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

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Jan. - May 1945

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

REPORT ON CONDIT. IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY

Jan. - May 1945

Closed Oct. 20, 1945

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Headquarters Allied Commission
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP
APO 324, U. S. Army

CCG/am

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 113

6 May 1945

SUBJECT: Activities of National Liberation Committees, the Youth Front, and Partisans in German-Occupied Italy.

TO : G-2 (Communications Censorship), AFHQ, APO 512, U.S. Army.

This report is based upon circulars, newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, and letters dealing with the activities of the various committees of National Liberation, the Partisans, and the Youth Front in German-occupied Italy from September to and including December 1944. The material has come from North Italy through most secret channels.

The Italian Communist Party presents reports consisting of the accounts of the sections and activities of the Committees of National Liberation (C.L.N.) in Emilia, Bologna, Parma, Genoa, Milan, Turin, the provinces of these cities, the Friuli region, and even Nice.
(Cf. 3673 D and DB 72/4)

The activities of the various "organs of national insurrection is their struggle against cold, hunger, and the Fascist terror" are dealt with at length. In essence that these committees have been displaying intense economic, political, and military activity throughout these cities and provinces. The activity of the C.L.N. in the cities and in the country has brought about the "union of the traditional forces, Communist, Socialist, and Catholic" (DB 72/4) plus the minor political groups. Excepting for some bickering among themselves as to ways and means of carrying out their program, they seem to get along in harmony. They are organized and active in every section, quarter, and street of the large cities, and in every small rural community. (Cf. 3679 D and DB 72/4)

Their activities include printing, publishing, and distribution of newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets for propaganda and proselyting purposes. Most of this literature is apparently Communist propaganda. (Cf. envelopes 3670-B, DB 75/6, DB 75/6, DB 75/7, DB 72/3, and 3670-3)

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

Headquarters Allied Commission
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP
APO 394, U. S. Army

CCP/m

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 113 8 May 1945

SUBJECT: Activities of National Liberation Committees, the Youth Front, and Partisans in German-Occupied Italy.

TO : G-2 (Communications Censorship), AFHQ, APO 512, U.S. Army.

This report is based upon circulars, newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, and letters dealing with the activities of the various committees of National Liberation, the Partisans, and the Youth Front in German-occupied Italy from September to and including December 1944. The material has come from North Italy through most secret channels.

The Italian Communist Party presents reports consisting of the accounts of the meetings and activities of the Committees of National Liberation (C.L.N.) in Reggio Emilia, Bologna, Parma, Genoa, Milan, Turin, the provinces of these cities, the Friuli region, and even Nice.
(Cf. 3673 D and DB 72/4)

The activities of the various "organs of national insurrection in their struggle against cold, hunger, and the fascist terror" are dealt with at length. It seems that these committees have been displaying intense economic, political, and military activity throughout these cities and provinces. The activity of the C.L.N. in the cities and in the country has brought about the "union of the traditional forces, Communist, Socialist, and Catholic" (DB 72/4) plus the minor political groups. Excepting for some bickering among themselves as to ways and means of carrying out their program, they seem to get along in harmony. They are organized and active in every section, quarter, and street of the large cities, and in every small rural community. (Cf. 3679 D and DB 72/4)

Their activities include printing, publishing, and distribution of newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets for propaganda and proselyting purposes. Most of this literature is apparently Communist propaganda. (Cf. envelopes 3670-B, DB 75/6, DB 75/6, DB 75/7, DB 75/8, and 3679-B)

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Headquarters Allied Commission
(FWD) (ACB) U.S. (P) (I) SM
APO 394, U. S. Army

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 210 8 May 1945

SUBJECT: Activities of National Liberation Committees, the Youth Front, and Partisans in German-Occupied Italy

TO : G-2 (Communications Zone), ETOUSA, APO 887, U.S. Army.

1. This report is based upon circulars, newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, and letters dealing with the activities of the various committees of National Liberation, the Partisans, and the Youth Front in German-occupied Italy from September to and including December 1944. The material has come from North Italy through most secret channels.

The Italian Communist Party presents reports consisting of the accounts of the meetings and activities of the Committees of National Liberation (C.L.N.) in Turin, Milan, Genoa, Parma, Verona, Florence, and other cities, the results of their action, and even lists.
(Cf. 3873 D and DI 72/4)

The activities of the various "organs of national insurrection in their struggle against, hunger, and the fascist terror" are dealt with at length. It seems that these committees have been displaying intense economic, political, and military activity throughout these cities and provinces. The activity of the C.L.N. in the cities and in the country can be split about the "union of the traditional forces, Communist, Socialist, and Catholic" (DB 72/4) plus the minor political groups. Excepting for some bickering among themselves as to ways and means of carrying out their program, there seems to be little discord. They are organized and active in the factories, quarters, and streets of the large cities and in even small rural communities. (Cf. 3870 D and DI 72/4)

[illegible] activities and [illegible] publication of newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets for [illegible] purposes. [illegible] of this is [illegible] propaganda. (Cf. envelopes 3870-F, [illegible] 72/4, DI 72/4, [illegible])

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Some of the newspapers are:

La Nostra Lotta (Our Struggle), Communist organ.
La Fabbrica (The Factory), Communist sheet.
L'Unità (Unity), Togliatti's newspaper.
Giovento d'Azione, the Youth Front newspaper.
La Libertà, a Liberal Party sheet.
Noi Donne, a Communist women's sheet.
Il Partigiano Alpino, a Partisan sheet.
Costruire, anti-Fascist bulletin.
L'Unità Europea, organ of the European Federalist Movement.
The pamphlets are written mostly by Togliatti.

The reports deal with dispositions and procedures for solving the numerous problems which face the immediate interests of the people, especially food and fuel, with priority rights for the families of partisans and political victims; action against hoarding and speculation, chiefly of laborers and peasants of the Garibaldi brigades to obey the German orders to make them the eye of the SOI; inducements towards acts of sabotage in the factories, including damaging and making parts of machinery, especially in reference to Allied; punitive measures to be taken against Fascist spies; orders issued to industrialists to avoid forcing laborers to work for the Germans and to makers, to avoid making bread other than the amount regulated by legal rationing; transportation and vehicles problem; fixing of market prices; drawing up of lists of hostages, ex-Fascists, Republican Fascists, and sympathizers in the numerous communities; directions as to the organization, purposes and functions of both old and new C.L.N.'s in the various towns and villages as they are gradually liberated, in order to keep up the fight against the Nazi-Fascists; civilian and military measures to wipe out the black market; mobilization of all young men available; care, housing, and feeding of refugees, and kindred problems caused by the advancing Allied armies; troops; counter-reaction against any behavior of Fascism and German counter-espionage, and full cooperation and identification of purpose with the Partisans. (DB 72/4 and 3679-D)

The goal of the C.L.N. to be reached seems to be the passing of Italy from a state of co-belligerance to one of full alliance, in order to be finally considered as one of the United Nations. (3679-D)

Appeals are made to the young men of recently liberated Italy to enlist at once in the Italian Army of Liberation. (DB 72/4)

Somewhat appeals are also made to members of the Fascist Republican Army to live up their cause and to cease [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Some of the newspapers are:

La Nostra Lotta (Our Struggle), Communist organ.
La Fabbrica (The Factory), Communist sheet.
L'Unità (Unity), Togliatti's newspaper.
Gioventù d'Azione, the Youth Front newspaper.
La Liberta, a Liberal Party sheet.
Noi Donne, a Communist women's sheet.
Il Partigiano Alpino, a Partisan sheet.
Costruire, anti-fascist bulletin.
L'Unità Europea, organ of the European Federalist Movement.
The pamphlets are written mostly by Togliatti.

The reports deal with dispositions and procedures for solving the numerous problems which face the immediate interests of the people, especially food and fuel, with priority rights for the families of Partisans and political victims; action against reconciliation and deportation, chiefly of laborers and peasants by the Germans; refusal to obey the German orders to males from the age of 18 to 60; encouragement to acts of sabotage in the factories, including damaging and stealing parts of machinery, especially in reference to Allied punitive measures to be taken against Fascist cities; warning to industrialists to avoid forcing laborers to work for the Germans and to makers, to avoid making bread other than the amount permitted by legal rationing; transportation and medicine problems; firing of market prices; drawing up of lists of fascists, ex-fascists, Republican Fascists, and pro-Germans in the numerous communities; directions as to the organization, procedure and functions of both old and new C.L.N.'s in the various towns and villages as they are gradually liberated, in order to keep up the fight against the Nazi-Fascists; civilian and military measures to wipe out the black market; mobilization of all young men available; care, housing, and feeding of refugees, and kindred problems caused by the ceaseless Allied aerial attacks; counter-espionage against any backwash of Fascism and German counter-espionage, and full cooperation and identification of purpose with the Partisans. (DB 72/4 and D679-D)

The goal of the C.L.N. to be reached seems to be the passing of Italy from a state of co-belligerance as one of full Alliance, in order to be finally considered as one of the United Nations. (D679-D)

Appeals are made to the young men of recently liberated Italy to enlist at once in the Italian army of liberation. (DB 72/5)

Peasant appeals are also made to members of the Fascist Republican Army to give up their cause and to join other Allied

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Some of the newspapers are:

La Nostra Lotta (Our Fight, Ed.), Communist organ.
La Fabbrica (The Factory), Communist sheet.
L'Unità (Unity), Togliatti's newspaper.
Gioventa d'Azione, the Party front newspaper.
La Liberté, a Liberal Party sheet.
Noi Donne, a Communist women's sheet.
Al Partigiano Ribelle, a Partisan sheet.
Costruire, and anti-fascist bulletin.
L'unità Europea, organ of the European Federalist movement.

The pamphlets are written mostly by Togliatti.

The reports deal with dispositions and procedures for solving the numerous problems which face the immediate interests of the people, especially food and fuel, with priority rights for the families of Partisans and political sleepers; action against rounding-up and deportation, chiefly of laborers and peasants by the Germans; refusal to obey the German orders to valor from the age of 18 to 50; inciteent against acts of sabotage in the factories, including damaging and stealing parts of machinery, especially in reference to Allied punitive measures to be taken against Nazi-Fascist war-criminals, traitors, to industrialists to avoid forcing laborers to work for the Germans and to makers, to avoid raking bread other than the ration recognized by local rationing; transportation and fuel problems; fixing of market prices; arrest of Fascists, ex-Fascists, Republican Fascists, and sympathizers in the occupied territories; directions as to the organization, procedure and functions of both old and new C.L.N.'s in the various communities as they are gradually liberated, in order to keep up the fight against the Nazi-fascists; mobilization of all resources to wipe out the black market; solution of the medical care, housing, and feeding of refugees, and other problems caused by the presence Allied troops; counter-espionage against any weakness of Fascist and German counter-espionage, and full cooperation and identification with the Partisans. (OSS 72/4 and 5673-D)

The goal of the C.L.N. to be reached seems to [illegible] raining of Italy from a state of co-belligerance [illegible] alliance, in order to finally come [illegible] one. (5673-D)

Appeals are made to the young men of [illegible] earlier as once as the Italian Army [illegible]

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for solving the numerous problems [illegible]
interests of the people, especially food and fuel, with priority
rights of the fascists [illegible] fascists and political leaders;
action against rounding-up and deportation, chiefly of laborers
and peasants [illegible] the Germans; refusal to obey the German orders
to make [illegible] to go; inclusion [illegible] economic acts of
sabotage in the factories, including burning and ruining papers
of machinery, especially in reference to [illegible]; punitive measures
to be taken against [illegible]; [illegible] issued to industri-
alists to avoid forcing laborers to work for the Germans and to
workers, to avoid waste, bread other than the amount rationed
by local rationing; transportation and [illegible] problems;
[illegible] of market prices; [illegible] of lists of fascists, ex-
fascists, Republican Fascists, and [illegible] in the numerous
communities; directions as to the organization, procedure and
functions of both old and new C.L.N.'s in the various towns and
villages as they are gradually liberated, in order to keep it
[illegible] against the [illegible] of Nazism and Fascism
measures to wipe out the black market; mobilization of all
available [illegible], housing and feeding of refugees, re-
turned prisoners, [illegible] problems caused by the peasants, Allied rumors,
counter-measures against any backwash of fascism and German
counter-espionage, and full cooperation and [illegible]
partisans with the Partisans. (DB 72/4 and 3679-C)

The goal of the C.L.N.A.I. to be reached seems to be
[illegible] of Italy from a state of co-belligerance [illegible]
alliance, in order to be finally considered as one of the United
Nations. (3679-D)

Appeals are made to [illegible] men of [illegible]
[illegible] at once in the Italian army of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

to the C.L.N. in order to avoid being shot later on. Examples of a leaflet:

"Mercenaries of the Still-Born Republic! Give up your arms to the Patriots! Don't remain until the very end at the service of the Nazi corpse! If you raise your arms against the Patriots who are getting ready for the final blow at national insurrection, you will be shot. Give up your arms! Save your skin!" (3679-C)

A letter from the C.L.N. for North Italy to the Command of Val d'Ossola, dated 15/8/45, states that the C.L.N. is planning to transform the Partisan formations into regular army units upon the liberation of presently German-occupied areas. (3679-L)

A letter to the Procuratore Generale di Stato from the C.L.N. for Liguria accuses Nazi-Fascist authorities, especially one Colonel Bigoni, of having assassinated about 20 Partisans about the 15th of January 1945. (DB 72-3)

Another letter from Genoa, dated 4 December 1944, states that numerous Fascist spies have been executed by the S.A.P. (Partisan Secret Association). The Fascist Colonel Ciro Fiori is reported as having been wounded. (DB 72-4)

Continuous acts of sabotage have been performed by Partisans in Milan and elsewhere, according to the reports. (DB 72-4)

The Youth Front (Fronte della Gioventu), an apparently Communist organization, seems to have displayed a great deal of activity in Udine, the Savona Zone, Turin, Ossola, Vercelli, Novara, and Cuneo, during November and December 1944. (3679-D)

The activities of the Youth Front do not seem to differ much from those of the C.L.N. and the Communist Party proper. They include recruiting of new members and organization of new groups; collecting of dues; accounts of arrests and persecution of members by the Fascists and Germans; recruiting of young males for possible participation in combat; spreading of propaganda by the usual means of publishing and distributing of newspapers, pamphlets, and leaflets; aiding the Partisans "in the mountains"; organizing a women's section; defending the peasants; fighting the black market; guerrilla and sabotage, such as destroying machinery and lines of communications, etc.

GORDON [illegible] McKEE,
Lt. Col. Cavalry,
Civil Censorship Officer.

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GORDON [illegible] McKee,
Lt. Col. Cavalry,
Civil Censorship Officer.

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GORDON [illegible]
Lt. Col. Cavalry,

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

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GORDON [illegible]
Lt. Col. Cavalry
Civil Censorship Officer.

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"D" Section Italy (Occ)

24th April, 1945.

15TH ARMY GROUP
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO 14. APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY NO 41.

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc)

24th April, 1945.

5TH ARMY GROUP
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO 14 APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 41.

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RESISTANCE

I. Patriot Formations.

4th ZONE

The nickname of the Commander of the 2nd Ligurian Division (Cento Croce) is now given as VALCDIA and not, as previously reported, Collodi. His real name is Captain PEREGO.

Bands previously reported as in process of formation or detached from 4th Zone, and which are now organised are:-

1. The Pontremolese Bn. A band of about 180 men under "SALVATORE" is located in the ZERI valley with H.Q. at CCLORETTA and operates in that valley and above Pontremoli as far as the CISA Pass. Although separated from the area under direct control of the 4th Zone Command, it nevertheless takes its orders from the British Mission, in collaboration with Col. FONTANA.

2. A band of 40 men under "TIGRE" (BLANDINO BLANDINI). This is purely military and is located at FONTEREGGIO and works under the British Mission.

3. The MUCCINI Bdes of about 160, operating under 4th Zone orders when possible.

4. The Coastal Bde, between the sea and the Via Aurelia, Route 1; this band is not yet armed.

5. The Coduri Bde. which has only lately begun to operate to the west of the SESTA GODANO-VARESE road.

Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

26th Garibaldi Brigade.

The Brigade is composed of the following

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RESISTANCE

I. Patriot Formations.

4th ZONE

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2. A band of 40 men under "TIGRE" (BLANDINO BLANDINI). This is purely military and is located at FONTEREGGIO and works under the British Mission.

3. The LUCCHNI Bdes of about 180, operating under 4th Zone orders when possible.

4. 5th Coastal Bde, between the sea and the Via Aurelia, Route 1; this band is not yet armed.

5. The Coduri Bde. which has only lately begun to operate to the west of the SESTA GODANO-VARESE road.

Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

26th Garibaldi Brigade.

The 7th Bn of this Brigade is composed of the following detachments:-

1. "ENNIO COSTI" - located in CADIRE- commander PAINI ATTILIO
2. "FORNACIARI" - located in LA GATTA " CASTELLINI
3. "SCALABRINO" - " COSTABUONA " SCALABRINO

The 7th Bn Commander is "VINCENZO" of CERVAROLO. The Bn is about 240 strong, with H.Q. at CASAZOPPI.

The 26th Garibaldi Brigade is now well armed after numerous drops.

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SECRET

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"ITALIA" Brigade. Up to 22nd March this was known as the Garibaldi Brigade of the Modenese Demo-Christians and was commanded by "CLAUDIO". On that date "LINO" left the command of the Div. MODENA, where he was substituted by "WAINER", a Communist Army Lieutenant, and took over the "ITALIA" Brigade from "CLAUDIO", who has been appointed political chief of all Christian Democrat formations and organisations in the district.

The Brigade is organised in three Bns, but source only knew particulars of his own Bn. which is called the "ALFREDO" from the name of its commander, Army Lieutenant Alfredo. The Bn numbers about 150 men in three groups. H.Q. of the Bn. and the Bde. are in FRASSINORO.

1. Orlando Group. H.Q. FRASSINORO
2. Giuliano " " PIETRAVOLTA
3. Valentino " " IL MONTE (small village between FRASSINORO and PIETRAVOLTA)
4. 30 men at Comando di Smistamento in GUSSOLA.

By this time most if not all the bands of the 4th Zone will have been absorbed by the Allied Advance.

PIACENZA and Justice and Liberty Divisions.

A report of late March states that the Justice and Liberty Div. has put itself under the direct command of "FAUSTO". The formations are as follows:-

1st Piacenza Div.

1st Brigade	Commander	Antonio	180 men
2nd Brigade	"	Guido	250 "
3rd Brigade	"	Mario	120 "
4th Brigade	"	Pino	110 "
7th "	"	Italo	130 "
8th "	"	Nico	130 "
10th "	"	Bologna	130 "
Valoroso Brigade	"	-	80 "
Maneuver "	"	Pippo	90 "
12th Mobile "	"	Muro	120 "

2nd Justice and Liberty Div. Beyond the Po about PAVIA.

5th Brigade	Commander	Tundra	120 men
6th "	"	Nero	120 "
9th "	"	Guido	106 "
12th "	"	Fusco	250 "
Po "	"	Leonardo	140 "

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North Italy

On 27th March the new LARIO Brigade was completed. Strength about 500. Zone of operations LECCO and the commander is TIAZZA NINO. It is organised as follows:

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1st Sector	Commander	Luigi	200 men
2nd "	"	Valentino	60 "
3rd "	"	Gigi	50 "
4th "	"	Felice	100 "
Fiocchi Group	"	Vittorio	60 "

MANDELLO- LIERNA zone A group of 160 has been formed ALPE GIGIAI
(E. 427457) 100 men of the Democratic "Clerici" Brigade are in this area.

FRIULI

At the beginning of spring the patriot formations in FRIULI were as follows:

The OSOPPO Divisions. These are non political though they were raised by the Christian Democrat and Action Parties. A battalion of Allied ex-P.Ws, a battalion of Poles and a battalion of German deserters, about 60 strong each, form part of the Division. The German battalion is considered the best.

1st OSOPPO DIV. (Mountain Div.) about 12000 men
C.C. VERDIO MARIO - regular Italian Army Lt. Col.

2nd OSOPPO DIV. (Lowland Div.) about 1,800 men

C.C. was "OTTAVIO" captured in December 1944 and replaced by "CARLO"-Regular Italian Army Lt. Col.

Garibaldi Divs. These have been raised by the Communist Party and their staffs and cadres are Communist and Slavophil. Only about one quarter of the rank and file are Communist.

1st GARIBALDI DIV. (Mountain) about 1,000

C.C. "NINCI"

2nd GARIBALDI DIV. (Lowland) about 1,500

C.C. Not identified. This Div. is composed of formations of the "FRONTE GIOVANILE"(Youth Front) of the G.A.P.

Airforce Partisans.

A special battalion of Airforce elements has been constituted for specialist work in raiding airfields etc.

[illegible] group is reported about 400

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CODROIPO Around CODROIPO an autonomous group is reported about 400 strong, composed of elements who consider the Osoppo Divs. too much opposed to the Communists, and the Garibaldi Divs. as too Slavophil. The group has been raised mainly through DON PICCINI, former chaplain of the Garibaldi Div. and his brother, Christian Democrat leader. The commander of this group is an ex-major of the Airforce, nicknamed "LUCA".

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III. Recent Patriot Activities.

General Situation The whole of North Italy appears to be seething with revolt. From every quarter come reports of raids, attacks on Fascist and German garrisons and columns, sabotage of bridges, trains and railways. Patriot formations are being swelled daily by new recruits and deserters. New bands are springing up like mushrooms. Meanwhile on the front of the Allied advance partisan bands have given valuable assistance to the Allied troops. Now that the collapse of the Reich is evident, it may be impossible any longer to hold back the general explosion.

Recent activities have been so numerous and widespread that it is impossible to give many details. Results for March are tabulated as follows:

LIGURIA enemy (not specified) killed 78, captured 264.

EMILIAN APPENINES AND EMILIA

Germans	killed 293	(14 officers)
	wounded 163	
	captured 83	
Fascists	killed 68	
	wounded 36	
	captured 190	
Others not specified	killed 555	
	wounded 172	
	captured 264	

Transport	captured 6	, destroyed	66
Mules	captured 12	"	-
Horses	" 2	"	6
Carts	" -	"	4
Motor cycles	destroyed 3		
Armoured cars	1		
Locomotives	1		
Railway trucks	7		
Trains derailed	3		
Roads mined	3		
Telephone lines cut	3		
Bridges blown	42		
Petrol stores destroyed	15		
Hotels destroyed	1		
"Tiger" tank engines destroyed	7		
Political prisoners liberated	17		

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Hotels destroyed	1		
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Political prisoners liberated	17		

PIEDMONT

Germans	killed 14	(4 officers)
	captured 18	
Fascists	captured 187	
Others not specified	killed 89	
	wounded 100	
Transport	destroyed	1
Locomotives	"	1
Railway trucks	"	3
Trains derailed		1
Bridges	blown	1

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LOMBARDY

Fascists killed 2
captured 112
Others not specified killed 224
wounded 77
Political prisoners libereted 72

VENETO

Germans killed 35 (21 officers)
wounded 39 (1 officer)
Fascists captured 63
Others not specified killed 45

Transport destroyed 15
Armoured cars destroyed 1
Locomotives " 1
Railway trucks " 4
Trains derailed 3
Telephone lines cut 1
Bridges blown 1
'Tiger' tank destroyed 1

Recent operations in conjunction with the Allies

These have been highly successful so far. A Garibaldi Brigade co-operating with the Allies in the CARRARA zone captured 280 prisoners. On 8th April about 4,000 patriots attacked the Germans in the VAL DI TARO, between PONTREMOLI-SALSOMAGGIORE and [illegible] made on the enemy in BORGO VAL DI TARO, OSTIA, ROCCHETTA [illegible] and these towns were occupied by the patriots who captured upwards of 500 prisoners.

FASCIST FORCES

III. 10th MAS.

It is reported that after the quarrel between Mussolini and Prince BORGHESE over PAVOLINI's order to suppress the newspaper of the 10th MAS, relations between the 10th MAS and the Government are strained and the Germans are very distrustful of the 10th MAS.

It is also said that Borghese has cancelled the order of departure for the front of two units and has concentrated the Division of about 12000 around his H.Q. at BASSANO DEL GRAPPA. A field officer of the 10th MAS is reported as having stated that it is probable that Borghese will negotiate with the Government of the

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Germans killed 35 (21 officers)
wounded 39 (1 officer)
Fascists captured 63
Others not specified killed 45

Transport destroyed	15
Armoured cars destroyed	1
Locomotives "	1
Railway trucks "	4
Trains derailed	3
Telephone lines cut	1
Bridges blown	1
'Tiger' tank destroyed	1

Recent operations in conjunction with the Allies

These have been highly successful. so far. A Garibaldi Brigade co-operating with the Allies in the C.R.R.R. zone captured 230 prisoners. On 8th April about 4,000 patriots attacked the Germans in the VAL DI TARO, between PONTREMOLI-S.ALSOMAGGIORE and [illegible] made on the enemy in BORGO VAL DI TARO, OSTIA, ROCCHETTA [illegible] and these towns were occupied by the patriots who captured upwards of 500 prisoners.

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IV. Littorio Division.

Deserters report morale as extremely low. Desertion is rife. Of the 160 men of the 1st Company of the 3rd Grenadier Regt. only 67 remain. Men sent on leave never return and units in the front line have had no reinforcements since their arrival.

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Rations.

Breakfast	coffee without sugar.
Lunch	rice and noodles or beans
Dinner	cheese or sausage
Bread	500 grammes.

In combat zones 100 grammes spirit, 200 gr. sweets and 50 grms chocolate are issued.

V. Black Brigades.

The numbering of the Black Brigades as given in the following table may not be correct. It is believed that the numbers have been allotted alphabetically to the provinces in each Region, but putting the capital city of the Region first. Thus Turin heads the Piedmontese list, and Milan the Lombard list. From known identifications it is thought that this is the system which has been adopted.

Number.	Name	Origin	Name of Commander	Latest location.
? 1.	"Athos Capelli"	Turin	Solaro	elements in Pinerolo & Chivasso
? 2.	"Attilio Prato"	Alessandria	Lt.Col. Locatelli	elements in Casale Monferrato
? 3.	"Picot"	Aosta	Maj. Tancredi	Val d'Aosta
? 4.		Asti ?		
?5 .		Cuneo?		
6.	"Augusto Cristina"	Novara	Vezzalini	
7.	"Bruno Tonzecchi	Vercelli		
? 8.	"Aldo Resega"	Milano	Costa	2nd Bn in Piedmont Dronero & Venasco
? 9.	"Giuseppe Cortesi"	Bergamo		
? 10.	"Enrico Tognu"	Brescia	Beccherini	

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? 8.	"Aldo Resega"	Milano	Costa	2nd Bn in Piedmont Dronero & Venasco
? 9.	"Giuseppe Cortesi"	Bergamo		
? 10.	"Enrico Tognu"	Brescia	Beccherini	
? 11.	"Cesare Rodini"	Como?		
? 12.	"A. Felisari"	Cremona		
	13 "Marcello Turchetti"	Mantova	Col Motta Stefano	
	14. "Alfieri" ?	Pavia	Lt. Col. Bianchi	Canavese
? 15.	"Sergio Gatti"	Sondrio		

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?	16.	"Gervasini"	Varese?		elements in Busto Arsizio
?	17.	"8 Settembre"?	Venice	Gen. Fumai	Dolo-Adria
	18.	"Pagon"	Padova		
	19.	"Polesine"	Rovigo	Cacciatori Carlo	elements in Mesola
?	20.	"Guerra" ?	Treviso		Conegliano
?	21.	"Vendetta"?	Verona		
	22.		Vicenza	Linari ?	
?	23	"Pappalardo"	Bolgona	Pagliani Franz	Modena & Mirandola
?	24.	"Igno Ghisellini"	Ferrara		
?	25.	"A. Capanni"	Forli	Bedeschi	Imola zone
?	26.	"Mirko Pistoni"	Modena	Castellani-Tarabini	
?	27		Parma?		
?	28.		Piacenza	Graziani	
?	29	"Ettore Muti"	Ravenna (elements from)		
?	30.		Reggio Emilia	Lt. Col. Battaglia	
?	31.	"Silvio Parodi"?	Genova	Sangermano	
?	32.		Imperia		
	33	"Italo Bertoni"	La Spezia	Baroni	
?	34.		Savona		
	35.	"Italo Barattini"	Apuania	Gen. Biagioni	
	36.	"Benito Mussolini"	Lucca (elements from)	Utimperghe ?	
?	37.	"Giulio Ciribin"	Trieste		

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	19.	"Polesine"	Rovigo	Cacciatori Carlo	elements in Mesola
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	22.		Vicenza	Linari ?	
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?	27		Parma?		
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?	32.		Imperia		
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?	34.		Savona		
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?	37.	"Giulio Ciribin"	Trieste		
Special Black Brigade		"Marche"		Col. Mancini	Brescia zone
"		"Dalmata"			Venezia Giulia
"		"Vittorio Ricciarelli"		Gen Foni	Carmagnola & Racconigi
Independent Legion		"Ettore Muti"	Milan	Col Colombo	elements in Piedmont & Lombardy

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The following names of Brigades are known. It is possible that they may be those of some of the above list of units:

"Facchini"	Bologna zone
"Piacentini"	Pinerolo "
"Tupin"	Robigo "
"Manganiello"	Tuscan elements.

VI. New Deputy Chief of Staff of G.N.R.

ASVERO GRAVELLI, Colonel of G.N.R. has been nominated Sottocapo (Deputy Chief) of the General Staff of the G.N.R. It is rumoured that he is much distrusted by the Germans.

VII. Last stand of the Fascists.

Fascists assert that at the right moment they will collect into the various Provincial capitals where they will put up staunch resistance to partisans until the arrival of the Allies, to whom they will surrender, as they trust in their clemency.

GERMANS.

VIII. Withdrawal of Troops.

While no further withdrawals of complete Divisions have been reported, it is quite possible that the cream of the fighting men of some divisions may have been skimmed off and possibly replaced by inferior elements. Thus it is reported that during February the Wehrmacht evacuated 30,000 men from Italy. These were withdrawn from 6 or 7 various divisions and moved either by railway through POSTUMA, PIEDICOLLE, TARVISO or by road from TRIESTE, LUBLIANA, or by TARVISO or the BRENNER, or COL DI TONALE.

IX. The Defence of N. Italy.

With the victorious advance of the Allied Armies to the Po and the establishment of bridgeheads on the further bank the whole Po-Ticino defence line is gravely compromised. At the same time General WIETINGHOFF's retreat into "Fortress Germany" is threatened by an imminent Italian insurrection and the blocking of his escape routes by Allied Airforces.

Various Movements. It seems probable that even before the Allied advance, orders had been given to withdraw over the Po, as the following reports appear to indicate:

RAPALLO On 10th March the Germans abandoned hotels in Rapallo (24 km S.E. of Genova) and removed the barbed wire round them. The inhabitants of the district were told they could return to their homes along the coast.

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CREMONA--PIACENZA. No one without a pass may enter the zone north of the Po between CREMONA and PIACENZA under pain of death. Every night numerous lorries are reported moving north out of this zone, laden with all kinds of unspecified materials.

PIEDMONT A large H.Q. has arrived in CUMIANA. This is thought to be LXXV Corps (Gen SCHLEMER) Another important H.Q., probably a

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Divisional H.Q. is at present at FROSSASCO. Sources held that the 5th and 34th Divs would very shortly be concentrated in the PINEROLO-CUMIANA, ALMESE, PIVOLI and ORBASSANO zone.

CARMAGNOLA. An unusual movement of German officers has been noticed Gen. SCHRANK, G.O.C. 5th Alpine Div. was among them.

GENOVA. The Communal Printing Press has prepared notices ordering a curfew of 72 hours. In TORRALBA station 60 passenger coaches are kept at the disposal of the German H.Q.

IX. Escape Routes.

Since 25th March the transport of material through the BRENNER Pass, owing to interruptions has to be effected by rail from MILAN to LONATO (22 km S.E. of BRESCIA); by lorry from LONATO to PESCHIERA DEL GARDO; and from PESCHIERA DEL GARDA to RIVA DI TRENTO by barges and lighters.

Hundreds of political prisoners, whose transfer to Germany had begun, have not been able to continue the journey owing to the difficulties on the lines of communication, and they have been lodged in concentration camps in BOLZANO.

XI. Atrocities.

REGGIO EMILIA. In reprisal for patriot attacks at FABBRICO 40 men picked at random were shot; at VILLACIDE 21 men. In REGGIO 4 political prisoners were shot and their bodies exposed for some days in Via Porta Brenone.

IMPERIA. MOLINE DI TRIORA. 27 persons burnt alive in a house

The villages of BADALUCCO, PIGNA, CASTEL VITTORIO, ANDAGNA, VILLA TALLA, CERIANA, POGGIO DI S. REMO have all lost over ten inhabitants each, shot in reprisal.

BELLUNO

1. In one week 49 people were hanged in reprisal.
2. In consequence of a mine explosion which killed three Germans 10 political prisoners were hanged. Amongst them was Doctor Montagna of Bologna whose leg became gangrenous through ill-treatment by a German Sergeant-Major. The day previously the same Sergeant-Major beat a woman to death.
3. A few days later four more people were hanged in the main square of Belluno. As usual the population was forced to witness the execution, children of under 10 years included. Two other

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3. A few days later four more people were hanged in the main square of Belluno. As usual the population was forced to witness the execution, children of under 10 years included. Two other prisoners were forced to act as hangmen. One of the victims, seeing that his friend who was holding the rope, was trembling, threw himself off before the ladder was removed. The rope broke under the weight of one victim and he fell unconscious to the ground. The Germans kicked him to bring him round and finally hanged him.
4. At the same time 35 people were hanged in various small towns and villages round Belluno.
5. The reason given for all these reprisals was that 200 partisans had repulsed 1000 Germans on the TRICHIANA road.
6. General SCHOLL is C.C. of the district. This is the man responsible for the massacres carried out in Naples before the Allies arrived.

