the capital was fought. These zones include the provinces of Littoria, Grosseto, Arezzo, Chieti and Pescara and some parts of the provinces of Naples and Caserta. A programme of assistance has been established also for the other regions of Lazio, Umbria and Marche. Two sections of the Allied Commission are now operating on the spot. It has been excluded that the population can be evacuated from the damaged zones. But they will be supplied with tools, food and tents. Kitchens will be organized for the distribution of soup. Up to now the school children have been getting breakfast. The main difficulty lies in the transport of food in hilly districts where rain and the bad road conditions have held up the traffic.

As 50,000 blankets are required, application was made to the British military authorities for these covers intended for the burial of fallen soldiers. The glass plates which are in the offices of the Allied Commission are destined for hospitals and Italian schools. While engineers attend to initial repairs nearly 50,000 square metres of tarpaulin have been distributed to cover roofless houses.

It is proposed, in addition to establish lodging houses centers for temporary accommodation of elderly people, until permanent dwellings become available.

Coal which is now extracted from mines in Sardinia, on an average of 45,000 tons a month, barely a year after reopening, will prove a considerable factor in the reconstruction.

These mines, like the sulphur mines of Sicily provide work for thousands of Italian miners. British and American material, machines and supplies have contributed to give the Italian mine industry its first step towards revival. The production of coal increased from 7,500 tons in November 1943 to 41,250 tons in January 1944.

After the success of the people's primary needs that of oil-production. The harvest would appear to be good. Puglia Province alone will produce this year 650,000 quintals of oil.

The High Commission established for the advocacy of the benefits of the regime, has dealt up to now with 1504 cases 178 secretariats were disposed of and a further 1,919 investigations are in progress.

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LAZZARO MONTESONE has been arrested by the High Commission for fascist crimes. He lived in Rome, and was a collaborator and spy on behalf of the Germans. Sequestration of the property of ex-Nazi councillor Mario ACCIONE has been carried out.

The Financial News, official organ of the City, examined the possibility of postwar trade exchange between Italy and England. The newspaper, amongst other things, points out that under the Fascist regime Italian trade was limited and subordinated to political interests. Out of free exchange with the whole world Italy will have instead much to gain.

A New York Paper, commenting on the declarations of General William O'Dwyer, records the fact that 2,300,000 tons of food and other supplies will reach Italy before Christmas. 4,300 km of railway line and 5,400 km. of road surface have already been repaired by the Allies. This assistance, says the paper, valued at 200,000 dollars is the prelude to still greater efforts.

772

EXECUTIONERS OF THE WALL.

We denounce to all Italians and hand-over to the justice of the Patriots of Piedmont, 2 Fascist traitors who are guilty of several crimes. They are two policemen by career, and are completely under the orders of the SS and the so-called Fascist authorities. They personally led reprisal activity against the clandestine nuclei of the resistance. The methods employed by these 2 Fascist executioners are the usual: cruelty and tortures of every kind.

Here are the names of the 2 individuals :

MASELLI, we repeat MASELLI and
CURZI, we repeat CURZI.

Both belong to the political office of the Questura of Turin. MASELLI has had his partial fate. He was wounded on the arm by a revolver shot by a Patriot of Turin. We are sure that justice will be carried out and this time without fail and very soon. The Patriots must demand unholy revenge for their persecuted comrades, who were tortured and murdered by these 2 traitors and Fascist executioners MASELLI and CURZI.

Another traitor responsible for several crimes, especially at Albe, in Cuneo Province, is UMBERTO BERTONZI, we repeat Umberto Bertonzi. He is an ex-chief of the Navy whom the Fascists by way of a reward for his criminal activities, have promoted to Lieut. of the criminal body called the Tenth MAS Flotilla. The traitor Umberto Bertonzi is 43 years old, was born at Pinerolo, and had interests in the industry of Turin products. For his crimes he was appointed chief of the Police Battalion and of the Information Office. Some of his prisoners who escaped after terrible investigations with unheard of torture witnessed the crimes for which Bertonzi will have to answer.

Other witnesses are some doctors who can give medical reports about the temporary or permanent consequences of the tortures inflicted.

Patriots of Piedmont, this human beast too ^{must} be eliminated very soon.

23 NOV 1944

TRANSLATION.ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 14 NOV. 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

A spokesman of General Alexander - Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy - made a review of the campaign in Italy.

Bracket repeat précis of General Alexander's spokesman's declarations for programme for 13 November beginning quote. In guerrilla warfare there are certain facts unquote ending quote - their order for the winter is to prepare and these are the instructions published by Gen. Alexander unquote unbracket.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 13 Nov. beginning quote : Patriots the summer campaign is over, the winter campaign is beginning - unquote, ending bracket.

My profound esteem for their cooperation during the last summer's campaign, unquote, unbracket.

750

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 214 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

A Garibaldi Division operating west of Turin was involved in intense activity between October 14 and 24. On October 14, elements of this Division made use of an unexploded Allied bomb to blow up the bridge for which it had been intended. One arch was entirely destroyed. On the following day, Patriots machine-gunned a troop train, seriously damaging the locomotive and injuring some soldiers on top of the train. On October 16, an enemy vehicle was attacked between Condove and Chiusa di San Michele, and the next day, in Turin it self, Patriots assaulted a Fascist motor lorry. Two officers died from wounds, and others were injured. On October 19 on the Rivoli-Susa road, a German vehicle was lured into an ambush and 6 men were killed. Two Fascists were taken prisoner, two arms and a large quantity of hand grenades were captured. On October 21 Patriots from the same Division destroyed a road bridge, holding up enemy traffic. The bridge was blown up by a mine. On October 22, a railway bridge between Avigliana and Sant'Ambrogio di Torino was destroyed, causing the derailment of a train the following morning.

On October 24, Patriots attacked a German motor vehicle, killing three men and capturing a machine-gun. Other Patriots put to flight a Fascist patrol near Avigliana, forcing it to abandon its munitions and grenades. Finally, Patriots of the same Division blew a bridge above Ivrea, killing the Blackshirt Commander of Pombino.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 214 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

THE TRUE PATRIOTS.

A Patriots who crossed the battle line several days ago is speaking.

Let me use the few minutes granted me to convey greetings and a reminder of the dear patriots of Capt. Bastiani. Friends who left you nonwillingly have succeeded in writing to Radio Rome a second of your services. Our first thoughts go to our fallen companions. The war cemeteries and graves scattered throughout the mountains do not leave our thoughts for a moment.

The series of memories began with an episode last June; we foresaw then the reorganization of the groups in the valleys, which had witnessed hard fighting and suffering borne throughout last winter. Finally after a month of hard-fighting, which resulted in heavy losses to the enemy, the Germans taking advantage of the bad season and the impossibility of providing reinforcements attached in force and obliged us to withdraw to another zone. Capt. Bastiani, called away on urgent business, left his Commander in the mountains and descended into the plain. It was a moonlight night which could not readily be forgotten. The meadow which was just turning green, bore traces of mortar fire which had been abundant during the winter battle. We began the steep descent on the mountain which had witnessed the battle. Six men, with the Captain leading, passed silently through the narrow gorge. Suddenly the Captain stopped; a rough cross indicated a halt: without saying a word Bastiani knelt down and remained in this position with tears in his eyes. His companions listened in silence to his prayer. One of them looked for some wild flowers in the darkness and laid them on the stones. The Captain rose to his feet, mentioned a name and a story: "They passed here under the rocks, and he showed them with his hand, though the high snow, without any possibility of hiding from the Germans, placed near the mountain there down in the valley. He fell exactly here, killed by a machine-gun bullet". A few days later a shepherd came to tell us he had found a corpse in uniform. We recognized the body and buried it. One fine day, perhaps we shall be able to return it to his mother who, perhaps, is still awaiting her mountaineer."

Now then we resumed our hard life - sometimes and sometimes gay - in the mountains. The Capt. Bastiani's letter called the men of the old guard and young recruits from the valley. Their ranks increased, they organized and extended their control over all the valley. They instituted control

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posts. The population of the zone, guaranteed by a name in which they could have faith and hope received us with joyful hearts and sent to us their best songs. The enemy soon discovered us and considered the sequence of events, which can be described without exception as heroic in view of scarce means. They disintegrated, restored and carefully cleaned the old arms which had been set aside but not forgotten, under the snow. Ever bolder and more frequent maneuvers were carried out, food and means of transport. The control zone was extended to lateral valleys and our forces became important. We made contact with the neighboring formations and thus formed as a block of thousands of men. In the neighboring mountains and hills our comrades resumed their arms and ever led by a commander of the old guard who had proved his worth in so many battles. The enemy, which was often severely and inexorable attacked, learned to recognize us as soldiers and also to refer to us in official reports as "Italians" and no longer rebels or bandits. The following sentence was pronounced by a German commander not long ago when expressing his opinion: "The true Italians are not the fascists who fight on our side; the true Italians are these or the mountains."

767

PUBLICITY FOR THE FASCISTS.

Publicity for the Fascists, is what we want to do in reporting texts of Fascist propaganda bills which were recently posted almost everywhere, in occupied Italy. These bills invited the young men to enlist into the so-called "Companies of Death". These companies, according to the bills, have to seek revenge for fallen Fascists and to bring honour to the Fascist Army. Here are some other sentences. If you, young man, believe you are Italian, if in your veins runs the pure blood of your race, to arms, or die! The Federal center of enlistment will give you arms and a part of the country to defend. Here is another bill. Young man, if you have never helped your country, the federal enlistment center of willingly will offer you an opportunity to contribute to the salvation of Italy. Enlist now.

The Fascists will be satisfied now that we are making publicity for them. But we are sure that this publicity will do good. We cannot succeed simply by seeing those young men, who are doing their utmost to enter the Federal centers for enlistment in every way. For the rest, if there are really some young men who consider themselves Italian by remaining Fascists, they can enlist into the "Companies of Death". These companies are so-called not because their members are ready to die, but simply because they are condemned to death through the very fact that they belong to it.

776

23 NOV Recd

TRANSLATION.ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 13 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army, which are fighting against the Germans.

General Alexander addresses to all Italians engaged in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists the following declarations. The Battle of Italy has reached a point from which we draw the following. The moment has come to examine the situation. The winter is coming. In the guerilla war there are certain constant factors (among them winter) which have exercised inexorable law throughout the centuries, whatever new inventions are at the disposal of a leader. It constitutes a constructive contribution to the evaluation of the present situation of the campaign in Italy to consider for a moment the events of the past months not only in Italy, but also in the rest of Europe. We must not forget the interdependence of the various fronts and the repercussion of one on the other. The aims of the Allied Armies in Italy were and are:

1. to destroy the German divisions;
2. to drive them out of Italy.

This has been, the general aim locally. On the other hand the aim of those who fight for the defeat of Germany on a larger scale i.e. throughout the whole of Europe, has been to force the Germans to maintain in Italy the largest number of troops possible, so that other and larger theatres of war might have the greatest success possible. *7850*

To the superficial observer these 2 aims may seem contradictory, but after a moment's reflection it appears clear that there is no contradiction, because the stronger the assault the larger the forces required to meet it. Up to now both aims have been reached, and it can be seen from the following facts: 30 German Divisions were employed in Italy only from 11 May last, from the beginning of the summer offensive; 34 thousand men were killed; 104 thousands wounded and 56 thousand taken prisoner.

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During the landing in Italy the Allies advanced over 850 Km through the most difficult war terrain of the whole world. The average advance does not appear to have been particularly spectacular, but amounted to something in the region of 2 km. a day. From the broadest point of view, which has been to nail down German troops in Italy we must underline the fact that there are more than 20 German divisions in Italy, many of whom rank among the very best.

German strength on this front is proportionately higher than on any other front. These troops are urgently needed for the defense of Germany on the eastern and western borders. In sum analyzing the successes of the war, the strategic but costly role played by Italy in nailing down German troops within its boundaries, may prove of vital importance: even if it may appear subordinate : towards shortening the war, by drawing into Italy Kesserling's armies.

This is a fact which will doubtless be fully considered when account is taken of the part played by Italy in (to quote Churchill) opening the road to national rehabilitation.

The measure of importance of a local campaign in a wider sense is clearly seen from the Summer offensive which began in Italy on the 11 May and according to a previously arranged plan. At the beginning there were other objectives besides those already, we mentioned: the aim was to win a big victory over the Germans just before the opening of the second front in Normandy, in order that the invasion in the west could begin armed by the moral incentive of a new triumph obtained by the Allies on another front. As the world knows, the offensive plan germinated with the liberation of Rome two days before the Allied landing in France, the plans having been developed with extreme care. The 8th Army was secretly regrouped and amassed near the Itri valley so that the attack could be launched from Cassino by the main forces and with the greatest possible element of surprise. The attack began and some days later the other part of General Alexander's double offensive i.e. the 5th Army on the Anzio bridge head launched an attack on its own just at the moment when the Germans with drew forces to face the menace of the 8th Army in the Itri valley. Rome was liberated and the Allied troops advanced towards Florence and approached another big German defensive line.- The Gothic Line - which stretched from Pisa

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to Rimini and formed the most formidable mountain line in Italy. Here again large scale planning in the European sector - saw the necessity for a new regroupment of the armies: French and German divisions, with supplies and transport had to be withdrawn from Italy for operations in Southern France. In turn, the success of these last operations have great help to General Eisenhower's armies in west. Although, the regroupment of the forces was secretly accomplished and again obtained success. The 8th Army quickly dispersed along the Adriatic coast, penetrated the Gothic line, and again, thanks to the new "double offensive" tactics of General Alexander, the 5th Army attacked north of Florence just when the German had withdrawn troops from the central sector to meet the attack launched on the coast. At the end of the Summer campaign, with the unexpected arrival of rain and mud and with the rising of the rivers, the Allies were nearing Bologna. Now it is necessary to remember that at no time have the Allies had even slight superiority in numbers. Against the Allied arms and air superiority must be considered the fact that the ground on which the Allies had to fight was best suited for defensive action ~~and~~ and therefore difficult to attack. General Alexander's armies fought incessantly from 11 May onwards against a headstrong enemy, which is skillful in withdrawing from menacing situations, and they have now reached a stage where the rhythm of battle inevitably and inexorably slackens with the arrival of winter. Tanks are hindered by the rain and mud no less than Hannibal's elephants. We cannot avoid the fact of the slackening of the Allied advance and except for reasons arising out of the bigger European war picture, the Germans will not withdraw. This is the position of the armies in Italy. The rhythm of the fight has slowed down and this slackening of the rhythm of the regular armies brings with it in a parallel in the complementary activities of the fighters of the Resistance Front who play their part in the campaign directed towards the destruction of the Germans and their eviction from Italy. The Patriots who were appealed to display their greatest activity during the Allied advance, answered nobly, and have given no rest to the Germans. They sabotaged their communications, and fought miniature battles all of which showed the great importance in hindering German defensive plans. They accomplished individual acts of valour and inflicted losses worthy of praise by the Commander in-Chief and the whole world. The Patriots of Italy arose, like the Patriots throughout the whole of Europe, to drive the enemy to

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the enemy from the country. Now they have another enemy to face, namely the winter. It will be a hard winter for the Patriots. The Summer campaign is over. They will badly off for provisions and reinforcements, because the winter affects not only local resources but greatly hinders also the dropping of supplies from the air. The nights, when flying will be possible will be few during the coming months, although the Allies will do their best to bring you supplies. Large groups will not be able to act like during the preceding months. Then "Command" for the winter is to be on guard and to wait, and these are the instructions given by General Alexander's Headquarters. The Patriots will keep the ammunitions dry and hold ready the arms, and they will be careful to ~~avoid~~ avoid unnecessary risks. Of course they will.

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We are now studying and preparing the next stage of the campaign in Italy, and for it the Patriots and the Armies are preparing now. In due time, orders will be given and the next stage will begin. We read you now the new instructions given by General Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Italy.

Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign begins. The intervention of rain and mud means inevitably a slackening of the battle's rhythm. Therefore instructions for the Patriots are the following:

1. Cease for the moment large-scale operations;
2. Keep your ammunitions and hold ready for new orders;
3. Listen as much as possible to the "Italia Combattente" broadcasts, which are transmitted by this Headquarters in order to be informed about new orders and the change in the situation;
4. This does not mean that you will not take advantage of the opportunities which you may have, provided risks ~~are~~ ^{is}

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not too great, to destroy Germans and Fascists and to carry out sabotage according to instructions you may receive.

5. Continue to collect information about the enemy's movements, about their formations, possible intention, mines etc. and inform us.

6. These instructions have no relation to those operations about which some of you will receive instructions by other means.

The command is therefore, prepare and wait until the moment arrives to deal the next blow. Finally the Patriots leader will express to their men my congratulations and deep esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the past summer.

761

HERE IS BULLETIN N. 213 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

In the western region of Liguria the enemy is still on the offensive. The Patriots are fighting stubbornly to maintain their positions. Considerable losses in dead and prisoners have been inflicted on the Germans.

In the Brilli Plain, the Patriots continue their acts of sabotage. Two bridges and a railway tunnel were blown up. Three rail lines interrupted, and one bridge damaged.

In Venesia Trivenetina, the enemy attacked "Ezio Verdi" Patriots in the Casonica, Sabbia, Trompia, Cavallina and Chervio valleys. The Patriots had to abandon several localities, but their losses in men and material were lighter than those of the enemy. The Anti-Fascists unable to subdue the Patriots, unleashed their fiery against the civilian population, carrying out severe reprisals. Many houses and thousands of shepherds' huts were set afire and looted. A large number of civilians were taken as hostages. Many were shot or hanged. Further details supplementing those given in earlier communications are available on the atrocities committed by the Anti-Fascists after the offensive in the Grappa Region. In the Black Brigade barracks at Bassano, 18 Patriots were shot after being forced to dig their own graves. Thirty one Patriots and civilians were hanged from the trees along Viale Venezia at Bassano del Grappa and left for 48 hours. At Carpenè, in Vicenza Province, 27 persons were shot by the local Black Brigade. They were un-grieved when seized.

At Arten, in Belluno Province, Patriots were hanged on butchers' hooks. All houses in the northern region of the Grappa and nearly all in the southern section were set on fire. More than a thousand cattle were looted by the Germans. In several localities when about to attack, the Fascists placed women and children in front to serve as a shield and thus induce Patriots to hold their fire.

700
Inigo, the mayor of Campo, and Molzanallo of Peltre were responsible for hangings at Arten. The setting on fire of houses was ordered by Menizzo, Communal Secretary of Valstagna in Vicenza and inspector of the secret police.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN N. 213 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FASCISTS AND GERMANS IN A NAZI DOCUMENT.

A regimental order, which recently fell into Allied hands, reports that the German Soldiers display such a lack of respect to the Fascist Officers that their behaviour amounts almost to blackmail. The order which was published demanding severe discipline bore the heading "Secret". It gives information according to which German drivers remove the revolvers and watches of Fascist officers in exchange for seats on their vehicles.

In addition the order says : It is very hard for Fascist Officers and Soldiers to perceive that in their own country they are not treated by their German comrades with the respect they merit. The impoliteness of the German officers, their lack of respect, and also their complete absence of faith were reasons for bitter disappointment. At last the order brings into relief that to such psychological errors on the part of the Germans can be attributed the lowering and actual destruction of the morale among Fascist officers after their training courses completed in Germany.

789

THE MYSTERY OF HITLER.

The appeal of Hitler, read by Himmler at Munich on the anniversary of the Nazi Putsch of 1923, seems to have been published to stifle the rumours about the Fuhrer's non-appearance in public last Wednesday. But the ready excuse given by Hitler that he was too busy to speak (yet not too busy to write) does not explain altogether why he did not make an appearance on these critical days. Notwithstanding the speech read by Himmler, the uncertainty about Hitler remains. There is yet no definite proof about his physical and mental condition. In any case he has told the German people that as long as he remains alive and in power, Germany can expect nothing but a continuation of the war. In his message he frequently refers to dissident elements within the country and to hostile friends in occupied countries to force Germany to capitulate. Hitler admitted that hard times await Germany. Referring to those Germans who wish peace, he declared: If certain individuals among the defeated classes and parties and in other sectors of the nation believe that this is the time for revolt, they can only expect complete extermination.

FASCIST EXECUTIONERS AT MILAN.

In one of our broadcasts, based on information given by an eye witness we described a scene of torture near the Fascist Federation in San Sepolcro Square at Milan. The victims were 5 workers of Alfa-Romeo, of which one, Bruno Trabucchi, was also a member of the interior Commission of the factory. After incredible suffering, 2 of them recovered in hospital, another confined in a psychiatry clinic, because he became mad, and the other 2 were banished to Austria. In our broadcast we declared to know the name of the Fascist executioners but for the moment we cannot reveal them. Now we can do so because such reasons no longer prevent us.

Patriots of Milan. Listen carefully to these names. Remember that every day 10 to 15 persons are led to the Fascist Federations in San Sepolcro Square to be interrogated by those executioners and such interrogations usually take the form of brutal torture. Among the arrested, all those who confess to patriot activity, and those who are on the Fascist's black lists are then led to the Arena of Milan and shot.

The leader of the executioners is Major DONGO, we repeat Major Dongo, ex Vice Federal leader of Du in, member of the OVHA and of the actual Fascist secret magistracy and officer of the Black Brigades. He is chiefly responsible for all the crimes committed against the Patriots and personally tortures those arrested.

Captain of the Militia GELANDI, we repeat GELANDI, brown, curly hair, aged between 30 and 35 years. 1,65 m. high. To give some idea of the moral level and of the methods used by this criminal let us remember that he lit his cigarette on the open sore of a wounded worker, torturing him personally until he drove him mad. The third member of the Fascist band of executioners is

M.C.O. FRANZOSI, we repeat, Franzosi thin, pale, small round shoulders, aged about 50 years, 1,75 m. high. He is the official executioner - he bears the official title of hangman. In addition to unheard of wickedness he is renowned for his stupidity and ignorance. The fertile brains of Major Dongo and of Gelandi invent always new and more refined methods of torture for the stupid UCC Franzosi, who performs unheard of cruelty, which according to an eye witness, amounts to sadism.

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Then, following the intervention of a high academic authority of Milan, the Germans decided to intervene in the affairs of the Fascist Federation on S. Sepolero square, the 400, accused of having exaggerated a little in carrying out his duty of executioner, was brought before a German court martial on 13 February. But 2 days later on 15 Feb. he was released and declared innocent. Two other people, judged on the same day and accused without definite proof of being patriots, were immediately shot on the firing training ground at Nervesa. This is German justice which has nothing to learn from Fascist justice.

Criminal competition among criminals.

Patriots of Milan, let your justice speak. It is time.

756

22 NOV Recd

TRANSLATION.

P.O.

11-10

ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 12 November 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army, which are fighting against the Germans.

General Alexander addresses to all Italians engaged in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists the following declarations. The Battle of Italy has reached a point from which we draw the following. The moment has come to examine the situation. The winter is coming. In the guerilla war there are certain constant factors (among them winter) which have exercised inexorable law throughout the centuries, whatever new inventions are at the disposal of a leader. It constitutes a constructive contribution to the evaluation of the present situation of the campaign in Italy to consider for a moment the events of the past months not only in Italy, but also in the rest of Europe. We must not forget the interdependence of the various fronts and the repercussion of one on the other. The aims of the Allied Armies in Italy were and are:

1. to destroy the German divisions;
2. to drive them out of Italy.

This has been, the general aim locally. On the other hand the aim of those who fight for the defeat of Germany on a larger scale i.e. throughout the whole of Europe, has been to force the Germans to maintain in Italy the largest number of troops possible, so that other and larger theatres of war might have the greatest success possible.

To the superficial observer these 2 aims may seem contradictory, but after a moment's reflection it appears clear that there is no contradiction, because the stronger the assault the larger the forces required to meet it. Up to now both aims have been reached, and it can be seen from the following facts: 30 German Divisions were employed in Italy only from 11 May last, from the beginning of the summer offensive; 34 thousand men were killed; 104 thousands wounded and 56 thousand taken prisoner.

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During the landing in Italy the Allies advanced over 350 Km through the most difficult war terrain of the whole world. The average advance does not appear to have been particularly spectacular, but amounted to something in the region of 2 km. a day. From the broadest point of view, which has been to nail down German troops in Italy we must underline the fact that there are more than 20 German divisions in Italy, many of whom rank among the very best.

German strength on this front is proportionately higher than on any other front. These troops are urgently needed for the defense of Germany on the eastern and western borders. In sum, revising the successes of the war, the strategic but costly role played by Italy in nailing down German troops within her boundaries, may prove of vital importance: even if it may appear subordinate: towards shortening the war, by drawing into Italy Kesserling's armies.

This a \neq fact which will doubtless be fully considered when count is taken of the part played by Italy in (to quote Churchill) opening the road to national rehabilitation.