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SECRET
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POLITICS

XII. The Opposition Group.

The efforts of Musselini to give the impression that Fascism is no longer totalitarian, but allows free criticism and opposition, has produced queer camouflage. Mussolini has compelled his own paper "Repubblica Fascista" to put a printing press at the disposal of CIONE's paper "Italia del Popolo", its direct competitor. The Repubblica Fascista of 4th April fiercely attacked "Italia del Popolo" for"criticising the Government at a moment when all Italians ought to clench their teeth ".

On 11th April "Intelligence Suisse" reported that the Minister of the Interior had suspended the Italia del Popolo because, according to him, the paper had not kept its promise to limit itself to fair and constructive criticism. The Editorial office had already been militarily occupied by disabled ex-servicemen following an attack by the newspaper on the President of Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Association.

XIII. Mussolini's Last Ditch.

Popolo e Liberta of 12th April states that Mussolini's idea of a Fascist Redoubt in the Valtelline, communicating with the German redoubt through the Tonale Pass is gradually taking shape. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior,Giorgio PINI, recently visited the region, as well as PAVOLINI (now residing in Como and engaged in mysterious activity) who frequently inspects the area.

It is rumoured that the Federal Commissioner of COMO, PORTA., has been charged with mopping up in the Valtelline, as the patriots are quite active in the region.

XIV. More Fascist Trickery?

Some time ago it was rumoured that Mussolini was intriguing with Leftish elements to save his own position. Apparently he was approached by emissaries of the National Republican Socialist Group, said to be MARCO VISCONTI and MICHELINO VIGORELLI, and granted them interviews at GARGANO SUL GARDA on 10th and 11th March. Their proposals shortly were as follows:

In the event of a German defeat:

1. The most important thing was to prevent the Bonomi Govern-

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In the event of a German defeat:

1. The most important thing was to prevent the Bonomi Government from spreading into N. Italy.

2. Mussolini and the Fascist Forces were too weak to stop this.

3. Therefore a fake revolt would be staged and Assemblies of workers, technicians and farmers' councils would seize power in the large centres. These would be supported by G.N.R., 10th M.S, Airforce, "Muti" Legion and the police.

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4. This would automatically nip in the bud any Communist coup and would cut out the Committees of Liberation, which do not have the confidence of the anti-Fascist masses as they are formed by Reactionary Monarchists and British Agents (Sic).

5. The Allies would not sacrifice their soldiers' lives to fight such a government just to support the Bonomi Government, and would probably fall back on Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Macmillan's declarations, which suspend any plan for the settlement of Italy until the people of the North could be consulted.

6. The Allies would then invite the two Governments to negotiate

7. From the negotiations would emerge a Republic and Socialisation and Mussolini again.

It is believed that Mussolini turned down the scheme because he was not convinced that Germany might not win and did not think the aforesaid " Councils" were properly prepared as yet.

FARINACCI Farinacci is reported to have moved to a large villa in COMO.

V. Trieste

German and Fascist Personalities.

Doctor REINER, an Austrian who made his studies in TRIESTE when the city was Austrian. He is "High Commissioner for the zone of operations on the Adriatic Coast".

Avv. COCCEANI, Prefect of Trieste, acts directly under Reiner
Avv. PAGNINI, Podesta of Trieste is controlled by a German colleague
Avv. RUZZIER, Federal Secretary.
Dott. SAMBO, Secretary of the Fascio and Editor of the "Piccolo".

He had three students shot near VALLE D'ISTRIA on the charge of being partisans.

The Antifascists.

Immediately after the Armistice COCCEANI convoked a meeting of the leaders of Anti-Fascist parties in the Prefecture and called in German SS. who arrested them all, including Doctor FOSCHIATTI, chief of the Action Party, afterwards deported to Germany. The parties have struggled on with difficulty ever since, particularly the Communists, who, according to the source, always find their leaders arrested after every contact they make with the Slav Communist Party. The Slav Communist Party make great propaganda for

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The other Italian parties are much depressed because the Rome Government will not or cannot make any statement on TRIESTE, and the Italian inhabitants feel they have been abandoned.

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XVI. S. REMO

The Committee of Liberation was well organised and maintained daily contact by courier with the main Committee of Geneva. The many small Ligurian bourgeois in these parts with their modest, but well-husbanded wealth tend much more towards a mild Socialism. In fact the S. REMO area contains many more moderate Socialists than Communists. Of the Five Parties in the C.L.N. the Christian Democrats were definitely the more numerous. The bulk of the farmers and peasants belonged to this party, as the clergy were very influential. The 2nd Garibaldi Division contained few Communists. The majority were "Independent", ie. prepared to swing either Left or Right according to the way things went.

ECONOMICS.

XVII. Food Situation

..OST..

Butter	per Kilo	1,000	lire
Fontina			
Cheese	"	300	"
White flour	"	40	"
Maize	"	45	"
Potatoes	"	20	"
Cabbages	"	30	"
Apples	"	20	"
Sugar	"	600-800	lire
Salt	"	500	"
Veal	"	200	"
Beef	"	250	"
Wine	per litre	80-100	lire
Grappa (Brandy)	"	350	lire
Eggs	per dozen	170	"

Since October 1944 the following have disappeared from the market

Rice, pasta, Oil and Lard. Bread has been issued at two half rations per week.

Shoes are 4,000 lire the pair.

N. ITALY

Since MONTECATINI were compelled to reduce their output of artificial fertilisers the harvest in N. Italy is expected to be much reduced in 1945. At present grain reserves in P.VIA, CREMONA, MANTUA and MILAN areas are so much reduced that there is little hope of tiding over until next harvest, unless the

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The Maize and rice situation is moderately good and this will enable the population to subsist except in the over-populated area of MILAN. Great numbers of cattle have been killed, particularly near MANTOVA and sent to Germany by train and even aeroplane, but recently the drain has been slowed down owing to the resistance of Italian officials.

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Average Prices for N. Italy for last half of January were:

Beans	per kilo	70
Bacon	"	600
Cheese	"	470
Butter	"	650
Flour	"	45
Coffee	"	4000
Potatoes	"	20
Meat	"	350
Rice	"	40
Lard	"	600
Sugar	"	620
Salt	"	500
Tea	"	1750
White Bread	"	40
Oil	litre	2000
Milk	"	14

Industrial Prices

Brass	per kilo	400
Cigarette Tobacco		2500
Aluminium		200
Zinc		500
Silver		7500
Iron		60
Soap		200
Bicycles	each	12,000
Balilla cars		85,000
Men's suit		14,000
Typewriters		25,000

It is to be noted that these prices date back to January.

XVIII. Industry

Industrial production in GENOVA has almost entirely ceased owing to lack of transportation to take raw materials to the factories and return the finished products. The large factories in the region keep part of their workshops open for repair jobs. Statistics show that in heavy industries there are only 4,500 people employed in the whole province - a large number of whom work in the shipyards at COSTAGUTA DI VOLTRI, where barges etc. are built with stocks of material, which are said to be vast and under the direct control of the Marinehandienstelle. They are the only establishments still working and from which material has not been transported.

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Coffee	"	1000
Potatoes	"	20
Meat	"	350
Rice	"	40
Lard	"	600
Sugar	"	620
Salt	"	500
Tea	"	1750
White Bread	"	40
Oil	litre	2000
Milk	"	14

Industrial Prices

Brass	per kilo	400
Cigarette Tobacco		2500
Aluminium		200
Zinc		500
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XIX. Workers' Tribute to President Roosevelt.

Workers in various factories in Milan stopped work for five minutes as a tribute to President Roosevelt. At the ALFA ROMEO and PIRELLI works in MILAN the silence was ended by cries of "Long Live Peace", and "Long Live the Allies". Department heads, fearing worse demonstrations, did not intervene.

Note.

With the collapse of the German Army in N. Italy, it is very improbable that any more reports in this series on Enemy Occupied Italy will be issued henceforward.

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28 MAR, 45

'D' Section Italy (Occ).

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUATERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No I4 APO 5I2

SUPPLEMENT TO
SPECIAL REPORT ON FASCIST PRESS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY
DATED 4 FEB 45.

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7. Personnel I
7 bis. Non-Territorial Newspapers I

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Idea Sociale

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L'Avvenire d'Italia
Il Resto del Carlino
Settimane

II bis. CASALE. 3
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Crociata Italica

I6. GENOVA 3
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile

I8. MILANO 4
Le Settimane de 'L' Italia'

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Il Corriere della Sera
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APPENDEX: INDEX OF NEWSPAPERS COVERING BITH REPORT AND SUPPLEMENT.

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SECRET

I. METHOD.

1. Sources. As distinct from the information in the original report, that contained in the present Supplement has been derived mainly from examination of actual copies of the newspapers concerned. Such items are distinguished by having the title of the newspaper typed in capitals (e.g. CUORE D'ACCIAIO". The date of the copies examined (varying in number from one to twenty odd) is given in brackets in each case.

No attempt has been made to analyse these papers , except to indicate those most outspokenly Fascist in tone. Instead attention has been devoted to checking and bringing up to date addresses, editors, printers; to indicating briefly the make up of each paper; and to listing the signatures of writers contributing articles.

A few items have been taken from News Digests and fromthe Occupied Italy reports of "D" Section, PWB, for FEB and MAR45. These are indicated in the same way as in the original report.

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2. Paragraph Numbers. The present Supplement is not intended to be used independently ,but only in conjunction with the original Report. Accordingly the original scheme of para numbering has been retained: e.g. Para 7 deals with Personnel in both Report and Supplement, and para 16 with GENOVA. Where no new information has come to light the para has simply been omitted (e.g. para 9 BERGAMO does not appear in the Supplement). In a few cases new paras have had to be inserted: these are numbered by adding 'bis' to the number of the preceeding para (e.g. II bis: CASALE.).

II. GENERAL.

5. Newsprint supply . "L'Illustréo, I5 MAR 45: Northern Italy is teeming with clandestine newspapers ..... 'La Sforza'... issues 5,000 copies. . . .

Today the Fascist press is printed on the poorest paper and its circulation is constantly reducing owing to lack of paper. On the contrary 'La Sforza' appears with four pages." (ND IO MAR 45)

7. Personnel. "Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, I5 Mar 45,reports from the Italian frontier: The Garzanti publishing firm', formerly under the management of the Commissioner Ugo MANUNTA, who is now head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Labour, has now been socialised". ND IO MARS 45

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7.bis. Non-Territorial Newspapers.

(a). Papers of Fascist military formations:

"Libera Stampa, LUGANO, I3 MAR 45, reports from CHIASSO: In a recent number of the periodical of the 'Aldo Resega' Black brigade Umberto PASELLA published a retrospective study of the Fascist Corporations . . . "

"'Provincia di Como', 4 MAR 45: The Press Department ofthe IIth Black Brigade 'Cesare Rodini' reports:: . . the newspaper adds the following comment . . . "

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(b) Special Propaganda Sheets:
CUORI D'ACCIAIO; Come si Difende un Popolo.
I sheet, 26 by 41 cms. No date, address, editor's name, etc.
Photographs illustrating German defences on the Eastern Front, the German human torpedo, etc. Anti-Allied caroon.
Only one long article:'A German Soldier speaks to his Italian Comrades'; sub-title 'Germany will Win, and with er Italy too'.

L'ECO DELLA MONTAGNA. Imitation partisan sheet.
I sheet, 24 by 34 cms. 'DEC 44. N° 2.
Title flanked by two sides of a medal: obverse shows John Bull crowning a partisan with a laurel wreath: reverse John Bull kicking the same partisan in the pants.
Contents: 'John Amery speaks to the Italians.' 'Comments on the Speech of John AMERY.' 'MILAN Chronicle' (MUSSOLINI's visit to the city). 'In Praise of Partisan Week' (satirical). 'ROOSEVELT Admits that the Atlantic Charter never Existed.' 'Partisans: Are You fighting for the English?' etc. etc.

III. REVIEW BY CENTERS.

8. ALESSANDRIA.

"Red propaganda does not yet appear publicly in the press (although some papers, such as the local weeklies 'Il Popolo di Alessandria' . . . have a directly Communist flavour) . . . "
(Chaplain from the Fascist 'Italia' Div; IO MAR 45)

"DNB (for Europe), 8 MAR 45, reports from MILAN: A workers' newspaper called 'Idea Sociale' has appeared in ALESSANDRIA." (MD IO MAR 45)

IO. BOLOGNA.

L'AVVENIRE D'ITALIA. Daily. Via D'Azeglio 55 (Tel 21664).
Printing and Administration: S.LAZZARO DI SAVENA (Tel 21665).
Editor: Gino SANVIDO.
I sheet 42 by 60 cms.
Strong Catholic colour: War news (mostly without comment); religious news; local news. This paper printed the whole of the Pope's SEP 44 message.
Signatures: P. TOMMASI ALFONSI O.P.; A.R.; Cifra; Domenico ALPI; d.c.f.

IL RESTO DEL CARLINO. Daily. Via Beccari 2 (Tel 26128, 33810, 33818, 33819).
I sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Giorgio PINI; Vice; Armando ZAMBONI. Il Viandante; O.R.;

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I sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Giorgio PINI; Vice; Armando ZAMBONI. Il Viandante; O.R.; Sac. Angelo SCARPELLINI; Cesare SIMULA. (SEP 44)

SETTIMANA. Illustrato del 'Resto del Carlino'. I944.
Editor: Giorgio PINI.
Printed at 'Il Resto del Carlino' Printing Works.
I6 pages (illustrated), 28 by 4I cms. Lire 3.
Signatures: Giorgio PINI; Guido STACCHINI; A;M. PERRELLINI; Dario ZANASI; Ludovico ZAMBONI; Tristano; Rinaldo TEMPO; Renato ALBANESE; Tau; Daniele D'ANZA; Lindoro; GIOVANNI BERTI; Adriano ROLLA; Guiseppe LORETA; OSVALDI CAMPASSI; Anna Maria CORTESE. (SEP 44)

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II bis. CASALE.
"Red propaganda does not yet appear publicly in the press (although some papers, such as the local weeklies . . . . 'Il Popolo di Casale', have a distinctly Communist Flavour) . . . "
(Complain from the Fascist 'Italia' Div: IO MAR 45)

I3. CREMONA.
REGIME FASCISTA. Piazza Costanzo Ciano (Tel I5.74: I5. 75: 23.I3).
Editor, Mario MANGANI.
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing CO.
I sheet, 42by 58 cms.
Signatures: Aldide AIMI. Igino E.LA TREA: Luigi LORONI: (JAN 45).

"'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers ('La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista') for neglecting the hard realities of war and encouragihg the 'rebels'?""
(OIR 39: 20 MAR 45)

CROCIATA ITALICA. Fascist Catholic weekly. I944.
Via Balbo I (Tel I5.74: I5.75: 23.I3 - as for 'Régime Fascista').
Editor (Direttore Responsabile) Don Tullio CALCAGNO (this priest was excommunicated on or about 24 MAR 45).
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing Co. (as for 'Régime Fascista').
4 pages , 42 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Don Tullio CALCAGNO: Don Ludovico BOZZINI: Sac. Antonio BRUZZESI: Capitano SS Rodolfo Viliani: Capitano Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Ten. Cappellano P: Lino CORBETTI: Igino E. LA TREA: Framer: Feliciano BIANCHI: [illegible] l' ERIMITA: Giulio CELLETTI: Carlaleopolda MARNUNI. Laura GIOVANNETTI: Umberto CUBILLA': Jacopo FUINI: Gulio Cesare PADOAN: Giuseppe FOSSATI: Orsini Andrea ORSINI: E. CASTIGLIONE: Lo Scagnozzetto: Berto EMI: ISa CALCAMENI: Carla G. BAMBINI: F. PAUER PIRETTI: Filiberto MAVONE: (JAN 45)

I6. GENOVA.
"Newspapers at Genova. - The principal dailies are:-
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile.
There is a large distribution of dailies printed in other towns, such as the 'Régime Fascista' and Corriere della Sera'."
(OIR 37: PWB FLORENCE 25 JAN 45)

I8. MILANO.
LA SETTIMANA DE 'L'ITALIA'. Via Tadino 23 (Tel 265. 708 - 9: 25.095).
Director: Natal Mario LUGARA.
4 pages, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Carlo LOVERA DI CASTIGLIONE: Gildo LUSIGNANI: Artifix: [illegible] MOLINARI: Vittorio: V.C. (Jan 45)

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

Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing CO.
I sheet, 42by 58 cms.
Signatures: Alcide AIMI. Igino E.LA TREA; Luigi LORONI. (JAN 45).

"'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers ('La Stampa' and 'Rapubblica Fascista') for neglecting the hard realities of war and encouragihg the 'rebels'?""
(OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

CROCIATA ITALICA. Fascist Catholic weekly. 1944.
Via Belbo I (Tel 15.74; 15.75; 23.13 - as for 'Régime Fascista').
Editor (Direttore Responsabile) Don Tullio CALCAGNO (this priest was excommunicated on or about 24 MAR 45).
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing Co. (as for 'Régime Fascista').
4 pages , 42 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Don Tullio CALCAGNO. Don Ludovico BOZZINI; Sac. Antonio BRUZZESI; Capitano SS Rodolfo Viliani; Capitano Crescenzio FRANCIOSI; Ten. Cappellano P. Lino CORBETTI. Igino E. LA TREA; Framer; Feliciano BIANCHI; P. L' ERIMITA; Giulio CELLETTI. Carlaleopolda MARNUNI. Laura GIOVANNETTI; Umberto CUBILLA'; Jacopo FUINI; Gulio Cesare PADOAN; Giuseppe BOSSATI; Orsini Andrea ORSINI. E. CASTIGLIONE. Lo Scagnozzetto. Dorto EMI; ISa CALCAMENI. Carla G. BAMBINI; F. PAUER PERETTI. Filiberto MAVONE. (JAN 45)

16. GENOVA.
"Newspapers at Genova. - The principal dailies are:-
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile.
There is a large distribution of dailies printed in other towns, such as the 'Régime Fascista' and Corriere della Sera'."
(OIR 37; PWB FLORENCE 25 JAN 45)

18. MILANO.
LA SETTIMANA DE 'L'ITALIA'. Via Tadino 23 (Tel 265. 708 - 9; 25.095).
Director: Natal Mario LUGARA.
4 pages, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Carlo LOVERA DI CASTIGLIONE; Gildo LUSIGNANI; Artifix; 4 occhi; Ubaldo Pellegrino; M. MOLINARI; Valtorta; V.C. (Jan 45)

IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA. Via Solferino 28. (Tel 65.941; 66.786; 66.695). Director: Lemanno AMICUCCI.
Printed at 'Corriere della Sera ' Printing works.
I sheet, 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Landa FERRETTI; Gino DAMERINI; Luigi ROTHSA; V. Rolando RICCI; Emilio RADIUS; Giovanni COMISSO; C.E.BASILE; Franco ABBIATI; Erhesto GLAESER; P.GARRIZON; Goffredo COPPOLA; Luigi CUCCO; Errorre; Augusto [illegible]; Giulio BATTAGLINI; Massimo LELLJ; Giuseppe VILLAROEL; Indox. (SEP 44; FEB-MAR 45)

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

IL SECOLO, LA SERA DELLA DOMENICA. Via Senato 39 (Tel. 70,030; 70.210; 270.041). Press: Via Settala 22.
12 pages (Illustrated), 30 by 42 cms.
Signatures: U.G. Perantonino BERTE; Carlo Maria PENSA; Oreste GREGORIO; Renzo CODARA; Ulderico TEGANI; SPETIA JUNIOR; RAS; Giorgio PECORINI; Renzo SACCHETTI; Giuseppe SERRA; Augusto DONAUDY; Enrico MOROVICH; Giro; Zen; Don Rodrigo. (APR 46)

"'Sera', MILAN, 6 MAR 45, Rodolfo MAZZUCCONI writes ((stronly Fascist article on international relations))". (ND 17 MAR 45)

"'Regime Fascista', CREMONA, 24 JAN 45: On the First anniversary of the foundation of the daily 'Repubblica Fascista' the Duce, with the Minister of Popular Culture, received the Director, Enzo PEZZATO, the Vice-Director, Giulio DE BENEDETTI, the Chief Editor, Sebastiano CAPRINO, sub-Editors DE DEO CECCARELLI, Achille PATITUCCI, DEL PRATO, Franco RANGONI, the linotype operator Franco PESELLA, the compositor Angelo PAVESI and the drivers Virgilio CANTONI and Leonardo SAVARE', representing the editing and printing sides of the staff..."

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 7 MAR 45, Enzo PEZZATO, under the heading 'Faith in Victory', comments thus on Mussolini's speech." (ND 16 MAR 45)

"((of the foundation of the new National Socialist Group))...'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista' took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds, and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. 'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'. (OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

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

The birth of the ((National Socialist)) Group - not called a party - has been followed by the publication of its newspaper, 'Italia e Popolo'. It is supposed that the accentuation of its 'Socialist' trend is meant to attract elements from the clandestine parties, and officially the group is labelled 'Republican and anti-reactionary'.

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(OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

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"'Corriere della Sera' MILAN, 25 FEB 45; Today appears the new political daily newspaper of the Italian workers, 'IL LAVORO'

SECRET

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 SECRET

Its aims are to collaborate with the organs of the government in order to put into effect a social policy along the main lines laid down by MUSSOLINI - more and more in accord with the interests of the working classes and the nation in arms. Thefirst number contains a message from the Minister of Labour to the new paper and contains columns dealing with all the main problems of labour. The paper is edited ('Dirige') by Comrade Gian Gino PELLEGRINI, The editor of the Genoese edition of the same paper. . . "
(ND 16 MAR 45)

"'...l e Libertà, BELLINZONA, 7 MAR 45, reports from the Italian frontier: The editor of the Fascist 'Lvoro', recently transferred from GENOA to MILAN, is Gian Gino PELLEGRINI, nick-named 'Giopell', Formerly on the staff of the 'Corriere della Sera', and notorious among MILAN journalists for his boundless ignorance and blunders. On July 25th, 1943, he was among the first to throw away his first Fascist and Squadrist badges, but when the Fascists returned he remembered his [illegible] for-
Party membership again and offered his services to Ugo MANUNTA, who had just beem appointed editor of Corriere della Sera, and who used him as his 'bravo'. PELLIGRINI4S activities then consisted of denouncing his anti-Fascist colleagues to the Republican Federation and sending their photographs , supplied by the editorial secretary, Andrea MARCHIORI, to the 'Muti' Legion. Just before he was appointed editor of 'Lavoro' he was the 'Corriere della Sera' special correspondent with the Black Brigades during their Mopping up operations. In this capacity he wrote basely defamatory articles on the partisans.
(ND 10 MAR 45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, 15 JAN 45: The fifth number of the 'Corriere di Roma'.- No.3 ((sic)) of the 'Corriere di Roma has appeared, containing amusing sketches taken from 'Cantachiaro', the Rome humorous paper, and many bitter political satires. ((Subjects treated: The 100 parties in southern Italy: the Black Market: Badoglio, the Luogotenente: immorality in Rome, etc)).
The 'Corriere di Roma' is on sale at all news-agents at the price of Lire 1"

"There are many Fascist newspapers: 'Brigata Nera', Repubblica Fascista', Crociata Italica'. 'Barbagianni' a humorous paper aimed against the Allies is very popular. A common theme of Fascist propaganda is the slowness of the Allied advance in spite of their great superiority of arms and equipment, interpreted as military inferiorrity or complete callousness as to the fate of N.Italy.
Paper stocks are ample. The Johndon Printing - works in Corso Porta Nuova is working, as well as two other smaller ones."

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(ND IO MAR 45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, I5 JAN 45: The fifth number of the 'Corriere di Roma'.- No.3 ((sic)) of the 'Corriere di Roma has appeared, containing amusing sketches taken from 'Cantachiaro', the Rome humorous paper, and many bitter political satires. ((Subjects treated: The IOO parties in southern Italy: the Black Market: Badoglio, the Luogotenente: immorality in Rome, etc)).
The 'Corriere di Roma' is on sale at all news-agents at the price of Lire I"

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Paper stocks are ample. The Johndon Printing - works in Corso Porta Nuova is working, as well as two other smaller ones."

I.L.- left MILAN 28 FEB 45)

AVANGUARDIA. Full of propaganda for the SS, articles by German war correspondents, anti Allied and anti-Jewish propaganda.
4 pages, 4I by 58 cms. Numerous drawings, cartoons, etc.
Signatures: Capitano SS Giocondo PROTTI- Italo TONCELLI- Herbert REINECKER, SS War Correspondent- Walter Buhrow, SS War Correspond- Aldo Missaglia- Roma.

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SECRET

L'ORIZZONTE, Topical Weekly. 1945. Via CarloAlberto 15 (Tel 152.655)

Editors: (Mario DUCCI.
(Frabcesco MONARCHI (Direttore Responsabile).
Published by Press Bureau of the X MAS Flotilla.
Strongly anti-Allied in tone (Bolshevist menace: perfidious Albion: judeo-plutocratic America).
8 pages, 43 by 59 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Ugo MANUNTA: G.F. MARTELLONI: Opicib: Marcello ZANFAGNA: G[illegible]ld. GENTA: t.v: (Lieut?) Mario DUCCI: Enzo GIUDICI: Luigi MORONI: Francesco GALANTE: Edmondo CIONE: Fausto TOMMEI: Gorni KRAMER: Mario FERRETTI: Donna Tina: Bruno SPAMPANATO: Don T.: Ario: Wilhelm KOPPEN.
Cartoons by: Bazzi: Ciso. FEB 45)

LA VITTORIA, Official Organ of the Association of War Wounded.
1926. Monthly? Motto: 'Honour and Sacrifice'.
Address: Casa Madre dei Mutilati, Sede Nord, MILANO.
Director: M.O. Carlo BORSANI. Editor: Gino FUMAGALLI.
Printed by RIZZOLI & C. 100% Fascist.
12 pages, 27 by 36 cms (illustrated).
Signatures: Carlo BORSANI: Gino FUMAGALLI. Piero LEONI: C.D.: E.P.: 'Undul na'i eligi.

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 SECRET

La Forza Civili. Newspaper of the Civil Service ('Pubblici Impiegati'). Weekly 1934. Via Tiziano 16 (Offices of the 'Associazione Generale Dipendenti da Pubbliche Amministrazione).
Director: Franco MANCUSO. Editor: Aldo RACITI.
Publishers: S.A.M.E. Via Settale 22.
Motto: 'R I S O R G E R E'. Strongly Fascist tone. 4 pages, 42 by 59 cm.
Signatures: Franco MANCUSO; Aldo RACITI; Francesco CICCHETTI; Augusto CONSOLINI; Augusto ZULLANI; PIESSE; Diego GIORGETTI; Mario GALANTI; Enrico ACCOLLA; Carlo DE MARTINO; Gregorio ZACCO. (Dec. 44)

SEGNALE RADIO, Weekly of E.I.A.R. 1944. Corso Sempione (Tel:98.13.41) Director: Cesare RIVELLI. Editor: Gustavo TRAGLIA. Printed by RIZZOLO & C. Strongly neo-Fascist and anti-Allied:
24 pages (illustrated), 25 by 32 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Cesare RIVELLI; Gustave TRAGLIA; Antonio PUGLIESE; MITRA; Giovane TONELLI; Eugenio LIBANI; KRIMER; Alceo ERCOLANI; Umberto PUZZESE; Vincenzo RIVELLI; Arturo PROFILI; Carmelo PUGLIONISI; Arnaldo CAPPELLINI; Enzo MOR; Aldo MISSAGLIA; Mamma; Edy; Ellepi; L.L.; Lina PORETTO; Dario PACCINO; L'Insabbiato; Ambo; Leo FORESI; Jolanda ALBERGANTE; Angiolo BIANCOTTI; Mario GHILARDI; Rin; Gis. (Dec. 44)

18 bis; MODENA
GAZZETTA DELL'EMILIA. Daily. 1859. Via G. Falloppia 45. (Tel. 20.44; 36.48). Director: Vittore QUEREL. Printed by 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' Printing Co. Ltd.
The date line gives not only the Fascist year (XXIII) but also 'Second Year of the Republic'. Strongly Fascist in tone. 1 sheet, 39 by 42.
Signature: Filippo MUZJ. (Feb. 45).

SETTIMANALE DELL EMILIA. All details as for 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia'; ~~Sept.~~ Director: Carlo TEODORO. (MAR. 45).

"Only the Fascist daily 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' – which has been edited by Vittore QUEREL since Feb. 44 – is published at MODENA. Previously Dr. Carlo CACCIARI was the Editor of this newspaper". (Confidential source/ DEC 44).

"The daily papers appearing in MODENA are: "Gazzetta dell'Emilia' and 'Valanga Repubblicana'.

The Gazzetta dell'Emilia' has its offices in Via Falloppia; the Editor is Luciano LODI. The 'Valanga Repubblican' is published in the same offices.

Due to the shortage of newsprint few copies of these papers are printed, and copies are sometimes sold for as much as Lire 20."

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Enrico ACCOLLA; Carlo DE MARTINO; Gregorio ZACCO. (Dec. 44)

SEGNALE RADIO, Weekly of E.I.A.R. 1944. Corso Sempione (Tel:98.13.41) Director: Cesare RIVELLI. Editor: Gustavo TRAGLIA. Printed by RIZZOLO & C. Strongly neo-Fascist and anti-Allied:
24 pages (illustrated), 25 by 32 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Cesare RIVELLI; Gustave TRAGLIA; Antonio PUGLIESE; MITRA; Giovane TONELLI; Eugenio LIBANI; KRIMER; Alceo ERCOLANI; Umberto PUZZESE; Vincenzo RIVELLI; Arturo PROFILI; Carmelo PUGLIONISI; Arnaldo CAPPELLINI; Enzo MOR; Aldo MISSAGLIA; Mamma; Edy; Ellepi; L.L.; Lina PORETTO; Dario PACCINO; L'Insabbiato; Ambo; Leo FORESI; Jolanda ALBERGANTE; Angiolo BIANCOTTI; Mario GHILARDI; Rin; Gis. (Dec. 44)

18 bis; MODENA
GAZZETTA DELL'EMILIA. Daily. 1859. Via G. Falloppia 45. (Tel. 20.44; 38.48). Diredtor: Vittore QUEREL. Printed by 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' Printing Co. Ltd.
The date line gives not only the Fascist year (XXIII) but also 'Second Year of the Republic'. Strongly Fascist in tone. 1 sheet, 39 by 42.
Signature: Filippo MUZJ. (Feb. 45).

SETTIMANALE DELL EMILIA. All details as for 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia'; Recpt: Director: Carlo TEODORO. (MAR. 45).

"Only the Fascist daily 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' - which has been edited by Vittore QUEREL since Feb. 44 - is published at MODENA. Previously Dr. Carlo CACCIARI was the Editor of this newspaper". (Confidential source/ DEC 44).

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Due to the shortage of newsprint few copies of these papers are printed, and copies are sometimes sold for as much as Lire 20."
(PWB FLORENCE; 25 FEB. 45).

"'La Gazzetta dell'Emilia' is printed at MODENA at the printing works of Manzoni Co. Ltd. in Via Falloppia; the editor ('Direttore") is Vittore QUEREL who writes the Fascist political leaders. The subjects treated are: the rise of numerous political parties in S. Italy (over 30 parties mentioned); the high cost of living and in general the hard lot of the working-classes". (L.G.; 14 MAR 45.)

"The 'Valanga Repubblicana' is the weekly of the Fascist Federation. The editor ('direttore") is a certain BOCCARI. This paper is so hard up for subject matter that it fills up with all sorts of photographs. The price of these papers is Lire 1." (L.G. 14 MAR 45.)

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((For 'Valanga Repubblicana, see also above under 'Gazzette dell 'Emilia'))

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"There are several presses capbable of printing newspapers, such as: 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia 'Press
Soc. Tipografica Paolo Toschi
Cooperativa Tipografica
Tipografia Immacolata Concezione
Tipografia Blondi
Tipografia Riberti & Rossi." (Confidential Source: Dec 44)

2I. TORINO

~~GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO.~~ Corso Valdocco 2. (Tel 40.443 - 447: 53.92I - 924). Director: Ezio Maria Gray. Co-Director: Ather CAPELLI. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN Publishing Co.).
I sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Ezio Maria Gray: Eugenio CALVANO: Ignazio SCURTO: Renato MAJOLO: Raffaello FIMIANI: Alfredo COLOMBO: Novello NOVELLI: Indagator: Cap. Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Vito DAMASCELLI: Cipriano GIACCHETTI: Pi: Alca: Aleeo TONI.

ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO. (weekly supplement to 'Gazzetta del Popolo'). 1920. Corso Valdoco 2 Director: Cipriano GIACCHETTA. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN publishing Co Ltd).
8 pages (2 in colour), 30 by 40 cms. Front page: full page war photo. Back page: Coloured cartoons. (mainly anti-Allied).
Signatures: Cipriano GIACCHETTA: Salvatore GATTO: G.C. PAUDICE: SABRA: FIDELIO: CIP: Mario CARAFO'LI: R.GOTTI: A. VALDATI: Ignazio SCURTO: LELIO: F.O: Lino VOTTERI: EURALIO: Cesare FRANCO: Silvio CIACOTTA: RENATA . GLAUCO MO: E.ROVERI: E.M.: L.d'O.

LA STAMPA. Via Roma - Via Bertola (Galleria de 'La Stampa). Tel 40.943 - 949). Director: Concetto PETTINATO.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Co Ltd. I sheet 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Vittore QUEREL: Nino BARRANCA: Franco DE AGAZIO: BETA: Emanule BATTISTELLI: Alessandro DE STEFANI: E.B.: G.Z.RONATO: A. DELLA CORTE: Marco RAMPERTI: Bruno STAMPANATO: Nina ROMANOWSKY: Ceconomicus: Armando DE LIS: PINO BARTOLI: Paolo ZAMA. G.Z.O.: Giuseppe SOLARO: P.A.G.: D.EUSEBI.

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, I MAR 45: The Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party has issued the following statement: 'Because of the nature of certain articles recently published in the 'Stampa' of TURIN over the signature of Concetto PETTINATO, and because of

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Cooperativa Tipografica
Tipografia Immacolata Conceziono
Tipografia Blondi
Tipografia Riberti & Rossi." (Confidential Source: Dec 44)

21. TORINO

GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO. Corso Vadocco 2 (Tel 40.443 - 447: 53.921 - 924). Director: Ezio Maria Gray. Co-Director: Ather CAPELLI. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN Publishing Co.).
1 sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Ezio Maria Gray: Eugenio CALVANO: Ignazio SCURTO: Renato MAJOLO: Raffaello FIMIANI: Alfredo COLOMBO: Novello NOVELLI: Indagator: Cap. Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Vito DAMASCELLI: Cipriano GIACCHETTI: Pi: Alca: Alceo TONI.

ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO. (weekly supplement to 'Gazzetta del Popolo'). 1920. Corso Valdoco 2 Director: Cipriano GIACCHETTA. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN publishing Co Ltd).
8 pages (2 in colour), 30 by 40 cms. Front page: full page war photo. Back page: Coloured cartoons. (mainly anti-Allied).
Signatures: Cipriano GIACCHETTA: Salvatore GATTO: G.C. PAUDICE: SAERA: FIDELIO: CIP: Mario CARANO'LI: R.GOTTI: A. VALDATI: Ignazio SCURTO: LELIO: F.O: Lino VETTORE: EURALIO: Cesare FRANCO: Silvio CIACOTTA: RENATA , GLAUCO MO: E.ROVERI: E.M.: L.d'O.

LA STAMPA. Via Roma - Via Bertola (Galleria de 'La Stampa'). Tel 40.943 - 949). Director: Concetto PETTINATO.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Co Ltd. 1 sheet 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Vittore QUERCI: Nino BARRANCA: Franco BE AGAZIO: BETA: Emanule BATTISTELLI: Alessandro DI STEFANI: E.B.: G.Z.RONATO: A. DELLA CORTE: Marco RAMPERTI : Bruno STAMPANATO: Nina ROMANOWSKY: Ceconomicus: Armando MELIS: PINO BARTOLI: Paolo ZEA. G.Z.O.: Giuseppe SOLARO: P.A.G.: D.EUSEBI.

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 1 MAR 45: The Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party has issued the following statement: 'Because of the nature of certain articles recently published in the 'Stampa' of TURIN over the signature of Concetto PETTINATO, and because of the nature of certain other articles published by the same newspaper, of which PETTINATO is the editor ('Direttore Responsabile'), I have directed the Discipline Committee of the Fascist Republican Party to examine the case of the Party member Concetto PETTINATO, especially as regards his attitude and his assertions tending to place him 'above parties' and to appeal to a hypothetical understanding among Italians 'above foreign bayonets'.""

"'Il Popolo del Friuli', UDINE, 3 MAR 45: The Minister of Popular Culture announces that Concetto PETTINATO has been replaced as editor ('direttore') of the 'Stampa' of TURIN by the journalist Francesco SCARDAONE, who edited the 'Popolo di Roma' until the city was occupied by the enemy."

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"The sobering effects of German Defeats has produced strange developments in the political situation of the Fascist party . . . . . 'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds and, approving of the newly-formed ((National Socialist))party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. 'Régime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'. The 'Stampa' replied , and its editor , Concetto PETTINATO, was deferred to the Commission of Discipline and replaced as editor by Frabcesco SCANDAONE, former editor of 'Il Popolo di Roma' and no great journalist. (OIR 39. 20 MAR 45)

LA RISCOSSA. Fascist Worker's Weekly. 1942. Via E.Muti 10. (Tel 53.747. 44.539). Director: Lorenzo TEALDY.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Printing Works.
I sheet, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Nino BARRANCA. Mario BODO. l.t.. XXX. Corrado FARCHIARO. esse. GIUSEPPE Mo . Mamma. quello che turno.

22. TRIESTE.
IL PICCOLO. Via Silvio Pellico 8. (Tel 94854. 91273. 7853. 93851). Director : Rodolfo MAUCCI.
Printed at Triestino Printing Works.
I sheet 29 by 43 cms.

LE ULTIME NOTIZE, il piccolo delle Ore Diciotto.
All details as for 'Il Piccolo'.

ITALIA REPUBBLICANA. Organ of the Fascist Republican Delegations of Venezia Giulia. Bi-weekly? 1944
Corso Littorio 3. (Tel 3133-8301).
Editor: Bruno SAMBI. Co-Editor (Codirettore Responsabile): Umberto MARTINO.
Published by Stabilimento Tipografico Triestino.
4 pages, 33 by 48 cms.
Signatures: Stania RUINAS. Gipieffe. Framer. Ape. M.ARICO'. Ivo BEZZI. Tomaso CARTO SIO. Dori Gigolotti. L'Osservatore. Giuliano. (FEB 45)

22 bis. UDINE.
IL POPOLO DEL FRIULI. Daily. 1931. Via Carducci 7. xx
Director: Federico VALENTINIS. Motto: 'Col Duce e per il Duce.
Published at 'Il Popolo del Friuli' Printing and Publishing Works. I sheet (Sundays 4 pages), 29 by 42 cms. Signatures: Guglielmo HAENSCH. Giuseppe BIASSUTTI. Donatello d'ORAZIO. E.S.. Luigi GARZONI. T. (FEB - MAR 45)

xx Address changed on 2 MAR to Via S. Francesco Ig.

[illegible] Weekly. 1922. Catholic Action. Via Trep-

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xx Address changed on 2 MAR to Via S. Francesco Ig.

L. VIT. CATTOLICA. Weekly. 1922. Catholic Action. Via Treppo I. Director. Mons. Vittorio TONELLI.
Publishers: Arti Grafiche Friulane.
I sheet, 35 by 50 cms.
Signatures/ Luigi COMUZZI. Giop. G.Kalan. (FEB 45)

LA VOCE DI FURLANIA. Fortnightly of the Defence of the Country. 1944. Via Tomadini 6. Director: Ermes CAVASSORI. Printed at Miani Printing Works .

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SECRET

8 pages (illustrated), 25 by 35 cms. Lire 3
SIGNATURES : Ermes CAVASSORI: Dino MENICHINI : Tituto LALELE:
Lu scrinz: Domenico DE ROSA: Duilio: M:BROZZI: Lucio SPERI:
Giuseppe COSTANTINI: Emme.

23. VENEZIA.
IL GAZZETTINO. Palazzo Gritti, Calle Acque 5016 (Tel 28250:
26251 - 5). Offices at BELLUNO, PADOVA, ROVIGO, TRENTO, TRE-
VISO, VERONA, VICENZA, UDINE, and Gorizia. Director: Dott.
Guido BARONI.
Printed at 'Il Gazzettino' Printing Works. I sheet, 42 by 59
cms. (Feb 45)

AMW/AMW
28 MAR 45.

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Fiaccola	12		
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Paris

SECRET 7 APRIL 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

SUPPLEMENT TO

SPECIAL REPORT ON CLANDESTINE PRESS IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED ITALY

DATED 13 FEB 45.

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SECRET 7 APRIL 45

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT 12 APO 512

SUPPLEMENT TO
SPECIAL REPORT ON CLANDESTINE PRESS IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED ITALY
DATED 13 FEB 45.

I. INTRODUCTORY

1. Sources: Unlike the original report, this Supplement is based mainly on examination of actual copies of clandestine newspapers. Such items are distinguished by having the title typed in capitals (e.g. DEMOCRAZIA). In each case a brief description of the paper and a summary of contents is given.

A few items have been taken from News Digests and from the Occupied Italy Reports of "D" Section, PWB, for FEB and MAR 45. These are indicated in the same way as in the original report.

In addition, several items have been used which have not as yet been included in the Occupied Italy Reports, obtained by interrogation of persons who have recently crossed the lines. These are indicated by initials followed by a date; the latter shows when the informant left the area concerned.

2. Scope : These reports claim only to give a picture of the clandestine newspapers printed and circulated in enemy-occupied Italy. The following closely related categories have accordingly been excluded as far as possible:

(a) Newspapers printed in Liberated Italy, Switzerland, France etc. for circulation in occupied Italy.

(b) Clandestine pamphlets, leaflets, hand-bills, proclamations, etc.

For ease of reference, an alphabetical index of newspapers, covering both the Report and the Supplement, has been added.

For the same reason the system of paragraph numbers adopted in the report has been carried over to the Supplement (e.g. para 3 in each case deals with Party Papers and para 11 with Genova). Where no new information has come to light the paragraph has simply been omitted (e.g. para 10 FIUME). It has been necessary to insert two new paragraphs to deal with circulation and EMILIA-ROMAGNA editions respectively; these have been numbered 3 bis and 9 bis to fit into

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II. GENERAL

3. Party Papers The following lists show the Party affiliations of the newspapers mentioned in the report and supplement:

COMMUNIST	SOCIALIST
Bandiera Rossa	Avanti
La Fabrica	La Campagna
La Riscossa	La Città Nuova
Unità	Edificazione

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

SOCIALIST (cont'd)
Fratelli d'Italia
L'Operaio
Rivaluzione Socialista
La Terra

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
Democrazia (Cristiana)
Il Nuovo Friuli
Le Punta

ACTION PARTY
Gioventù d'Azione
Italia Libera
Voci d'Officina

LIBERAL
Risorgimento (Liberale)

OTHER PARTIES AND GROUPS

Apello	
Grido di Spartaco	- TURIN, left.
Gli Insorti	- Allied
Liberazione	- C.L.N.
La Libertà	- MILAN
Noi Donne	- Women's Defence Group
La Nuova Italia	- MILAN
L'Ora dell 'Azione	- PIEDMONT Intellectuals
Il Popolo	- Monarchist
La Riscossa	- Fronte della Gioventù
La Riscossa Italiana	- National Liberation Front
La Sferza	- Non-Party
Stella Rossa	- Dissident Communists
Uomo	- Christians of the Left
Voce dell'Operaio	- BOLOGNA workers

PARTISANS

Il Cacasenno	- 2 Alpine Div G & L
Il Combattente	- Volontari della Libertà
Fazzolletto Rosso	- 104 Garibaldi Bde
Il Garibaldino	- 13 Liguria Div
Giustizia e Libertà	
Osoppa Avanti	- 1 Osoppo Div
Il Partigiano	- VI Zone
Il Partigiano Alpino	- G & L
Il Pionere	- 5 Alpine Div G & L
Quelli della Montagna	- 1 Alpine Div G & L
Il Ribelle	- Fiamme Verdi
La Rinàscità	- MAURI Formations
La Roccia	- 11 Garibaldi Bde

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
Democrazia (Cristiana)
Il Nuovo Friuli
Le Punta

LIBERAL
Risorgimento (Liberale)

OTHER PARTIES AND GROUPS

Apello		
Grido di Spartaco	-	TURIN, left.
Gli Insorti	-	Allied
Liberazione	-	C.L.N.
La Libertà	-	MILAN
Noi Donne	-	Women's Defence Group
La Nuova Italia	-	MILAN
L'Ora dell 'Azione	-	PIEDMONT Intellectuals
Il Popolo	-	Monarchist
La Riscossa	-	Fronte della Gioventù
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Il Combattente	-	Volontari della Libertà
Fazzolletto Rosso	-	104 Garibaldi Bde
Il Garibaldino	-	3 Liguria Div
Giustizia e Libertà		
Osoppa Avanti	-	1 Osoppo Div
Il Partigiano	-	VI Zone
Il Partigiano Alpino	-	G & L
Il Pionere	-	5 Alpine Div G & L
Quelli della Montagna	-	1 Alpine Div G & L
Il Ribelle	-	Fiamme Verdi
La Rinascità	-	MAURI Formations
La Roccia	-	11 Garibaldi Bde
Stella Garibaldina	-	1 Garibaldi Div 'Piemonte'
Vedetta Garibaldina	-	8 Asti Div

"'L'Illustrée', 15 MAR 45: Northern Italy is teeming with clandestine newspapers. The most important are 'Democrazia', the organ of the Christian Democrats, 'Uomo', the organ of the Catholics of the extreme Left, 'Il Ribelle', belonging to the partisans, the Communist 'Unita', and 'La Sferza', which is not connected with any party and which issues 5,000 copies. This is a large number compared with the other forbidden newspapers, which issue about 1500 copies, and all the more remarkable in view of the difficulty of obtaining newsprint. and

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the necessity of camouflaging the printing.

Today the Fascist press is printed on the poorest paper and its circulation is constantly reduced owing to lack of paper. On the contrary 'La Sferza' appears with four pages. A recent number reproaches MAGISTRATI, CIANO's brother-in-law, who until recently was Italian Minister in BERNE, with having married a German from BREMEN, and with speculating in stamp issues from Campione. It asks patriots who have taken refuge in Switzerland to return to Northern Italy and share the dangers faced by the resistance movement. It attacks the parties which already believe that the time has come to fight against each other or merely to exist.

'La Sferza's' success is symptomatic. It proves that northern Italy tends toward calm, is disgusted with adventures and wishes for both social and international preace. After liberation, though a short outburst against the torturers mus be expected, the active, practical Milanese will certainly be more concerned with the work of reconstruction than with dreams. This is what 'La Sferza' emphasizes. It writes...These lines are written by a famous journalist still compelled to remain anonymous." (ND 10 MAR 45).

"(In PIEDMONT and LOMBARDY) 'Il Ribelle' (of the Fiamme Verdi), 'Il Combattente', 'L'Italia Libera', 'Il Partigiano Alpino' and many other party pamphlets circulate. They have quite a high circulation." (L.S. 2 FEB 45)

"'La Patria', FLORENCE, 23-; MAR 45: Among these publications of the clandestine press publications relating to women and to feminine partisan activity as a whole in Occupied Italy also have a place.

Interesting facts as to women's contribution to the resistance and liberation struggle are given in a recent number of the paper 'Noi Donne', published clandestinely in northern Italy.

At the end of last DEC, states the paper, on the completion of the first year of life of the 'Gruppo di Difesa delle Donne', the organization, from the first small initial nucleus had gathered in about 30,000 women, and this figure was still steadily increasing...The members are of all political trends and of every religious creed. The 'Gruppi di Difesa delle Donne', which in Liberated Italy have been fused in the 'Unione Donne Italiane', have been present in all the struggles, strikes, agitations against the raids and deportations on the part of the Nazis, and have reacted in every way against all forms of enemy violence. The 'Volontarie della Libertà' have given and give [illegible] patriot formations as doctors and nurses, and

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"'La Patria', FLORENCE, 23-4 MAR 45: Among these publications of the clandestine press publications relating to women and to feminine partisan activity as a whole in Occupied Italy also have a place.

Interesting facts as to women's contribution to the resistance and liberation struggle are given in a recent number of the paper 'Noi Donne', published clandestinely in northern Italy.

At the end of last DEC, states the paper, on the completion of the first year of life of the 'Gruppo di Difesa delle Donne', the organization, from the first small initial nucleus had gathered in about 30,000 women, and this figure was still steadily increasing...The members are of all political trends and of every religious creed. The 'Gruppi di Difesa delle Donne', which in Liberated Italy have been fused in the 'Unione Donne Italiane', have been present in all the struggles, strikes, agitations against the raids and deportations on the part of the Nazis, and have reacted in every way against all forms of enemy violence. The 'Volontarie della Libertà' have given and give their services in the patriot formations as doctors and nurses, and carry on liaison activities, taking part in dangerous actions... At the same time the 'Gruppi di Difesa delle Donne' work in aid of thousands of families who have suffered through the reactionary movement. The Committee of National Liberations has, always according to the same newspaper, recognized the 'Women's Defence Groups'...and their right to be represented on the Committees of National Liberation and the popular Committees."

SWOPET

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

GIOVENTU D'AZIONE, organ of the Youth Federation of the Action Party. (See also para 14 PIEMONTE). Year 1 - No. 2. SEP 44. May be printed and circulated in Switzerland. 1 Sheet, 25 by 35 cms. Banner headline: EVE OF INSURRECTION! Contents; Action Party Youth in the Youth Front. Inset:- Mobilization of Youth for the Insurrection. Bonomi Halfway (Criticism of Bonomi's 'conservative' policy). Restoration and Revolution (Criticism of the 'old' Parties). Towards the Democratic Reconstruction of Europe (Extracts of an article from 'The Economist'). The Grocer's Accounts (Criticism of SFORZA's 'old-fashioned' diplomatic proposals as contrasted with the new idea of European Federation).

3 bis. Circulation (see also p. 2 above).

"'La Patria', FLORENCE, 23-4 MAR 45: While the armed formations of the Patriots intensify their guerilla activities in northern Italy, the clandestine newspapers and publications are attaining an ever more extensive development and circulation.

In MILAN, in the month of November alone, 700,000 copies of clandestine newspapers were circulated, with an average of 25,000 copies per day. The number of copies of individual newspapers printed is illustrated by the following examples:

'La Fabbrica', No. 11 and 12	25,000 each
'Unità', Nos 18 and 19	50,000
Special Edition	32,000
'Il Combattente', No. 17	20,000
'La Settimana del Partigiano' (single-number publication)"	255,000

(The original source of the above information which is passed on with all due reserve, is believed to be a copy of the clandestine 'La Riscossa'. The information was released by the Ministry for Occupied Italy through UNN).

III. SURVEY BY CENTRES

8. BOLOGNA

LA VOCE DELL'OPERAIO, Organ of the Working-Class of BOLOGNA and Province, NOV 44 - NO. 8.
Slogan: Workers! At the head of the people, with arms in hand, pre-

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tion. Bonomi Halfway (Criticism of Bonomi's 'conservative' policy). Restoration and Revolution (Criticism of the 'old' Parties). Towards the Democratic Reconstruction of Europe (Extracts of an article from 'The Economist'). The Grocer's Accounts (Criticism of SFORZA's 'old-fashioned' diplomatic proposals as contrasted with the new idea of European Federation).

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8. BOLOGNA

LA VOCE DELL'OPERAIO, Organ of the Working-Class of BOLOGNA and Province, NOV 44 - NO. 8.
Slogan: Workers! At the head of the people, with arms in hand, prevent destruction and deportations and destroy the Nazi-fascist terror.
1 sheet, 22 by 32 cm.
Sober set-out (cf. EMILIA-ROMAGNA 'Unita', para 9 bis, under).
Contents: The struggle of the Workers of BOLOGNA (Past accomplishments and the task ahead; publicity for Garibaldi Bdes, GAP and SAP). Solidarity in Actual Practice (Demand that employers should support not only the partisans but also the workers). Re-birth of the Confederal Chamber of Labour. The Young Men Say 'No'! (to Mussolini's amnesty offer). Our Women. 7 NOVEMBER (Short article at the foot

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

of page 2 on the Russian celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the October Revolution.)

Inset on front page: At this critical moment, decisive for the fate of BOLOGNA, its Province, all Italy, this little newspaper appears again to bring together the workers of BOLOGNA, mobilized in spirit and in action, and ready for the final battle against NAZI-Fascist barbarity.

9 bis. EMILIA-ROMAGNA

L'UNITA. 'Workers of the World, Unite!'
Central Organ of the Italian Communist Party. Founded by: Antonio GRAMSCI and Palmiro TOGLIATTI (Ercoli).
EMILIA-ROMAGNA Edition.
(a) Special Edition. Year 21 - No. 11. 30 SEP 44. 1 sheet (one side only). 27 by 37 cms.
Contents: Heavily head-lined single article on the Allied advance towards the PO Valley. Prominence to the GAP, SAP and Garibaldi Bdes. Exhortation to the population for a general strike.
(b) Special Edition. Year 21 - No. 14. 8 NOV 44. 1 sheet (one side only) 26 by 36 cms.
Contents: Main heavily head-lined article on the action of 7 NOV 44 in BOLOGNA between Partisans and Nazi-Fascists. Order of the Day of the Comando Unico Ragionale EMILIA-ROMAGNA. Article on the 27th anniversary of the October Revolution.
(c) Special Edition. 16 DEC 44. 1 sheet (one side only) 18 by 28.
Contents: Single article on the liberation of RAVENNA and FAENZA.

IL COMBATTENTE, Newspaper of the Volunteers in the Fight for Freedom.
Mottoes: Death to the German Invader and the Fascist Traitors. For Italy's Freedom and Independence.
EMILIA-ROMAGNA Edition. No. 2, 16 DEC 44.
Headline: To fight till the Destruction of Nazi-Fascism - that is the Partisans' Motto.
Contents: Fight (Survey of the War situation in the various European theatres; immediate tasks of Emilian patriots). Six Months of Partisan Activity in EMILIA and ROMAGNA. No Pacts with the Enemy, only Blows (Story of the last-ditch stand of a group of partisans). Germany's days are Numbered. The 7 NOV, a Day of Battle and Glory for the 7 GAP Garibaldi Bde 'Gianni'. Partisan Diary. The Italian Government Crisis is Over.

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11. GENOVA (incl VI ZONE). "The difficulties of getting printed matter distributed make not worthwhile the danger and effort of producing clandestine sheets as an alternative to radio propaganda."
(Professor of the University of GENOA, Late DEC 44).

"All the parties print their own sheets of propaganda and propagation of their programmes. The one appearing most regularly is 'Bandiera Rossa', (Director GREGORIO), the organ of the Communist Party. The

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

Socialists publish 'Rivoluzione Socialista' (Directors: RUSCONI and S. BISIO). The Action Party publishes 'Italia Libera'." (A.K. 24 MAR 45.)

"The ((3 LIGURIA)) Division publishes a newspaper called 'Il Garibaldino on one side of the sheet, military news and the names of those who have distinguished themselves in action; on the other, political ((Communist)) themes and ideas. The other publication, 'Il Partigiano', was the organ common to the three Divisions forming the Command of the VI Zone ((GENOVA-PIACENZA)). Both papers appeared irregularly."
(L.G. 12 MAR 45)

IL PARTIGIANO, Organ of the VI Zone of Operations. No. 12 25 NOV 44. Lire 1. 4 Pages 35 by 35 cms.
Contents: Popular Committees. Forward for the Final Struggle! Communists and Catholics; Extracts from the 'Declaration of the Communist Party on the Relations between Communists and Catholics'. Extract No. 2 from the Secret Report of the Commissario Prefettizio of FIVIZZANO to the Prefect of PONTREMOLI on the 'Massacres carred out by the German Armed Forces' in the Frazioni of S. TERENZO MONTI and BARDINE S. TERENZO on 19 AUG 44. MATTEOTTI. Comrades in action (Reports of operations by the formations of thd Zone). 'Heroes' Detachment (Obituary). The Flag of the 'Berto' Bde (Presentation of Colours). DANGER! Zone infested by Rebels (Reports of Operations). GENOA (Two partisans on guard look down on the city).

12. LOMBARDIA

The following clandestine newspapers are published in MILAN:

Il Combattente	-	Communist	- Lombard and Piedmontese editions both published in MILAN.
L'Italia Libera	-	Action Party	
Azione Contadina	-	Action Party	
L'Unità Europea	-	European Federalist Movement	

(PWB "F" Force Report No. 13; 10 FEB 45)

IL COMBATTENTE. No 16 - 1 OCT 44.
Mottoes, set-out, etc., as for PIEDMONT edition (see Report, p. 7). Although not parked the present copy is clearly, from the contents, of the Lombardy edition.

Banner Headline: Italian Arms and Weapons will Free our Cities from

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Mottoes, set-out, etc., as for PIEDMONT edition (see Report, p. 7). Although not parked the present copy is clearly, from the contents, of the Lombardy edition.

Banner Headline: Italian Arms and Weapons will Free our Cities from the Barbarians.
Contents: Naples Receives the Gold Medal for Valour. To Win the War, to Prepare for Peace. Order of the Day (Lombardy HQ, Garibaldi Bdes). No Pacts with the Enemy! The People are on our Side; Letters to Garibaldi Bdes. Eyes on the Target! (Instructions on the use and care of arms.) Lombardy Diary (Full page report of recent partisan actions.)

L'ITALIA LIBERA, Organ of the Action Party.
4 pages, 25 by 35 cms.

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

(a) Year 2 - No. 12. 26 AUG 44.
Banner Headline: The People of PARIS have Driven Out the Nazis: The Battle of Europe has Begun.
Contents: Tasks of our Revolution. France is Free; Rumania in Revolt against the Nazis. Towards the Nationals Risins. Our Dead. FLORENCE Freed. The Present Phase of the Partisan War. Reply to KESSELRING (On reprisals). FROM LIBERATED ITALY: - The Action of the BONOMI Government. - Aspects of the Revival (Declarations of CIANCA; The Food Situation; The Situation of the Lira; etc.) CROCE, SALVEMINI and the Armistice (Answer to Fascist Propaganda aimed at discrediting the anti-Fascist Italian governments and the Allies). Main lines of the French Political Situation (DE GAULLE; European Federalism). From our Friends (Subscription List).

(b). Year 2 - No. 13. 18 SEP 44.
Headlines: Railway Strike in PIEDMONT. Partisan Victories on Lake MAGGIORE.
Contents: War and Insurrection. Proclamation of the CLNAI (Appeal for the formation of local bodies to prepare for a democratic regime in the immediate post-liberation period). Present position of the Professional Trade Unions. Churchill's Message. Inset: Developments in the Anti-Fascist Struggle (Railway strike in TURIN; Partisan Operations on L. MAGGIORE, in VALLE D'AOSTA). The War of Liberation; Victories of the Partisans (News of PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, LIGURIA, EMILIA, and VENETO). News from Liberated Italy - The Work of the General Confederation of Labour - Recognition of the Work of the Partisans - Death of the Leader of the Partisans of FLORENCE - Supplies for FLORENCE - The Fusion of the Europe of the Future. Main Lines of the French Political Situation, II (Solidarity of European Resistance Movements; The New Workers' Movement).

(c). Year 2 - No. 14. 30 SEP 44.
Headline (and two page article): The Southern Congress of the Action Party at COSENZA.
Other Contents: Insets, p. 1; DOMODOSSOLA Freed. - The Declarations of QUEBEC and the Partisans. Massacres at BOLOGNA and TURIN. Our Dead. The War of Liberation; Victorious Partisan Offensives (Bulletins of the Corps of Volunteers in the Struggle for Freedom, 3-24 SEP 44). Democracy and the Political Parties. Towards Reconstruction. From Liberated Italy - Trade Union Delegates in ROME - Deliberations of the Economic Section of ACC - Responsibility for the Massacre of the Ardeatine Caves - Colonel POLETTI Regional Commissioner for LOMBARDY - etc.)

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(d). Year 2 - No. 17. 30 NOV 44.
Contents: Open Letter from the Action Party to all the Parties forming the CLN (2 page article on the need for cooperation to prepare for real democratic government in the immediate post-liberation period). The War of Liberation (Partisan Activity in all Occupied Italy). Protest Strike in MILAN. International Affairs - Roosevelt's Re-election and STALIN's Speech. From Liberated Italy. Women's 'Justice and Liberty' Groups. Spies, Traitors, War Criminals (List of names). From our Friends.

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

AZIONE CONTADINA 1 Sheet, 25 by 35 cms.
(a) Year 1 - No. 1. 13 JUL 44.
Contents: A Peasants' Revolution. In Defence of our Bread (Appeal to save grain from the 'Pools'). The Action Party and Agrarian Reform (Extfacts from the Party programme). The Agricultural Co-operative. Farm Workers in Partisan Dress. The Situation (Summary of the War situation on various fronts)...News Bulletin (Strikes in TURIN; Bread ration and price of grain in Liberated Italy; News of Russian agriculture; Partisan exploits).

(b) Year 1 - No. 4. 18 NOV 44.
Headline: There Must Be a CLN in Every Country Commune.
Contents: The Work of the Communal CLN. Agrarian Reform; Transfer of the Land to the Peasants. Towards the National Rising. Fresh Democratic Life in the Country Districts (Work of Communal Committess in areas freed by partisans.)

L'UNITA EUROPEA Voice of the European Federalist Movement.
(a) No. 5. JUL-AUG 44. 4 pages 25 by 35 cms.
Contents: Communiqué of the Italian Committee of the European Federalist Movement (A non-Party movement supported, at present, mainly by members of the Action Party and Socialist Party). The International Federalist Declaration of the Resistance Movements and the CLN represented by the Italian political partids which sent their delegates to the International Federalist Convention held in a European City. Do Not Betray My Son (Appeal for ex-Servicemen's associations which will unite, not divide, the peoples.) Federalism and Autonomy; Declaration of the Representatives of the Population of the Alps. A Proposal by the Partisans and Two Replies (Correspondence raised by the pamphlet 'United States of Europe', No. 15 of the Action Party's 'Pamphlets of Free Italy'). A Grave Loss for the European Federalist Movement: Murder of Eugenio COLORNI by Nazi-Fascists in ROME. List of subscriptions.

(b) No. 6. SEP-OCT 1944. 8 pages, 25 by 35 cms.
Contents: The Ways of Italian Foreigh Policy. A Year of War Against Nazism. Front-Page inset:- Appeal to the Workers and People of MILAN, on the Eve of Insurrection, in favor of European Federal Union. Socialists and European Federation. Declaration of the French Committee for European Federation. International Programme of the French Resistance Movement. The 'Socialist Vanguard Group' of LONDON Joins the Provisional International Committee. Democratic Revolution, Reaction and the Federalist Movement. The Outlaws Plan the New Europe (Resistance Movements Plans for the Future). Decentralization and its Possibili-

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VOCI D'OFFICINA, Trade Union Organ of the Action Party.
Year 1 - No. 7 (Lombard Edition). 30 AUG 44. 4 pages, 25 by 35 cms.
Contents: Letter from a Workman (Plans for the future: nationalization and social insurance. The Victims of Piazzale Loreto. Workmen's

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Correspondence Column. The Union of Italian Technicians. The Power of the Workers in Central Europe (Lessons of 1917)19). To Railwaymen. The Confederation of Labour in Liberated Italy. What are the Agitation Committees, (Clandestine Trade unions). I.M.I. and Emigrants (Comparison of the treatment of Italian workers in Germany and Italian PW in Allies Countries). News Bulletin (The partisan struggle and reprisals). On p. 2, a quotation from Carlo ROSSELLI. On p. 3, an advertisement for the "Supplements of "Voci d'Officina"'.

13. MODENA

"There are no real periodicals published by any party. The Christian Democrats take the lead with their sheet 'La Democrazia Cristiana', which spread democratic principles and ideas. In the same way the Action Party prints leaflets illustrating its own programme. In general the Clandestine press is not very active. The possibility of publishing a Christian Democratic newspaper regularly is at present under consideration."('Romero',Christian Democrat Partisan leader,Modena,17.3.45)

"I never saw any clandestine publications. There are a few ROME newspapers in circulation - 'Unità' and other party papers..."
(L.G. student, 14 MAR 45.)

"The newspaper 'La Punta' of the Catholic youth is published in the mountains. In the same way the Germans spread propaganda leaflets for the partisans in the mountains, even by dropping them from planes..The partisans, after collecting such leaflets and printing their own comments on the back, send them back to the plains to spread them among the population. In the mountains the partisans have a small printing-press, for which they are trying to get parts sent through the lines."
(Confidential Source, late DEC 44)

14. PIEMONTE

The following clandestine newspapers are published in TURIN:

Il Partigiano Alpino	- Action Party	- Both LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT editions published in TURIN.
Voci d'Officina	- Action Party	
L'Ora dell'Azione	- Action Party	

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Committees, (Clandestine Trade Unions). [illegible] ison of the treatment of Italian workers in Germany and Italian PW in Allies Countries). News Bulletin (The partisan struggle and reprisals). On p. 2, a quotation from Carlo ROSSELLI. On p. 3, an advertisement for the "Supplements of "Voci d'Officina"'.

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Gioventù d'Azione	- Action Party	
Il Pioniere	- Action Party	
Il Grido di Spartaco	- Communist	
Scarpe Rotte	- Communist	
Il Garibaldino	- Communist	
Noi Giovani	- Youth League of the CLN	

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The following are published in CUNEO:

Giustizia e Libertà	- Action Party
Quelli della Montagna	- Action Party

(PWB 'F' Force; 10 FEB 45)

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ITALIA LIBERA, Organ of the Action Party. Piedmontese Edition. 'G & L' Badge. 1 sheet, 33 by 50 cms. Good paper, well printed and set out (may be printed in France).
(a). No. 3. JUN 44.
Contents: From Anti-Fascism to the Italian Revolution. Autonomy. Inside Germany. Federalist Declaration (Statement issued by a meeting of delegates of various European Clandestine movements held in Switzerland MAY 44). The Problem of the Lower Middle Class. Advertisement for 'Il Partigiano Alpino', 'Voci d'Officina', and 'I Quaderni dell'Italian Libera'.