The measure of importance of a local campaign in a wider sense is clearly seen from the Summer offensive which began in Italy on the 11 May and according to a previously arranged plan. At the beginning there were other objectives besides those already mentioned: the aim was to win a big victory over the Germans just before the opening of the second front in Normandy, in order that the invasion in the west could begin armed by the moral incentive of a new triumph obtained by the Allies on another-front. As the world knows, the offensive plan terminated with the liberation of Rome two days before the Allied landing in France, the plans having been developed with extreme care. The 8th Army was secretly regrouped and amassed near the Itri valley so that the attack could be launched from Cassino by the main forces and with the greatest possible element of surprise. The attack began and some days later the other part of General Alexander's double offensive i.e. the 5th Army on the Anzio bridge head launched an attack on its own just at the moment when the Germans with few forces to face the menace of the 8th Army in the Itri valley. Rome was liberated and the Allied troops advanced towards Florence and approached another big German defensive line.- the Gothic Line - which stretched from Pisa

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the enemy from the country. Now they have another enemy to face, namely the winter. It will be a hard winter for the Patriots. The Summer campaign is over. They will head off for provisions and reinforcements, because the winter affects not only local resources but greatly hinders also the dropping of supplies from the air. The nights, when flying will be possible will be few during the coming months, although the Allies will do their best to bring you supplies. Large groups will not be able to act like during the preceding months. Then "Command" for the winter is to be on guard and to wait, and these are the instructions given by General Alexander's Head quarters. The Patriots will keep the ammunitions dry and hold ready the arms, and they will be careful to ~~===~~ avoid unnecessary risks. Of course they will.

German and Fascist spies, who will reduce their vigilance, will have cause to regret their lack of prudence. Special operations, concerning which instructions will be given to the Patriots by other means besides manifestations and broadcasts from "Italia Combattente", will continue to be carried out. The information service will continue, and precautions will be taken against the enemy's scorched earth policy. The summer season for the fight conducted by Patriots is over and the winter campaign of summer activities, of preparations and of waiting is about to begin.

We are now studying and preparing the next stage of the campaign in Italy, and for it the Patriots and the Armies are preparing now. In due time, orders will be given and the next stage will begin. We read you now the new instructions given by General Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Italy.

Patriots, the summer campaign is over and the winter campaign begins. The intervention of rain and mud means inevitably a slackening of the battle's rhythm. Therefore instructions for the Patriots are the following:

1. Cease for the moment large-scale operations;
2. Keep your ammunitions and hold ready for new orders;
3. Listen as much as possible to the "Italia Combattente" broadcasts, which are transmitted by this Headquarters in order to be informed about new orders and the change in the situation;
4. This does not mean that you will not take advantage of the opportunities which you may have, provided risk ~~is~~ is

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to Rimini and formed the most formidable mountain line in Italy. Here again large scale planning in the European sector - saw the necessity for a new regroupment of the armies: French and German divisions, with supplies and transport had to be withdrawn from Italy for operations in Southern France/. In turn, the success of these last operations have great help to General Eisenhower's armies in west. Although, the regroupment of the forces was secretly accomplished and again obtained success. The 6th Army quickly dispersed along the Adriatic coast, penetrated the Gothic line, and again, thanks to the new "Gooble offensive" tactics of General Alexander, the 5th Army attacked north of Florence just when the German had withdrawn troops from the central sector to meet the attack launched on the coast. At the end of the Summer campaign, with the unexpected arrival of rain and mud and with the rising of the rivers, the Allies were now in Bologna. Now it is necessary to remember that at no time have the Allies had even slight superiority in numbers. Against the Allied arms and air superiority must be considered the fact that the ground on which the Allies had to fight ~~was~~ ^{is} best suited for defensive action and therefore difficult to attack. General Alexander's armies fought incessantly from 11 May onwards against a headstrong enemy, which is skillful in withdrawing from menacing situations, and they have now reached a stage where the rhythm of battle inevitably and inexorably slackens with the arrival of winter. Tanks are hindered by the rain and mud no less than Hannibal's elephants. We cannot avoid the fact of the slackening of the Allied advance and except for reasons arising out of the bigger European war picture, the Germans will not withdraw. This is the position of the armies in Italy. The rhythm of the fight has slowed down and this slackening of the rhythm of the regular armies brings with it in a parallel in the complementary activities of the fighters of the Resistance Front who play their part in the campaign directed towards the destruction of the Germans and their eviction from Italy. The Patriots who were appealed to display their greatest activity during the Allied advance, answered nobly, and have given no rest to the Germans. They sabotaged their communications, and fought miniature battles all of which showed the great importance in hindering German defensive plans. They accomplished individual acts of valour and inflicted losses worthy of praise by the Commander in-Chief and the whole world. The Patriots of Italy agree, like the Patriots throughout the whole of Europe, to drive

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not too great, to destroy Germans and Fascists and to carry out sabotage according to instructions you may receive.

5. Continue to collect information about the enemy's movements, about their formations, possible intention, mines etc. and inform us.

6. These instructions have no relation to those operations about which some of you will receive instructions by other means.

The command **is** therefore, prepare and wait until the moment arrives to deal the next blow. Finally the Patriotic leader will express to their men my congratulations and deep esteem for their cooperation during the campaign of the past summer.

771

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HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 212 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

Snow in many mountainous districts of northern Italy has limited large-scale Patriot and enemy activity. Attacks by small isolated Patriot groups are continuing, especially against German traffic in the Val Padana. On October 14, Patriots of a Division operating in Piedmont blew up a German vehicle near Borgomasio by means of a pressure mine. The enemy lost 30 men dead and wounded.

In a clash near Cirie, in Turin Province, one German was killed and three wounded. Other Patriots captured a Fascist captain near Rivarossa.

On November 4, the Germans surrounded the Cavour Lyceum at Turin, arresting the students to put them to forced labour. A number managed to escape and joined to the Patriots in the outside zone.

The total mobilization of all men up to 60 years of age, ordered by the Germans in the provinces of Trieste, Udine, and Gorizia, has provoked open encounters between the population and the Nazi-Fascists.

YOU WERE BEGINNING THE BULLETIN N. 212 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

750

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A FINE TRICK, SIR!

This sentence has been pronounced by a Fascist militia man, in circumstances which are worthy of being told, and which are witness again, if necessary, of which moral levels are the assassins in the black shirt of the Nazi Master.

This fact happened not long ago and exactly on 15 April of this year, at Cesena, in the locality of Cà Masetti. Some young men met at a crossing on the Emilia Road. A truck coming from Rimini full of Fascist militia men and with a dead Fascist on board passed by. The militia men saw this group of young men and began to machine-gun them without reason. The young men, among whom were some shirkers from military service, escaped immediately for they were afraid of being arrested. The Fascists, nearly all from Cesena, stopped the truck and began to follow them, shooting madly. One of the young men, who was physically unable to escape in time, stopped and held up his hands to show that his pursuants had nothing to fear. This young man had moreover no military duties, and it seemed to him very easy to clarify his own position because no fault could be attributed to him except that of trying to escape instinctively from the danger of unjustified shooting. But one of the militia men whose name we know no sooner reached him than he began to deal with him without giving him time to say a word, then threw him down on the ground and hit his face with the butt of his rifle till he transformed it into a bloody mask. The unhappy lad tried in vain to invoke his pity; when he had no longer the strength to lament the Fascist militia men finished him with 11 revolver shots. We repeat 11 revolver shots. Then turning to the Fascist Lieutenant, leader of the group, he pronounced these words with great satisfaction: "A fine trick, Sir!". The Fascist Lieutenant praised his man for his decision in saying: - Bravo! -

Then the truck started and left on the street the martyred and unrecognizable body of the innocent.

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PATRIOTS OF THE AREA OF MODENA.

During the first fortnight of January, according to the directives of the Liberation Committee of Modena were formed on the Modena Apennines the first Patriots formations for the fight against the Nazi-Fascists. These operations developed quickly, and were reinforced by constant stream of volunteers.

In a few weeks, the number of Patriots in the area reached several thousand men. Various regroupments were formed and they took the name of "Divisions" while the entire regroupment was called "Patriot Army of the Modena area". In numerous clashes against the Fascists and Germans, the Patriots scored remarkable successes in the fight for liberty. Some of these fights reached the importance and intensity of real battles. Here are some of the actions:

- 1st May. Attack on a German column in the locality of Ponte Cervero; the Nazi lost 45 men, killed and wounded.
- 30th May. Attack on the Fascist garrisons of Polinago, Prignano sulla Secchia, Monfestino. Many arms were captured and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.
- 20 June. Attack on a German column in the locality of Amaroeto Salto. The Germans left on the ground nearly 60 killed while the Patriots lost only 1 killed and 2 wounded.
- 5th July. Clash with a Fascist Group in the locality of Varsina; it ended with the withdraw of the enemy, who lost a dozen men, killed and wounded.
- On the first 3 days of August, fighting at Pavignano sulla Secchia, at Gombola, at Polinago.
- 6 September. Attack against a German column, composed of 38 cars and 2 trucks full of troops, in the locality of Tollerini. During the fight which lasted nearly an hour, the Germans sustained several losses.
- 15 and 16 September. Fight at Palavecchio. The fight lasted for some time. The Germans lost several men. On the Patriots side, 2 killed and 10 wounded.
- 20 September. Attack on the German depot at Farneta. A great lot of war material of every kind was captured there.

1793

90 msc.

TRANSLATION.

P.D. 138

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

PROGRAMME FOR 11 NOV. 44.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We again read you the last instructions given by General Alexander's Headquarters and the Italian General High Command.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 10 Nov. beginning quote. Patriots, the enemy is fighting on the Appennines against the Armies of the United Nations, unquote and ending quote : justice of the Fascist and German criminals - unquote unbracket.

747

HERE IS THE BULLETIN NO. 211 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

With the liberation of Forlì, Patriots Groups are continuing the struggle further north. Other Patriot groups, in close cooperation with Allied Forces in the Garfio zone, have not only given valuable assistance in the liberation of the city, but have contributed to the subsequent Allied push north.

The enemy in his retreat along the coastal road destroyed an important bridge over the canal which lies just outside the city, and demolished a number of large buildings blocking the entry.

Several hours before the Allies arrived, citizens of Genoa led by members of the local Liberation Committee reopened the road, while Patriots were engaged in eliminating German rear-guards. On the arrival of Allied motor transport, the road was once more in perfect order. Later, volunteers rapidly improvised a bridge to replace the one destroyed by the enemy, thus enabling Allied tanks and motorized columns to cross in pursuit of the enemy only a few hours after entering the city. Allied officers expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to citizens and Patriots for their eager assistance.

A high-tension cable between Genoa and Milan was cut and on Highway 45, about six miles from Genoa, two bridges were wrecked. Bridges over the Ticino, the Sesia and the Orco, along the Milan-Turin railway, were also destroyed and at least 20 days will be needed to repair them. The latest particulars on the Bassano atrocities, committed by the Fascist Black Brigade after the battle in the Monte Grappa sector, confirm that in four villages many prisoners were buried alive and the countryside stripped of all its livestock.

YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING TO THE BULLETIN NO. 211 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

746

I C 11/44

A "G.A.P. MAZZINI-MAN"

A Patriot, belonging to the "G.A.P. of Mazzini" - who fought in the area of Cesena, reports the following story.

Our "G.A.P. of Mazzini" was constituted at the beginning of March, consisting of about one hundred men - and we began to develop our activities in the area of Cesena with acts of sabotage, interruption of telephone lines and traffic. Germans and Fascists were disarmed, material, arms and food were recovered. A part of the booty was given to partisan formations operating in the mountains.

At the same time we collected and confirmed information about the enemy's situation. In the early days of September the area of Cesena became the immediate line of communication. Searches, mopping up and reprisals cost us 2 men, and other 20 men were arrested. Some of them were tortured, while the Nazi-Fascists put some members of our families in prison. So some 40 of our men, all armed, gathered in the area of Montecodruzzo. Here we trained with arms and at the same time attacked the enemy's supply lines at Cesena-Serravalle and Monteleone-Roncofreddo-Sogliano.

On 29 September a detachment of 50 men of a Garibaldi Brigade, coming from the area of Pieve di Rovicento joined us. By mutual agreement we decided to advance towards Cesena enter the town itself. We began our march during the night of the 5/6 October. In all we were less than 100 men. During the march we were hindered by fog and bad ground conditions. And so we found ourselves unexpectedly in front of a strong German patrol near Cà Bongemini, on the Montecodruzzo - Strigara road. After violent fighting, the Germans were forced to retire and left several killed on the ground. An hour later, at 3.30 another fight took place with another patrol of 30 men near Strigara. This one was also soon dispersed by our precise fire. In these 2 skirmishes we killed 18 Germans and wounded several others; on our side we lost 3 wounded and 2 missing. Then we had to cross a zone which was covered by the artillery. This passage cost us a further 3 wounded. Notwithstanding the fire of the German artillery, we reached an Allied Command from whom we immediately requested employment in the cooperation on the liberation of Cesena. Our request was granted. We were divided into 3 groups, and accomplished different actions of reconnaissance and assistance to Italian patrols, from the 10 to 22 October. During this

period our groups reached the following localities: Montegelli, Montegualto, Monte Iettone, Benatella, Montefalcino, Piccola, San Rocco, Borgo Faglia. Our Patriots with patrols pushed deep into the German lines, and gathered information on the enemy's tactical position. During these operations several skirmishes took place. In one, 6 Germans of a patrol were killed while we had only 2 wounded.