(b) No. 4. Aug 44.
Contents: Italy and Europe. The Road covered in a Year. Autonomy of the Basic Representative Bodies (Need for organizations other than the parties to represent Labour, Agriculture, etc). Pietro ALLEMANDI (obituary). Picture of Clandestine France. The agreement with the French Patriots.

(c). No. 5. OCT 44.
Contents: State and Government; Towards Self-Government for the Masses. Willy JERVIS (Obituary of a 'hostage'). The Southern Congress of the Action Party. Democracy and Revolution. The organization of the Committees of National Liberation (Constitution as laid down by the PIEDMONT CLN).

VOCI D'OFFICINA 1 sheet, 25 by 35 cms.

(a). Year 1 - No. 2. MAR 44.
Contents: The Working-Class has Raised again the Full Problem of the Italian Revolution. The General Strike - In MILAN - in GENOA - in TURIN. News Bulletin (nexs of bad working conditions, strkes and measures of retaliation in various factories; bulletins of the 'Strike Committee of PIEDMONT' and of the 'Sedret Agitation Committee of PIEDMONT'). Revolution and Reconstruction. VOCI D'OFFICINA (History and scope of the paper, founded in 1931 by the 'Giustizia e Libertà Movement). Factory Committees of Yesterday and Tomorrow. Workers and Partisans. Appeal to Workmen members of the Action Party to organize Agitation Committees (clandestine trade unions) under the direction of the CLN.

(b). Year 1 - No. 14. MAY 44.
Contents: The Value for Italy and Europe of the Workers' Movement. The First of May. The Problem of the Black-Coat Worker. News Bullet-

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erland MAY 44). The Problem of the Lower Middle Class. Advertisement for 'Il Partigiano Alpino', 'Voci d'Officina', and 'I Quaderni dell'Italian Libera'.

(b) No. 4. Aug 44.
Contents: Italy and Europe. The Road covered in a Year. Autonomy of the Basic Representative Bodies (Need for organizations other than the parties to represent Labour, Agriculture, etc). Pietro ALLEMANDI (obituary). Picture of Clandestine France. The agreement with the French Patriots.

(c). No. 5. OCT 44.
Contents: State and Government; Towards Self-Government for the Masses. Willy JERVIS (Obituary of a 'hostage'). The Southern Congress of the Action Party. Democracy and Revolution. The organization of the Committees of National Liberation (Constitution as laid down by the PIEDMONT CLN).

VOCI D'OFFICINA 1 sheet, 25 by 35 cms.

(a). Year 1 - No. 2. MAR 44.
Contents: The Working-Class has Raised again the Full Problem of the Italian Revolution. The General Strike - In MILAN - in GENOA - in TURIN. News Bulletin (nexs of bad working conditions, strkes and measures of retaliation in various factories; bulletins of the 'Strike Committee of PIEDMONT' and of the 'Sedret Agitation Committee of PIEDMONT'). Revolution and Reconstruction. VOCI D'OFFICINA (History and scope of the paper, founded in 1931 by the 'Giustizia e Libertà Movement). Factory Committees of Yesterday and Tomorrow. Workers and Partisans. Appeal to Workmen members of the Action Party to organize Agitation Committees (clandestine trade unions) under the direction of the CLN.

(b). Year 1 - No. 14. MAY 44.
Contents: The Value for Italy and Europe of the Workers' Movement. The First of May. The Problem of the Black-Coat Worker. News Bulletin - TURIN- MILAN - ROME. In Aid of the Deported Workers.
Advertisements: Read the Pamphlets of Italian Libera

Carlo ROSSELLI
Antonio GRAMSCI
Piero GOBERTI
Luigi UBERTI - Factory Committees
Leo ALDI - Socialism of Today and Tomorrow
Federico - Economic Planning
Carlo INVERNI - The Parties and Political Realism in Italy.

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Read: 'L'Italia Libera', the Organ of the Action Party.
'Il Partigiano Alpino', the Organ of the Partisan formations of 'Giustizia e Libertà'.

(c) Year 1 - No. 7. AUG-SEP 44.
Contents: Everything for Insurrection. Railwaymen's Strike. Defend the Factories! Our Fallen. Towards Anti-Totalitarian Socialism (Action Party Congress at COSENZA, AUG 44). News and Correspondence (from the big factories of TURIN). Liberation Subscription (Sums collected by the big factories). The Power of the Proletariat in Central Europe (1917-19).

GIOVENTU D'AZIONE Organ of the Youth Federation of the Action Party.
Motto: Justice and Liberty. Piedmontese Edition. Year 1 - No. 2.
1. SEP 44. 1 sheet, 32 by 43 cms. Good paper, well printed.
Contents: EIGHTH ARMY (An example of cooperation). Culture and Work. Resistance Movements in Europe. Our Younger Brothers (The political predicament of the 14-18 year olds). What is the G.A.G. (The G.U.F. re-named). The Tale of PAVOLINI as Told by TEALDY. Life in the Factory.(Letter from a workman of the S.P.A.). Silhouettes (of Fascists.)

IL PIONERE, Giornale d'Azione Partigiana e Progressista. Year 1-No.22. Friday, 22 NOV 44. Price Lire 1. Action Party. 4 pages, 25 by 35 cms.
Contents: Democracy and Revolution (from 'Italia Libera'). They Fought for Freedom (Obituary). Partisan News Bulletin: Activity of the V Alpine Div G & L. CLN and the old Italian State (Need for new Life). Is the Law Dead. (Need for discipline even in time of civil war). Industrial Camouflage (Attempts of Italian industrialists to move their concerns to Switzerland, from the 'Voci d'Officina'). The Cosenza Congress of the Action Party. Italian News Bulletin (Short items from Liberated Italy). The War (General Survey). Open Letter from a Partisan of the G & L to a NCO of the Wehrmacht.
Advertisement:
Read
Edgardo Monroe
United States of Europe
(Pamphlets of Free Italy - No. 23)

QUELLI DELLA MONTAGNA, Gazzettino della I Divisione Alpina 'Giustizia e Libertà'. Edited by the Partisans of the I Alpine Div G & L.
Motto: Pity is Dead! 1 Sheet, 25 by 32 cms.

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the Factories! Our Fallen. Towards Anti-Totalitarian Socialism (Action Party Congress at COSENZA, AUG 44). News and Correspondence (from the big factories of TURIN). Liberation Subscription (Sums collected by the big factories). The Power of the Proletariat in Central Europe (1917-19).

GIOVENTU D'AZIONE Organ of the Youth Federation of the Action Party. Motto: Justice and Liberty. Piedmontese Edition. Year 1 - No. 2. 1. SEP 44. 1 sheet, 32 by 43 cms. Good paper, well printed. Contents: EIGHTH ARMY (An example of cooperation). Culture and Work. Resistance Movements in Europe. Our Younger Brothers (The political predicament of the 14-18 year olds). What is the G.A.G. (The G.U.F. re-named). The Tale of PAVOLINI as Told by TEALDY. Life in the Factory.(Letter from a workman of the S.P.A.). Silhouettes (of Fascists.)

IL PIONERE, Giornale d'Azione Partigiana e Progressista. Year 1-No.22. Friday, 22 NOV 44. Price Lire 1. Action Party. 4 pages, 25 by 35 cms. Contents: Democracy and Revolution (from 'Italia Libera'). They Fought for Freedom (Obituary). Partisan News Bulletin: Activity of the V Alpine Div G & L. CLN and the old Italian State (Need for new Life). Is the Law Dead. (Need for discipline even in time of civil war). Industrial Camouflage (Attempts of Italian industrialists to move their concerns to Switzerland, from the 'Voci d'Officina'). The Cosenza Congress of the Action Party. Italian News Bulletin (Short items from Liberated Italy). The War (General Survey). Open Letter from a Partisan of the G & L to a NCO of the Wehrmacht.
Advertisement: Read
Edgardo Monroe
United States of Europe
(Pamphlets of Free Italy - No. 23)

QUELLI DELLA MONTAGNA, Gazzettino della I Divisione Alpina 'Giustizia e Libertà'. Edited by the Partisans of the I Alpine Div G & L. Motto: Pity is Dead! 1 Sheet, 25 by 32 cms.

Year 1 - No. 3. NOV 44.
Contents: Our Army. Military News Bulletin. Today and Tomorrow (Appeal for post-War Solidarity). Zone HQ (Creation of V Zone CUNEO). Ruku-Ruku (Co-operation of Russians with Italian Partisans). Pin-Pricks. The Death Volunteers (Satirical description, by 'Martin HALLENSLEBEN, DNB Military Correspondent', of Black Brigade 'mopping-up operations'). Signatures: Barone Leutrum; ESTERNATE; Giulio d'ALCMO; MOSQUITO.

"'La Riscossa', TURIN, 25 JAN 45: ...in view of what is admitted by the subversive pamphlet, the 'Grido di Spartaco', which we reproduce ((Report of activities of GAP and SAP in TURIN for NOV 44))."

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(The contents of this report are secret and for information only.)

STELLA GARIBALDINA, Newspaper of the I Garibaldi Assault Div 'Piemonte'. 1 sheet, 30 by 40 cms.

(a). No. 1. 15 OCT 44.
Mottoes: Garibaldinian! The hero of Caprera was great because he was brave, honest and disinterested. You who bear his name should have his virtues. - 'The insurrection we want must not be that of one party or of one part of the anti-Fascist front, but that of a whole people, of the whole nation.' - TOGLIATTI.
Contents: Presenting the Paper to its Readers. A Garibaldian Feat: the Freeing of Giovanni ROVEDA. Mentions in Despatches. Letter to His Parents by a Garibaldian Writtem before the Action in which He Fell. Extract from the Newspaper, 'Noi Donne', SEP 44. To Our Peasants (Appeal for the formation of 'Peasants' Committees'). Emilio LUSSU Speaks to the Partisans. Partisan Bulletin. 'Mirafiori' (Article on the clandestine paper of the FIAT-MIRAFIORI Factory). Genova and Pippetto (Obituary).

(b). No. 4. TURIN, 15 JAN 45.
Mottoes: Garibaldian! The greater the Sacrifice, the greater and more glorious the victory. - The builders of a free, democratic, progressive Italy are today the soldiers in the war of liberation.
Contents: 1945, the Year of Victory. Greetings to Petralia (a partisan captured and freed by his comrades). Our Martyrs: VENTURELLI and MONETTI, who fell at BAGNOLO, 31 DEC 43. Order of the Day NO. 2, 4 JAN 45, of 11 Garibaldi Assault Bde 'Cuneo'. Order of the day 12 JAN 45, of Garibaldi Div Group CUNEENSE. No Surrender! (A Partisan action). Birth of a People's Council. Partisan Bulletin. Gaol and the Black Brigade (Recruiting methods). Partisan Home-sickness.

FAZZOLETTO ROSSO, Newspaper of the 104 Garibaldi Assault Bde 'Carlo Fissere'.
No. 1. FEB 45. 11 foolscap sheets, stecilled.
Mottoes: Freedom must be fought for. - The Rising of the People will Bring Victory.
Contents: Popular Mobilization and Organization, together with Guerilla Warfare, will provide the Means and Arms for Victory. Our Strength (from 'Il Combattente'.) Our Heroes (Obituary). Military News Bulletin. The Alarm (Typical Incident of Partisan Life). Bold- [illegible] captured partisans). News from Liberated Italy.

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Contents: Presenting the Paper to its Readers. A Garibaldian Feat: the Freeing of Giovanni ROVEDA. Mentions in Despatches. Letter to His Parents by a Garibaldian Writtem before the Action in which He Fell. Extract from the Newspaper, 'Noi Donne', SEP 44. To Our Peasants (Appeal for the formation of 'Peasants' Committees'). Emilio LUSSU Speaks to the Partisans. Partisan Bulletin. 'Mirafiori' (Article on the clandestine paper of the FIAT-MIRAFIORI Factory). Genova and Pippetto (Obituary).

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Advertisement for 'La Roccia', newly-published paper of 11 Garibaldi Bde 'Cuneo'.

IL POPOLO (Formerly 'L'Italian'), Organ of the Union Group Camillo CAVOUR. Year 1-No. 6. TURIN. 1 SEP 44. Monarchist. 1 sheet, 24 by 32.
Contents: Introductory article on the Group, its history since the Armistice and its programme - conservation of the Monarchy. From Liberated Italy (Foundation in ROME of the 'Comitato per la Ricostruzione

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

Nazionale - a Monarchist group). You Were a Long Time Abroad (Exposure of a fake letter from CROCE to BONOMI published by the Fascist press). The History Professor (Sarcastic comments on anti-Savoy and anti-Jesuit sayings of MUSSOLINI). Order of the Day, 7 SEP 44, Autonomous Formations Volunteers in the Fight for Freedom. Author's Rights (Exposure of Mussolini's plagiarism in the phrase: 'If I advance, follow me...'). Self-Portrait (Sarcastic comment on a quotation from Mussolini). Quotations from CAVOUR and CARLO ALBERTO.

LA RISCOSSA ITALIANA, Piedmontese Organ of the National Liberation Front. Year 2 - No. 3-5. MAR-MAY 44. Price: Lire 2 (for the benefit of the organization). 1 sheet, 34 by 48 cms.
Contents: Obituary article on eight anti-Fascists executed in TURIN, 5 APRIL 44. The Unity of the New Italian Government. War News Bulletin. An Infamous Army (The Fascist Republican army). Decrees of the PIEDMONT CLN (Summary). The Heroic Death of a Girl Patriot. Message to the Piedmontese Patriots from Marshal MESSE. Interviews (Mock interviews with MUSSOLINI, etc). Warning (against the movement 'Nuovo Risorgimento Italiano'). The Tricksters (of the Social Republic).

IL COMBATTENTE, Newspaper of the Volunteers in the Fight for Freedom. (See also Report p. 7, and Supplement p. 5 and p. 6).
No. 18. JAN 45. Piedmontese Edition.
Mottoes: Death to the Germans, Death to the Fascist Traitors. - For National Independence, for Freedom.
1 sheet, 31 by 47 cms.
Contents: Popular Mobilization and Guerrilla Warfare will Give Our Fighters the Arms and Means for Victory. The Partisan Spirit (from 'Vedetta Garibaldina', Weekly of the VIII 'Asti' Div). They will be Brought to Book (all those who have withheld help from the partisans). The high Garibaldian Spirit of the Men of the 45 'Garemi' Bde. Mentions in Despatches of the IV Garibaldi Div. Requisites of a SAP. The SAP in Action. Diary of the Piedmontese Partisan Front (I-XIX Divs, SAP and GAP). Our Dead. Three-Colored Stars (Obituaries of Partisan Women). Letter from a Garibaldian about to Die. A National Hero (in memory of a Political Commissar who, when captured, refused to talk).

Since the preparation of the original Report it has been learned that

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posure of Mussolini's plagiarism in the phrase: 'If I advance, follow me...'). Self-Portrait (Sarcastic comment on a quotation from Mussolini). Quotations from CAVOUR and CARLO ALBERTO.

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Since the preparation of the original Report it has been learned that 'Gli Insorti' (Report, p. 6) was backed by the Allies (information from OWI). The Italian group publishing it have been arrested by the Germans. Independent reports indicate that the paper was very popular mostly because of its non-party policy. At the same time difficulty was experienced in organizing sufficiently wide distribution. Every effort is being made to resuscitate the paper.

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16. VENETO (FRIULI)

IL NUOVO FRIULI, Organ of the Christian Democratic Party.
1 sheet, 25 by 35 cms. Sober presentation.

(a) No. 2 31 DEC 44.
Contents: General Survey. News of the 'Osoppo' Div. The New Friuli (Post-war plans). Ruins (In support of the Allied air offensive). Beyond the Barriers (News from Liberated Italy is scarce, but do not for all that believe the lying Fascist press). 'Or Convien che per Voi Suoni la Tromba' (Appeal to rich Catholics to aid their poorer brethren). The Misfortunes of 'Invaded' Italy (Whose fault? - Answer to Fascist Propaganda). Our Life (What Christian Democracy stands for). Quotations from Pius XII.

(b). No. 3. 31 JAN 45.
Contents: Let us prepare for the Future (Anti-Fascist union also after the War). Parishs of the Pen (The sad lot of the civil servant). Towards the Epilogue (for Germany). The Future lies with Democracy. Appeal to Youth. Nationality (Neither Communism nor Catholicism exclude the idea of nationality). Forward!(Appeal to Catholics to join in the struggle for liberation). Labour Problems. Our Life. Inset: Collaborate! (Appeal for contributions in order to make the paper a success even after the War). Quotation from MANZONI.

OSOPPO AVANTI! HQ 1 'Osoppo' Div.
No. 4. Undated (FEB or MAR 45). 4 Pages, 17.by 24.
Contents: The Rustle of Spring. Badogliani (A name given by the Fascists to the Div, which however is above all parties). Via Zara (site of the prison to which captured partisans and hostages are taken). Operations: 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Bdes, NOV-JAN 45. Stanza of a Patriotic song by MANZONI. Towards the Future. Nemesis.

AMW/AMW.
7 APR 45.

Erratum.
P. 1, para 3: Under 'Communist' insert 'Il Grido di Spartaco'.
P. 2, para 3: Under 'Other Parties and Groups' delete 'Grido di Spartaco'.

Addenda

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Contents: General Survey. News of the 'Osoppo' Div. The New Friuli (Post-war plans). Ruins (In support of the Allied air offensive). Beyond the Barriers (News from Liberated Italy is scarce, but do not for all that believe the lying Fascist press). 'Or Convien che per Voi Suoni la Tromba' (Appeal to rich Catholics to aid their poorer brethren). The Misfortunes of 'Invaded' Italy (Whose fault? - Answer to Fascist Propaganda). Our Life (What Christian Democracy stands for). Quotations from Pius XII.

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P. 2, para 3: Under 'Other Parties and Groups' delete 'Grido di Spartaco'.

Addenda

P. 1, para 3: Under 'Communist' insert 'Scarpe Rotte'.
P. 2, para 3: Under 'Action Party' insert 'L'Ora dell'Azione'.
P. 2, para 3: Under 'Other Parties and Groups' insert 'Noi Giovani' - Youth League of the CLN.

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12 APR Recd /154 12 APR 1945 Paris

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 5th April, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO 14 APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 40

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 5th April, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 14 APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 40

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

RESISTANCE

I. Partisan Formations

The Fourth Zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Division includes the

Giustizia e Liberta Column.

O.C. Capt. Carli.

Bn. VAL DI VARA - Compagnia Bucchioni.

O.C. Lt. Bucchioni
[illegible] - CALICE AL CORNOVIGLIO

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I. Partisan Formations

The Fourth Zone

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

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

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

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

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O.C. Lt. Bucchioni
H.Q. VILLAGROSSA -CALICE AL CORNOVIGLIO

2nd Bn.
O.C. Lt. Ermanno or Hermann
H.Q. MONTE DI LAMA

3rd Bn.
O.C. Conti.
H.Q. TOR DI PI.NA.

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Brigata Garibaldina No C.C. as yet.

"Gramsci"Brigade O.C. Lt. "Italiano"
"Matteotti" Brigade C.C. -----
"Vanni" Brigade O.C. Tanca (recently killed)

Cento Croci Div.

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

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

Pontremolese Bn. This is just forming. Strength 40 men

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

Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

The MODENA Div.

A few more details are available.

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

1st S. Giulia Bde

O.C. Mario Allegretti 300-400 men

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

"[illegible]" Bde (originally 24th Garibaldi Bde) 600 men

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

2nd "Dragone" Bde (originally 34th Garibaldi Bde) 600 men
O.C. "Minghin" a moderate Communist

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

O.C. "Belin" a very moderate Communist

4th Command Band O.C. "Dragone" Communist about 100 men

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

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The "Marcello" Band, previously reported as forming part of the Modena Div., is now disowned by that formation owing to the behaviour of its commander "Marcello", a captain from PARMA. It numbers about 300 men and operates in the M. S. MARTINO Area.

General Situation

In North Italy a feverish state of expectation reigns among the patriots. General Clark's last message has roused all hopes, and an Allied advance will in all probability be the signal for a general insurrection. Italians claim that armed patriots now number 200,000, of whom 60,000 are in organised formations, 40,000 are in small independent groups, and the rest are scattered throughout all the cities and towns of N. Italy. The workers of MILAN and TORINO are in a constant ferment. In MILAN alone 14 strikes were recorded from 6th to 10th February, and the agitation has spread to LIGURIA. Surprise attacks on Germans are increasing.

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

PIEDMONT

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

On the 13th German detachments and elements of the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade of MILAN, of the Lidonnici Black Brigade of CUNEO, of the Littorio and M. Rosa Divs and of the R.M.P. of TORINO, attacked the 1st Alpine Justice and Liberty Div. in the VAL GRANA and lateral valleys, especially VAL MAIRA. Most of the attacks were beaten off with loss and it was only when "Gino" the chief of the Predieves band of the "P. Braccini" Brigade was killed that the band retired in good order. On the 17th the attackers abandoned the valley. In the VAL MAIRA the enemy was attacked and driven off with loss. Enemy losses amounted to over 100 killed, wounded and missing. Patriots lost "Gino", a Russian Major Kónoh, and two other partisans killed, no wounded or prisoners.

On 20th February a German column attacked a detachment of the C. Rosselli Brigade in the VAL STURA. After four hours fighting the patriots retired without loss, having killed two Germans and seriously wounded 2 others.

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

Cisterna D'Asti

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

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

Varzi-Ponte Nizza (28 km & 18 km S.E. of Tortona). About mid-March Turcoman, G.N.R. and "S.Marco" Div. detachments were driven off by patriots and lost an armoured car and many automatic weapons.
Brienza (24 km W. of Vercelli) The Republican garrison was overwhelmed. 6 Fascists were killed and 6 captured.

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

LOMBARDY

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

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

Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza) 400 Vlasov Russians joined the maquis.

Caponago (Milan) 200 partisans attacked a store, killed five German soldiers, wounded ten and captured important material.

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

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

FASCIST FORCES

III. New Divisions and Battalions

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

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

IV. Black Brigades.

The 36th Black Brigade "Italo Barattini" was formed in

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February in APUANIA. It consists of a weak Bn. commanded by General BIAGIONI, former Consul of MVSN and Federal of Apuania. 2nd in C is Lt. Col. LODOVICI, a lawyer of CARRARA.

V. Warning against Partisan Infiltration.

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

VI. Desertions

Desertions from the "Monte Rosa" Div.

In the night of March 16th an entire company, stationed in the zone CESANA TORINESE-BARDONECCHIA, deserted. This probably is part of the "Tirano" Bn.

Desertions from "Littorio" Div.

A report dated 17th March states that 200 men of the "Littorio" Div. deserted to the 1st Alpine Justice and Liberty Div, bearing P.W.B. leaflet No F/11. As a result of our leaflet operation, units of this Div are forbidden to have H.Q. located in towns or villages.

VII. Morale of Italian Divs.

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

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

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

A P.W. of the Italia Div. states that the following letter from Mussolini to Gen. MANARDI was circulated among the "Italia" Div. As far as he can remember it ran thus.

"Dear Mainardi,

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

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more patience (They have already had so much).

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

Yours devotedly.
Mussolini".

IX. The Ettore Muti Legion.

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

X. Mopping-up Operations.

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

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

GERMANS

XI. Kesselring's Successor.

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

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

(2) Gen. Von LEMEISEN, commanding 14th Army.

(3) General HEIDRICH, commanding 1st Paratroop Corps, is a more

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(3) General HEIDRICH, commanding 1st Paratroop Corps, is a more junior commander, but has much to recommend him. He is a staunch Nazi and full of the offensive spirit. At least he may take over the command of one of the Armies.

(4) Waffen S.S. General WOLFF. This mysterious individual is Himmler's Plenipotentiary in N. Italy, a friend of Rahn the German Ambassador and appears to have a finger in many pies such as partisans, Fascist Forces, Loot, Demolitions, Administrative problems etc. While he does not appear to be a very suitable person for a Military Command, he is not to be excluded. Italian circles in the North rather incline to think he may be the eventual successor, especially as he seems to have left for Germany very recently.

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XII. The Defence of N. Italy

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

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

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

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

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

XIII. German and Fascist relations.

From GENOVA it is reported that after a year and a half of occupation the German troops are beginning to be tolerated and even, in some houses, to arouse a certain sympathy, which contrasts with the violent hostility of which the Republican Fascist troops

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XIV. Atrocities.

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

CELL. (On Via Emilia) In January/February 1945 German SS with some Mongolian assistants removed 20 hostages from P.R.M.A. prison and returned to REGGIO. Passing through Cella, they began to kill the hostages and to throw the corpses out of the lorry, along some ½ of a kilometre. The bodies were left for 3-4 days as no one was allowed to move them.

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

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

In the same village, in August 1944, a number of men were rounded up. One of them, a well-known mental deficient, began to toy with a German's rifle, whereupon they immediately selected 6 of the men and shot them out of hand.

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

REGGIO EMILIA. In the Servi barracks political prisoners were tortured with the "giro delle scale". The victims were forced to go

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

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

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

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

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

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XV. German Looting of N. Italy

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

	Up to July 44	Aug 44 - July 45
Wheatflour	800,000 Quintals	1,197,000 quintals
Rye flour	800,000	1,197,000
Rice	55,000	73,000
Paste	210,000	300,000
Maize	-	24,000
Oats (flakes)	1,000	1,000
Various flour	48,000	52,000
Rusks	7,200	7,200
Biscuits	7,200	7,200
Beef	288,000	408,000
Pork	36,000	49,800
Cheese (hard)	12,000	16,000
do (other kinds)	45,000	82,000
Condensed milk	2,400	2,400
Potatoes	400,000	700,000
Tomato concentrates	7,000	35,000

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

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

Machines	No. of goods trucks	No. of tons
Typewriters, calculating machines	113	678,6
Stoves, economic cookers, refrigerators, field kitchens	1,112	875.8
Electric machines and equipment (motors, vehicles etc)	96	1,431.3
Weaving machines and spare parts	24	180.2
Ball-bearings	2	22.5
Sewing machines	206	1,300.0
Photographic Equipment	1	5.3
Tools, such as spades, pick-axes etc.	9	180.8.
Measuring instruments (meters, pressure gauges, scales)	8	66.9

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Sewing machines	206	1,300.0
Photographic Equipment	1	5.3
Tools, such as spades, pick-axes etc.	9	180.8.
Measuring instruments (meters, pressure gauges, scales)	8	66.9
Miscellaneous and precision instruments	28	507.0
Carbons for electrotechnics	61	865.3
Insulating materials	2	6.5
Grinding wheels, polishing stones	39	554.0

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Minerals and Metals.

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

Minerals	No of goods trucks	No of tons
Iron pyrites	50	873.4
(During the last quarter of 1943)	474	12,509 .0
Fluorspar	649	12,980.0
Iron ore	627	12,704.8
Pyritic slag	2,593	53,230.5
Castiron	163	2,951.3
Iron alloys (ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, ferro-manganese)	596	11,307.6
Bar billet, wrought iron	3,056	53,350.4
Sheet rolled iron	3,774	67,245.0
Iron wire	158	2,353.8
Iron tubes, kneebends	1,877	30,381.3
Iron nails, bolts, nuts screws.	130	1,843.0
Empty gas containers	41	689.4
Chromium	2	27.2
Manganese	1	17.6
Asbestos	1	15.0
Aluminium cakes, scrap	26	384.7
Copper and brass cakes, plates, ingots, wire	87	573.0
Tin cakes, scraps	1	26.9
Lead cakes, scrap	8	117.5
Quicksilver	10	162.0
Empty containers (wood and iron barrels, casks)	85	259.6
Sulphur	5	92.0

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

1. In case North Italy is given up the Reichs-ministry for armament and war production will be forced to restrict execution of orders in a number of war production lines, which according to current declarations of the OKH and OKL are indispensable.

2. Currently 2 8 million people are engaged in North Italy in war production, exclusive of agricultural workers. Half of these employed in war production are of direct service to the German

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Iron nails, bolts, nuts screws.	130	1,843.0
Empty gas containers	41	659.4
Chromium	2	27.2
Manganese	1	17.6
Asbestos	1	15.0
Aluminium plate, scrap	26	384.7
Copper and brass rakes, plates, ingots wire	37	573.0
Tin slabs, scraps	4	26.9
Lead cables, scrap	8	117.5
Quicksilver	10	162.0
Empty containers (wood and iron barrels, casks)	65	259.6
Sulphur	5	92.0

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2. Currently 2.8 million people are engaged in North Italy in war production, exclusive of agricultural workers. Half of these engaged in war production are of direct service to the German armament production. The use as well as the maintenance of these people outside of North Italy will not be considered.

POLITICS

XVI. The Fascists

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

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

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

(1) Overcoats were prohibited. This in spite of the rigours of winter, but Fascists suspected a Tommy-gun under every overcoat.

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

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

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

The New "Opposition" Newspaper.

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

XVII. Growth of Communism in the North.

The Communist Party is making a great drive in the North to recruit adherents. Their clandestine paper "Unita" claims that by [illegible] enrolled. The exact results

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XVII. Growth of Communism in the North.

The Communist Party is making a great drive in the North to recruit adherents. Their clandestine paper "Unita" claims that by the end of 1944 90,000 members were enrolled. The exact results of the new campaign are not yet known, but the number of members is now estimated at over 100,000. Though some resistance was encountered in the countryside, much success is claimed in the cities of TURIN, GENOVA, MILAN, BOLOGNA and VENICE.

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ECONOMICS

XVIII. Food Situation

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

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

XIX. Industry.

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX I

The Political Situation in Piedmont.

The Communist Party.

The Communists are by far the most powerful and best organised political force in the city of TURIN and find their adherents amongst the majority of the industrial workers. Their leaders are "Nogarville" (Rossi), who is at present in Rome and is a member of the directorate of the Communist Party, and Professor Jaymonat, Doctor of Philosophy and Higher Mathematics. The latter is about 40 years of age and is an energetic, intelligent and highly cultured man.

The Socialist Party.

The Socialists are few in number and have rallied to the Party out of loyality to the old names and traditions of Socialism. For all practical purposes they make common cause with the Communists. Their leaders are Piero Fassoni, Bonfantini and Chiaramello (who was in prison last autumn).

The Party of Action

As is well known, the Party of Action has lost many of its members to the older parties, when these were able to raise their heads once more on the fall of Fascism. The Party of Action, however, still has considerable influence in Piedmont, which has been enhanced by the very determined resistance put up by them against the Germans and Fascists after the Armistice and has a wide following among the younger professional men, intellectuals and students. Their leaders are Avv. Ducio Galimberti (recently captured, tortured and murdered)

Avv. Andreis
Avv. Bianchi
Avv. Pecci
Sig. Scamuzzi and several judges and magistrates

Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, although they support an agrarian policy with some tendency towards Collectivism, are inclined to ally themselves with the Liberal Party. The Christian Democrat Party is still in progress of re-organisation, but it is expected to be able to count on the adhesion of ex-members in the province of Cuneo and also in the country districts of the province of Turin The "Catholic Action" has always been very strong in Piedmont and is also likely to provide adherents. The leaders are:

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Avv. Guglielminetti
Avv. Libois (in prison since last autumn)
Sig. Guerello (Trades Union Expert)
Avv. Campagno (in prison since last autumn)
Don Stoppa
Comm. Sartoris.

Liberal Party

This party is still re-organising. It can count on the support

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of the majority of the middle class. In the province of Cuneo (a stronghold of the old Liberal Party) it has considerable adherents among students and professional men. There is still a minority which favours monarchical institutions; the majority are either republican or merely sitting on the fence. In any case hostility to the person of the present King is practically unanimous. The leaders are:

S.E. Soleri (now in Rome. Minister of the Treasury in Bonomi's Government)
Antonicelli
Prof. Greco (of Turin University)
Marchese Fracassi
Avv. Verzone
Avv. Sogno ("Franchi" of the "Franchi" organisation)
Dott. Fiorio
Judge Corrado.

Relative Strength of the Parties in Piedmont.

Generally speaking the masses in Piedmont are divided, like the rest of Italy, into two main groups. The industrial population of the cities, which is Communist and the rural population of the country which is Christian Democrat, with enclaves of Liberals and Party of Action. Thus in Piedmont, the Liberal Party predominates in Cuneo and Mondovi. The districts of Saluzzo, Bra and Alvese, which are generally agricultural are predominantly Christian Democrat, though the Communo-Socialists have small nuclei in the towns of Mondovi, Savigliano, Fossano. In Turin the Communo-Socialists are of course in the great majority and are supported by the Party of Action. While the Party of Action may not be very numerous, their moral influence at least is very great. After the Communist Party the Party of Action has been the most active and determined opponent of Nazi-Fascism. If we take into account that of the armed and organised Partisan formations, while the Communist Party has raised 60%, the Party of Action has raised 30% in their Justice and Liberty bands, that the losses among their devoted leadership have been enormous, and that the bulk of the Anti-Fascist propaganda printed emanates from their very able writers, then it must be admitted that proportionately to their numbers, the Party of Action has far and away been the leading element in the struggle for Liberty.

Division of Municipal Offices between the Parties.

In Turin the Communo-Socialists and the Party of Action claim the entire local Government. In Cuneo the Liberals and Christian Democrats claim the Prefecture and the Municipality, while the Party [illegible] the presidency of the Province.

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Probable Reaction to the Allies on Liberation.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Allies will be received with joy and gratitude, but these feelings are likely to change quickly enough if

(1) Local administrations nominated by C.L.N. are not recognised or at least not treated with tact by the Allies,

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Political Situation In Piedmont 3.

(2) Any attempt at wholesale disarming of partisans is made. A large number of Fascist gangster elements are likely to remain in possession of arms and Fascist leaders have advertised the fact that in Torino they have been organising a "maquis" resistance movement to come into action after liberation. The existing "patriot" formations would be an ideal foundation on which to base a sort of corps of "vigilantes" to copes with this nuisance and to free Allied man-power for other tasks,

(3) The Allies make any effort to protect notorious Fascists from the vengeance of the people. It must be remembered that since the Armistice the inhabitants of N. Italy have endured the long agony of Nazi-Fascist occupation. There is not a single Anti-Fascist family that has not had some member imprisoned, starved, robbed, tortured or killed. Wholesale starvation, forced labour, deportation requisitioning of food, cattle and property has been their daily fate. It would not be human if these victims were to content themselves with the slow procedure of "Epurazione" or the niceties of Anglo-Saxon Common Law,

(4) If, in the event of wholesale destruction of power-stations, industries and communications, the Allies do not give every assistance to or at least remove all bureaucratic restriction on the very capable leaders of the North in their efforts to restore order, and combat starvation and unemployment

The Communists and the Italian Government.

Many fears have been expressed over the possible revolt of the northern C.L.N. against the Government. Such a move is most unlikely seeing that the majority of the "violent and agressive politicians of the north" are at present in Rome, and many of them are actually in the Government. If these men are not allowed to proceed North on liberation and take over control of their parties, then the Allies will have to deal with men of second or third rate ability, and the political situation may quite easily degenerate into disorder and party warfare.

Economic Situation in Piedmont.

It is impossible to forecast what the position will be when N. Italy is liberated. If the Germans destroy the power stations and industries, then the economic position of the cities and towns will be disastrous and unemployment will be wholesale. In any case there will be little or no food reserves in the North owing to German requisitions until the next harvest in June-July. It is probable also that the harvest will be deficient owing to lack of

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APPENDIX 2.

Political and Economic Conditions in the town of Genoa

General

The Germans have been occupying this area for over 18 months; the population has adapted itself to the presence of the Germans in their midst and on the whole gets on quite well with them. Fascist Republican troops are, on the contrary, universally hated and despised. The Germans themselves are not on very good terms with the Republicans. Capt. Wagner, Chief of the SS in Genoa, in December proclaimed loudly to the Prefect and a number of other people present, that he would welcome the end of the war so that a clean sweep could be made of all the Fascist rabble.

Resistance

Partisan resistance inside Genoa has not been possible on a large scale owing to very strong repressive measures taken by the Germans. However the C.L.N. of Genoa controls a number of organisations of fighting partisans which extend throughout the region of Liguria. Here are the main parties with some of their representatives.

Liberal Party Heads Avv. Martino; Prof. Sella; Prof. Folqui Giorgio (pseudonym); Ferdinando Mor, Chief of the Military organisation of the party, regular Italian Army captain; Saveretti. This party claims about 4,000 members recruited chiefly amongst the "upper classes". Only 300 of the members are armed.

Communist Party Led by Marioni; Avv. Massa; Avv. Giusti (youth organisation) "Spartaco", terrorist activity. This is the strongest party in Genoa and claims a membership of about 12,000. The large industrial population of Genoa has always been very Communist in tendency; the C.L.N. controls the activities of this rather violent working population only up to a certain point. Discipline of the party is not as strong here as it is in other parts of the country, especially in Milan. This is due partly to the ruggedly independent character of the Genoese people. The Party has displayed a very marked activity in all spheres, especially welfare and Fascist "executions". Their propaganda has of course been very pro-Russian. The party has under its control, "for the execution of obnoxious Fascists", 12 G.A.P. Sections. 4000 Communists in Genoa are reputed to be armed, mainly with pistols but a certain number of automatic weapons is also available.

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General

The Germans have been occupying this area for over 18 months; the population has adapted itself to the presence of the Germans in their midst and on the whole gets on quite well with them. Fascist Republican troops are, on the contrary, universally hated and despised. The Germans themselves are not on very good terms with the Republicans. Capt. Wagner, Chief of the SS in Genoa, in December proclaimed loudly to the Prefect and a number of other people present, that he would welcome the end of the war so that a clean sweep could be made of all the Fascist rabble.

Resistance

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Christian Democrat Party Representative members: Taliani, Costa, Novara, Prof. Castello, Lanfredini. This party, as in other parts of Italy, is gaining influence and ascendancy, and its numbers are increasing daily. It is by far the most important party in Genoa after the Communist Party. It is, of course, well supported by higher and lower clergy; it is reported not to have a unified organisation in the town. Its membership is about 4,000, and it is interesting to note that this is increasing, especially among the workers.

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Political and Economic Conditions in Genoa 2

Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is suffering all over Italy from a severe handicap, that of poor leadership. This applies to Genoa also. Its representative members are De Francheschi, Quadrelo, Venturini, Badano. The party is very weak in Genoa and seems to have no appeal for the younger generation. A fusion with the Communist Party was attempted, but without success. It has a declared membership of 2,800. The military side of the party is headed by Remo Poggio, who is an ex officer of the Italian army. 600 of its members are said to be armed, and it controls 3 G.A.P. formations, which are fairly active.

Action Party. Leaders. "Pino", Prof Bo. It has suffered a good deal from German and Fascist persecution; many of its members have been shot or arrested, and the party is, allegedly, on the verge of breaking up.

The C.L.N. of Genoa controls, through other C.L.Ns in the various main towns of Liguria, a fairly large number of armed bands. It is likely that these armed bands, recruited from local elements, will gravitate towards the nearest towns, i.e. Spezia, Chiavari, Voghera etc. But it is not excluded that, in the event of political developments not taking the desired turn, the C.L.N. of Genoa may order these "Divisions" and "Brigades" to concentrate on Genoa. The main formations likely to be met with are the 2nd Lunense Division, the 1st Ligurian Division, the Division "Centrocroci" (also called 2nd Liguria), the 3rd Garibaldi Division "Cichero" and the 2nd Garibaldi Division "Liguria" -Felice Cascione"

In the hinterland of Liguria, extending in a belt south of the road Voghera-Piacenza-Parma (highways 10 and 9) operate other important divisions, which although not strictly under the command of the C.L.N. of Genoa, may eventually gravitate towards Genoa or Spezia and Chiavari. These are the 3rd Lombardy Division, a Giustizia e Liberta Division "Fausto" and a Garibaldi Division also known as the Divisione "Mac".

Economic Situation

Life in the country surrounding Genoa has become increasingly difficult owing to the movement of troops, partisan activities and the bombing of roads. People have therefore been streaming into the town of Genoa itself for the past few months. Lodgings are very scarce and the Fascist authorities have tried to remedy this by instituting a special "Provincial Commission for Lodgings",

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The food situation is even worse. Staple foodstuffs are shipped to Genoa from Alessandria, Tortona, Pavia, partly by rail and partly by road. The German railway-transport commander, Major Kellig, has put 18 railway trucks weekly at the disposal of S.E.P.R.A.L. But it seems that these can not be used to the full because of the state of disorganisation reigning in the Piedmontese agricultural centres, where the trucks are waiting to be loaded. This, in its turn, is due to the appalling conditions of transport facilities. In Genoa itself it is reported that only about 40

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Political and Economic Situation in Genoa 3.

old trucks are in circulation for civilian use. A monthly ration of about 3,000 gallons of diesel oil and about 1,500 gallons of petrol has been assigned for the use of these civilian vehicles. Incidentally petrol is now 400 lire a litre on the Black Market and diesel oil 200 lire. SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione), the organisation in charge of the collection and distribution of food, distributes daily

Bread	150 grammes	(200 grms to workers 250 " to heavy workers)
Meat	(monthly)	75 grammes
Fats	"	100 grammes
Dried vegetables	(monthly)	150 grammes.

Pasta, rice etc. have not been distributed regularly for months. Sugar, jam and milk are distributed only to old people and children. Black Market prices are exceptionally high, especially in relation to average wages and salaries i.e. about 2-2500 lire a month. Italian transport companies are working hand in glove with the Germans and Fascists who, in exchange for heavy bribes, hand out permits etc. Examples of Black Market prices are:

Oil	8-900 lire the litre
Flour	180 lire a kg.

It is unlikely that the Allies will be able to avail themselves of harbour facilities, as extensive demolition plans have been prepared by the Germans.

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APPENDIX 3.

The Political and Economic Situation in Milan.

State of Parties.

As is to be expected in all large Italian industrial centres, the City of Milan harbours a numerous Communist Party. Proportionally, however, this is not so powerful as that of Turin, as Milan was the citadel of the old Socialist Party, which can still count upon a large following and should exercise a moderating influence. In contrast to Piedmont the Communist Party can muster many adherents throughout the province of Lombardy, owing to the existence of a highly industrialised population living in many bug cities like Varese, Como, Brescia. Throughout the countryside, however, the Christian Democrats are supreme and claim to be gaining followers daily. It is quite possible that, as the Communists and Party of Action were the first to enter the fray and have borne the brunt of the fighting, they are now feeling the effects of the drain on their man-power and the loss of so many of their best leaders. The Christian Democrats have been slow to organise themselves, but on the other hand have managed to conserve their energies and will probably be the political heirs to the heritage won by the extremist parties. It must be remembered that they can count upon the immense propaganda machine represented by the mass of the lower clergy and parish priests.

The Action Party have given their best men to the cause, and are depressed by their heavy losses. The Liberals find support among industrialists and also claim to have/done durable progress It is possible that, owing to the wealth and personal influence of its members, the Liberal Party may spring an electoral surprise and display unexpected strength.

Resistance Organisations.

Latest reports from Milan are to the effect that the C.L.N.A.I. has decided not be increase the strenght of the partisan bands. This decision seems to have been taken for two mains reasons: (a) the desire on the part of the C.L.N.A.I. to save the lives of as many promising young democrats as possible, especially in view of the probable early end of the war, (b) in order to reduce the heavy cost of keeping a large force of partisans mobilised for a long period. The activity of underground parties in Milan is [illegible] information of a military and

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In Milan the following personalities, members of the C.L.N.A.I should be contacted (if they are still alive):-

"MAURIZIO" a very prominent member of the CLNAI (Liberal)
"LONGHI" " " " " " " 4119

"MARE" This is the Communist member of the CLNAI, who is at present in Liberated Italy where he is employed by the Ministry for Occupied Italy.

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Political and Economic Situation in Milan 2.

He will try to reach Milan as quickly as possible. Although a Communist he is very helpful and co-operative and his help and advice should be sought. He knows the whole political set-up of the North intimately.

Maggiore SACCHI, Industrialist, Monarchist. Lives in Milan, commander of 4 Brigades (Brigate Verdi); is in touch with CLN.I, but has not been getting on very well with the powerful left-wing section of the Committee because of his political conviction.

Avv. PICCELLI (Communist) member of CLN.I.

Corrado BONFANTINI, member of CLN.I.

Partisan Formations

The fighting formations of the CLN.I which are most likely to turn up after the liberation are G.Ps, S.Ps and the Brigate Verdi of the ADDA Valley commanded by Maj. Sacchi. The 1st and 2nd Garibaldi Divs "Lombardia" in the Valtellina, north of Milan, and the 3rd Garibaldi Div. "Lombardia" in the Pavia-Voghera area, south of Milan, are Communist led and are likely to converge on Milan when the Germans clear out, from which Command they depend and from which they get most of their subsidies. The Commander of the 3rd "Lombardia" is an ex-Italian Navy Officer who calls himself "L'Americano". Little is known of the 1st and 2nd "Lombardia" Divs. The 3rd, according to reports which are not fully confirmed, consists of a force of about 3,000 men divided into "Brigades", 1st Brigata Casotti; 2nd Brigata Cappellini; 3rd Brigata Matteotti; 4th Brigata Crespi; 5th Brigata Val Staffora. They are at present operating under the command of Sixth Zone.

Milan and the Fascists.

Milan has always been the real political capital of Italy and centre of political thought and just as it was the stronghold of Socialism, so it was the birthplace of Fascism.

It seems that the Fascists have selected Milan as their last citadel and are preparing to defend the city to the end. Large numbers of Fascists have taken refuge here when they fled before the

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It seems that the Fascists have selected Milan as their last citadel and are preparing to defend the city to the end. Large numbers of Fascists have taken refuge here when they fled before the advancing Allies. The Republican Government has been at great pains to treat Milan as a privileged centre and much to the discontent of other great cities of N. Italy, there has been no lack of food or raw materials. All the existing industries in Milan are fully occupied and the food situation is tolerable.

There was a lack of fuel during the winter, when trees in the squares and public gardens were cut down, and transportation problems are acute, but it seems that the Fascists are ready to sacrifice the other cities in favour of their new capital

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Political and Economic Situation in Milan 3.

The Economic Situation

Nevertheless, even more than Piedmont, Lombardy depends for its industries upon electric power. If the Germans are allowed time to destroy the sources of such power, then the situation in N. Italy will become really catastrophic.

The Committee of Liberation are fully aware of the danger. The Partisan bands have been warned to give the utmost protection within their power and it is claimed that in Milan alone 40,000 citizens are prepared to defend the city utilities and services from destruction. If however their efforts are unavailing, then the Allies must be prepared to cope with wholesale unemployment and distress.

General.

Latest reports from Milan are very optimistic. The town gives the impression of being very active and alive, throbbing with renewed vigour and purpose. Unemployment is an unknown thing, in fact there is a great demand for skilled and unskilled labour. Damaged buildings are rapidly being repaired, and the situation of the town is practically back to normal. Although partisans are being sought and often tracked down, the great mass of the population is on fairly friendly terms with the Germans. Far more disliked than the Germans are the Fascists, who are rapidly making large fortunes which they convert into foreign currency at the earliest possible opportunity. The dollar is said to fetch 800 lire the pound 600-650. The enormous difference between pound and dollar is said to be due to the vast number of forged Bank of England notes in circulation.

Morale.

Hatred of the Fascists transcends all other passions, but the Allies are by no means popular in Milan. The chief reasons are the alleged lack of assistance to the partisans (the case of Val d'Ossola is cited), the slowness of Allied operations, the apparent reluctance to organise a large Italian Army of liberation, and most of all the bombing of non-military objectives in some towns and the destruction of some industrial plants which were already inactive.

While most of these complaints will be forgotten in the exultation of liberation, the air bombardments will always rankel. When the mass funeral of the school children killed in the last big [illegible] citizens participated, and

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While most of these complaints will be forgotten in the exultation of liberation, the air bombardments will always rankel When the mass funeral of the school children killed in the last big raid took place, many thousands of Milanese citizens participated, and they were by no means all Fascists.

Fascist propaganda avidly snatches at this heaven-sent opportunity to make the Allies hated, while Communist agents point out the superior conduct of Soviet operations. Milan will certainly require very tactful handling.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 516

SPECIAL REPORT OF FASCIST PRESS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY

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I. METHOD

1. Sources - Three main sources have been used in preparing this report :

a) "Annuario della Stampa Italiana" 1939-40 and 1937-38, for framework and general background.

b) PWB "D" Section Reports on Conditions in Enemy Occupied Italy (whole series).

c) News Digests - 1 September 1944-26 January 1945.

In order to distinguish recent news from background information items from the second and third sources are given in quotation marks. Sources and dates are quoted. (OIR = Occupied Italy Report; ND = News Digest).

2. Conventional Signs - + indicates control by Fascist organization or prominent Fascist individual; % indicates representation on the Fascist National Federation of Newspaper Editors and Press Agencies. (Both references to 1940).

II. [illegible]

3. Nationalisation - "All newspapers have been socialized. A paper of the VENETO in PADUA anticipated the law and, on its own initiative, turned itself into a joint stock company with its staff as shareholders. The press is making good profits. Advertisments yield sufficient profits for the workers to receive normal dividends. Losses have up to now been met by the State." (OIR 30, PWB Florence, 18 September 1944)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled), 24 January 1945: In six months the following undertakings have been socialized- publishing and press; 32 undertakings with 6000 employees and 185,000,000 lire capital; printing: 20 undertakings with over 5000 employees and 50,000,000 lire capital; paper: 5 undertakings with over 10,000 employees and 500,000,000 lire capital."
(ND 26 January 1945)

4. Circulations - "New dailies are springing up in Fascist Italy like mushrooms after the rain. A region which a year ago had only 31 papers now has 48. Every town with more than 50,000 inhabitants has its own paper. The large number of new papers in the provinces is indirectly due to transport difficulties. The big papers in MILAN, TURIN and VENICE find it difficult to reach the smaller towns in time for early morning sale. Hence the provincial press is experiencing an unprecedented boom. The provincial cities are over-crowded with air-raid refugees and thus the number of readers has grown.

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Italy Report; ND = News Digest).

2. Conventional Signs - + indicates control by Fascist organization or prominent Fascist individual; % indicates representation on the Fascist National Federation of Newspaper Editors and Press Agencies. (Both references to 1940).

II. [illegible]

3. Nationalisation - "All newspapers have been socialized. A paper of the VENETO in PADUA anticipated the law and, on its own initiative, turned itself into a joint stock company with its staff as shareholders. The press is making good profits. Advertisments yield sufficient profits for the workers to receive normal dividends. Losses have up to now been met by the State." (OIR 30, PWB Florence, 18 September 1944)

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Provincial papers with a former circulation of from 3000 to 4000 now sell between 10,000 and 12,000 copies . . . . No copies remain unsold." (OIR 30, PWB Florence 18 September 1944)

5. Newsprint Supply; Suppression of Papers - "In view of the paper shortage, the Fascist Minister for Propaganda has ordered the suppression of a new series of six publications, including the Catholic weekly 'Pro Famiglia'."
(OIR 16; Agence Télégraphique Suisse 30 Jun 44)

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"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 January 1945. Stefani reports: Owing to the necessity of using paper exclusively for indispensable publications, the Ministry of Popular Culture has decided to suspend for an indifinite period the following sporting periodicals: 'Cacciatore Italiano', 'Grandi Prove Ippiche', 'Moto', 'Motociclismo' and 'Tempo Sportivo'. The only sporting publication allowed is 'Gazzetta dello Sport', which will become a weekly. The following cinema publications are also suspended for an irdefinite period: 'Primi Piani', and 'Arcobaleno'. The only cinema publication authorized is 'Film', and the only theatre publication is 'Dramma'." (NT 26 January 1945)

6. Prices - "Newspaper prices have remained far behind the devaluation of the lira. The 50 centesime paid for a newspaper are worth less than the sheet on which the paper is printed." (CIB 30, PWB Florence 18 September44)

"Agence Télégraphique Suisse, 2 December 44, reports from CHIASSO: From 4 December the price of Fascist newspapers in Northern Italy has been doubled to one lira each." (NT 6 December 1944)

7. Personnel - "The Republican Press is clever, but enjoys little influence because the directors and editors are either former Fascists or second-rate southerners. . . . MUSSOLINI either writes under the pseudonym GIANDONDO or uses the pen of E. AIELLI or of PICCOLO of TRIESTE." (OIR 14; 8th Army 25 JUN 44)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 4 January 1945, reports from the Italian frontier: The elections of the syndicates of the liberal professions have been held in MILAN. Reliable Fascists have been appointed heads of the Journalists' Syndicate, such as Arrigo DE ANGELIS (former Deputy Editor-in-Chief of 'Popolo d'Italia' and now Editor of 'Sera'), Federigo BUFFON (a faithful supporter of MUSSOLINI, formerly on the editorial staff of 'Popolo d'Italia), Pio DE FLAVIIS, Paolo DE GIOVANNI (? BONETTI), Domenico JACONUCCI, Mario SAVITA, Aldo BORGOMANERI and Luigi CORBELLA. The 'Corriere della Sera' is represented not only by SAVITA (a recent acquisition), but also by the editorial stenographer Ferruccio DUBINI, who is appointed auditor together with Giorgio CERCHIARI and Oreste GREGORIC (a former member of the editorial staff of 'Popolo d'Italia').

Journalists are the particular protégés of the régime, as the Republic attaches great importance to press propaganda - more than to radio propaganda." (ND 9 JAN 45)

III. REVIEW BY CENTRES

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Journalists are the particular protégés of the régime, as the Republic attaches great importance to press propaganda - more than to radio propaganda."
(NF 9 JAN 45)

III. REVIEW BY CENTRES

8. Alessandria

a) Dailies : No dailies listed.
b) Periodicals :

Il Corriere di Alessandria, bi-weekly, 1922; Via Arnaldo Mussolini 3. Director: Tullio VABLAIS.

Il Piccolo - Gazzetta, weekly, 1921; Via Umberto 1; Director: Mario SCABIOLO.

"'Dovere' 2L March 1944 reports from CHIASSO: . . . .'Popolo di Alessandria' blamed the whole (censorship(system which, generally speaking, eprived the press of all sting, placing it under

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the aegis of well-known signatures instead of the younger man . . (It) attacks the Italian press in general because each day it loses more of its mordant, revolutionary, unprejudiced, untrammeled character and gives space once again to the infiltrating literary stars who have resumed their acrobatics in their efforts to gain power." (OIR 3; ND 25 MAR 44)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 22 November 1944 ((reported that 'Popolo di Alessandria' participated in FARINACCI's attacks on Cardinal SCHUSTER and the clergy - see 'Regime Fascista', below)). (ND 24 NOV 44)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 21 December 1944: . . . 'Popolo di Alessandria', the organ of the 'Attilio Prato' Black Brigade, proposed the creation of an 'anti-Jewish' party. . . . . 'Popolo di Alessandria' has now launched the idea of forming a Monarchist party, substituting the Aosta branch of the House of Savoy for the Carignano." (ND 25 DEC 44)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 4 January 1945: . . . . 'Popolo di Alessandria: a bi-weekly . . . printed and distributed in MILAN." (ND 9 JAN 45)

9. BERGAMO

a) Dailies :

% Eco di Bergamo, 1880. Catholic. Viale Roma 20. Director: Don Andres SPADA. Editor: Giovann-Battista PESENTI. Managing Director: Dr. Ezio BENIGNI.

"The following papers are sold in BERGAMO: . . . 'L'Eco di Bergamo' (a Catholic paper)." (OIR 34; PWB ALV HQ AAI 16 DEC 44)

%+Voce di Bergamo. 1925. Organ of the Fascist Federation. Via Torquato Tasso 1. Director: Comm. Giulio PAVONI. Editors: Umberto BONCHI, Ermenno BELSANO, Emilio DE MARTINO. Ownership: 'Littorio' Co. Ltd. President, Board of Directors: Federal Secretary.

b) Periodicals : None listed.

"The following papers are sold in BERGAMO:

Corriere della Sera (Milan daily)
La Stampa di Torino
La Gazzetta del Popolo ((Turin daily))
Il Pomeriggio ((Milan daily))
Bergamo Repubblicano
[illegible] di Bergamo (a Catholic paper)."

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below)). (FD 24 NOV 44)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 21 December 1944: . . . 'Popolo di Alessandria', the organ of the 'Attilio Prato' Black Brigade, proposed the creation of an 'anti-Jewish' party. . . . . 'Popolo di Alessandria' has now launched the idea of forming a Monarchist party, substituting the Aosta branch of the House of Savoy for the Carignano." (FD 25 DEC 44)

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Il Pomeriggio ((Milan daily))
Bergamo Repubblicano
L'Eco di Bergamo (a Catholic paper)."
(CIB 34; PWB ADV HQ AAI 16 DEC 44)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled), 13 November 1944: (? Emilio) ZOPZI . . . in 'Bergamo Repubblicano' . . . " (ND 15 NOV 44)

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10. BOLOGNA

a) Dailies

% Avvenire d'Italia. 1895. Catholic. Via Mentana 4. Director: Rag. Raimondo MANZINI. Editor: Egidio CABIANCA. Ownership: L'Avvenire d'Italia Co. Ltd. Chairman: Comm. Dott. Giuseppe MARCHISONE.

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"Transocean," 4 MAY 44, reports from ROME: The Bologna Catholic daily 'Avvenire d'Italia' appeared on 3 MAY for the first time for 3 months. The paper stopped publication after its printing-shop had been badly damaged in an air-raid." OIR 9; ND 6 MAY 44.)

% + Resto del Carlino 1885. Via Dogali 3. Director: Giovanni TELESIO. Editor: Cav. Piero PEDRAZZA. Ownership (1939): National Directorate of PNF. Manager: On.Dott. Giovanni BELILLI. Ownership (1940): 'Il Resto del Carlino' Printing Co. Ltd. Chairman: Aurelio MANNARESI.

"The paper which has to make the greatest efforts to remain above water is 'Resto del Carlino' of BOLOGNA. It is produced in the front zone on a village near BOLOGNA, as the city printing-offices have been bombed out. The provision of paper, transport and news material is extremely difficult. The staff is constantly in danger ...Giorgio PINI, the Editor-in-Chief, narrowly escaped an anti-fascist attempt on his life." (OIL 30; PWB FLORENCE 18 SEP 44)

"Italian Home Service" (enemy-controlled) 27 DEC 44: Ezio Maria GRAY has been able to obtain...some numbers of the 'Resto del Carlino' of the last fortnight... Its format is reduced to 50 cms. by 35 cms.., It fears no competition. In fact, papers from other towns no longer reach BOLOGNA, but the 'Carlino', unperturbed; continues to appear... The 'Carlino' today is even more interesting than when the articles of Giorgio PINI made of it a lively and bold tribune of pure fascism." (ND JAN 45)

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 JAN 45, reports from PIACENZA: Shortly before the execution of the Fascist Bandiolo, Managing Director of the Bologna Newspaper 'Resto del Carlino'..." (ND 26 JAN 45)

(b) Periodicals:

+ L'Assalto, weekly. 1920. Via Manzoni. Director: Carlo SAVOIA. Ownership: Provincial Fascist Federation.

11. BRESCIA

(a) Daily:

% + Popolo di Brescia. 1922. Palazzo Broletto, Via C. Catta-

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"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 JAN 45, reports from PIACENZA: Shortly before the execution of the Fascist Bandiolo, Managing Director of the Bologna Newspaper 'Resto del Carlino'..." (ND 26 JAN 45)

(b) Periodicals:

+ L'Assalto, weekly. 1920. Via Manzoni. Director: Carlo SAVOIA. Ownership: Provincial Fascist Federation.

11. BRESCIA

(a) Daily:

% + Popolo di Brescia. 1922. Palazzo Broletto, Via C. Cattaneo 1. Director: Ivon DE BREGNAC. Editor: Gaetano COELI. Ownership: 'Il Popolo di Brescia'. Co. Ltd. Chairman: Dott. Gianni Comini, Federal Secretary.

(b) Periodicals: None listed.

"Italian Home Service (Enemy-controlled), 27 DEC 44: On 1 DEC Ottaviano ROCCHI was vilely assassinated... He was the only son of the editor of 'Brescia Repubblicana', Corrado Rocchi." (ND 29 DEC 44)

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12. COMO

(a) Dailies:

L'Ordine. 1897. Catholic. Via Rovelli 27. Director: Mario BUSTI. Editor: Enrico CAIROLI. Ownership: 'L'Ordine' Publishing Co. Ltd. Chairman: Rag. Cav. Ferruccio BEREGO.

% + La Provincia di Como. (Il Gagliardetto). 1892. Organ of the Fascist Federation. Via Cinque Giornata 13. Director: Gaspare SQUADRILLI. Editor: Carlo RIVOLTA. Ownership: 'La Provincia di Como' Co. LTD. Manager: Luigi MATERNINI.

(('Provincia di Como' is still appearing. The last mention traced is one by 'Tribune de Genève', 17 JAN 45: ND 19 JAN 45.))

(b). Periodicals

Il Popolo di Lecco: 1931. Weekly. Corso V. Emmanuele 3, LECCO. Director: Giovanni Gilardenghi.

13. CREMONA Cremona Nuova

(a) Daily

% + Il Regime Fascista: 1914 ('La Squilla'). Via Sofonisba Anguissola 16. Founder and Director: Roberto FARINACCI. Vice-Director: Gianfrancesco SOMMI PICENARDI. Editor: Ilario SUZZI. Ownership: 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing Co. Chairman: Gr.Uff.Enrico Mario Varenna.

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 4 JAN 45: ...((a paper)) printed in CREMONA but distributed in MILAN, like 'Regime Fascista'."
(ND 9 JAN 45.)

"The 'Regime Fascista' represents the absolute extreme of the party press. Violent attacks and personal quarrels create a panorama of curiosity of all the little fascist stupidities. Recently the polemic BORSANI-FARINACCI caused a great fuss, which had to be silenced by high authorities." (OIR 28 18 OCT 44)

"'Gasette de Lausanne", 23 JAN 45, reports from CHIASSO: FARINACCI, writing in 'Regime Fascista', mocked those who believed him dead."
(ND 25 JAN 45)

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BUSTI. Editor: Onori CAIROLI. Ownership: 'L'Ordine' Publishing Co. Ltd. Chairman: Rag. Cav. Ferruccio PEREGO.

% + La Provincia di Como. (Il Gagliardetto). 1892. Organ of the Fascist Federation. Via Cinque Giornata 13. Director: Gaspare SQUADRILLI. Editor: Carlo RIVOLTA. Ownership: 'La Provincia di Como' Co. LTD. Manager: Luigi MATERNINI.

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"'Gasette de Lausanne", 23 JAN 45, reports from CHIASSO: FARINACCI, writing in 'Regime Fascista', mocked those who believed him dead."
(ND 25 JAN 45)

"Meanwhile FARINACCI has resumed his poisoneus attacks against Cardinal SCHUSTER." (ND 22 JAN 45; 'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 16 JAN 45.)

(b). Periodicals: None Listed.

"There is a Catholic Fascist newspaper published at CREMONA called 'Crociata Italica', which gives whole-hearted support to the Germans. The editor is Don Calcagno and he has a correspondent and agent in Venice called Don Zambelli. Both these priests are on the

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Committee of Liberation's Black List and both have been suspended by the Pope." (OIR 24, 13 SEP 44; PWB Advanced)

"Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 15 JAN 45: ... The Catholic Fascist organ 'Crociata Italica' continues to trouble people's consciences. Following the clear condemnation by Cardinals Schuster and Fossati, the Bishops of the three Venetian provinces meeting in Venice under the chairmanship of the Patriarch, Cardinal Piazza, ((condemned the secular clergy who were running 'Crociata Italica' as undisciplined and disobedient, making use of their priestly office to conduct purely political propaganda; doctrinal errors, bitter, rebellious spirit; irreverence, accusations and malignity, even against the Pope))." (ND 22 JAN 45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, 15 JAN 45, Don Tullio CALCAGNO writes: 'In spite of ((attacks))...the tenth issue of 'Crociata Italica' has reached a circulation of 100,000 copies...the truth...is that the majority of the Italian clergy, especially the higher clergy, is against the Italian Social Republic.'" (ND 22 JAN 45; 'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 18.1.45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, 15 JAN 45. The priest Antonio BRUZZESI writes ((an appeal to the clergy to support fascism))" (ND 22 JAN 45; 'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 18 JAN 45)

"'Regime Fascista's' printing works publishes in CREMONA a 12 page large format review, "Marcia Rivoluzionaria'." (ND 22 JAN 45)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 4 JAN 45:...'Marcia Rivoluzionaria', the fortnightly publication of CREMONA fascism, printed in Cremona but distributed in MILAN, like 'Regime Fascista'." (ND JAN 9 45.)

14. FERRARA

(a) Daily:

% Corriere Padana, 1925 (Italo BALBO). Viale Cavour 65. Director: Giuseppe RAVEGNANI. Editor: Tommaso BESOZZI. Owner: Edmondo BALBO. Managers: Maria BUR BALBO, Guido Angelo FACCHINI.

"'Gazzetta del Popolo', TURIN, 3 MAY 44, announces from GHQ: The Minister for Popular Culture announces the appointment of Michele [illegible] manager of the newspaper 'Corriere Padana'." (OIR 9)

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"'Gazzetta del Popolo', TURIN, 3 MAY 44, announces from GHQ: The Minister for Popular Culture announces the appointment of Michele CAMPANA as manager of the newspaper 'Corriere Padana'." (OIR 9)

(b) Periodicals:

Corriere de Lunedi -- see Corriere Padana.

+ XX Dicembre. Monthly. 1935. Via Cavour 33. Director: Alfredo PRILLI. Provincial Fascist Federation.

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15. FIUME

(a) Daily:

% La Vedetta d'Italia: 1919. Via Ciotto 19. Director: Arnaldo VIOLA. Editor: Antonio GA'LAIA. Ownership: 'La Vedetta d'Italia' Printing Works Co. Ltd. Chairman: Sen. Maurizio MARAVIGLIA.

"The publication of the local paper 'La Vendetta d'Italia ((sic)) continues...In the resistance field the 'Stella Rossa', which gives the TITO bulletin, comes out. The possibility of a clandestine press can be excluded, as FIUME possesses only three typographic machines, all controlled." (OIR 30; PWB FLORENCE 10 SEP 44)

(b) Periodicals: None listed

16. GENOVA

(a) Dailies:

% Corriere Mercantile. 1824. Evening; business and shipping. Via Brigata Liguria 15. Director: Giacomo GUIGLIA. Editor: Goffredo GUSTAVINO. Ownership: Edizioni Periodiche Co.Ltd. Managing Director: Giovanni CUNEO.