The efficiency of our help is detailed in several reports of the leader of the Allied Groups, and by the Colonel in charge of the unit. He wrote as follows: Your men have accomplished very good work with my groups, and have given us very important information. I hope they will always maintain the prestige they have gained.

YOU WERE LISTENING TO A PATRIOT OF THE G.A.P. OF NAZZINI WHO ACTED IN THE AREA OF CATENA.

EXECUTERS NOT JUDGES.

Here are further lists of Fascist traitors from the Fascist Tribunal. They have no right to justification or mitigation. Their place is not on the bench as judges but take the place of accused.

They have to answer for the most grievous crime: For having shed Italian blood, the blood of the best Italians. Their crime is imperdonable; their sentence is without appeal. It is death. The arms of justice of the Patriots must reach them as soon as possible. If the Patriots arms will not reach them, the justice of liberated Italy will reach them very soon. But in any case they will not escape their punishment. Here is the list of members of the Special Fascist Provincial Tribunal of Brescia :

General Luigi PELOSO , we repeat General Luigi Peloso, president of the Tribunal.

Lawyer Vincenzo GUBERTO, we repeat Vincenzo Guberto - Public minister;

Lawyer Giovanni GAROTTI, we repeat Giovanni Garotti, member of the Tribunal;

Engineer Angelo Urbisanti, we repeat Engineer Angelo Urbisanti, another member of the Tribunal.

Patriots of Brescia and Northern Italy, put these traitors to death. They have on their conscience the persecution, torture, death of your fellow men who have fought for liberty.

ADVISES TO THE PATRIOTS.

To the Patriots of the Province of Parma we indicate a useful objective for their attacks. Heavy enemy transports of ammunition now pass on the Pontenellato road. Carriages drawn by horses go from the area of Piacenza to the Emilia road by night, to supply with war material the German troops fighting in the sector of Bologna. It is easier to attack horse-drawn carriages. This is an important and favourable objective for bold action. To the same Patriots of Parma we advise them to remain in guard. Much looting up is in progress in the Province of Parma. The Germans are capturing men, vehicles and cattle. The men are sent to Reschiara del Garda and Fossa di Campi for forced labour. Of course they risk being transported to Germany later on.

RACING OF CRIMINALS.

Between Germans and Fascists, and especially between SS and militia-men of the "Black-Brigade" is beginning a sort of competition, a competition of crimes among criminals.

It is to be noted that in this noble competition sometimes the disciples, the Fascists, are giving examples to their teachers, the Nazis. Perhaps one of the listeners will think we must spread a compassionate veil over these atrocities and manifestations of criminal pathology carried out by men known throughout Italy to be of Italian blood. But it is not so. We have at least reached the moment when the word "fascist" has no more relationship with the word "Italian". Who says Fascist - says "renegade". The Fascists are the true authentic and only "out-law" beyond every human, civil and national law. They are beasts, infamous beasts stained with Italian blood. They have no longer the right to justice or mitigation. And the bigger crime for which they will have to answer is the one they are carrying out just now. The fight against the Patriots, thus hoping to make other nations and the whole civilized world believe that there is a part, however small of the Italian people ready to defend the Fascist tyranny. This criminal competition, of which we spoke, proves that the Fascists persist in massacring people whom the Germans were disposed to restore to liberty. This happened at Badia di Legnano, in the Province of Pavia, on 18 July.

Three young men who belonged secretly to the C.I. of Garbettola were living quietly in an orchard near the Emilia Road. Having escaped by means of a trick to the Republic armed forces they believed to have nothing to fear for the moment. A German police soldier passed nearby who was wounded by the Patriots during an attack. This German was going to Legnano to find out who might be "The Patriots" of the town in order to revenge himself. A Fascist of Legnano, who had just settled his account, pointed out the three young men as Patriots. The German without warning began to shoot at them from a short distance and killed one of the three. Other SS men went to help pursued the other two and finally caught them. They were led to the Garrison Command of the National Republican Guards - and put through inhuman investigation which it is not necessary to specify. As they were found guilty of nothing, the Germans seemed inclined to release them. But the same Fascists, who belonged to a group called "Banda Gifferrani" went to the German Command of San Paolo and asked for the execution of the two arrested men. The 2 young men were carried to the churchyard of Roncofreddo and there they were bestially massacred by the Fascists.

With this we cannot say the Germans have altered their method. It is enough to mention one of the numerous atrocities committed by the Germans. In September of this year at Capitele (area of Fanate) prov. of Modena 25 women, we repeat again 25 women were executed by the SS as a reminder for the killing of 6 Germans during fighting between Patriots and German troops.

MEDAL OF MERIT FOR ITALIAN WORKERS.

In an American Garrison at Bari, in the presence of representatives of the Allied and Italian military authorities, medals of merit were presented to a number of Italian workers who distinguished themselves in Allied units. The leader of the Garrison addressed the workers and said that the presentation was in recognition of the aid given to the American air forces in Italy by Italian labour in the fight against the common enemy.

TRANSLATION.

90

P.D. 12A

ITALY IS FIGHTING.

Programme for 10 Nov 44

This broadcast is dedicated to the Patriots and to the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We again read you the best instructions given by General Alexander's H.Q. and the Italian General High Command.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 9 Nov. beginning quote : Patriots, the enemy, who is fighting on the Apennines against the Armies of the United Nations, unquote and ending quote; justice of the Fascists and German criminals - unquote, unbracket.

HERE IS BULLETIN N: 210 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

A Garibaldi Brigade operating west of Turin has scored several successes in repeated clashes with Nazi-Fascists, killing 35 and taking many others prisoner. In the Provinces of Piacenza and Pavia, Patriots hindered the enemy acrossing the Po, sinking a 30 tons barge near Mezzanino and another 50 tons near Mortizza. Near Calendasco a funicular railway was immobilized, and between Cremona and Piacenza, two underground railways were destroyed. On October 27, a train was derailed into the Po River. In an encounter near La Spezia, 4 Germans were killed. A late dispatch on the enemy offensive in the Province of Brescia confirmed that an attack had been launched against the local Patriots by 3000 Germans from their bases at Bagolino in the Caffaro Valley, Gavarno and Vestone in the Sabbie Valley. After reaching Monte Fossada, above Collio, the enemy tried to force the Patriots down into the valley where 50 armoured vehicles were parked, to cut off their last loophole of escape. The manouvre failed, and the Patriots managed to reach higher ground where they dug themselves in. A few days later, these new positions were attacked by the Germans, who had in the meantime received reinforcements from Brescia. Although encircled and out numbered, the Patriots forced a breach in hand-to-hand. Fighting putting a group of Germans to flight.

You have been listening to Bulletin No. 210 from the Resistance Front.

16 October 1944.

A GARIBOLDI BRIGADE

This is the story of the 8th Garibaldi Brigade, one of the numerous Patriot formations fighting today for the liberation of our country and for the revival of Europe. This formation has been in action from last autumn until today in the area of the Apennine valleys of Romagna. In this account we again see the formation and the changes of many other bands. Therefore a summary of their activities gives you a typical example of the activities of Patriots. We can distinguish 3 stages of this formation and they agree with the 3 stages of the war from September until today. The first stage of organization took place immediately after the armistice and the German occupation. This was the most uncertain and dangerous period: the men were numerous but the arms were scarce, supply was difficult and they had to rely on requisitioning which upset the peasants. Thus their experience of a hard winter in the middle of this difficult time came spring and with it intensive German and Fascist mop-up operations. The pressure was heavy and reprisals horrible. At Cesena 5 wounded men of the Brigade were surprised and massacred with butt of a rifle; at Greggato 35 peasants were executed for having assisted the Patriots. The formation was obliged to dissolve but during the spring the Brigade was reorganized, with more discipline and under a new leader, a veteran of the international Brigade of Spain. This is the second stage of the formation. In June began the decisive period. The Command was fully assumed by a rich man with military and political experience. You will not need to ask his name. He comes from a group of hardy men. He took part with his own group in the defence of Rome on 6 September. He fractured his leg while parachute jumping on 1 June. He did not mention it. With his leg in plaster he conducted inspections on horse back and efficiently taught guerilla warfare, sabotage and methods of attack. The Brigade was formed of 4 Battalions which held the territory between the Volturno River and Cesena. Action became more intensive. At the beginning of September intensive and determined action began against the enemy's lines of communication. By September one of the two Battalions had already accomplished a successful action at Volturno. The Battalion was spread out along the road, composed of 3 groups, one man armed with a machine-gun with a sapper and 2 gunners on either side. Two str

- 2 -

blocks were constructed with machine-guns on both sides, the other patrols defending the rear. 4 trucks were first destroyed and 2 further 2 which tried to pass at top speed. Nearly 150 Germans joined in from a neighbouring village, but they were also captured and machine-gunned by Allied planes which were attracted to the place by the fighting. So the Patriots succeeded in returning without loss. Another important action was that of Pugiano on September 13. At daylight the Patriots captured two large ammunition depots, the German garrison escaped. The depots were with delayed action mines which exploded when the Germans went back. During September 3 road bridges were blown up on the road S/Pizzo, Mereto Sarpacore, Civitella, Cosens. At the end of September, another stiff action took place in the form of assault on an explosives dump, 4 tons of explosives were carried away; the remaining (15 tons) were burnt. The Brigades losses were only small, because the actions were well organized. Each action was carefully studied and each man knew well his task. Isolated actions were avoided, and each attack on the Germans was so heavy that it always brought eventual reprisals against the civilians. But the technique of the Partisans was so clever that the Germans often believed the actions have been carried out by some airborne "Commandos" and therefore took no reprisals. Of course this was not always so. In August the hanging up operation during which 2 priests of Pieve di Rovischio were executed along with some other people.

The strong force the Germans set to guard communication lines in the zone shows the importance they lend to Pat. Patrols with armored cars went to and from the roads of S.Piero in Bagni to Cosens and to Forlì. Therefore the Brigade had to use other tactics. They developed the use of delayed action mines, and explosives. From September 20 the Brigade made contact with Allied troops and was soon occupied to the full. While some groups were still acting behind the enemy's rear line, other groups were employed to help Allied units. Entire detachments and companies of Patriots, were assigned to Allied units with the task of giving information, and patrolling. During the last fighting nearly 50 prisoners were taken.

I C 10-11-1944.

20 trains of Italian material sent to Germany in a fortnight.

According to Swiss information during the first fortnight of October, 20 trains composed of 185 carriages full of cattle, 51 of corn and 151 of various material were in the station of Verona Porta Nuova, coming from the south and going to the Brenner Pass. Patriots try to stop German robbery by every means. Interrupt the lines of communication with Germany, derail trains and save the Italian Motherland.

Account of the fight against the traitors.

The free broadcast from Milan transmitted a brief account of the losses inflicted on the German and Fascists, who say they have lost more than 2,000 men in the last 5 weeks, but at the same time they claim to have killed or captured thousands of Italian Patriots. On the German lists are only 1000 killed and 3,600 captured Patriots.

As you see, the Germans claim to have killed or captured thousands of Patriots is reduced to much less. The published numbers correspond to the entire forces of the Italian clandestine Army, in which operate at least 150,000 armed Patriots. The percentage of the losses is therefore very light but must not be considered insignificant because the life of each Patriot is precious. But all Patriots know the dangers of war and meet them heroically because they know that it is not possible to fight without sustaining losses. During the last 5 weeks the Patriots have executed 132 Fascist hierarchies and 19 Fascist superior officers, among them Gen. Grassioli, who is known for his activities in Yugoslavia. In addition, 4,500 Fascists and 3,800 Germans were killed in battle and during acts of sabotage. The proportion of losses between Nazi-Fascists and Patriots is therefore 3 to 1. To those numbers we must add those of the Fascist collaborators nearly 150 of them, who met the same fate. 216 German transport trains were destroyed during the same period and 2,700 railway carriages damaged or destroyed. These losses are very important to the German war organization in Italy. To this we must add the numerous vehicles of every kind destroyed by the Patriots, among them tanks and ARMORED cars. To this we add all destruction of war plants, which is seriously impeding the German supply in Northern Italy. The thoughts and gratitude of all Italians go to the Patriots who have died for the liberation of Italy.

16 Nov 44

THE GERMAN HOME FRONT.

It is interesting to examine the state of mind of the civil population in Germany in view of the air offensive and the defeat on every front. There are certainly no German reports which speak of a "granite block" inflexible will, resolute faith, which can depict the oscillations of the home front thus put to hard tests. The letters sent to soldiers are the truest documents which they portray situation on the home front. These letters show the fears for dear and distant relatives, the trouble of a life without recreation, a life of continuous heavy and hard work, in the midst of death and destruction. The censor cannot stop all letters from containing the sigh of those who suffer, when it is not the cry of despair, the lassitude of life, the vain hope for a long desired peace. The bombs rain down on German industrial centres, the Allies are pressing on all sides, Germany now stands alone, but propaganda asserts that all this will not diminish the will of the German people to continue the war until victory. Here are instead some of the thoughts of the citizens within the Reich - parents write to their sons: The many great troubles and pains we cannot spare you from feeling are still very hard to bear. Day and night this misery continues. How can you have the will to work? But we must hope that it will not last much longer. A bride to her soldier. How the situation is very dark. We earnestly pray God to free us from these pains and suffering. And we must still kneel before our cross and say: "Oh Lord, your will be done". Is as hope that it may finish soon. A wife to a soldier: "The situation is very bad for us also our fatherland is completely finished." A bride writes to a soldier that when she sees the bombing she must say to herself: "You must be stronger than others, you must be victorious. I want only to run away into the fields and to be alone with my thoughts. My spirit is sadly discouraged."