% Giornale di Genova. 1923. Via Brigata Liguria 15. Director: Giacomo GUIGLIA. Editor: Carlo GIACHELLO. Ownership: Edizioni Periodiche Co.Ltd. Managing Director: Giovanni CUNEO.

% Il Lavoro. 1903. Salita di Negro 7. Director: Gianni GRANZOTTO. Editor: Marco COLONNA. Ownership: 'Il Lavoro' Publishing Co.Ltd. Managing Director: Luigi ROSSITTI.

"Giangino PELLEGRINI - pro-German member of the staff of the 'Corriere' of MILAN who denounced some of his colleagues and received as a reward for his betrayal the position of manager of the daily paper 'Il Lavoro' of GENOA." (OIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

% Il Nuovo Cittadino. 1929. Catholic, Piazza Santa Maria 39. Director: Don Eugenio BADINO. Editor: Costantino GRANELLA. Ownership: S.E.P. (Edizioni e Pubblicazioni Co. Ltd.) Managing Director: Mario MAFFI.

(b) Periodical:

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"The publication of the local paper 'La Vendetta di Scilla ((sic)) continues...In the resistance field the 'Stella Rossa', which gives the TITO bulletin, comes out. The possibility of a clandestine press can be excluded, as FIUME possesses only three typographic machines, all controlled." (OIR 30; PWB FLORENCE 10 SEP 44)

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% Giornale di Genova. 1923. Via Brigata Liguria 15. Director: Giacomo GUIGLIA. Editor: Carlo GIACHELLO. Ownership: Edizioni Periodiche Co.Ltd. Managing Director: Giovanni CUNEO.

% Il Lavoro. 1903. Salita di Negro 7. Director: Gianni GRANDOTTO. Editor: Marco COLONNA. Ownership: 'Il Lavoro' Publishing Co.Ltd. Managing Director: Luigi ROSSITTI.

"Giangino PELLEGRINI - pro-German member of the staff of the 'Corriere' of MILAN who denounced some of his colleagues and received as a reward for his betrayal the position of manager of the daily paper 'Il Lavoro' of GENOA." (OIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

% Il Nuovo Cittadino. 1929. Catholic, Piazza Santa Maria 39. Director: Don Eugenio BADINO. Editor: Costantino GRANELLA. Ownership: S.E.P. (Edizioni e Pubblicazioni Co. Ltd.) Managing Director: Mario MAFFI.

(b) **Periodical:**

Il Nuovo Stato. Quarterly. 1932. Via Casaregis. Director: Cesare VERNARECCI.

17. MANTOVA

(a) **Daily:**

1112

% La Voce di Mantova. 1920. **Fascist Federation.** Director: Giuliano LAURO. Editor: Francesco CARLI. Ownership: Mantua Fascist Federation. Managing Director: Guido PAGLIARI. Via Dario Tassoni

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(The contents of this report are SECRET and for information only.)

(b) Periodicals: None listed

"The following newspapers are obtainable in MANTUA:

Voce di Mantova, daily
Corriere della Sera, MILAN daily.
Resto del Carlino ((Bologna Daily)).

Another paper...edited and controlled by FARINACCI. ((Regime Fascista'?)) (OIR 33;PWB ADV HQ AAI 24 NOV 44)

18. MILANO

(a) Dailies:

✠ L'AMBROSIANA. 1922. Via Settala 22. Director: Gr.Uff. Giulio BENEDETTI. Editor: Pio DE FLAVIIS. Ownership: S.A.M.E. (Milanese Publishing Co. LTD.).

✠ L'Italia. 1911. Catholic. Via Tadino 23. Director: Mario BUSTI. Editor: Gian Ludovico PIZZOLARI. Ownership: Lombarda Publishing Co. Chairman: Mons. Vittore MAINI.

"A daily paper which proclaims itself as Catholic, 'L'Italia', does not vary from the others either in the omission of the publication of the Pope's speeches or summaries of such." (OIR 28, 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Section Bulletin 12)

"'Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, 16 JAN 45: The Catholic paper 'Italia' had the whole text ((of the Pope's Christmas message)) ready for publication when a peremptory order was received from the Ministry of Popular Culture prohibiting its printing and threatening that otherwise the newspaper would be sequestrated and its editorial staff arrested. Unable to continue its Catholic mission, and in protest against censorship, the newspaper itself suspended publication and became a weekly paper for religious news alone, acting merely as a kind of diocesan bulletin.

The official reason given was that of paper shortage. But nobody was deceived, as paper has never been wasted so much as it is today on Fascist newspapers, illustrated newspapers and reviews:"

(ND 22 JAN 45)

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"'Neue Zürcher Zeitung', 9 DEC 44: The weekly 'La Settimana d'Italia', taking the place of the former MILAN daily 'Italia' appeared (sic) for the first time on 1 JAN 45. Cardinal SCHUSTER gives it his blessing and approves its outspoken Catholic programme. In the extremely brief political section and a chronicle of military events the newspaper lays stress on keeping to objective and colourless reporting. . . " (ND 11 JAN 45)

% Il Corriere della Sera. 1876. Via Solferino 28. Director: Aldo BORELLI. Editor: Oreste RIZZINI. Ownership: CRESPI Bros. & Co. Manager: Claudio SOAVI.

"In MILAN the 'Corriere della Sera' continues to the most-read newspaper, together with the STAMPA of TURIN."
(OIR 28; Appendix D Section bulletin 12)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN besides 'Corriere della Sera' (which has inherited the semi-official functions of the 'Popolo d'Italia'). . . " (ND 7 NOV 44)

"'Republica Fascista', MILAN, 28 OCT 44: The following MILAN publishing firms have been nationalised: . . . 'Corriere della Sera'. . . Their clerks and workers recently elected their own representatives on the body of the management." (ND 7 NOV 44)

"MEMBE S OF THE STAFF OF THE 'CORRIERE DELLA SERA' OF MILAN:

Targioni TOZZETTI - Squadrist
CUCCO - sent to BERLIN as a correspondent and there wrote many pro-German articles.
Luigi ROMERSA
Guido CAPRA
Cesco TOMASELLI
Arturo LASAGNA
Ciro POGGIALI
Giovanni CENSATO
Franco ABBIATI
Segala PAOLETTI

MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEE BOARD OF 'CORRIERE DELLA SERA':

Guido CAZZOLA - openly in relationship with the German police.
Piermilio CATTORINI - neo-Fascist and Squadrist.
Vito GILIBERTI - in relationship with the Italian SS.
TERLIZZI - an old Fascist and Republican Fascist.
Giovanni MATO - an old Fascist and official of the Dopolavoro.

The head editor, a neo-Fascist Ugo MANUNTA, was soon replaced by GERALDI, a man trusted by the manager ANTONUCCI." (OIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 4 JAN 45: 'Corriere della Sera' is represented (among the heads of the Journalists' Syndicate) not only by (Mario) SANVITO - a

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"In MILAN the 'Corriere della Sera' continues to the most-read newspaper, together with the STAMPA of TURIN."
(OIR 28; Appendix D Section bulletin 12)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN besides 'Corriere della Sera' (which has inherited the semi-official functions of the 'Popolo d'Italia'). . . " (ND 7 NOV 44)

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 28 OCT 44: The following MILAN publishing firms have been nationalised: . . . 'Corriere della Sera'. . . Their clerks and workers recently elected their own representatives on the body of the management." (ND 7 NOV 44)

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MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEE BOARD OF 'CORRIERE DELLA SERA':

Guido	CAZZOLA	- openly in relationship with the German police.
Pieremilio	CATTORINI	- neo-Fascist and Squadrist.
Vito	GILIBERTI	- in relationship with the Italian SS.
	TERLIZZI	- an old Fascist and Republican Fascist.
Giovanni	MATO	- an old Fascist and official of the Dopolavoro.

The head editor, a neo-Fascist Ugo MANUNTA, was soon replaced by GERMANI, a man trusted by the manager AMICUCCI." (OIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 4 JAN 45: 'Corriere della Sera' is represented (among the heads of the Journalists' Syndicate) not only by (Mario) SANVITO - a recent acquisition - but also by the editorial stenographer Ferruccio DUBINI." (ND 9 JAN 45)

1112

% La Gazzetta dello Sport. 1895. Via G. Galilei 7. Director: Dott. Bruno ROGNI. Editor: Ego COFFALETTI. OwnershipL 'La Gazzetta dello Sport' publishing Co. Ltd. Manager: Comte Ing. Alberto BONACOSSA.

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 16 OCT 44: The Republican Prefecture announces: Considering the necessity of utilising the industrial and commercial equipment and plant of the 'Gazzetta dello Sport' joint stock company for purposes of national interest . . . the Head of the Province has issued a decree forbidding the expropriation of the said company and its transfer to the 'Republica Fascista' (see p. .) group publishing company which had already been nationalised. . ." (ND 25 OCT 44)

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"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 JAN 45: Stefani reports: (Owing to newsprint shortage) the only sporting publication allowed is the 'Gazzetta dello Sport', which will become a weekly." (ND 26 JAN 45)

+ Il Popolo d'Italia, 1914. Via Arnaldo Mussolini 10.
Founder: Benito MUSSOLINI
Director: Vito MUSSOLINI Editor: Giorgio PINI
Ownership: Benito MUSSOLINI

"The 'Popolo d'Italia' is no longer published."
(OIR 17; PWB BARI, 10 JUL 44)

"Many daily papers have been stopped, amongst them even the 'Popolo d'Italia' Fascist Party organ.". (OIR 28; 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Section Bulletin 12)

Il Secolo-Sera. 1892. Via Settala 22.
Director: Gr. Uff. Gastone CORRIERI. Editor: Enrico LELLI. Ownership S.A.M.E. (Milanese Publishing Co. Ltd.)

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 28 OCT 44: The following MILAN publishing firms have been nationalised: . . . S.A.M.E. (Societa Anonima Editrice 'La Sera', 'L'Ambrosiana'). . . . (ND 7 NOV 44)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled) 21 OCT 44: The Minister for Popular Culture announces that Dr. Ezio CAMUNCOLI has been appointed Editor of the newspaper 'Secolo Sera' in place of Dr. Ugo MANUNTA, who has received another appointment." (ND 24 OCT 44)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 4 JAN 45: Arrigo DE ANGELIS, formerly Deputy Editor-in-Chief of 'Popolo d'Italia' and now Editor of 'Sera'."

(DE ANGELIS is also one of the heads of the Journalists' Syndicate)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled) 13 DEC 44: The Italian delegation attending the Congress of the European Union of the National Federation of Journalists is composed of Umberto GUGLIELMOTTI ('Sera'), Vice-President of the Union . . ." (ND 15 DEC 44)

Il Sole. 1865. Commerce, finance, industry, agriculture. Via Ciovasso 4.
Director: Mario BERSELLINI. Editor: Bruno PRIMO.
Ownership: 'La Stampa Commerciale' Co. Ltd.
Chairman: Achille BERSELLINI.

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"The 'Popolo d'Italia' is no longer published.
(OIR 17; PWB BARI, 10 JUL 44)

"Many daily papers have been stopped, amongst them even the 'Popolo d'Italia' Fascist Party organ.". (OIR 28; 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Section Bulletin 12)

Il Secolo-Sera. 1892. Via Settala 22.
Director: Gr. Uff. Gaetano CORRIERI. Editor: Enrico LELLI. Ownership S.A.M.E. (Milanese Publishing Co. Ltd.)

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 28 OCT 44: The following MILAN publishing firms have been nationalised: . . . S.A.M.E. (Societa Anonima Editrice 'La Sera', 'L'Ambrosiana'). . . . (ND 7 NOV 44)

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Il Sole. 1865. Commerce, finance, industry, agriculture. Via Giovasso 4.
Director: Mario BERSELLINI. Editor: Bruno PRIMO.
Ownership: 'La Stampa Commerciale' Co. Ltd.
Chairman: Achille BERSELLINI.

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"'Popolo e Liberta' BELLINZONA, 18 JAN 45: ...The S.A.M.E. Press of Via Settala . . . which publishes 'La Sera' and 'Repubblica Fascista' as well as many other Fascist periodicals." (ND 22 JAN 45)

"'Repubblica Fascista'MILAN, 28 OCT 44: The following MILAN publishing firms have recently been nationalised: ... 'Repubblica Fascista'. (ND 7 NOV 44)

"'Dovere', 21 MAR 44, reports from CHIASSO: Some days ago 'Repubblica Fascista' fiercely criticised the Fascist authorities for excessively muzzling the press."
(OIR 3: ND 25 MAR 44)

"'Dovere' 17 APR 44, reports from CHIASSO: The Italian press has been particularly bitter lately against the Jews. . . 'Repubblica Fascista' is one of the most bitter daily papers, denouncing the accustomed pity. . . (It) requests that the strictest measures, on German lines, be taken. . . " (OIR 7: ND 21 APR 44)

"The republican press is clever, but enjoys little influence, because the directors and editors are either former Fascists or second-rate Southerners . . . BORZINI, from

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the ABRUZZI, on the 'Repubblica'."
(OIR 14; EIGHTH ARMY, 25 Jun 44)

."The 'Repubblica Fascista', a new daily paper, is an instrument of information against partisans, of political blackmailing and of instigation to the violent. The manager was:

> Ugo BORSANI, head of the neo-Fascists, and a fanatical propagandist of MUSSOLINI. Another neo-Fascist on his staff is Vittorio TRABALLESI."
> (CIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled), 13 DEC 44: The Italian delegation attending the Congress of the European Union of the National Federation of Journalists is composed of . . . . and Enzo PEZZATO, Editor of 'Repubblica Fascista'." (ND 15 DEC 44)

"'Libera Stampa', LUGANO, 23 JAN 45, reports from CHIASSO: . . . In fact, the other day Adriano BOLZONI published in 'Repubblica Fascista' an article . . ."
(ND 26 JAN 45)

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('Pomeriggio', MILAN, 28 DEC 44, quoted by ND 4 JAN 45).

('Pomeriggio', MILAN, 16 JAN 45, quoted frequently by ND 24 JAN 45).

(b) Periodicals:

Dottrina Fascista. Monthly. 1937. Via Monterosa 69. Director: Nicola GIANI.

Gazzetta del Lago Maggiore. Bi-weekly. 1909. Viale Piave 12.

+ Gerarchia. Monthly. 1921 (Benito MUSSOLINI). Via A. Mussolini 10. Director: Vito MUSSOLINI. See 'Il Popolo d'Italia'.

Il Mare Nostro. Monthly. Via Asiago. Director: Andrea BUSETTO.

+ Il Popolo di Lombardia. Weekly. 1921. Director:

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Ugo BORSANI, head of the neo-Fascists, and a fanatical propagandist of MUSSOLINI. Another neo-Fascist on his staff is Vittorio TRABALLESI." (CIR 27, 4 OCT 44)

"Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled), 13 DEC 44: The Italian delegation attending the Congress of the European Union of the National Federation of Journalists is composed of . . . . and Enzo PEZZATO, Editor of 'Repubblica Fascista'." (ND 15 DEC 44)

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+ Gerarchia. Monthly. 1921 (Benito MUSSOLINI). Via A. Mussolini 10. Director: Vito MUSSOLINI. See 'Il Popolo d'Italia'.

Il Mare Nostro. Monthly. Via Asiago. Director: Andrea BUSETTO.

+ Il Popolo di Lombardia. Weekly. 1921. Director: Giovanni CALVI. Provincial Fascist Federation.

+ La Riviste Illustrata del Popolo Italiano. Monthly. 1923. Director: Manlio MORGAGNI. Offices: 'Il Popolo d'Italia' (q.v.)

+ Libro e Moschetto. Weekly. G.U.F. Piazza Giovinezza 11. Director: Vittorio FABBRI.

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"Little newspapers such as 'Mitra', 'Il Legionario', 'La Fiaccola', 'Il Moschetto', etc., have taken the place of daily papers and reviews suppressed, and are almost unknown in the town and so are distributed gratis to the troops." (CIR 28, 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Sec. Bulletin 12)

Panorama. Fortnightly. 1939. Via de' Tegni 23. Director: Emilio CERETTI.

Rassegna di Politica Internazionale, and associated reviews. Monthly. 1934. Via Berghette 2. Director: Pier Franco GASLINI.

"Many daily papers have been stopped . . . and also the courageous 'Relazioni Internazionali' of the I.S.P.I., of which it is worth while to remember that it followed up to the last the judgment of true documentation." (CIR 28, 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Sec. Bulletin 12)

+ Tempo di Mussolini. Monthly. 1932. Via Podgora 11. Director: Alfredo ACITO.

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"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 NOV 44: A special newspaper to be called 'Corriere di Roma' has been published containing facsimile reproductions of items and articles in the ROME newspapers (for anti-Allied propaganda)." (CIR 33)

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"The new official paper 'La Repubblica Sociale' is published now in MILANO. It is the most fanatical Fascist paper." (CIR 17; FWB BARI, 10 JUL 44)

"'Stampa', TURIN, 2 NOV 44: Angelo TARCHI, Minister of Corporative Economy, publishes an article in the last issue of the review 'Repubblica Sociale'." (ND 9 NOV 44)

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"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 18 JAN 45: . . . paper has never been wasted so much as it is today on Fascist newspapers, illustrated newspapers and reviews. Some periodicals appear in the largest format and with many pages, like 'Avanguardia', bi-weekly organ of the Italian SS and printed in MILAN by the S.A.N.E. Press of Via Pattari (see also Editrice 'La Sera' e 'L'Ambrosiana'),

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Rassegna di Politica Internazionale, and associated reviews. Monthly. 1934. Via Borghetto 2. Director: Pier Franco GASLINI.

"Many daily papers have been stopped . . . and also the courageous 'Relazioni Internazionali' of the I.S.P.I., of which it is worth while to remember that it followed up to the last the judgment of true documentation."
(OIR 28, 18 OCT 44; Appendix 'D' Soc. Bulletin 18)

+ Tempo di Mussolini. Monthly. 1932. Via Podgora 11. Director: Alfredo ACITO.

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"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 20 NOV 44: A special newspaper to be called 'Corriere di Roma' has been published containing facsimile reproductions of items and articles in the ROME newspapers (for anti-Allied propaganda)." (OIR 33)

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(ND 22 JAN 45)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN, besides 'Corriere della Sera' . . . the following newspapers are published . . . 'Avanguardia', the bi-weekly of the Italian SS . . . The consumption of paper is enormous. All the above periodicals appear in large format. 'Avanguardia' (Editor-in-Chief, Ermanno SCHRAMM; Editor, Marcello MORABITO) and 'Marcia Rivoluzionaria' (editor, Angelo SANPIETRO) are

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subsidised by the Germans and appear respectively with 16 and 10 sides." (ND 9 JAN 45)

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"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN, besides 'Corriere della Sera' . . . the following papers are published: . . . 'Marcia Rivoluzionaria', the fortnightly publication of CREMONA Fascism, printed in CREMONA but distributed in MILAN, like 'Regime Fascista'.

"All the above periodicals appear in large format. 'Avanguardia' and 'Marcia Rivoluzionaria' (Editor, Angelo SANPIETRO), are subsidised by the Germans and appear respectively with 16 and 10 sides."
(ND 9 JAN 45)

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"Transocean, 8 OCT 44 . . . from MILAN: 'Sveglia', the Italian soldiers' newspaper . . ."
(ND 10 OCT 44)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN, besides 'Corriere della Sera' . . . the following papers are published: . . . 'Sveglia', the weekly of 'Combattentismo' (published in the 'Corriere della Sera' printing works) . . ."
(ND 9 JAN 45)

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"It is announced that 'Il Fascio' is re-opening publication under a new name: 'Voce Repubblicana'. It will be the organ of the Federation of Republican Fasces of MILAN. It will be edited by Leonardo MASTRO."
(CIR 3, 7 AFR 44. No later mention)

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"DNB 8 OCT 44, reports from MILAN: 'La Vita Italiana', which for years has been edited by Giovanni PREZIOSI, a protagonist of the idea of racial purity (Rassenschutz), is now resuming publication. It has not been published since the BADOGLIO Putsch."
(ND 10 OCT 44)

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"Transocean 7 OCT 44, reports from MILAN that 'Area'

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"All the above periodicals appear in large format. 'Avanguardia' and 'Marcia Rivoluzionaria' (Editor, Angelo SAN PIETRO), are subsidised by the Germans and appear respectively with 16 and 10 sides."
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(ND 10 OCT 44)

"Transocean 7 OCT 44, reports from MILAN that 'Arena' (replying to an Allied broadcast appeal to patriots to carry out sabotage, called for a tenacious defence of the Po Valley)." (ND 9 OCT 44)

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"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 6 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: In MILAN, besides 'Corriere della Sera' . . . 'Sera', 'Italia' and 'Repubblica Fascista', the following newspapers are published: 'Camicia Nera', the weekly of the Italian Volunteer Movement; 'Brigata

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Nera', the weekly of the 'Aldo Resega' Black Brigade edited by G. L. GATTI and Nino DE LISA; . . . 'Brianza Repubblicana', a MONZA paper edited and distributed in MILAN, the editor of which is (?Leonardo MASTRANDREA) and it contains editorials by Pirro ROST; 'Popolo di Alessandria', a bi-weekly also printed and distributed in MILAN; . . . " (ND 9 JAN 45)

19. PADOVA.

(a) Daily:

% Il Veneto. 1887. Via Carlo Cassan 5. Director: Carlo BARBIERI. Editor: Gastone DONIN. Ownership: Giornali Affini, Co. Ltd.

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

"The following Fascist papers are read in PADUA:

Gazzettino of VENICE.
Crociata Italica of CREMONA.
Il Veneto, edited in PADUA.
Vedetta Fascista, edited in VICENZA.
Regime Fascista of CREMONA."
(CIR 31; PWB EIGHTH ARMY It. Sec., 26 OCT 44)

20. PARMA.

(a) Daily:

+% Corriere Emiliano. 1925 (Gazzetta di Parma, 1775). Via Aurelio Saffi 28. Man. Director: Alfeo BRIGHENTI. Director: Dr. Corrado ROCCHI. Editor: Alessandro MINARDI. Ownership: Fascist Federation of PARMA.

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

21. TORINO.

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MILAN, the editor of which is (Leonardo MASTRANDREA) and it contains editorials by Pirro ROST; 'Popolo di Alessandria', a bi-weekly also printed and distributed in MILAN; . . . " (ND 5 JAN 45)

19. PADOVA.

(a) Daily:

% Il Veneto. 1887. Via Carlo Cassan 5. Director: Carlo BARBIERI. Editor: Gastone DONIN. Ownership: Giornali Affini, Co. Ltd.

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

"The following Fascist papers are read in PADUA:

Gazzettino of VENICE.
Crociata Italica of CREMONA.
Il Veneto, edited in PADUA.
Vedetta Fascista, edited in VICENZA.
Regime Fascista of CREMONA."
(SIR 31; PWB EIGHTH ARMY It. Sec., 26 OCT 44)

20. PARMA.

(a) Daily:

+% Corriere Emiliano. 1925 (Gazzetta di Parma, 1775). Via Aurelio Saffi 28. Man. Director: Algiso BRIGHENTI. Director: Dr. Corrado ROCCHI. Editor: Alessandro MINARDI. Ownership: Fascist Federation of PARMA.

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

21. TORINO.

(a) Daily:

% Gazzetta del Popolo. 1848. Corso Valdocco 2. Director: Eugenio BETTUETTI. Editor: Vincenzo Guglielmo FENNINO. Ownership: S.E.T. (Turin Publishing Co.). Man. Director: Aldo CIMMETTI. Chairman: Cn. Ezio Maria GRAY.

('Gazzetta del Popolo' is frequently quoted by Swiss papers, Italian and German Radio services. The most recent mention traced was by Italian Home Service (enemy-controlled), 3 JAN 45.) (ND 5 JAN 45)

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% La Stampa. 1867. Galleria S. Federico. Director: Alfredo SIGNORETTI. Editor: Michele SERRA. Ownership: 'La Stampa' Publishing Co. Man. Director: Cesare FANTI. Chairman: Sen. Marchese Demetrio ASINARI di BERNEZZO.

"The Republican press is clever, but enjoys little influence, because the directors and editors are either former Fascists or second-rate Southerners; e.g. Concetto PETTINATO on the 'Stampa' of TURIN."
(CIR 14; EIGHTH ARMY, 25 JUN 44)

"'Dovere', BELLINZONA, 29 NOV 44, reports from CHIASSO: Following FARINACCI's example of criticising the Fascist authorities, Concetto PETTINATO, the Editor of 'Stampa', writes . . . " (ND 2 DEC 44)

(Piero PARINI was mentioned as writing in 'Stampa' on 1 DEC 44)

"'Neue Zurcher Zeitung', 20 DEC 44: . . . 'Stampa', the reform organ of the Fascist Party's Right wing . . ."
(ND 23 DEC 44)

"'Popolo e Liberta', BELLINZONA, 16 JAN 45, reports from the Italian frontier: that the struggle between the moderate and extreme Fascist Republicans is still going on. FARINACCI, in 'Regime Fascista', attacks the moderates thus: 'Our comrades of the 'Stampa' are not willing to allow us a moment's rest. They try to get in the last word (danno cambio) in order to uphold one of their collaborationist tendencies in complete opposition to all that we have affirmed and re-affirmed. In short, Concetto PETTINATO demanded a single syndicate into which all workers, including Communists, bandits, defaulters, robbers, thieves and agents in the pay of MOSCOW and ALEXANDER could enter; PARINI wanted the parties to arise again in order to create chaos in Fascist Republican Italy also, as happens in the invaded territories; DE ROBERTO would prefer that MUSSOLINI, in order to bring about the revolution and the new Republic, should make use of non-Fascists; Alfredo TONICLO, in an article partly on the lines of LONDON Radio, partly on Fascist lines - the latter in order to secure forgiveness for the former - although declaring that he is opposed to the creation of new parties, maintains that an end must be made of sectarian intransigence and of the incitement of

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(ND 19 JAN 45)

22. TRIESTE.

(a) Daily:

% Il Popolo di Trieste. 1920. Via Silvio Pellico 8. Director: Carlo TIGOLI. Editor: Mario NORDIC. Ownership: 'Piccolo' Pub. Co. Man. Director: UBERTO PASINI.

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% Il Piccolo. 1881. Via Silvio Pellico 6. Director: Alessi RINO. Other details as for 'Il Popolo di Trieste'.

"DNB (for Europe), 24 NOV 44 . . . reports from TRIESTE: 'Il Piccolo' says . . ."

% Il Piccolo della Sera. All details as for 'Il Popolo di Trieste'.

% Le Ultime Notizie. 1920. All details as for 'Il Piccolo'.

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

23. VENEZIA.

(a) Daily:

% Gazzetta di Venezia. 1740. Calle delle Acque 5016. Director: Nino Achille CANTALAMESSA. Editor: Gastone HARTSTRICH. Ownership: 'San Marco' Pub. Co. Ltd. Man. Director: Armando BARBIERI.

% Il Gazzettino. 1887. Calle delle Acque 5016. Editor: Tito Vezio MONTICELLI. Director, ownership and Man. Director as for 'Gazzetta di Venezia'.

"The following Fascist papers are read in ANCONA:

Gazzettino of VENICE . . . "
(OIR 31; PWB EIGHTH ARMY It. Sec. 26 OCT 44)

(b) Periodicals:

None listed.

"Transocean (in German for Europe), 12 NOV 44 . . . reports from VENICE: . . . 'Settimana Religiosa', the organ of the Cardinal Patriarch of VENICE . . . "
(ND 13 NOV 44)

"Transocean (for Far East), 13 OCT 44: . . . The official organ of Italians in Africa is 'Legione Coloniale'.

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'Il Piccolo' says . . ."

% Il Piccolo Della Sera. All details as for 'Il Popolo di Trieste'.

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(ND 13 NOV 44)

"Transocean (for Far East), 13 OCT 44: . . . The official organ of Italians in Africa is 'Legione Coloniale', published in VENICE. Every week it prints articles on present conditions in the Italian colonies."
(ND 16 OCT 44)

"'Deutsche Afrika-Zeitung', 26 AUG 44: . . . The editors of their (i.e. displaced African colonists) organ 'Azione Coloniale', which is now published in VENICE instead of ROME . . . "
(ND 12 SEP 44)

[illegible]

8 FEB 45.

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"D" Section, Italy (Occ).

13 FEB 45.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTER
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No. 12 APO 512

SPECIAL REPORT ON CLANDESTINE PRESS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY.

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APPENDIX: THE PRESS IN LIBERATED DOMODOSSOLA.

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I. INTRODUCTORY.

1. Sources. The following sources have been used in compiling this report:

(a) PWB "D" Section Reports on Conditions in Enemy-Occupied Italy - the whole series. (Referred to as 'OIR').

(b) News Digests, 1 SEP. 44 - 31 JAN. 45 (Referred to as 'ND').

(c) A few copies of clandestine newspapers. (Referred to by title).

References are given for all information quoted.

II. GENERAL.

2. General Survey. The following 35 clandestine papers are mentioned in the course of this report (this list does not pretend to be exhaustive):

Avanti
Apello
Bollettino Quotidiano d'Informazione
Cacasenno
Campagna
Citta Nuova
Combattente
Democrazia
Edificazione Socialista
Fabbrica
Fratelli d'Italia
Grido di Spartaco
Giustizia e Liberta
Gli Insorti
Italia Libera
Liberazione
Liberta
Nuova Italia
Operaio
Ora dell'Azione
Partigiano
Partigiano Alpino
Prometeo
Quelli della Montagna
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Operaio
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Partigiano
Partigiano Alpino
Prometeo
Quelli della Montagna
Ribelle
Rinascita d'Italia
Riscossa
Risorgimento Liberale
Rivoluzione Socialista
Romagna Socialista
Stella Rossa
Terra
Unita
Voce Repubblicana
Voci d'Officina

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The clandestine newspapers published in North Italy may be divided, generally speaking, into two classes: papers

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published by political parties or groups, headed by the CLN and including labour; and papers published by or in connection with partisan groups.

Both types share the same general characteristics: small size - a single sheet or four sides of small or medium format; and lack of 'frills' - photographs, general news, advertisements, etc.

Two main kinds of article are to be found in both types of paper: local politics, including considerable space for the activities and decisions of the northern CLN; and news of partisan activities. News from southern Italy is almost totally absent, attention being focussed entirely on the matter in hand - i.e. the liberation of the North. The Rome Government, for instance, came into prominence only in connection with its delegation of powers to the northern CLN. Curiously enough, articles on the neighbouring countries of France and Yugoslavia are not infrequent, for they have been until recently, or are still, facing the same problems as the Italian partisans.

In Part III of this report extracts from articles in the various papers are reproduced to give a further idea of the type of subject-matter.

The clandestine press shows a strong sense of solidarity; frequently the only advertisement carried by a newspaper is that for another clandestine paper, even of a different party. Rarely are political differences aired, as when "Stella Rossa", the organ of the dissident Communists, attacks the Action Party as an upstart, reactionary group. (See under).

Information regarding printing facilities and circulations is almost entirely lacking. Some of the papers are undoubtedly still being printed in the large urban centres, despite the constant efforts of the Fascist police to prevent it. Cases are known of papers appearing regularly over a period of months; and there are few cases on record of police discovering clandestine presses. As to circulations, these, in the circumstances, can never be very large; at the same time a paper like "Avanti", with editions in almost all

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Finally, the Fascist press makes no attempt to deny or play down the importance of the clandestine papers. "Corriere della Sera" calmly discusses the relative merits of the various editions of "Avanti". "Gazzetta del Popolo", reporting the discovery of a clandestine printing-press, gives the names of five clandestine papers printed on it as a matter of common knowledge.

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3. Party Papers. "Popolo e Liberta", BELLINZONA, 5 APR 44, reports from the frontier: The clandestine press is the most powerful weapon of the partisan movement. The newspapers published are: "Democrazia" in MILAN . . . organ of the Christian Democrat Party. The Socialist Party's organ "Avanti" is issued in Veneto, Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia . . . The Communist Party publishes "Unita", the Action Party publishes "Italia Libera", while the Movement for Liberal Reconstruction issues "Risorgimento". The National Liberation Committee has its own paper "Liberazione", while the Partisans direct "Combattente". Two other papers, "Fabbrica" and "Voci d'Officina", are printed particularly in connection with the strikes. In addition, proclamations, pamphlets and manifestoes complete the journalistic activities. (OIR 5; ND 10 APR 44).

There are clandestine pamphlets, edited mostly by the Parties, but few copies are printed. The "Risorgimento Liberale" and "L'Italia Libera" come out and two other Communist and Demo-Christian pamphlets that are not known. Their circulation is difficult owing to the scarcity of numbers, and the risk which is serious for the readers. There is not a lack of paper, and the question is only expense, but the printers are scarce on account of the rigorous control. The compilation of the articles is worthy of praise, and from this aspect not to be compared with the pamphlets of the Tuscan parties. The news of the Partisan activities in Northern Italy, of the activities of the Parties, the dispositions of the Committee are clear and complete. But news of liberated Italy is either missing altogether or is incomplete, and this would be of great interest to the people. It is necessary to intensify the wireless transmissions, and if possible to recommence the courier service which existed once between ANCONA, then occupied by the Germans, and BARI. (OIR 28, 18 OCT 44; Apprndix 'D' Section Bulletin 12).

4. Socialist Papers. "Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 26 JUL 44, publishes the following extract from the clandestine newspaper "Avanti" No. 36, 10 JUL 44: New newspapers have come to join "Avanti" in the battle, and to fight on the right side. Edited by the Italian Socialist Party, under difficulties and with sacrifices which it is easy to imagine, there are "Rivoluzione Socialista" and "Giornale della Federazione Giovanile" ((sic; but probably mis-reading for ' "Rivoluzione Socialista" il [illegible] "Le Terme" is the

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Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 24 AUG 44: The clandestine press in northern Italy is continually increasing. The northern clandestine edition of "Avanti" has trebled its circulation, now standing at 15,000, while the Socialist Party has six new papers:- "L'Operaio", "La Terra", "Rivoluzione Socialista", "La Campagna", "Il Partigiano" and "Edificazione Socialista". OIR 24; PID Weekly Intelligence Summary, 28 AUG. 44).

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5. G.S.P. Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 24 AUG 44: In several northern cities the GAP celebrated the liberation of PARIS. Leaflets were distributed hailing the liberation of the French capital. All the clandestine papers in Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria and Venice expressed the joy of the Italian people. (OIR 24)

6. Control. "Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 30 DEC 44: One of the most recent measures ((against the Partisans)) taken by the police is the assumption of complete control over printing firms. The keys of the premises must be delivered to the Questura every evening. (ND 4 JAN 45)

III. SURVEY BY CENTERS.

7. ALESSANDRIA. It appears that every night posters signed by the CLN are put up on the city walls. (OIR 27; PWB FLORENCE 15 AUG 44)

8. BOLOGNA. BOLOGNA, to 3 FEB 44. L.G. knew personally the leader of the Communist Party in BOLOGNA, Augusto ROSSI and also LANTERNI Francesco of the Socialist Party. He received the clandestine Socialist paper "Avanti" every morning. It was brought to him every morning by a young fellow whom he does not know, who also occasionally brought an invitation from LANTERNI to attend political meetings, though he (L.G.) does not belong to any party. (OIR 3, 7 APR 44; L.G. PWB R&I Report No. 26)

"Corriere della Sera", MILAN, 7 APR 44: "Giramondo" writes: 'It would seem that among the regional editions of the leading clandestine newspapers the Milan and Lombardy ones do not at present excel, at least so far as the Socialist paper is concerned. The Bologna and Emilia edition, however, is noticeable for a greater objectivity, for a full-blooded spirit of Italianity, for political and moral pride, and independence in face of enemy propaganda, for passionate Socialism in its idea of a solidarity uniting all the working classes in a brotherhood, regardless of frontiers. It interprets and exalts the dignity, the importance and the glory of the nation.' We have no information to rely on, but we think we can guess that this detached assessment of the clandestine paper comes from the influence of the neighbouring town of MOLINELLA, where men still live who were brought up in the revolutionary but constructive, the intro-

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(OIR 7; ND 18 APR 44)

A number of clandestine papers appear in MILAN but not in BOLOGNA, although newspapers printed elsewhere are circulated there. (OIR 20; PWB FIFTH ARMY, 26 JUL 44)

"Corriere della Sera", MILAN, 24 SEP 44; reports from BOLOGNA: After a summary judgment the following persons were sentenced to death by the Extraordinary Tribunal for terrorist activities, and were executed on 23 SEP: . . . Massenzio MASI, Lawyer, Inter-Regional Savings Inspector, Freemason, leader of the

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Partito Azione for Emilia, representing "Italia Libera" . . .
(ND 2 OCT 44)

9. BRESCIA. There is much distribution of leaflets and pamphlets secretly printed, especially by the Communist and Christian Democrat parties, which are the strongest in the city. (OIR 27; PWB FLORENCE, R.P., 11 SEP 44)

10. FIUME. In the Resistance field the "Stella Rossa", which gives the TITO bulletin, comes out. The possibility of a clandestine press can be excluded, as FIUME possesses only three typographic machines, all controlled.
(OIR 30; PWB FLORENCE 18 SEP 44)

11. GENOVA. In the GENOA district the Germans are reported to be placing Commissars in all discoverable printing establishments on account of the flood of anti-Fascist literature.
(OIR 4; Weekly Intelligence Summary PWB 27 MAR 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 12 DEC 44, reports from CHIASSO: During the second fortnight of November the German command used the GENOA 'Mameli' Black Brigade for mass razzias of young men in trams and public places. The CNL countered with a manifesto, of which thousands of copies were distributed, inciting youth to revolt. The desired effect was completely achieved, as the authorities had to publish in the GENOA papers the following communique disavowing the razzias . . .
(ND 15 DEC 44)

12. MILANO. A source from MILAN expressed a great admiration for the clandestine press. He regarded it as the most efficacious propaganda, and told the story that the German officer commanding in MILAN is, to his annoyance, generously supplies by anti-Fascists with their papers.
(OIR 24; PID 26 JUN 44)

Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 25 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: The new Mayor of MILAN appealed to the workers not to abandon their work, as they were requested to do by 'subversive' organisations and by the clandestine press . . . (ND 27 SEP 44)

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"Popolo e Liberta", BELLINZONA, 5 APR 44: The Socialist

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"Popolo e Liberta", BELLINZONA, 5 APR 44: The Socialist Party's organ "Avanti" is issued in . . Lombardy . . .
(ND 10 APR 44)

"Libera Stampa, LUGANO, 8 SEP 44: The clandestine Socialist paper "Avanti" reports that 30 tramway coaches, type 600, from MILAN are being transferred to Germany . . . The workers have made several attempts to prevent the transfer of the coaches by removing essential parts.

Partisans operating in CREMA captured 15 Fascists whom they hold as hostages . . . (ND 13 SEP 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 9 SEP 44, reports from MILAN ((on the findings of the Republican Fascist Commission of Enquiry into

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ill-gotten gains of Party members, including FARINACCI)). . . The clandestine newspaper "Avanti" writes that the Commission's findings were notified, but FARINACCI, after much insistence, obtained an audience with MUSSOLINI, who agreed to prevent publication in the newspapers. . . (ND 15 SEP 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 13 NOV 44, reports from CHIASSO: The clandestine newspaper "Avanti" writes: 'Since General MISCHI installed himself in TURIN, perhaps to revenge the wound suffered by PAVOLINI in that district . . . there have been many executions . . .' (ND 15 NOV 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 14 NOV 44, reports from CHIASSO: No. 41 of the clandestine newspaper "Avanti" writes . . . (ND 16 NOV 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 18 JAN 45: The latest number of the Lombardy edition of the clandestine paper "Avanti" contains the following reports of patriot activities in occupied Italy . . . (ND 20 JAN 45)

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 8 SEP 44: The clandestine newspaper of the Italian agricultural workers, "Terra", printed and widely circulated in northern Italy, urges farmers to distribute their products to the inhabitants of the region in order to avoid their being requisitioned by the Germans and their Fascist myrmidons . . . (ND 13 SEP 44)

"Basler Nachrichten", 19 OCT 44, reports from CHIASSO: The Italian Socialist clandestine paper "La Terra" reports that in towns 'the workers' guard of machines and public institutions' is ready to fight and die if only the industrial wealth of their country can be saved.

. . . The same newspaper declares in a proclamation to the peasants: 'The life of our families, our sons, of our women, lies in our hands. If we wish to save them and us, we must form our action committees and our fighting groups . . . (ND 21 OCT 44)

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 8 SEP 44: The Socialist Party's clandestine paper "Operaio", published illegally in northern Italy, devoted a long article in a recent issue to the

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 8 SEP 44: The Socialist Party's clandestine paper "Operaio", published illegally in northern Italy, devoted a long article in a recent issue to the continuous threat of deportation which hangs over Italian workers . . . (ND 13 SEP 44)

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 8 SEP 44: The illegal paper of the Socialist Party Youth Federation, "Rivoluzione Sociale" ((sic)), in its Lombardy edition, reports that propaganda activities were carried out by the Youth Federation, including film-showing in a street and in a public place and the distribution of pamphlets, arousing favourable comments everywhere from the population, who strongly encourage them. (ND 13 SEP 44)

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A series of extracts from a new Communist clandestine paper called "La Fabbrica" (The Workshop) of 3 MAY 44 have recently come to hand. The paper begins by denouncing a pamphlet entitled "La Riscossa Proletaria" ((?"La Riscossa", see under)) as a Gestapo production, and attacks the newspaper "The Worker" ((?"Operaio", vide sopra)) and "The Red Guard" as having to do with the Communist Party.

It also urges the workers to continue their demonstrations and strikes by means of which they had already succeeded in forcing the German to cancel some of the lists of deportations of men and women workers to Germany.

(OIR 14; PID Italian Region, 16 JUN 44)

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 31 AUG 44, reports from MILAN: The Action Party's clandestine newspaper "Italia Libera" gives details of the death of Gianantonio MANCI which occurred in the first fortnight of July. Count MANCI, the well-known Trentine Socialist, was arrested in TRENTO and taken to BOLZANO for interrogation . . . and after sixteen hours of torture which did not succeed in making him talk, he committed suicide, throwing himself out of the window . . . (ND 2 SEP 44)

"Der Bund", 14 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: Considerable groups of Italian workers are reported to have arrived in northern Italy after a dangerous flight from deportation centres in Germany . . . A member of the staff of the clandestine paper "Italia Libera" interviewed some of these workers, from whom he obtained the following details . . .

. . . According to reports, all prisons in Lombardy, Piedmont, the Veneto and Liguria are packed with political prisoners . . . "Italia Libera" estimates that there are now over 100,000 political prisoners. (ND 18 SEP 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 25 OCT 44, reports from MILAN: The last number of "Italia Libera" gives the following details of the death of Professor Quintino DI VONA, a member of the Action Party, killed at the beginning of September . . .

(ND 27 OCT 44)

"Sera", MILAN, 28 DEC 44: There has fallen into our hands one of the many clandestine leaflets widely distributed by the Jewish agents of Delano, Stalin and Churchill . . .

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"Sera", MILAN, 28 DEC 44: There has fallen into our hands one of the many clandestine leaflets widely distributed by the Jewish agents of Dolano, Stalin and Churchill . . .
The most striking thing about this leaflet, which applies to all of them (whether referring to "Italia Libera" No. 12, or Italy under the domination of the Pluto-Bolsheviks), is the following sentence: 'Reprisals are acts of banditry and are not in conformity with military honour' . . . (ND 5 JAN 45)

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"Popolo e Liberta", BELLINZONA, 5 APR 44: The newspapers published are: "Democrazia" in MILAN . . . organ of the Christian Party . . .
(ND 10 APR 44)

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A number of clandestine Italian newspapers appear in Milan..... "La Nuova Italia" and "La Libertà" are among the underground newspapers in MILAN.

The Fronte della Gioventù, a youth organization depending on the Comitato di Liberazione, has published an undeground sheet called the "Riscossa" since 1 May 44. Only about eight numbers of this sheet were produced under extremely difficult conditions. One secret publishing centre was Villa delle Rose. (CIR 20; PWB FIFTH ARMY, 26 July 44)

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"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 14 DEC 44, reports from the Italian frontier: The clandestine newspaper "Gli Insorti", which recently appeared in MILAN and quickly established itself owing to its wealth of information and good lay-out, published in its last number ((a warning against fascist spies inside the partisan movement)). (ND 19 DEC 1944)

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"Libera Europa", LUGANO, 23 NOV 44, reports that the last number of the clandestine newspaper "Apello" wrote..... (ND 27 NOV 44)

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"Squilla Italica", 10 JUN 44: The last edition of the clandestine paper "Ribelle" on 23 APR caused such a stir among the population and such alarm among Germans and fascists, that a large-scale search for the paper was ordered. Finally two individual groups found an apartment where the two editors were known to be in hiding. The fascist groups unwittingly opened fire on each other, with the result that two Republican police were killed and the two "Ribelle" [illegible]. The Editor-in-chief is a young artillery officer, who was deported to Germany on 15 SEP in a cattle truck and escaped from a concentration camp in central Germany, returning to Italy. He founded the paper in MILAN where, for three months, he was keenly sought by the police. (ND 13 JUN 44)

"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 14 OCT 44, reports from the Italian frontier: . . . But patriots are keeping a close watch on these ((fascist)) desperadoes. "Il Ribelle", the clandestine paper of the 'Fiamme Verdi' patriot division, published a letter which MACONI ((notorious fascist squadrist)) wrote to Piero PARINI, at that time Head of the Province of MILAN. . . (ND 14 OCT 44)

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"Popolo e Libertà", 16 OCT 44, reports from the frontier: The 'Tito Speri' Division issues the newspaper "Il Ribelle", whose publication was only once interrupted when the fascists found its offices in MILAN in the Corso Vercelli. Others soon replaced those killed and arrested, and the newspaper now appears regularly once a fortnight. (ND 16 OCT 44)

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"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 22 NOV 44, reports from the Italian frontier: The 'Tito Speri' Division of the 'Fiamme Verdi' has also fully maintained its agressive spirit. Its latest bulletin, published in the Division's own newspaper, "Ribelle", of 11 Nov, reports.... (ND 25 NOV 44)

"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 29 NOV 44, reports from the Italian frontier: One of the last numbers of the clandestine newspaper "Ribelle", referring to the German and fascis mopping-up operations in the Val Trompia, reported the capture of the patriot. . . (N.D. 2 DEC 44)

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"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 17 OCT 44, reports from CHIASSO: The Italian clandestine paper "Il Combattente" writes: 'Many women form part of the actual fighting formations...' (ND 17 NOV 44)

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"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 13 NOV 44: The latest bulletin of the MILAN Garrison Command of the 'Corpo di Volontari della Libertà' reports the following activities... (ND 17 NOV 44)

13. MODENA There are no known party publications except posters put up on the walls. (OIR 37; PWB FLORENCE, 15 DEP 44)

14. PIEMONTE Three clandestine papers are being published by the Partito D'Azione in Piedmont. (OIR 11;PWB EIGHTH ARMY 31 MAY 44)

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"Popolo e Libertà", BELLINZONA, 5 APR 44: The Socialist Party's organ "Avanti" is issued in ... Piedmont (ND 10 APR 44)

Agence Télégraphique Suisse, 18 SEP 44: The Socialist clandestine paper "Avanti" published in Northern Italy addressed an appeal to the workers of TURIN and MILAN, urging them to prepare the final details for the imminent general insurrection. The German Army in particular must be prevented from carrying out destructions or seizing industrial installations. (ND 21 SEP 44)

"Gazzetta del Popolo", TURIN, 12 DEC 44: Following the recent arrest of the printer RICCIO, of 53 Via S. Donato, on a charge of printing forged banknotes, a political squad from the TURIN Questura discovered a clandestine press where subversive literature, such as [illegible] "Rivoluzione Socialista", "Grido di Spartaco",

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"Voci d'Officina" (clandestine) OCT - NOV 44: In the last number of "Stella Rossa", organ of the dissident Communists, there appeared an unworthy attack on a "new party" which was accused of being in the pay of the capitalists and of representing a camouflaged form of fascism. The writer clearly meant....the Action Party.

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Whoever...knows no better than to sow lies and distrust among our comrades is either a traitor or an unconscious instrument of the German and fascist polic and capitalist reaction.

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"Gazette de Lausanne", 9 AUG 44: The Italian clandestine paper "Il Partigiano Alpino" reports numerous actions carried out by partisans in northern Italy. (OIR 21)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 4 JAN 45: "Partigiano Alpino" gives the following information regarding Nazi and fascist seizures in Piedmont during October... (ND 6 JAN 45)

The following is a brief description of a copy of "Il Partigiano Alpino", which is the organ of the 'Giustizia e Libertà' movement: Title, "Il Partigiano Alpino", DEC 44, Year 1, No. 6. 1 sheet, 50 cms. - 33 cm.s Contents:- 'Partisans of All Europe, Unite!' 'Partisan War Bulletin:' 'Our Partisans in France.' 'The Partisans and the Communal CLN'; organization and functions of the political side of resistance. 'Giaveno'; German atrocities. 'German Looting'. 'Against Bandits and the Venal; Partisan Justice;' punishment of criminals masquerading as partisans. 'Citations'; distinguished service by individual partisans. 'The Partisan Press'; extracts from "Quelli della Montagna" (q.v.); "Giustizia e Libertà" (q.v.); and "Il Cacasenno" (q.v.). Advertisement: 'Read "Italian Libera", the organ of the Action Party.'

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Patriots who control a large zone of southwest Piedmont are commanded by MAURI, a regular Army major with no strong political views though he is reported to have leanings towards the monarchy...

MAURI's divisions produce a weekly newspaper "La Rinascità d'Italia" on a hand printing press. The paper consists of two pages. It gives instructions and appeals to discipline, and news of local partisans' activities, but not general war news (this is obtained from the wireless). One of the collaborators is a priest. On the same press the patriots produce leaflets in Czech, German and Italian, and could do so in English if necessary. Russian leaflets are written by hand, in Russian characters, on ordinary stencils, and reproduced on a duplicator. On one occasion a leaflet raid produced 15 deserters, of whom 4 were Germans led by a Prussian Major, and the rest 'Monte Rosa' Italians. (IR 28; PWB Special Service 7 OCT 44)

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The following are brief descriptions of actual copies of clandestine newspapers:

"Quelli della Montagna", 'Gazzettino della I Divisione Alpina'. NOV 44; Year I, No. 3. - 'Giustizia e Libertà' Movement.

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"Il Combattente" (Edizione Piemontese), 'Giornale dei Volontari della Libertà'; ((?OCT)) 1944, No. 17. Mottoes: 'Death to the Germans,

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Death to the Fascist Traitors'; and 'For National Independence, For Freedom'. 1 sheet, 46 cm. - 32 cm. Banner headline: 'Italy will rise again because the Italians are fighting'. Contents: 'Everywhere'; account of recent partisan activities throughout occupied Italy. 'Fights and Victories in the Pavese'. 'In the Plains there is Room and Work'; advice to partisans for the winter -- break up large formations, leave the mountains and act with small, mobile detachments in the plains. "Greetings to Tito'. 'A United Struggle for Victory'; exhortation and examples of concerted action among bands of different political colors. 'Piedmont CLN; National Heroes Mentioned in Despatches'. 'For Freedom and Democracy'; an article on the CLN and the 'Popular Committees'. 'Piedmontese Partisan Front'; news of actions. 'With Bayonet and Gun, three days of battle in the Canavese'. 'Be Alert'; the warning example of a band taken by surprise and wiped out. 'Even the Bersaglieri with the Garibaldini'.

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"L'Ora dell'Azione", 'Organ of the Front of Piedmontese Intellectuals'. NOV 44, No. 2, 1 sheet, 35 cms. - 25 cms. Contents: 'Our Work'; organization and aims of the Front. 'Appeal to Teachers', signed 'The CDL of the School'; contains letter to his teachers and classmates from a young partisan on the eve of execution. 'The Liberation of the School'; the rôle of education in the anti-fascist struggle. 'The Decadence of German Technique'; comparison of German and Anglo-American technical and experimental methods. 'For the Dignity of our People'; the need for Italians to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the world after the fascist exhibitions. 'Subscribe to the Front!'; a short list of subscriptions.

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"Voci d'Officine", OCT-NOV 44; Year I, No. 8. Four sides, 35 cms - 25 cms. Contents: Page 1. 'For a Strengthening of the Central Agitation Committee'; relations and tasks of the factory CLN and the Agitation Committees (clandestine unions). '7 November'; anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution - a partial reprint of an article by Carlo Rosselli of "Giustizia e Libertà", 7 Nov. 34. 'Nine Shot'; an article by a workman of the 'Grandi Motori' on the shooting by fascists of hostages, marked by a 30 minute stoppage of work. Page 2. 'News and Correspondence'; news of strikes and labour protests. 'To "Stella Rossa"'; defence of the Action Party against [illegible] 'Railwaymen's Union'. 'Freedom Sub-

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"Il Partigiano Alpino" (clandestine); DEC 44, quotes from "Giustizia e Libertà", 'Notiziario dei Patrioti delle Alpi Cozie', SEP 44, an article entitled 'Revolutionary War'.

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"Il Partigiano Alpino" (clandestine) DEC 44, quotes from "IL CACASENNO", 'polemical fortnightly of the II Alpine Division G.L.', 15 OCT 44, a poem on an incident of the partisan war.

15. ROMAGNA The following clandestine papers are published and distributed in Romagna:

Voce Repubblicana
Romagna Socialista
Italia Libera

(OIR 29; 25 OCT 44; EIGHTH ARMY Intelligence Report No. 41)

16. VENETO Anti-fascist newspapers which circulate in the Veneto are the Socialist paper "Fratelli d'Italia" and the Communist paper "La Riscossa". There is a third published by students, of which the informant could not remember the name. These papers are printed in VENICE and ADRIA, and then distributed and circulated throughout the province. (OIR 24, 13 SEP 44; PWB Advanced)

17. VENEZIA GIULIA Agence Télégraphique Suisse, 13 AUG 44: A new agreement has been reached between the Italian Committee of National Liberation and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee, which provides for the publication of a joint nexspaper for mixed brigades, etc.... (OIR 22)

APPENDIX THE PRESS IN LIBERATED DOMODOSSOLA

"Der Bund", BERNE, 19 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: "Liberazione", which appears in DOMODOSSOLA as the first newspaper in the North Italian area liberated by the partisans, reports that the Mayor of DOMODOSSOLA has been replaced by a provisional committee administering the city. (ND 22 SEP 44)

"Neue Zürcher Zeitung", 23 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: The first number of the newspaper "Liberazione", edited by Ettore TIBALDI, ap-

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OCT 44, a poem on an incident of the partisan war.

15. ROMAGNA The following clandestine papers are published and distributed in Romagna:

Voce Repubblicana
Romagna Socialista
Italia Libera

(OIR 29; 25 OCT 44; EIGHTH ARMY Intelligence Report No. 41)

16. VENETO Anti-fascist newspapers which circulate in the Veneto are the Socialist paper "Fratelli d'Italia" and the Communist paper "La Riscossa". There is a third published by students, of which the informant could not remember the name. These papers are printed in VENICE and MERLA, and then distributed and circulated throughout the province. (OIR 24, 13 SEP 44; PWB Advanced)

17. VENEZIA GIULIA Agence Télégraphique Suisse, 13 AUG 44: A new agreement has been reached between the Italian Committee of National Liberation and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee, which provides for the publication of a joint nexspaper for mixed brigades, etc.... (OIR 22)

APPENDIX THE PRESS IN LIBERATED DOMODOSSOLA

"Der Bund", BERNE, 19 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: "Liberazione", which appears in DOMODOSSOLA as the first newspaper in the North Italian area liberated by the partisans, reports that the Mayor of DOMODOSSOLA has been replaced by a provisional committee administering the city. (ND 22 SEP 44)

"Neue Zürcher Zeitung", 23 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: The first number of the newspaper "Liberazione", edited by Ettore TIBALDI, appeared in DOMODOSSOLA. It is the first anti-fascist publication to appear openly and calls itself the organ of the Provisional Government Committee and the Patriots' Military Formations in the Ossola Valley. The newspaper contains a flaming appeal to its readers to fight for Italy and freedom and to make sacrifices in order that the whole Italian people may be freed from slavery. (ND 25 SEP 44)

"Libera Stampa" LUGANO, 25 SEP 44, reports from DOMODOSSOLA: The weekly paper "Liberazione", issued in DOMODOSSOLA, published the

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following official acts: Firstly, the dismissal of DOMODOSSOLA's Podestà in the name of the north Italian National Liberation Committee. Secondly, the installation of a 'Giunta Provvisoria di Governo', formed of seven persons, each with specific administrative functions... (ND 27 SEP 44)

"Neue Zürcher Zeitung", 11 OCT 44: The second edition of DOMODOSSOLA's "Liberazione" clearly characterises the local Giunta's position towards the Rome government..... (ND 14 OCT 44)

"Dovere", BELLINZONA, 24 OCT 44, reports from CHIASSO: The special correspondent of "Corriere della Sera", Mario San Vito, writes as follows about the decision of the Germans and fascists to retake DOMODOSSOLA...'..That the 'outlawa' were perfectly aware of the necessity of retaining conquered DOMODOSSOLA is shown by the articles appearing in the newspaper "Liberazione", issued b the Provisional Giunta..." (ND 26 OCT 44)

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"Neue Zürcher Zeitung", 25 SEP 44, reports from CHIASSO: The Provisional Government Committee of the DOMODOSSOLA district publishes a "Bollettino Quotidiano d'Informazioni" containing the decisions of the Committee and reports from the partisan commands... (ND 28 SEP 44)

"Gazzetta Ticinese", 27 SEP RR: The first two numbers of DOMODOSSOLA's "Bollettino Quotidiano d'Informazioni' publish the following acts passed by the local Provisional Governing Giunta... (ND 29 SEP 44)

"Libera Stampa", LUGANO, 27 SEP 44, reports from DOMODOSSOLA: The following are extracts from the Ossola Valley's "Bollettino Quotidiano d'Informazioni"... (ND 29 SEP 44)

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"D" Section Italy (Ccc) 19th February, 1944.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - No 38.

RESISTANCE

Partisan Bands in the region of Genova.

Six Garibaldi Brigades, forming the Cichero Division, are operating in the zone (the 6th), between Genova-Torriglia-Bobbio-Bettola-Bedonia-Varese Ligure.

Recent Partisan Activity.

The recent Soviet victories have greatly encouraged patriot hopes in the North, and there has been a notable increase in clashes and bomb incidents in Turin and Milan. In Milan itself the situation is said to be tense. In the mountains between Arona and Baveno along Lake Maggiore, the patriots have resisted all attempts to dislodge them. Above Omegna a Garibaldi Division, under Captain Cucco, and near Piedimulera, a band under Captain Moscatelli, continue to harass the Germans.

In the Val d'Aosta the enemy has succeeded in clearing most of the country between Aosta and the Great S. Bernard, but large numbers of patriots have escaped over the frontier.

In Venetia the "Manneth" Division has been formed out of all classes of patriots.

In Liguria, after several weeks of calm, the countryside has flared up again, particularly in the Savona district, where a violent clash took place recently.

In the Val d'Ossola region, German garrisons have been withdrawn and replaced by Fascist units. It is reported by a Swiss source that the Domodossola Fascist garrison has deserted to the patriots and that, in consequence, several localities are believed to be free again. Other reports say that rail communication between Domodossola and Milan and Turin has been cut and that the food situation in the region is very alarming. Considerable raiding has occurred in Emilia.

Enemy Moves and Claims.

After the encounter at Farini d'Olmo last November, The Val Nure and Val d'Arda have been comparatively quiet, while mopping up proceeded in Val Trebbia and Val Tidone.

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Last December the Germans decided to resume operations against the Val d'Arda and neighbouring zones, held by the 11th Garibaldi Brigade. The patriots evacuated the Lugagnano and Groparello zones but held the Morfasso and Veruasca areas. The Germans have suffered many casualties in these operations.

Other enemy offensives were launched January 20-26 against La Spezia and Varese Ligure, and in early February against the Val Sesia.

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Fascist radio claimed that Republican Alpini had dispersed groups in the Gorizia region and that at Pordenone 2000 famished outlaws had surrendered. Other operations have taken place in the provinces of Savona, Asti and Alessandria, apparently without much success.

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Report on Conditions In enemy Occupied Italy
No 38.

SUMMARY 2.

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

FASCIST FORCES

A New Division.

Deserters from the "Italia" Division say that a new Republican Division, the "Roma", will be ready by March 1st. It will include young men combed out of Black Brigades and Italian workers from 17 to 50 years of age, already in Germany.

A New Anti-Tank Arm.

Elements of the Monte Rosa Division are being trained in the use of a new anti-Tank arm. This possesses four barrels and fires incendiary and fragmentation bombs.

Fascist plans in the event of German evacuation.

Republican Army circles in Piedmont foresee that in the case of the military collapse of Germany the bulk of the Fascists will concentrate to defend the chief cities to the bitter end, while the rest would take to the macchia and become guerillas.

Desertions.

Numerous deserters from the "Italia" Division, quartered near the CISA pass have joined the patricts with arms and equipment. Apparently the grave risk involved in crossing mine-fields prevents more desertion from this unit to the Allies.

GERMANS

The Evacuation of N. Italy.

The general opinion in N. Italy appears to be that the Germans will abandon N. Italy as soon as they have extracted everything that might be of use to their war effort and that by now that particular stage has been reached. Swiss sources say that practicelly all reserves of wheat and rice, as well as 25,000 head of cattle have been sent over the Brenner.

Actual movements of withdrawal after the gradual substitution of German by Fascist troops, have been observed in many sectors, while

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Actual movements of withdrawal after the gradual substitution of German by Fascist troops, have been observed in many sectors, while several H.Q and offices have moved north and German soldiers on leave from Italy are said to have received orders not to return there. In any case, though Piedmont may be abandoned by the Germans at an early stage as being eccentric to their general line of retreat, the existence of fortified lines, e.g. along the Ticino and Po, portends a step by step defensive of Lombardy and later the Veneto, until the foothills of the Alps are reached.

Atrocities.

Some details have arrived in connection with the massacres in the villages of Bordine S. Terenzo and Vince, on or about 14th August 1944. About 400 people were killed, amongst them women and young children. At Vince the dead body of a woman was impaled.

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POLITICS.

In Lombardy according to one source, the most effective party is the Communist Party. The Christian Democrats are also very numerous and will probably have even more influence than the Communists when hostilities cease. The Liberal Party is fairly active, and finds considerable adherents among the upper classes. The Party of Action is very active in regard to the formation of Partisan Bands- 25-30% as compared to Communist Bands - 60% and has a large share in the direction of military operations. Its prestige is high in Lombardy. The Socialists do not appear to influence the working classes as much as in S. Italy.

In Piedmont the Communists of Turin are more powerful than those of Milan. The Liberals in Turin are also strong. The Christian Democrats are powerful in country districts, particularly the Canavese. The Party of Action is strong in East Piedmont and also in the Val d'Aosta.

Fascist Party.

Mussolini and his henchmen Bufferini-Guidi and Pavolini, are said to have strengthened their positions against the intrigues of Farinacci and the pro-Germans.

ECONOMICS.

The Food Situation.

In Emilia the situation is reported as not unfavourable. As usual Salt and Olive Oil are lacking. In Milan there is much complaint that the situation is now intolerable: the Black Market prices quoted in December compare very favourably with those in Rome, but apparently the last two months has seen a decided decline.

Fuel and Power.

From all parts of N. Italy there comes the same tale of factories closing, railway schedules being cancelled, gas supplies being curtailed owing to the lack of coal.

Situation in Bologna.

A reliable source reported that Bologna was entirely under the control of anti-Fascist organisations, and that even Germans had to obtain permission to enter the city. It is possible that this situation may have prevailed during the winter, but later information which arrived too late for incorporation in this Report, speaks of the Turcoman Division's appearance in the line on the Bologna front, and the presence of its rear echelons in the city.

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SECRET
"I" Section Italy (Ccc). 19th February, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 38.

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IV. Gold Medal Awarded to Patriot..... " 4.
V. 8th Army Partisan Decorated for Valour..... " 4.
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"D" Section Italy (Occ)

1.th February, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 38.

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

RESISTANCE.

I. Disposition of Partisan Bands

Brigades in the region of GENOVA.

The zone of operations of the partisan brigades of LIGURIA is called the 6th zone and is bounded by GENOVA-TORRIGLIA-BOBBIO-BETTOLA-BEDONIA-VARESE LIGURE. The brigades operating in this zone are united in the "CICHERO" Division.

CICHERO DIVISION (III)

Commander	Bisagnio (Ten. of Engineers)
Commisser	Marzo (Captain of Infantry)

The Division is made up of the following brigades:-

Garibaldi Brigade	CODURI
Garibaldi Brigade	ISTRIANO
Garibaldi Brigade	MANOVRA CAIO
Garibaldi Brigade	BERTO
Garibaldi Brigade	No 3
Garibaldi Brigade	No 58.

The Brigade CODURI is commanded by Virgola (S. Ten of Alpini) The Chief of Staff is Capt. Bocci and the Vice-Commander is Maccheri Leone.

(P.W.B. Florence V.D. 12.2.45)

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

According to Italian Resistance circles, incidents are multiplying in the north, where the Soviet victories have caused lively

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II. Recent Partisan Activities.

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 29.1.45).

The MILAN newspapers report a new bomb incident on the evening of February 4th. A bomb exploded in the Fossati Bar in the Corso Garibaldi. The bar was destroyed and the building badly damaged. Twelve people were killed, including two members of the Fascist Muti Legion, and 16 people were injured. On the evening of February 5th four strangers, including two women shot at a soldier of the Fascist Railway Militia. The victim died of wounds.
(Neue Zuercher Zeitung 6.2.45).

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A traveller returning from Italy gave the following details regarding the partisans in northern Italy: north of Milan the resistance centre of the partisans is hidden in the neighbouring mountains between ARONA and BAVENO along LAKE MAGGIORE. Hitherto all German attempts to eliminate these patriots have failed. Above OMEGNA about 1,000 men belonging to the "Garibaldi" Division are continuing to wage guerrilla warfare under Captain CUCCO. Nearly 400 partisans under Captain MOSCATELLI continue to harass the Germans near PIEDIMULERA. All these partisans belong to Communist bands.