These are surely not sentences which show a spirit of high morale and solidarity among the people. I noticed that the spirit of brotherhood and comradeship which I had praised so often, have gone. Or - the summer is fine, the sun shines, but men's hearts are full of pain. And to the speeches of Hitler and the Nazi-hierarchy, which claim that every citizen will defend his country to the last, we make the following statement. The long awaited peace is done.

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- 2 -

come we shall be grey before it does. Or I hope the war will soon finish. Or - we must hope that this horrible war is soon over. According to reports they are fighting bitterly on every front. When will all this be over? Or - If only the war would finish! Now also Turkey leaves us. And now the trouble with Romania! And to the state that life goes on usually we say: Everywhere there are many death, or yes - this is a bad time! All theatres are closed - Now times will become harder - or we are working from 0800 to 1300. Travelling is forbidden, except in special cases. Theatres are closed, only the pictures are over. Let us hope that the situation will change soon and in our favour, otherwise we shall surely die. Or, I can't understand why you don't yet get my mail, I am worried about it.

It is really the last straw. They must certainly examine it. Such a bad thing. I shall go to the Command and complain. These are the agitations of the German people, who rejoiced when they brought death and destruction to Warsaw, Coventry and Amsterdam, ruin and tears to all the world, only because a woman of Strasbourg writes: "We did not believe that the war will reach our country".

731

90 m/c.

11A

TRANSLATION.

ITALY IS FIGHTING

PROGRAMME FOR 9th NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army, which are fighting against the Germans.

We again read you the last instructions give by General Alexander's Headquarters and the Italian General High Command.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 8th Nov.
beginning quote :

Patriots, the enemy, who is fighting on the Apennines against the Armies of the United Nations, unquote and ending quote : justice of the Fascist and German criminals - unquote unbracket.

HERE IS THE BULLETIN N. 209 OF THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

In the Padana valley, acts of sabotage against principal railway and highway communications have been intensified.

In Romagna, Patriot activity behind German lines continues. According to information to hand the Patriots of this sector have for some time been taking effective action against the Nazi-Fascists.

A Garibaldi Brigade participated in these activities which started last September and which have forced the Germans to protect highways with large forces with drawn from the front.

Elements of this Brigade attacked and burned four German vehicles in the vicinity of Volpiano. The fire was spotted by Allied bombers who flew low to machine-gun the German motor column on the highway, destroying other trucks.

Patriots also exploded a munitions depot at Suggiana.

Following mopping up attempts on the part of the Nazi-Fascists, clashes took place in the Province of Aosta, Treviso and Alessandria. It may now be revealed that in the middle of September, the Mazzini Brigade, moving from Monte Grappa to the Asiago Sector, inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Some 550 German wounded were taken to the Vicenza and neighbouring hospitals. According to an enemy admission, which is far below the truth, in one year the Fascist Republican Guard suffered the following losses against Patriots : 1966 killed and 2,584 wounded.

YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING BULLETIN N. 209 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

FOR THE QUALIFY OF MILITARY-MEN TO PATRIOTS.

The National Committee of Liberation has decided with common agreement on the following order of the day, which has been communicated to the Government.

The Central Committee of national Liberation, considered with pride the courageous and persevering activities of the Committees of Liberation in occupied Italy, and the valiant contribution of heroism and sacrifices of the Patriots in those regions, where with the extension of the war, the Nazi-Fascist ferocity and barbarism always increases - interpreting the sentiments of all political forces in liberated Italy, without distinction of parties; expresses the fraternal solidarity towards all partisan formations of oppressed Italy, and takes part spiritually in the hard fight which oppressed Italy undertook against the enemy forces; and indicates to the United Nations the brave contribution of the Italian Patriots to the common war against the Nazi-Fascists; and invites the Government to recognize the National Liberation Corps of the North as the organ of the occupied regions and to force energetically the necessary action of international juridical recognition to the qualification as Italian military-men of all Patriots who are engaged in fighting beyond the front line.

THE FIGHTING AT FORLÌ

One of our special reporters personally witnessed several episodes of the battle of Forlì. He writes as follows :

I watched the battle from a dominating point in the immediate vicinity of the line. Nearly 5 or 6 Km. away in the plain lay Forlì. The Church, the main buildings, the factories, and hospitals were clearly visible. On my right was Forlì popoli, which was for many days under fire from German mortars and which had later on was also strafed by phosphor projectiles. Further to the right lay the flooded plain which stretches to Cesenatico and Cervia; Ravenna could hardly be seen on the horizon.

After the rain, the panorama was clear and bright; every detail was clear in the Po valley, which the enemy desperately defended. It was a memorable scene - continued our reporter - and it was astonishing how the Allies, in spite of the swollen rivers and the mud, succeeded in offering such stout resistance, advancing finally to about 50 Km. beyond Rimini.

This demanded continuous and tenacious efforts and the Germans were forced to resist with every possible means. But the successes scored by the Allies, assured the outcome of the campaign - whoever may have witnessed the battle for the airfield at Forlì must reach this conclusion. The wharves, hangars and airport buildings were clearly visible although they were nearly all demolished.

The overflowing river Ronco marked the boundaries of the airfield. In the middle of the river and the airfield was a sea of mud, where formerly existed a peaceful cultivated area. The enemy forces were on the north-west of the airfield. The Allies attacked from the South east, where the Germans concentrated their main line of mortars. They knew that an Allied success would result in the liberation of Forlì and the opening to them of a passage towards the fortifications of Bologna along the Via Emilia. The Allied troops supported the main attack with a flank attack against the enemy helping the infantry with tank formations. One of these flank attacks succeeded in setting up a smoke screen on the outskirts of the airfields. In spite of the fact that smoke hid the battlefield from view, the noise and heavy explosions gave a clear idea of the violence in the sky above the blanket of smoke. The Allied guns thundered. But the peak of the battle was not yet reached. Here the Allied air forces intervened with many planes attacking the enemy by low level bombing and continued to strafe the German gun emplacements. To resist, the Germans would have needed superhuman

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forces and, indeed, they did not resist.

This I saw - concluded our reporter - on the battle for the Airfield at Porli; a battle which the official war communique described as follows: "Prisoners were taken and the positions on the airfield improved."

A PATRIOT, A HERO : = Felice Cascione =

You will now hear from the Vice Commander of the Partisan Division "Felice Cascione" about the death of Felice Cascione.

Soon after 8 September, with a small group of Patriots - less than 100 - Felice Cascione was active in the mountains of the Liguria Apennines on the Liguria-Piedmont border. He was an idealist by temperament; the same ideal which led him into the profession of doctor, led him among us in the fight for liberty. He was well known throughout the country and loved by the population for all he did for them. He often left the group to visit a sick person who needed his assistance and he always took with him a few of the medicines he possessed, so that his patient should not have to pay for his treatment. Nothing, not even the cold winter stopped him in this voluntary work; he was loved by all civilians for his kindness. We Patriots recognized him as our leader, for his courage, for his kind heart and skilful leadership. His faith became ours and this faith nourished us more than of bread. It was a few days before Christmas. The peasants of the region provided us, who were always dispersed over the countryside in winter, with extra food for the feast to remind us of family joys. But the Fascists were informed of our presence in this area and of our lack of arms, and therefore attacked immediately. They started in trucks, well armed, and attacked us at sunrise. The fighting lasted all morning and part of the afternoon. Notwithstanding the inequality of forces and especially of arms, we inflicted many losses on the Fascists. As the fighting continued our position became insupportable. We were nearly all encircled, our ammunition was finished; 2 charges for our only machine gun were left. But we had faith in our leader and he had decided to make the supreme sacrifice for the ideal for which he fought. After having ordered us to withdraw he remained alone with the machine gun and the little remaining ammunition to defend to the last the rocky passage along which we retired.

He deferred it until the end against vain enemy attempts to advance, and thus made it possible for us to reach safety with the remaining arms. When the Nazi-Fascists finally succeeded in encircling the position and tried to take our leader prisoner, they found his corpse there. Felice Cascione still held in his hand the revolver with which he preferred to kill himself rather than to become prisoner. His sacrifice was not in vain. Now they speak of him in the headlines as though in legend. All young men wish to

- 2 -

join that group of Patriots which is called by his name - and whose first nucleus was formed by those men whom he saved with his own life. We were less than a 100. Later our numbers increased to hundreds and thousands. The difficulties and dangers are always the same, but the faith also is the same. The faith which Felice Cascione taught us the faith which substitutes every lack/ Felice Cascione is not dead. The place he left has been taken by thousands of young men who are regrouped in the Patriot Division which took on his name and wishes only to continue the fight he began. To day another man has taken his place, a man of proved value who is to all of us a brother and a father. But Felice Cascione's spirit is always our example which leads us in the fight for liberty and social justice.

The Vice-Commander of the Patriot Division "Felice Cascione" has told you of the heroic death of his leader.

NAZI DESTRUCTION IN THE SANCTUARY OF VERNA.

Father Giacinto Pesenti, Guard of the Verna, has sent to the office of Fine Arts a report, about destruction carried out by Hitler's soldiers in the above sanctuary, which was also subjected to intensive gunfire from Nazi Artillery. The gunfire began on 8 August and lasted without interruption until 4 September causing casualties and heavy damage. Now the Sanctuary of Verna is almost in ruins.

The Basilica, several times hit had the porch on the lateral flank destroyed and in the middle; the wall on the south of the relic chapel and the lateral door of the same basilica were destroyed by Howitzers, which broken the precious relics. Also the roof of the wonderful building is damaged in several parts and in the center of the beautiful Southern wing, the vault has been disturbed and the beams broken. The south corner of the Campanile, which was shelled several times, threatens to crumble.

In the Santa Maria degli Angeli Church the roof was hit several times, also the window near the high altar, one side of the facade, under the bell tower, the middle bifurcation and the little porch. In the interior the painting of the Della Robbia "La deposizione" has been damaged by several splinters.

The roof of Florentine town hall building has also been damaged by splinters, as also the roof of the Monastery. The upper gallery of the inner guest room with its penthouse looking to the west and the column-as have also been destroyed.

BUTCHERS NOT JUDGES.

Here is another list of Italian traitors who have lost their birthright through carrying out activities as members of the Fascist Tribunals, those renowned Fascist Tribunals who sentence to death and torture the best Italians, who are guilty only of fighting for the liberation of their own country. Here are the names of those who belonged to the Special Fascist Provincial Tribunal of Mantova. This statement is equivalent to a sentence without power of appeal. We order the execution of this task by all Patriots of Northern Italy and especially those of Mantova, who have seen their own companions persecuted and killed by those renegades, whom only the revengeful and poisonous Fascist factions dare to call judges.

Here are the names :

Centurion RAOUL MARCHETTI, we repeat Raoul Marchetti, President Engineer Torquato STREFFICHI, we repeat Torquato Streffichi, public minister,

Book-keeper Enrico FREPOLI, we repeat Enrico Frepoli, member of the Tribunal;

Centurion Guido Mossini, we repeat Guido Mossini, another member.

We specify again that no justification, no extenuating circumstances, no presumed double dealing can be pretended by those who stained themselves by the unpardonable crime of having acted as judges against the Italians. The Patriots and anti-Fascists are fighting to free their fatherland. Their action has claim to the gratitude of all Italians. Who dares sentence them to death accomplishes the most infamous treason paid for by the enemy. This treason has but a single sanction : death.!

TRANSLATION.

16 NOV Recd/90

ITALY IS FIGHTING

BEEN.	INITIAL
Col. SPIERDY	
Maj. MAGGI	
Maj. DRAGE	
Capt. SALVADORI	
Col. FAV	
C. C.	

Programme for 8th November 1944

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army who are fighting against the Germans. We again read to you the last instructions given by General Alexander H.Q. and by the Italian General High Command.

Patriots, the enemy, who is fighting on the Apennines against the Armies of the United Nations and on the Alps against the Patriots, depends on the roads and railway lines which connect him with his military bases. In this period the war against the German communications is of high importance. The acts of sabotage, the attacks on the roads, the railway lines, the vehicles, the fuel deposits on the enemy's transport of every kind, must be the main war aim of the Patriots. Such actions will be accomplished by little, isolated groups, but groups which are well organized. They will surprise the enemy. The bad weather, which makes large Groups reduce their activities, is favourable to the numerous acts of sabotage. Patriots, make the roads and railway lines the main battle field.

Two other tasks can also be accomplished by isolated groups in every locality, in each weather. The first is to prevent the enemy from destroying the Italian industry before he retreats. Hit the principle pieces of machinery, those you believe vital for the future production. You must form groups who can act, with strength and skill, to save the riches of Italy. The other task is to prevent the German and Fascist criminals from remaining unpunished. The traitors, the spies, the ~~xxx~~, the murderers must not escape the punishment they deserve.

Patriots, remember that the rain and snow which impede large action don't impede the acts of sabotage and counter-sabotage, the ambushes, and all other kind of actions which help to deprive the enemy of his supplies, and to weaken him and hasten him to defeat.

Patriots: here therefore are your instructions: attack the enemy's communications; - counter-sabotage to save the industrial plants, justice for the Fascist and German criminals.

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HERE IS BULLETIN NO. 208 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

Clashes between Patriots and Nazi-Fascists have taken place in the sector and interior of Forlì.

Immediately behind the front, Patriots are supporting the Allied offensive, attacking enemy traffic and isolated patrols.

On the 26th, the Fascists, in a vain attempt to recapture a village in Piedmont under Patriot control left 12 dead and 28 wounded, including a colonel.

On the night of the October 13, Vicenza Patriots blew up a road bridge on the Brenta at Cartura in the Province of Padua, and a railway bridge on the Vicenza-Verona line. An enemy troop train was derailed, and 106 German soldiers were killed. The locomotive and 4 carriages were destroyed. It can now be revealed that on August 22, a brigade of Patriots operating on the Tuscany-Liguria border was attacked a second time after having completed a withdrawal to Monte Sacro. Though violent efforts the Brigade was able to maintain its position. At San Terenzo, in the Province of Massa Carrara, this Brigade subsequently launched a counter-attack against two German tanks and armored cars. Eighteen Germans were killed, and a large quantity of arms were taken. On the following day, the Germans massacred as a reprisal 102 persons from the villages Bardine and San Terenzo. Among the victims there were only four fit men; the others were mainly women and children. Many girls between 14 and 20 years of age were violated.

In the same zone, 52 political prisoners were hanged with barbed-wire, and the following inscription was left on their corpses: "This is our reply to General Alexander". Among the victims was the priest of San Terenzo.

Two days later, about 3,000 Germans having completed their work of robbery and destruction, burned the villages of Bardine, Colla, Posterla, Mercisio, Cecina, Monzone, Teterano, Viano, Equi and Vines, all in the Massa Carrara zone.

YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING TO BULLETIN NO. 208 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

ITALIAN AIR FORCE ACTI LITIES DURING OCTOBER.

During the month of October the intensive war activity of the Italian Fighters continued. Formations of "Macchi C. 202" - and "Macchi 205" and formations of American planes supply "Aircobra P. 39, and British supply "Spitfire" acted against the traffic and the enemy's positions in the Balkan region. Particulary successful were the attacks against convoys, many cars were destroyed.

Fighter bombers Aircobra P. 39 bombed barracks, roads and bridges. By day and night without rest and often under bad weather conditions, air convoys of heavy transport planes, escorted by day, by our fighters have brought supplies to the Italian troops and Patriots who are acting in the Balkans. A hundred wounded of the Garibaldi Division were transported to Italy by the same planes.

Patrols were carried out by the Sea-planes. A sea-plane saved two British survivors.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR LIBERATED ITALY.

The Council of Ministers, presided by Bonomi, addressed a warm welcome to the Italian airmen, who, during their increasing participation in the war, have given proof of their bravery and spirit of sacrifice.

The Council of Ministers also approved a suggested decree concerning the Fascist organizations, which are already suppressed. Therefore all contributions concerning the Fascist syndicates are abolished. The personnel employed by said organizations is dismissed. The goods, which will remain for disposal after the payment of debts, will be transferred to the unions which will prove that they represent legally the categories corresponding to those which belonged to the suppressed organization.

Insofar as concerns the stipulated contracts, except for further modifications, the measures contained in the collective contracts, in the economic agreements, in the sentences of the Labour Court and in the corporative ordinances will be followed.

Then the Council of Ministers approved a law-decree, concerning the lodging of persons who lost their homes during the war. For the time being, private houses which have not suffered heavy damage will be repaired.

Work will be carried out by the proprietors and by the Public-Works Administration.

For work to be undertaken by the occupant, loans of money and contributions from the Treasury will be given.

For repairs done by the Administration of public works, the proprietors must refund to the Treasury two-thirds of the expenses.

Repaired lodgings, with the exception of those requested by the proprietors for their private use, will be assigned as homes to the people minus a roof, and priority will be given to those who are in financial difficulties.

The the Council of Ministers approved the following statement: "The Government, having considered the declarations which arose from the interview, granted to a reporter by the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, reaffirms that the political practices, from which the Government emanates, are the expression of the will and wishes of the Italian people fighting for liberty. It re-asserts also the solemn promise to decide upon the constitutional problem by means of a vote of constituent Assembly, as has been established by a State Law."

TO THE POPULATIONS OF OPPRESSED ITALY.

With the approach of winter, the groups of Patriots who are fighting bravely and heroically against the oppressors will have to face more difficulties, owing to bad weather and the problem of providing supplies to occupied regions.

Meanwhile we address all Italians living in small centres and in isolated parts of the regions, controlled by the Patriots, and in general all regions where resistance continues and will still become more intensive. We must all be ready to make the necessary sacrifices to help our brothers who are actually fighting. The Nazi-Fascists intend to make use of a lull in the fighting on the front to regroup strong forces against the Italian clandestine Army, in an attempt to stop their ever-increasing activity. The population must stand with the Patriots, and be ready to help them in every possible way and whenever possible. They pay only a small part of the large debt of gratitude which all Italians owe to the Patriots, who face danger and suffer great privations to hasten the liberation of the fatherland. We know through numerous episodes that the population are not fear the monstrous reprisals of the Nazi-Fascists, when the resistance forces are to be helped. This encouragement is not intended to destroy the fears or to reduce the importance of danger. The Italian people who are still oppressed are giving proof of their courage and their love of liberty. But we will remember that it is also necessary to make daily sacrifices, which are no less noble and useful for the common cause. It is necessary for the population to share its scanty stocks of good with the Patriots.

To assure the security of the Patriots the population must not take reprisals, but create a secret wall of hate between them and the oppressors in order that the spies and traitors may see their criminal attempts brought to failure. Temporary refuge is necessary for Patriots who are charged with a mission or who are in need of shelter or treatment when wounded or ill. The peasants must silently help the Patriots to construct shelters in isolated localities, where they can take cover and repair most valuable material during the very cold winter days. This help must be reciprocal. The Patriots on their side will protect the population, and especially the inhabitants of small localities and of isolated villages, against all mopping up operations and attempts at robbery by the Nazi-Fascists. In many areas of Northern Italy, which are already under the Patriots control, the population lives quietly and safely. We are sure that all Italians, who are worthy of this name will not refuse to make the necessary sacrifices, large or small, in favour of the resistance forces who intensify their brave fighting against the invader. Every Italian must help the Patriots in this fight, in order to hasten the liberation and redemption of Italy.

HEROES AND MARTYRS OF LIBERTY.

A memorial is to be erected in memory of It. Mario DATA who fell heroically in the fight against the Nazi-Fascist oppressors. He was one of the first to enlist into the Italian Resistance Movement. After having succeeded in escaping from the Germans, who had captured him and his companions of the Engineering School at Macerata, he collected several companions of all ranks and with them began the enthusiastic fight which led him to make the supreme sacrifice.

He took part in numerous attacks and acts of sabotage against the German troops. His calm and conscientious courage were examples for his companions, who followed him with a tender and admiring devotion, just as we follow a man who is born to command.

His mother was from Umbria and his father from Sicily, and so he has in his blood the bright spirit of the people of Umbria and the warm temperament of the Sicilian people. He always showed great aversion to the "Fascists" and had faith in these principles of social justice and national restoration, for which he himself fought. Towards the end of November, during a mission in the city of Fabriano, he was denounced by a spy, captured by the Germans, as he was in possession of arms which were intended for the band of Patriots he led. He was put through an interrogation which would have broken physically and morally any weaker man. He was sentenced to death and put in prison at Macerata, to await the proclamation of his sentence of the local German Commander. After a month of terrible captivity, and regardless of the desire almost all the population of Macerata, who implored mitigation of the sentence, the German Commander proclaimed his execution, which was carried out at Sforzacosta, in the province of Macerata, on the 20 December 1943. It. Mario DATA met death calmly and bravely. His heroic behaviour astonished even the Nazis. When the German soldier tried to blind him, he repelled him saying: "Coward! do you believe that I cannot die?! - He fell, crying: "Long live free Italy!". This must be an example to all Italians, wrote the martyr in a letter addressed to his parents.

Here is the letter:

Macerata 20th December 1943.

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Dear parents, when you get this letter your Mario will no longer be among the people of this world. The so-called human justice has interrupted his life on earth. Don't weep, don't despair. I shall always be near you and I shall often call on you. Don't believe that I am dead, but alive, alive in the

world of truth. Mother, rather, Mary, not "good bye" but
"farewell for a time". My soul is beginning a new life in
another world.

I wish that my room remain as it is.... I shall come
often. Forgive me for having preferred the fatherland to
your. So long, your MARIO.

EXECUTORS NOT JUDGES.

Here is the list of the members of the Special Fascist Provincial tribunal who acted at Bergamo.

Patriots of Bergamo and Northern Italy let your justice reach them as soon as possible. They must not escape the punishment they merit. It is good that these traitors know what in one way or another they will not escape their penalty. If the arms of justice of the Patriots will not reach them now, the Tribunals, the true Tribunal of liberated Italy will proclaim their sentences. Death.

Here is the name of the criminals :

SERGEANT of the Militia Alfredo DAINOTTI, we repeat / Signore of the Militia Alfredo Dainotti, president of the Fascist special provincial Tribunal of Bergamo.

AGOSTINO PEIRANI, we repeat Agostino Peironi - public minister
ALFREDO BARELLARI, we repeat Alfredo Barellari member of the Tribunal ;

ANTONIO FONTANA, we repeat Antonio Fontana, another member of the Tribunal.

Patriots of Bergamo and Northern Italy, you must sentence these traitors. They are no longer Italians. The whole Italian people has sentenced them.

TRANSLATION.

Go msc. GB

ITALY IS FIGHTING - PROGRAM FOR 7th NOVEMBER 44.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army, who are fighting against the Germans. We again read to you the last instructions given by General Alexander, and by the Italian General High Command.

Bracket repeat instructions of program for 6th November beginning quote : Patriots, the enemy who fights desperately on the Appennines, unquote and ending quote: Justice of the German and Fascist criminals, unquote, unbracket.

ST. NO.	INITIALS
Col. Mac	BY
Major Mac	By
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	
Major Mac	

BULLETIN NO. 207 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

On the 6th October the enemy attacked 2 Garibaldi Divisions near Pigna, in the Province of Imperia. After a fight of 2 days the Germans were obliged to withdraw and left several dead. In Emilia, elements of a Garibaldi Brigade have repulsed 4 German columns near Monte Fuso and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Violent fighting took place in the second fortnight of October, in the Province of Parma.

On the 15th October the Germans carried out operations from their positions in Beduzzo against the Patriots who controlled Corniglio and Tizzano Val Parma, but they did not succeed in breaking the fierce resistance of the Patriots. On the 30th and 31st October a group of 200 Germans succeeded in entering the locality of Tizzano and advanced towards Scurno, Lagrinone, and Lusiera Inferiore. The Patriots being forced to withdraw, counter-attacked several times violently. The enemy losses were 5 killed and several wounded. In Piedmont on the 15th a patriot Brigade repulsed an enemy attempt to enter Alghese, 16 Germans were killed and several wounded. In the province of Turin a Patriot patrol captured a car with 3 Germans on the 12th October. Two other cars, full of German troops, were shot at on the 14th October near Novarette. On the 17th a group of Patriots of the Giustizia and Libertà Brigade occupied the station of S. Germano, and dispersed the Fascist Guards there. Other Patriots of the same group cut the Milan-Turin railway line and stopped the traffic for 24 hours. To recapture Alba on the 3rd of November the enemy had to employ 3000 men with many motorized forces and heavy artillery. The Patriots' losses were not heavy, and remarkably smaller than the enemy's losses.

In the Venetia Province the enemy's attack in Val Collina, extended until Conturon and Erto, in the Province of Udine. The Patriots were attacked in mass on the 14th October at Claut, while another German detachment attacked them at the north from Andreis and Pola Bersera. Other fighting took place in the area of Longorone and Reveredo in Piana.

YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING THE RESISTANCE FRONT BULLETIN N° 207 712

WAR DIARIES.

Nothing makes more interesting and touching reading than the war diaries of the Patriot formations. No impressive language is used. Operations which needed an incredible amount of audacity and heroism are described in a few lines and thus appear to be normal happenings.

Here is the summary for the month of June of a war diary of an assault "Gariboldi" Brigade, which acted in the area of Bologna.

7th June. Acts of sabotage with incendiary bombs were accomplished in the Central station of Bologna. 3 carriage of fuel exploded, and several railway carriages were destroyed. The telephone exchange in Via Sant'Antonio was blown up. Another electric power house was blown up near the Montanari Factory which was being used by the Germans, and therefore stop work there for several days.

8th June. Two electric cables were mined and blown up in Via Agnolli; the stream on the Bologna-Ferrara line was dammed. A bomb exploded in the "Imperiale" Cinema and killed two Fascist militia men. 2 other bombs exploded in the Fascist House of Calderara and wounded 4 Fascists. A Mine stopped traffic on the railway line Bologna-Malsberga.

9th June. Mines were placed on railway lines and some lines were interrupted. The Venetia line at Minervio was interrupted. German telephone cables were destroyed in the area of Corticella. The Bologna-Rimini railway line was interrupted by the explosion of 2 mines. The electric Power house of the Paceri establishment, which worked for the Germans, was blown up and work was stopped for several days. A great number of nails were thrown on different roads. Many soldiers in the service of the Germans were disarmed and went back to their dwellings. A German train was derailed on the Modena-Mantova line. Telephone lines were cut at Cavoza. From the 10th to the 15th a carabanner and a militia man were executed in Via della Barca. The Piave di Canto railway line was interrupted. Many militia men were disarmed. Another militia man was executed in Via Mascarella. Telephone lines were cut in Via Caracci. The traffic on the railway line at Vignola was stopped, near Riacocco, also the Modena-Mantova line.

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From the 15th to the 30th June. A German car full of fuel was blown up at Porta Sant'Isaia. 2 German tanks were blown up at Porta San Vitale. A German sergeant, war criminal, was executed in Via della Certosa. A German car was blown up in Via Foscarini. A militia man was executed in Via Lame. A militia squad-chief was executed in Via Severino Ferreri. The telephone exchange was blown up in Via Tolmino. Another car full of fuel was destroyed in Via Orbi; another car full of telephone material was destroyed in Via Forrattone. A third car full of war material was destroyed behind the Mura San Felice, and a fourth German car was blown up in Via Tecumara. 2 other German cars were destroyed, one in the Giardin Margherita and the other on Viale Aldini, and 3 Germans were killed. Two points of the Bologna-Ferrara line blown up. Two militia men of the "M" Battalion executed. Other points were destroyed on Corticella-Borgo Panicle line. Pieve di Castro line was again interrupted. Fight with a German patrol took place near Porta S. Isaia, 2 Germans were killed. Another car full of fuel was destroyed in Via Giribaldi. Several arms were captured. Another 3 German cars were destroyed on Porta Lame, Viale Papoli and Viale Vicani respectively. The Fascist Colonel Nudo was executed at 5 o'clock on the 30th June in Via Boncassi, also the Fascist, Giorgio Ciccarelli, the Fascist Secretary of Crepallano - Alfonso Sandrolini and the Fascist Squad-Chief Salotti.

We repeat: this is only the Summary of the activities IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, OF A SINGLE ASSAULT BRIGADE OF PATRIOTS WHICH ACTED IN THE AREA OF BOLOGNA.

HEROS AND MARTYRS OF THE LIBERTY.

Major of Carabinieri: Ugo de Carolis. He belonged to a family of heroes who had dedicated themselves to the fatherland. Two of his brothers - Paolo and Enrico - several times each decorated - fell in the 15-18 war. Ugo De Carolis was a 17 year old volunteer in an assault group during that war - and from that moment he showed himself worthy of his family. After 19 years as a 2nd Lt. he was wounded in fighting on the Piave, and continued to fight in spite of his wound, refusing to leave his men who were fighting. With the same spirit, when he was captured by the Germans in Rome, he slapped the face of a German SS soldier who had injured him. His actions during the Nazi-fascist oppression at Rome were brave and daring. From the first days of the armistice he engaged in fierce fighting against the invader. The Germans sought after him. Notwithstanding the grave risk which he ran daily, Major Ugo de Carolis reorganized the military resistance ^{forces}, and prepared them for the important tasks they had to carry out. After three months of heroic activities, Ugo de Carolis was transferred to the famous seal in Via Tasso, where he was often tortured. But no name, no word came out of his mouth. On the 24th March, with martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine, he gave the extreme sacrifice until the end faithful to the fatherland.

BACK TO LIFE AFTER THE BATTLE.

Forlimpopoli is a little town of the Romagna which has returned to normal life from the terror of the German occupation and the hours of the war. Nearly all its population remained in their houses during the rage of the battle. The little town has housed 2 thousand refugees from the banks of the Ronco. The Allied Forces are now breaking the German and force the enemy to yield ground in the north; the German artillery is forced to withdraw and in a short time the little town will no longer be under enemy gun fire. Other localities of the Romagna, as Sant'Angelo, Savignano and Cesena are rapidly returning to normality. Their inhabitants return to their houses, which are often heavily damaged but are gradually rendered habitable again. The houses of Forlimpopoli have not suffered great damage, only 10% need repairing.

But before the Germans withdrew they stole what they could. Cattle and poultry were taken away in large quantities. The Germans stole from all houses, taking away watches, jewels, money and clothes. They left the town on stolen bicycles or in carriages, and vehicles drawn by oxen and laden with stolen. The Castle of Forlimpopoli built in 1372 has not been touched during the battle. Now the castle given hospitality to many refugees. The Germans left an inheritance of hate. An old woman said: "They behaved like locusts, and when they went away like robbers".

TWO FASCISTS ARRESTED.

By order of the High Commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes, Michele Iagro, public prosecutor of the Fascist Special Tribunal has been arrested. Iagro who had been sought for some time, was arrested at his stepbrother's at Rome. At the time of his arrest, he was in bed, and tried to hide by drawing the cover over his face. When this failed he gave himself up weeping to the agents. But at last he declared he was mad.

Michele Iagro as judge of the Tribunal of Rome, had a rapid career, gaining advantage from being a member of the Special Tribunal. He eventually reached the rank of a councillor of law. He carried out with vehemence the prosecution in important political trials, among them those against Gramsci, Soccinero and Bevone. His prosecution speech of Antonio Gramsci finished with the following words: "We must stop this mind working for at least 20 years."

Another arrest accomplished by the Political Office of the Questura of Rome, was that of Ubaldo Bossi, an accomplice of the renowned Bernasconi, who acted against whose uniting against the Germans and was in the band of the criminal Koch. The arrest was accomplished with the help of three Patriots captured by Bossi during last May and sent by him to the prison "Faccarino".

TRANSLATION.ITALY IS FIGHTING - PROGRAMME FOR 6 NOVEMBER 1944.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and the Italian Army fighting against the Germans.

We read to you again the last instructions given by General Alexander's H.Q. and the Italian General Main Staff.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 5 November beginning quote : Patriots the enemy which fights desperately on the Appennines, unquote and ending quote : Justice of the German and Fascist criminals - unquote, unbracket.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. GRIFFY		
Maj. MAGNUS	CPD	
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SALVADON		
Col. FAVY		
C. C.		

BULLETIN N. 206 FROM THE RESISTANCE FRONT.

5,000 Germans, who tried to enter the Cinoleis Valley, north of Belluno, have been held up for 6 days by a Brigade, of the Garibaldi and Goeppe Division which is called Ippolito Nievo. Only after hard fighting and with heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in entering the valley and in making slight advances.

At the end of this brave resistance, this Brigade had accounted for 400 German killed and wounded. Later we were informed from enemy reports that the German losses amounted to 1000. In the Friuli area the patriot Folgore from the Monte Carini Battalion of the Goeppe Division distinguished himself by his exceptional merit. Two Patriots known under the battle names of Leghorn and Florence, who belong to the "Italia" Battalion of the same Division succeeded in throwing back a large group of Germans.

Partisans of these episodes of heroism shall be reported later.

During the night of the 5 October the Patriots of Vicenza destroyed fortifications on the high plateau of Asiago. During the night of the 15 October they also destroyed at Conco in the prov. of Vicenza 2 tanks and a lot of material which was intended for the enemy's fortifications. Some German detachments were dispersed. During the night of the 25 October the Patriots of Treviso carried away portions of railway line at 24 places near the station of Castelfranco and thus cut the communications of Vicenza, Venezia, Treviso and Padua. At the end of October arches of the Friula bridge were destroyed in the prov. of Treviso and the enemy's traffic was thus stopped for several days. At the same time the railway bridge on the Tesino River along the Vicenza-Treviso line was blown up. A railway tunnel also was destroyed near Loreggia, on the Treviso-Padua line. The Patriots of the Piacenza area, captured, during the last 2 weeks of October nearly 200 prisoners and a great amount of arms and munitions. Also 2 bridge were blown up 10 Km. from Genoa.

You have heard the bulletin n. 206 from the resistance front.

GARIBALDI MEN OF EMILIA.

We have just spoken about a "Garibaldi" assault Brigade active in the area of Cesena and Forlì. Here is a brief summary of the activities of another "Garibaldi" assault Brigade which is composed of Patriots of Emilia, and functioned in the area of Ravenna. This summary is ~~the~~ of the activities of June only.

1 June. Occupation of the communal delegation of Castel Bolognese, with destruction of the requisition lists, municipal lists, and others. Disarmament of several militia men in the local railway station. Two Fascist traitors executed at San Michele.

3 June. 50 quintals of corn which were requisitioned by the Germans were regained at Piangiapano. At conselice, a Patriot of the Band was surprised and layoff by a Fascist patrol. The Patriot preferred to die on the spot rather than to be captured, before he died he killed 2 militia men. A building in the possession of a Fascist traitor was attacked and heavily damaged.

5 June. A Fascist control post at Po di Primore was attacked during the day. Arms and ammunitions, among them a machine-gun, were captured. At Bagnocavallo a well known Fascist (Moretti) was executed.

9 June. The Secretary of the Fascist Office of San Damiano Bruno was executed. At San Bartolo vehicles of the militia were attacked, 2 militia men were killed and 4 wounded. At Lavezzola, at Santa Maria Fabbrione, and at San Bernartino, the Carabeneer barracks were attacked. Arms, radioland other material were captured. A Fusigiano a Fascist spy was executed. At Mezzano Russi, telephone and telegraph lines were destroyed. At San Bartolo a German patrol was attacked and 2 soldiers were killed. At Fusigiano, 300 Kg. of tobacco were captured in the house of a Fascist.

13 June. At Ravenna, during the inspection of a captured car, many Fascists were disarmed and arms were captured. At Ville D'Arno, some German soldiers and political agents were disarmed, and the arms were captured. At Russi, telephone and telegraph lines were destroyed. At Lungastino, an attack took place on the Carabeneer barracks with the capture of arms. At Chilalle, barracks of the "Tost" were destroyed. 704

14 June. At Mandriole an enemy control post was disarmed during the day. At Piangiapano, some Carabeneers and militia men were ./.

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disarmed. In the same locality a German depot was attacked and 35 German guns were captured. At Ville Disunite the Gariboldi barracks were occupied and arms captured. At Russi a Fascist vehicle was attacked.

15 June. At Bagnacavallo, several km. of telephone and telegraph lines were destroyed. At Chiusi di Cotignola, a militia patrol was attacked and its Commandant was heavily wounded. At Russi, the Vino bridge, on the Lamone River was destroyed. At Ville Disunite, German vehicles were attacked, some enemy soldiers and a Colonel were wounded. At Castiglione, the Power house which was used by the Germans for the loading of batteries, was destroyed. At Russi a further 500 metres of telephone cable were cut. The house of the well known Fascist Benini was destroyed. At Giovecca, telephon lines were destroyed, and also between Modigliana and Faenza, and between Faenza and Ravenna. At Madonna del Bosco, the control post of the militia was disarmed and one militia man was killed. At Conselice, telephon and telegraph lines were cut. At Fusignano, some telegraph poles were demolished. At Voltana telegraph and telephon lines were cut. At Lavezzola, German vehicles were attacked. At Alfonsine, telephon and telegraph lines were cut. At Porto Corsini the telephon line Casel-Borsetti-Porto Corsini was cut. At Maria Forese, 7 telegraph poles were destroyed. At Savio the telegraph line Ravenna-Mimini was interrupted by technical means. At Campiano, a German car was attacked.

16 June. At Solero, the MCC of the local militia was executed. At Bagnacavallo the telephone lines on the Bagnacavallo-Russai line were cut.

20 June. At Ravenna the Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of San Marco, Scozzoli Felice was executed.

21 June. At San Zoccheria, the German telephon network was cut. At Alfonsine the Fascist Garrison, composed of 21 militia men, was disarmed, and abundant booty was captured. On the same day the railway line Ravenna-Ferrara was interrupted.

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22 June. At Ville Unite, other telephone and telegraph lines were cut. At Lavezzola, a Fascist spy was executed, while other Patriots regained some objects the Fascists had stolen. On the same day special nails were thrown on the Emilia Road, and the bridge of the Castellina on the Ravenna-Faenza road was destroyed.

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23 June. The Elisia Bridge on the Faenza-Solarolo road was destroyed. At Porto Corsini several arms were recaptured from the house of a Fascist.

24 June. At Faenza the control post of the militia Ferroviaria was surprised, the Garrison was dispersed and many arms captured.

I.C.6.11.1944

PRAISE OF AN AMERICAN DEPUTY FOR THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.

The American deputy Wirt Couthy - member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representative, declared that the activity of the Italian Patriots forms part of the General War programme of the Allies in Italy/ He said : the war conducted by the Italian Patriots - against the most important lines of communication of the enemy had vital importance in helping Allied Troops in the liberation of more than 132 thousand square Km. in Italy, during these last 14 months. These brave men have completely disrupted railway lines in Northern Italy with their constant acts of sabotage the railway line, from Piacenza to the east coast was interrupted and the lines from north to south are still in very bad condition. The activity of the Italian Patriots is part of the Allies total war in Italy. Assistance to the value of 150 million of dollars, sent to Italy by the United Nations during the first year of Italy's cooperation with the Allies, represent the Allied contribution to the history of a year of active co-operation.

I.C.6.11.1944

AIMS OF THE PATRIOTS.

The Germans are now constructing fortifications along the banks of the Ticino.

German batteries have been placed near Pavia and Vigevano.

The Establishment "Beretta" continues to deliver important quantities of automatic guns to the enemy and the "Fieocchi" Establishment provides ammunition.

Patriots, these are 4 important aims for your attacks and acts of sabotage.

EXECUTIONERS NOT JUDGES.

We continue our denunciation of the Fascist criminals who agreed to serve the enemy by the special tribunals which have pronounced so many infamous and unjust sentences against the Patriots, the anti-fascists and even against the unarmed citizens who can only be charged with one thing that they have loved their Fatherland too much.

Here are some names of members of the Fascist Special Tribunal of Sondrio - in that valley where the forces of the Italian Army of resistance caused and still cause many difficulties to the Fascist oppressors and the Nazi invaders. Lawyer Antonio TROTTA, we repeat Antonio Trotta - President of the Tribunal.

Professor Alfredo ACITO, we repeat Alfredo Acito, Public Ministry.

ANGELO ANTONIO DIANCHI, we repeat Angelantonio Bianchi; and centurion MICHELE PODESTÀ, we repeat Centurion Michele Podestà, members of the Tribunal.

Patriots of the Valtellina, punish these criminals as they merit it. Their hands are stained with the best Italian blood. Your companions, your brothers in faith and in the struggle lost their lives for these criminals. It is not necessary to wait until all Italy is liberated for them to get the justice they tried to defame by setting themselves up to judge. If the traitors, fearing punishment, have left Valtellina, we charge all Patriots of northern Italy to punish them. They must search for them everywhere and wherever they hide carry out the sentence which the Patriots of Valtellina have just given them.

Death to the traitors.

1847

TRANSLATION
7B

ITALY IS FIGHTING

Programme for 5 Nov.44.

This broadcast is dedicated to the Italian Patriots and to the Italian Army, who are fighting against the Germans. We again read to you the last instructions given by General Alexander, and by the Italian General High Command.

Bracket repeat instructions of programme for 4th November beginning quote Patriots, the enemy who fights desperately on the Appennines, unquote and ending quote justice of the German and Fascist criminals unquote, unbracket.

SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. CARHY		
Maj. MAGNIN		
Maj. DRAGE		
Capt. SILVADOMI		
Col. FAVI		
C. C.		

Bulletin N. 205 from the Resistance Front.

In Piedmont the Patriots have bravely defended the city of Alba against the Nazi-Fascists in their attempts to reoccupy the town, but after brave resistance they had to abandon it together with Sale delle Langhe. The German mopping up with the help of the heavy artillery in the Aosta area had little result. In Liguria a "Giustizia e Libertà" Brigade accomplished the following actions: Between Capersano and Albino, in attacking an enemy column 9 Germans were killed, 2 vehicles were destroyed and 2 others damaged; between Piana Bettola and Tollo they accosted a German group armed with mortars, and killed 2 soldiers and wounded some others. In the area of Roccapignone and Borghetto di Varesi they attacked an enemy infantry column, coming from Genoa and killed 33 Germans and wounded 15; between Brugnato e Sesto Godano they destroyed an important bridge. The losses inflicted the enemy were 52 killed men. The same Brigade took part in a victorious battle in the locality of Valdurasca, north of Spezia, and inflicted on the enemy losses in men and material which are not yet known. Also in this locality a sector of the road was interrupted for several days.

In Emilia, between Piacenza and Voghera, the Patriots still have control of a large area. The "Cento Croci" Brigade accomplished a series of bright operations. On the 23th of August one of its group of saboteurs interrupted the traffic for nearly 10 days between Bedonia and Passo del Rocco provided power for by blowing up a bridge. On the 23th of August another group destroyed the Buggio bridge and stopped the traffic for 6 days on the Varese Ligure - Borgotaro - Berceto road. On the 2nd of September the Croppini bridge on the Varese Ligure - Cento Croci road was blown up.

Some patrols of the Brigade have amongst other things interrupted the electric line which provided power for the FAIR industrial establishments at Spalvera. 5 Km. of telephon cable were removed between Borgotaro and Varese Ligure.

In the Venetia Province acts of sabotage have been carried out against the German fortifications, which are being constructed between Lake Garda and the mouth of the river Adige.

GREETINGS FROM BONOMI AND ORLANDO TO THE PATRIOTS AND SOLDIERS.

Speeches were held on 4 November by the President of the Council, Bonomi, and by Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. Both pointed out the activities of the Patriots and the participation of the Italian troops in the fight for liberation.

Bonomi said, amongst other things, that the Italians on this side and those beyond the battle front should not forget the victorious anniversary of the 4 November, while we are fighting against the German invader. To our armed forces which have silently given proof of renunciation and discipline, must be attributed the unanimous applause of the country. Italy knows that, as she had in the Italian Corps of Liberation the expression of her value, so she will have in the 6 Divisions which are preparing to go to front line, the representatives of that Italian Army which, also in an adventure and in a cause which was not national, have given good proof of heroic dedication to duty. The honourable Bonomi then sent greetings to the fighting patriots, who are menacing the enemy's rear lines in Northern Italy, and in harassing and exhausting the enemy Bonomi declared that their actions are forming an essential part of the nation's war effort. Then, he added: On the lucky day on which we are celebrating the glorious anniversary we have only to repeat the old words which have upheld us while we were waiting Vittorio Veneto: "We must resist, resist until Victory". Vittorio Emanuele Orlando further declared: We commemorate in Vittorio Veneto not a past glory, but an event which continues in contemporary history and at the present moment, because not without reason the present war is considered a continuation of the previous, and the intermediate period a truce of 20 years. It can equally be said that the solemn passing of our 600,000 dead is a continuation of the other hundreds of thousands fallen in the first phase of this war, towards whom our grief is still more acute, because unlike their comrades who fell at the Carso and Isonzo, Grappa and Piave, they hated and were ignorant of the reason of their sacrifice. This event applies also to those who fell against the century old enemy during the disorders arising from the execution of the Armistice, to the dispersed and isolated members as to the 4,000 from Cefalonia all of whom dead, and likewise to those remaining Divisions who fought and still fight everywhere against the Germans like the famous Garibaldi Division. The same applies to the Navy and the Army of Liberation, whose glorious history, when written will demonstrate secretiveness of their silent and unknown sacrifices, and also to the patriot incomparable heroes in an other type of warfare who were recently exalted by the British Commander-in-Chief. These series of deceased men are united with the comrades of Vittorio Veneto and continue their tradition and glory.

A BIG ITALIAN UNIT IS ENTERING THE LINE.

The Under-Secretary of State for the War, Mario Palermo, made some declarations to a reporter of the workers' newspaper "La Voce", of Southern Italy, about his visit to the training camps of a big new Italian unit.

"I am just returning - he said - from a visit to the first large Italian unit which is modernly equipped and armed. It will be followed by several others. I had the satisfaction of seeing our soldiers very well equipped, with efficient and modern arms and very happy to have at last adequate means to fight. I can say with sincere joy and without rhetoric that our soldiers have still their old pride. The central nucleus - continued the Under-Secretary of the War - is constituted of veterans who have fought against the Germans. But to them have joined many volunteer partisans and patriots from all parts of Italy, who are anxious to continue the fight against the Germans."

MARTIAL LAW IN EMILIA.

As is known, the German Command and the Fascist authorities proclaimed martial law in the whole of Emilia/ All meetings have been forbidden, curfew is at 1000 o'clock, and all doors and windows must be firmly shut at that hour. Instead, another order says that all house doors must be open, in order that the German and Fascist patrols may enter with impunity into any dwelling, with the aim of seizing men and of plundering.

The result is that already entire families have just been taken away, almost at once, from their own homes.

At Ferrara 72 acts of robbery by armed bands have been carried out by the Fascist patrols, 13 Jewish families have been massacred and 3 young women have been raped. With the Fascist patrols who accomplished these crimes operated also German SS.

Martial law is used so by the barbarous invaders and by the foresworn Italians to carry on their bestial violence and to accomplish their unnamable aims. In many cases an anonymous denunciation is sufficient for the Fascists to aggress unexpected private dwellings and even to massacre entire families which are caught by surprise during their sleep.

It is absolutely necessary that the patriots renounce all consideration of human pity towards those Fascist wild beasts, who stain themselves by acts of sadistic pleasure on Italian blood.

The Fascist assassins must be exterminated, because their behaviour has put them truly and for ever beyond all human laws. The danger which they would present tomorrow is perhaps still more serious than that of today. There will be no peace nor security in Italy until each individual Fascist assassin has paid by death for their crimes against the Italian people. Patriots of Emilia, you know why the Nazi-Fascists have proclaimed martial law in your region. Contribute to your liberation! Contribute with all means in your power to throw out the oppressors.

CONTINUOUS ACTS OF ROBBERY OF THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

According to the Swiss press, the Germans continue to carry away, methodically, food, fuel, machines and cattle from Northern Italy.

The information reports the following :

1. In the first 8 days of October 6 thousand quintals of sugar were carried away from the Sugar-Factory of Alessandria. This is the entire quantity produced during that period.
2. From the province of Alessandria 6,000 oxen have been taken away.

Requisitioning is still in progress.

3. Large quantities of coal and corn are transported to Chivasso and Turin on the Turin-Chivasso tramways.
4. Machinery and spare parts are being removed from factories in Turin to Milan by means of long motorized columns which started from Chivasso on the 10 October.
5. At the end of October machinery and materials from the Fiat Establishments at Riva del Garda and Rovasenda were to be sent to Germany.
6. Several trainloads of cattle have been sent from Venetia Province to the Brenner Pass on 4 October.

Executioners not Judges.

Patriots of Northern Italy, from today we will transmit to you the names of the civil and military members or ex-members of the Special Fascist Tribunals, those Tribunals who ordered the massacre and torture of many of you.

You know that these individuals do not deserve the title of judge but of accused, and the penalty they have deserved and wished because of their actions is only one : death!

In liberated Italy the trials against the ex-members of the Special Fascist Tribunals have already begun. Patriots, see that your justice, the only one which can have a moral value, will reach them very soon. They will not escape from their punishment. In the absence of your arms to demand justice there will be the tribunals of liberated Italy to show them the great responsibility having served right up to the end the enemy of your fatherland, against the best Italians, against the feelings and interests of the whole Italian people.

We give you the names of the members of the Fascist Special Court which operated in Milan.

Lawyer Ezio Maria GRAY, we repeat : Ezio Maria Gray, President of the Tribunal. This individual, already a very bitter enemy of the Germans during the last war, as is evident from his writings, has become one of the vilest supporters of the invader. He is well known in Milan for his literary and journalistic ambitions, which have compelled him to write Fascist propaganda articles on war in a weekly paper full of love stories. Till now he has moved around freely in Milan or at least goes often there. For how long?

Capt. Paolo GERACE, we repeat Paolo Gerace. He was General Attorney in the Special Fascist Tribunal. He comes from a Sanatorium in Stress, where he was recovering from war wounds. Naturally he has on his conscience, like many more of his worthy colleagues hiding from the law, the lives of many Patriots.

Here are the names of the members of the Tribunal :

Aldo LUPPI; we repeat Aldo Luppi; Edoardo ZANETTI, we repeat Edoardo Zanetti;

Patriots of Milan, remove from your town these traitors.