In the VAL D'AOSTA the occupying troops have expelled the partisans from most districts between AOSTA and the Great Saint Bernard. Quite a large number of partisans have succeeded in reaching the frontier; others continue the struggle. They have established airfields at CUNEO and PINEROLO.
(La Suisse, Geneva 2.2.45).

A woman closely connected with the Italian authorities gave the following details regarding the present situation in the northern provinces of Italy. All the clandestine CNL's have just met somewhere in LOMBARDY in order to intensify the struggle against the enemy. In VENETIA the "MATTEOTTI" Division has been formed. It comprises not only partisans belonging to all social classes, but also many workers who escaped before being sent to Germany. In LIGURIA, where calm had reigned for several weeks, the situation has suddenly changed. The patriots have carried out attacks again, particularly in the GAVI region, where a murderous battle was recently fought against German troops and fascist formations. In EMILIA the German SS were ordered to annihilate the partisans at any price. The inhabitants had to suffer terrible reprisals from enemy shock troops. In MILAN the resistance movement has an increasing number of adherents and 45% of the local workers are members. On almost all the buildings and on every wall there are posters encouraging young men to enlist in the Italian SS or the O.T. Those applying to the recruiting offices are numerous, but once they are incorporated in the army they only think of taking the first opportunity to cross to the Allied lines.
(La Suisse, Geneva 31.1.45).

The small German garrisons hitherto holding the OSSOLA zone have been withdrawn and replaced by Republican units. According to information received, the captain commanding the DOMODOSSOLA fascist forces recently joined the partisans with all his men. Consequently DOMODOSSOLA, MALESCO and other OSSOLA localities are believed to be free again.
(Popolo e Liberta Bellinzona 5.2.45).

Rail traffic has been cut between DOMODOSSOLA and MILAN and DOMODOSSOLA and TURIN. Only two trains still run daily between one station on LAKE MAGGIORE and DOMODOSSOLA. The whole region is completely isolated.

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 6.2.45).

According to a report from DOMODOSSOLA the situation in that district is alarming. The population is on the eve of famine and the transport of food supplies is impossible owing to the interruption in the communications with other parts of PIEDMONT. There had been no bread for a whole week and there was not sufficient milk for the thousands of undernourished children.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 2.2.45).

In EMILIA a group of four patriots destroyed a hangar in the CORREGGIO airport (Reggio province) containing two bypianes, two motor vehicles and some petrol.

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..ccording to recent information, between January 1st and 5th patriot bands in .NCDEN. killed 25 of the enemy, including a German officer; they also destroyed two vehicles and sabotaged enemy lines of communication.
(P..B. Rome 4.2.45).

During a recent action in the V..L B..RBER.., planned and executed with great bravery 70 patriots of the "Cichero" ambushed and captured an enemy column consisting of a German officer, 5 N.C.Os and 18 soldiers, together with 7 Fascists.
(P..B. Rome 6.2.45).

On December 10th 200 patriots attacked two barracks at GOVZ..G.., north-west of M..NTOV.., inflicting on the enemy losses amounting to 60 men, including those killed and taken prisoner. In the same action 5 enemy vehicles were destroyed and three captured
(P.W.B. Rome 5.2.45).

III. Mopping-up Operations.

..fter the encounters at F..RINI D'CLMO last November, the V..L ..URE and V..L D'..RD.. have been comparatively quiet, while mopping-up has continued in V..L TREBBI.. and V..L TIDONE. Last December the German command decided to resume large-scale operations against the V..L NURE patriots with two infantry regiments of the "Turkestan" Division, a few reinforcement units, practically no artillery and only a few mortars. Italian participation consisted of a battalion of the "San Marco" Division under Major Giuseppe BIOTTO, and Capt. BRUNETTI.

In the second week of January operations began against the V..L D'..RD.. and neighbouring areas, which are held by the 11th Garibaldi Brigade. While the patriots evacuated the LUG..GN..NO and GROPP..RELLO zones, their resistance apparently stiffened in the ..CORF..SSO and VERM..SC.. zones. Numerous wounded Germans have been taken to the PI..CENZ.. military hospital. ..ccording to a reliable source, German and Fascist casualties during the fighting in the neighbourhood of the TIDONE and TREBBI.. valleys totalled about 700 killed and wounded.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 5.2.45).

Between January 20th and 26th, enemy troops, amounting to several thousand men, launched an offensive against SPEZI.. and V..RESE LIGURE. Part of these forces later returned to base.

..nother attack, comprising about 4,000 Germans and Fascists was launched at the beginning of February against the patriots of the V..L GESI..
(P.W.B. Rome 2.2.45).

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(P.W.B. Rome 2.2.45).

Fascist sources reported in the Italian Home Service of 28.1.45 "During the past few days, in the GORIZIA region, detachments of the Italian Alpini have dispersed groups of outlaws, inflicting more than 100 fatal casualties. Recently about 2,000 worn and famished outlaws reported to the military authorities at PORDENONE and handed over their arms.

"La Riscossa", the paper of the TURIN Fascist workers, praising the behaviour of the "Aldo Capelli" Brigade which has the task of mopping-up the Piedmont partisans, involuntarily stressed the

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strength of the Italian resistance forces living amid the cold, hardships and dangers of the Piedmontese plain. Exceptionally important clashes are succeeding one another in the INCISA, SCAPACCINO and MONFERRUZZO zones. MONFERRUZZO is defended by some 200 men who fortified NIZZA MONFERRATO, turning it into a veritable stronghold. In various clashes the attackers suffered huge losses, but failed to dislodge the partisans. Other clashes occurred in CALAMANDRANA, SAN BERNARDO, MONASTERO BORMIDA, PIANCRASSO and Hill 667 (in the Copali? region) During these clashes the Fascists succeeded in taking some dozen prisoners including some British, Dutch and Greeks.

Operations are in progress in the province of RAVENNA, and in the ASTI and ALESSANDRIA regions. Special attention should be paid to those just concluded in the San Sebastiano da Po, Caselborgone, Lauriano Po and Campiglione regions. Strong effectives were engaged which, however, only succeeded in capturing a few partisans and defaulters Some prisoners were immediately shot. Incapable of overcoming the resistance Republican militiamen started "razzias" of suspects in many districts.
(Dovere, Bellinzona 28.1.45).

IV. Gold Medal Awarded to Patriot.

The Gold Medal for Military valour has been awarded by General McReery, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Army to the famous patriot leader known to friends and enemies for a long time under the name of BULOW.

It may now be revealed that his real name is Lieut. Arrigo BOLDRINI, head of the military Giunta of the Committee of Liberation of RAVENNA, and Commander-in-Chief of the 28th Brigade of GAP. The ceremony took place in a small town near the front. The medal was handed by a senior Italian officer in the name of the Italian High Command to General McKeery, who pinned it on the breast of Commander Bulow. 150 Italian patriots fighting in the ranks of the 8th Army, withdrawn from their front-line positions for the occasion were drawn up in square formation.
(P.W.B. Rome).

V. 8th Army Partisan Decorated for Valour.

Sergeant-Major Francesco Scemi of Diolchi (Nuoro), belonging to an Italian Combattant unit operating with the 8th Army has been awarded a bronze medal for military valour in recognition of his bravery in patrol actions on January 14th, 15th and 16th.

On January 14th Scemi, who was in command of a patrol, was approaching a chosen-point when he was attacked by the Germans surrounding the position held by the Italians. While returning the enemy fire the N.C.O. kept in contact with his battalion command by telephone and they sent reinforcements

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(P.W.B. Rome).

V. 8th Army Partisan Decorated for Valour.

Sergeant-Major Francesco Scami of Dielchi (Nuoro), belonging to an Italian Combattent unit operating with the 8th ..rmy has been awarded a bronze medal for military valour in recognition of his bravery in patrol actions on January 14th, 15th and 16th.

On January 14th Scami, who was in command of a patrol, was approaching a chosen-point when he was attacked by the Germans surroun ding the position held by the Italians. While returning the enemy fire the N.C.O. kept in contact with his battalion command by telephone and they sent reinforcements. When the latter arrived, Scami broke through the enemy lines by means of hand grenades, and succeeded in joining them, together with all his men. The enemy suffered losses. On the same day Scami volunteered to take part in an attack on the same position and helped to retake it. On the following day he made his way into the enemy lines and succeeded in bringing back valuable information about German movements.

Finally, on January 16th, during another patrol action, the N.C.C received several wounds from a grenade, as a result of which he is at present in an ..llied hospital.
(P.W.B. Rome 5.2.45).

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VI. Conflicting German and Fascist Views.

There is a complete contrast between the points of view of the German and Fascist Commands as regards the present conditions and possibilities of the partisan movement. The Fascists are convinced that their various mopping-up operations have practically wiped out the partisans, while the Germans consider that the movement is still alive and dangerous, especially as it enjoys much support from the civilian population. The German Command has consequently decided to carry out repressive action without asking for Fascist cooperation. In order to reinforce anti-partisan action, two armoured trains are now ready on the Borgomanero-Santhia line.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 8.2.45).

VII. CNL Denounces War Criminals.

The clandestine papers publish the following communique: "The CNL for northern Italy, having learnt of the system of terrorism and the brutal physical treatment used towards political prisoners in the San Vittore Prison by Sergeant FRANZ and warrant Officer (KLIMPS?), denounce to public opinion, to the United Nations and to their General Commands the above-named Franz and Klimps as war criminals and reserve to themselves the right to take the necessary reprisals against them.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 1.2.45).

FASCIST FORCES

VIII. Dispositions and Constitution.

The G.N.R. Bn. "Italiani all'Estero" took part in mopping-up operations in October 1944 in the area of TAGGIA (IMPERIA Province) This unit is probably the 22lst Legion of Italiani all'Estero, which a previous report stated as forming part of the legionary formations which are part of the Stato Maggiore of the Republican Army.

The armoured group of the "Leonessa" (G.N.R) was stationed at TORINO in early January.

The Black Brigade "Augusto Cristina" has its quarters in NOVARA. Probably this unit is to be identified with the 6th Black Brigade.

The "Giuseppe Cortesi" Black Brigade is stationed in BERGAMO. (Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

Deserters from the "Italia" Division have asserted that the constitution of a new Republican G.U. named "RO..." is in progress

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Deserters from the "Italia" Division have asserted that the constitution of a new Republican G.U. named "ROSA" is in progress and will have the same role as the former; the Division will be ready by March 1st and will include the young men of the "call up", elements from the Black Brigades and Italian workers from 17 to 50 years of age, already stationed in Germany.
(Italian Official Source 4.2.45).

At DARFO (38 km north of BRESCIA) non-coms and troops chosen from the MONTE ROSA Division are trained in the use of a new anti-tank arm, which will be distributed to the Republican Army. This arm possesses 4 barrels and fires incendiary and fragmentation bombs which have a chlorine basis and a powerful effect.
(Italian Official Source 31.1.45).

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IX. Plans in the Event of German Evacuation.

Certain circles of the Republican Army in PIEDMONT foresee that in the case of a sudden military collapse in the Reich the greater part of the Fascists would be concentrated in the principal centres of population to put up resistance to the bitter end, while the rest would take to the "macchia" and form partisan bands.
(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

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According to enemy newspapers the German/Republican troops stationed in PIEDMONT and LIGURIA form the Armata Liguria Group (previously known as the Armata Liguria) under the command of Marshal GRAZIANI. It is reported from reliable sources that in the case of evacuation from this region, Marshal Graziani will take command of the Republican and German troops intended to protect the retreat. General MISCHI, Chief of the General Staff, will have command of the Republican forces on the Appenine front; they will be composed of the MONTE ROSA, SAN MARCO, and ITALIA Divisions, and the X FLOTTIL. MAS, and also formations of the GNR and Black Brigades.
(Italian Official Source 12.2.45).

X. New Call-Up Imminent?

In official circles of the Republican Army it is said that a call-up to mobilise all classes from 1900 to 1928 inclusive is imminent. The official communique will state that these men will be sent to Germany for instruction, but the real reason is that all able-bodied men are to be deported.
(Italian Official Source 28.1.45).

XI. Republican Troops Join Patriots.

Numerous men of the "Italia" Division quartered near the CISA Pass have been joining the patriots with arms and equipment. On January 17th near (Modesano?) 47 soldiers deserted and joined the partisans. The CNL issued a proclamation to the "Italia" Division from which good results are expected.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 3.2.45).

XII. Personalities of the "Italia " Division.

1st Bn. (Bn. AOSTA).
2nd Coy.

Coy. Comd. Ten GUIDO ALBERICO or ALBERIGO
1st Platoon. S. Ten ALBANESI) another source gives these
2nd Platoon. Ten. NEGRABITO) two names reversed.
3rd Platoon. S. Ten. RICCIOTTI.

Div. Commander of the "Italia" is Gen. MAINARDI.
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German Officer attached-Capt. CLEMENS
German N.C.Os attached Sgt Maj. STOTZ and Sgt. MOKENAU.

Source was certain that all the men in his Bn. (Pioneer Bn) wanted to desert, but did not do so for lack of opportunity. He said that some men had tried to desert, and had blown themselves up on Allied mine-fields in the process. On one occasion when his platoon was detached for a particular job only 18 men remained out of 43 when the platoon returned to the Div. rea. This happened in the vicinity of MONTERCTONDO-SASSI-EGLIO (L.10).

In the CISA Pass area troops of the "Italia" Div. were engaged in a mopping up operation from 13-14 January.
(P.W.B. Florence A.R. and A.G. and G.M.). (January 45).

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GERMANS

XIII. Dispositions and Evacuation Rumours.

Speculation has been rife in all quarters as to the possibility of Kesselring withdrawing from North Italy.

Volksrecht, Zurich 31.1.45 writes "Recent indications and the fact that the Germans have now lost their military prestige would render the evacuation of northern Italy understandable. A few factories there can continue only as long as the Germans provide coal. If the coal supply is discontinued, the last factory installations and groups of factory workers will be transported to Germany.

The food situation is such that the population can hardly be guaranteed a mere existence, especially since all reserves of wheat and rice as well as 25,000 head of cattle have been transported across the Brenner. After the completion of the present large-scale requisitions in progress in northern Italy, the German and Fascist locusts will have completely eaten bare the rich Po Plain

Along the Swiss frontier the Germans have already abandoned their control posts, leaving them only occupied by the Fascists. Railway traffic in Lombardy is reported to have come to a complete stand-still in the day time, whereas at night only German military transports and trains loaded with requisitioned industrial installations are running.

La Suisse of 3.2.45 reports "An important military Fascist personality whose name is kept strictly secret has just joined the Italian resistance movement. According to his declarations, the Germans' plans for their withdrawal from the north Italian front will be carried out before the end of February. The general withdrawal of Kesselring's troops will be covered by Wehrmacht forces quartered on the La Spezia-Bologna line. The Fascist army under Graziani will thus have the task of defending Italy. Resistance circles display the greatest reserve on this.

The Germans are believed to have recently withdrawn only two divisions from northern Italy, leaving 28 powerfully armed and perfectly equipped. The two divisions withdrawn came from Liguria and Piedmont.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 5.2.45).

The Germans are organising sabotage and information groups to leave behind in liberated territories or to send thither secretly afterwards. The personnel is chiefly drawn from parachute detachments. Some elements of these groups tried to make contact

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(Libera Stampa, Lugano 26.1.45).

Marshal Graziani's inspections along the Alpine frontier have lately become more frequent, which would appear to confirm the movement of major Republican units towards the French border to relieve German troops there, as has been reported.
(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

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The German retreat continues from the VAL DI SUSA and the MONTGENIS sector, it is noticeable by the number of trains taking soldiers towards TURIN. The German troops leave in companies of small numbers and assert that they are going back to Germany on leave, whilst it is known that the O.K.S.W. has suspended all leave There are evident symptoms that the units of the 5th German Alpine Division are removing from the VAL DI SUSA (about 700 Alpenjager parties by two troop trains from Bussoleno for Milan during the first fortnight of this month).
(Italian Official Source 17.2.45).

It seems that wherever it may become necessary to evacuate Liguria and Lombardy the Germans intend to leave a few German and other Fascist units, whose essential task would be the defence of the principal cities. Units of the S. Marco Division appear to be in the course of transfer towards the front at Ventimiglia. This news may mean the probable substitution of Italian troops for the German forces drawn up in the Maritime Alps (34th Inf. Div.), as has been done in Piedmont.
(Italian Official Source 28.1.45).

While the rumours regarding the thinning out of German forces in Italy are more and more insistent, the only information which might be considered as a partial confirmation of such intention is the following:

(1) In the Val d'Aosta the relieving of German troops by Republican forces is still proceeding, contrary to previous reports which seemed to indicate that the operation had been completed.

(2) All along the Alpine frontier can be noted clear indications of further withdrawals of German troops after they have been relieved by Republican units.

(3) In Lombardy in the Province of Milan, German SS HQ have received written orders to evacuate the zone by the 15th of the current month (February)

(4) The transfer of the H.Q. of the Todt Organisation in Italy from Sirmione and Peschiera del Garda to Rovereto and Riva di Trento (50 Km north and 51 Km North-West of Verona respectively) is now complete.

(5) Minor enemy H.Q.s have been transferred from Verona to the Venice area. A.A. Batteries posted in the Verona area, numbering 14 guns and an unidentified Teennical H.Q. at S. Pietro in Cariano (10 km north-west of Verona) are in process of transfer to the Venice area.

(6) To support these rumours, there is the news that imports of coal from Germany have almost entirely ceased (this confirms a previous report) while the export to Germany of every kind of materials has been intensified as well as the transfer of all sorts of workers as they become available. It would appear evident that once every

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(6) To support these rumours, there is the news that imports of coal from Germany have almost entirely ceased (this confirms a previous report) while the export to Germany of every kind of materials has been intensified as well as the transfer of all sorts of workers as they become available. It would appear evident that once everything that can be of use to the war effort has been carried away from North Italy, then Italian territory would be eliminated as a source of supply and would become the theatre of successive German retirements.
(Italian Official Source 7.2.45).

Since the 23rd January the road traffic between Turin and Milan has increased considerably and continues only at night and almost exclusively in the direction of the last mentioned locality.

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During the night between the 1st and 4th instant in the region of ROVIGO-PADOVA a column of motor vehicles and waggons was seen moving in a north easterly direction carrying troops numbering about three quarters of a battalion and some artillery (Italian Official Source 10.2.45).

Four trains loaded with German troops left CUNEO on the 23rd January for MILAN. The same day two troop trains left TURIN for CUNEO with Republican troops.
(Italian Official Source 10.2.45).

It is reported from a reliable source that all German soldiers who have been sent on leave to Germany have received orders not to return to Italy.
(Italian Official Source 20.2.45).

Fascist sources are naturally endeavouring to deny these rumours. Sera, Milan 31.1.45 writes "Enemy propaganda is striking a new note: Kesselring's troops will abandon Italy if the Soviets are near Berlin. Let us make it quite clear that Kesselring has no such plan in mind, nor is Berlin within the grasp of the hordes from the steppes. For the sake of those who swallow enemy propaganda - and have never known how to do anything else- we will state precisely that, together with Kesselring's soldiers, the soldiers of Graziani form the best and surest guard, and with them the entire Italian people, who are determined to be distinguished from the traitors and calmly endure the sacrifices of the moment, which are rendered even harder by the events of September 8th, 1943.

XIV. Behaviour Atrocities.

CARRARA. The German soldiers behave more like smugglers than soldiers. They sell watches, cigarettes, and many other more or less stolen goods. Their uniform is in very bad condition. Their bread is black, bitter and old and very bad.
(P...B. Rome R.B. February 45)

BARDINE S. TERENZO Details have been revealed of the massacre which took place at the villages of Bardine S. Terenzo and VINCA on or about 14th August 44, and vouched for by a British officer.

Eye-witness accounts of the massacre and the lists of names of the civilians killed gave the number as approximately 400 in the two villages. This included 80 male hostages between the ages of 15 and 25 and women and children from the ages of three months to 70 years. The 80 hostages, some of whom had been dragged previously behind LT vehicles, were killed in the following manner. With a steel wire round their necks in such a manner that they had to remain in an upright position, their legs were shot at by the SS, with the result that they died of strangulation. The other

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It is reported from a reliable source that all German soldiers who have been sent on leave to Germany have received orders not to return to Italy.
(Italian Official Source 20.2.45)

Fascist sources are naturally endeavouring to deny these rumours. Sera, Milan 31.1.45 writes "Enemy propaganda is striking a new note: Kesselring's troops will abandon Italy: the Soviets are near Berlin. Let us make it quite clear that Kesselring has no such plan in mind, nor is Berlin within the grasp of the hordes from the steppes. For the sake of those who swallow enemy propaganda - and have never known how to do anything else- we will state precisely that, together with Kesselring's soldiers, the soldiers of Graziani form the best and surest guard, and with them the entire Italian people, who are determined to be distinguished from the traitors and calmly endure the sacrifices of the moment, which are rendered even harder by the events of September 8th, 1943.

XIV. Behaviour Atrocities.

CARRARA. The German soldiers behave more like smugglers than soldiers. They sell watches, cigarettes, and many other more or less stolen goods. Their uniform is in very bad condition. Their bread is black, bitter and old and very bad.
(P...B. Rome R.S. February 45)

BARDINE S. TERENZO Details have been revealed of the massacre which took place at the villages of Bardine S. Terenzo and VINCA on or about 14th August 44, and vouched for by a British officer.

Eye-witness accounts of the massacre and the lists of names of the civilians killed gave the number as approximately 400 in the two villages. This included 50 male hostages between the ages of 15 and 25 and women and children from the ages of three months to 70 years. The 50 hostages, some of whom had been dragged previously behind LT vehicles, were killed in the following manner. With a steel wire round their necks in such a manner that they had to remain in an upright position, their legs were shot at by the SS, with the result that they died of strangulation. The other civilians killed died by automatic fire except in the case of the children who were protected by their parents. The SS lifted the dead bodies of the parents and shot with pistols the live children underneath.

At VINCA the dead body of one woman was erected in an upright position by a stake which was forced between the legs and upward through the body. The SS who perpetrated this massacre and atrocities included both German and Italian SS troops. The massacre was in reprisal for an attack by the Partisan Division Lunense operating in the area south of the R. Magra.

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POLITICS.

XV. Political Situation in Lombardy and Piedmont (end of Jan44) (Anti-Fascist.

LOMBARDY The most effective political party throughout the region is the Communist Party, thanks to the "quadri" already in existence which continued to function during the Fascist period. The Communists have thus almost monopolised communications between the bands and the central organisation. The Christian Democrats are also very strong, and at the cessation of hostilities this party will probably have more political influence than the Communists. At present it lacks representatives. The Christian Democrats in Lombardy probably have no partisan bands of their own in the mountains, but they have S.A.P. bands in the towns.

The Liberal Party is fairly active, and above all, owing to its traditional prestige, exercises considerable influence among all classes, and especially among the upper classes.

The Party of Action has many partisan bands in the mountains (25/30% as compared to 60% Communist, while the remaining 10-15% is mainly non-political, such as the "Fiamme Verdi" of the Val Camonica) This party plays a large part in the direction of military events. The Party of Action adopts a policy of conciliation between the opposing ideas of the Liberals and Communists. Its prestige is very high in Lombardy, as it is throughout Northern Italy.

The Socialist Party has a few bands at its disposal and appears to have some influence among the working classes, but to a much lesser degree than in southern Italy

The Democratic Labour Party does not exist, and is not represented in the Northern Committee of National Liberation

PIEDMONT The situation is similar to that in Lombardy, with slight variations in favour of one or two parties. The position of the Communists in Turin, for example, is stronger than in Milan, while on the other hand, the provincial masses in Lombardy are more Communist than those in Piedmont. In Turin, however, the Liberals are powerful and they are mostly monarchist. In Piedmont the monarchist position appears to be discredited. This applies also in the country, which is often wrongly thought to be very pro-monarchist. The Christian Democrats are powerful, particularly in Canavese. The Party of Action has been one of the principal organisers of the partisan movement in Piedmont, especially in the eastern region, and in the Val d'Aosta.
(P.W.B. Rome 6.2.45 S.)

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(P.W.B. Rome 6.2.45 S.)

XVI. Fascist Political Moves in Piedmont.

In autumn 1944 a curious split became evident between the uncompromising attitude of PARRI ACCI and a group with liberal tendencies headed by Concetto PETTINATO of the Turin "Stampa" and, it is thought, Rino PARENTI, ex-Federale of Milan. The latter carried on a regular press campaign, insisting that it was essential to allow the parties to take part again in political life, since they had proved themselves to have a considerable following among the masses. This move was certainly made with the hope of saving their own skins. The public merely laughs at them. Typical likewise is the recent attempt to win the favour of certain sections of the

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population by nominating the Podesta of big towns from amongst the lower classes. The present Podesta of Milan is a printer. (P.W.B. Rome 6.2.45 S).

XVII. Activities of Mussolini and Pavolini.

Transocean on 29.1.45 reported "Mussolini has just concluded a tour of the front which lasted three days, in the course of which he inspected the Apennines and the Ligurian seaboard as far as the German-Italian fighting positions. In the area between the Porretta Pass and La Spezia the Head of the Italian State visited the Bersaglieri and the Alpini, who are here carrying on successful operations against the 92nd U.S. Negro Division.

Popolo e Liberta Bellinzona reports from the Italian frontier; "Mussolini recently visited the "Italia" Division. Explaining this resumption of activity after many months of eclipse the "fedelissimi" say that Farinacci and the "intransigenti", who had succeeded in regaining German support, were rumoured to be preparing a Putsch with the aim of eliminating Pavolini and "stellenboschning" the Duce whom they considered to be a dead weight. Mussolini's quiescence had convinced the Germans that he was no longer of any use. Mussolini, Bufferini-Guidi and Pavolini, having been informed of the plot, reacted vigorously and immediately. Mussolini's speech at Milan and the spectacular demonstrations there improved his position in the eyes of the Germans as he still appeared as a leader and as indispensable, while Farinacci lost every hope of ever becoming a Duce. But Mussolini will be obliged in future to come into the limelight periodically in order to retain his regained popularity.

The recent rumours that Pavolini had been superseded as Secretary of the Party appear to have been false, as reports of his activities as such continue to be received. The Italian Home Service of 30.1.45 says for instance "The Secretary of the Fascist Party, PAVOLINI, presided over a meeting of its members at GORIZIA again on 26.1.45 "Pavolini, Party Secretary, visited UDINE, where he addressed a meeting of Fascists, during which the Duce was enthusiastically acclaimed." And on 20.1.45 Pavolini visited TRIESTE for the first time since September 8th 1943, and was received with enthusiasm by Republican Fascists." On 31.1.45 "The Fascist Party Secretary Pavolini today paid tribute to FIUME's war dead and then visited all the armed forces in the town and in the neighbourhood.

XVIII. Transfer of Ministries.

Italian resistance circles report that the Fascist Government has just decided to regroup on Gargnano all the Ministries hitherto distributed among several localities, notably VERONA, VERONA, CREMONA and BRESCIA. The new HQ will be somewhere in the region of the Alps.

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 4.2.45).

A conflicting report, however, says "The complete transfer to Lombardy of all Government organisations which, as is well known, has been partially effected, appears to have been suspended and postponed to an indefinite date. At the present moment part of the Ministry of Finance and the E.N.I.T. is in MILAN. It seems probable that the Ministry of the Interior will also move to Milan. It is said that Mussolini intends to set up his head-quarters in the Palazzo Tribulzio in MILAN.
(Italian Official Source 28.1.45).

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XIX. Fascist Funds Abroad for Fleeing Hierarchs.

It is learned that recently there has been increased influx to Switzerland of Fascists and financiers and profiteers who have benefited through Fascism. There are people in Switzerland who, in view of their relations with the Fascist Government, are carrying out financial operations on behalf of Mussolini's hierarchs It is affirmed that hitherto one million fr., the fruits of Fascist Government transactions, have been transferred to Switzerland, where they have been sub-divided into booklets of cheques worth 30,000 Swiss fr. each. These booklets are reported to be at the disposal of Fascist hierarchs who will shortly leave Italy in order to seek refuge in Switzerland.

The North Italian CNL at a recent meeting passed a resolution in which, denouncing the above facts, it called attention of the Italian Minister in Berne to such manoeuvres in order that he might intervene with the Federal Authorities and ask them to refuse shelter to persons who, after having helped to ruin Italy, are already not only preparing to take refuge from judicial action, but also for an opportunity to plot from abroad against the democratic Italy of tomorrow.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 26.1.45).

XX. The Milanese Look to Moscow.

In northern Italy dissatisfaction regarding the methods used by the Bonomi Government is increasing. The Milanese are obliged to suffer such terrible oppression, hunger and cold that political squabbles in Rome seem meaningless. The "old crowd" and such words, were those recently used by the Milanese when referring to the Rome leaders. The Milanese do not want to hear anthing about politics or proportionate party representation in the Cabinet: no party, either Socialist or Communist, neither Bonomi nor Togliatti, but men from the north who have suffered under the German domination and who have fought for liberation. Sforza, who last December was considered a national hero, has now lost much of his prestige, but it would be wrong to imagine that Britain is much more popular. The Italians now look to Moscow. This week, a red flag was hoisted twice in Milan, where the inhabitants pointed out that the Russians never bombed Italy, and that, if they reached Trieste, they would soon expel the Germans from Italy.
(Feuille d'Avis, Neuchatel 1.2.45).

XXI. Internecine Party Strife Increases.

The conflict between extremist Fascists and Fascist reformists and also between extreme and orthodox Fascists round Mussolini, Graziani and Pavolini seems to have increased. This is shown by the polemic between Farinacci and Enzo Pezzato, editor of Fascismo Fascista, whose close relations with Mussolini were

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(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 26.1.45).

XXII. Pope's Christmas Message Read in Lombard Churches.

Although the newspaper Italia was not allowed to publish the Pope's Christmas message Cardinal Schuster had it printed in Milan's Bollettino Diocesano and sent it by improvised means to all parish priests to read it during High mass. In accordance with these instructions it was read on Sunday, January 14th in a thousand churches in the Lombard archdiocese.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 25.1.45).

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XXIII. Appointments.

Following the absorption of the Labour Commissariat by the Ministry of Labour, Ernesto MARCHIANDI asked to be relieved of his post as Commissioner of the General Confederation of Labour, Technicians and the Arts. The Duce accepted his request and thanked Marchiandi for his successful work. Enrico MARGARA, Secretary of the Provincial Union of Industrial Workers in COMO has been appointed in his place.
(Italian Home Service. 1.2.45).

The Secretary of the P.F.R. announces that Prof. Franz. PAGLIANI ceases from January 28th to be Regional Party Delegate for EMILIA. The Republican Fascist Giovanni CERCHIARI is appointed Federal Commissioner for BOLOGNA in place of PIETRO FORLI.
(Italian Home Service 28.1.45).

By a decree the Duce has appointed Prof. Carlo FABRIZI, at present National Commissioner for Price Control, to be Under Secretary of State for Price Control at the Ministry of Labour.
(Italian Home Service 29.1.45).

In place of Prof. Guido FABBRI, who has been appointed to another post, the Minister for National Education has appointed Prof. Aldo ANDREOLI to be Inspector of Studies for MILAN.
(Italian Home Service 29.1.45).

ECONOMICS.

XXIV. Food Situation.

EMILIA

On the whole conditions are satisfactory. The population received a ration of one and a half quintals of grain of the new harvest to last a year, while share-croppers got two quintals. Salt and Olive Oil are lacking; there is sufficient butter and the same can be said of cheese. Of this latter product 4 kilos were distributed per head in September (old cheese) and about mid-December another 4 kilos of the new production.
The following are some Black Market Prices:

	October		December	
Wheat.....Lire	600	lire	1,000-2,000	the Qtl
Maize.....	8-900		1,500	
Rice.....	15		25	" kilo
Butter.....	250		300	
Cheese (old Production)	300		350	
" (new ")	-		300	
			300	

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Cheese (old Production)	300		350
" (new ")	-		300
" fresh	-		300
Meat	100		100
Live Pigs	1-120		140
Bacon	-		350
Sausages	-		350
Salt	140		200
Brown Sugar	140		180
Fresh Fruit	10		25

Dried fruits and citrous fruits are lacking. Milk is brought directly in the country. The milk which is brought into the city is reserved for the sick at the official price of 5 lire the litre.

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Wine has mostly been carried away by the Germans. What little remains can be bought for 5 lire the litre with a ration card. The Black Market price is 15-20 lire the litre. Grapes last year sold at 800 lire the quintal.

Clothing. There is a great scarcity of underclothing. A man's suit made of wool costs about 4,000 lire. A pair of shoes 1,500 -1,800; a pair of cotton stockings 50 lire.
(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

MILAN

Bread is of a very inferior quality and is not distributed every day. Meat has not been on sale since December of last year. Sugar is scarce and the little that is distributed is very impure. (Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

Sera, Milan, 30.1.45 complains of the lack of milk even for sick children, who should enjoy absolute priority. If fresh milk is unobtainable owing to the cold and for other reasons such as transport difficulties, powdered milk should be easily available. However, this is not the case because dealers on the black market succeed in buying it before it reaches the chemists shops where it is normally sold.

Black Market Prices in Milan.

White bread	5 lire for 150 gr.
Flour	25 lire per kilo
Oil (very rare)	1,500 lire per flask
Butter	800 per kilo
Eggs	10 lire each
Rice (abundant)	15 lire per kilo
Woollen material	2,000 per metre
Silk stockings	250 per pair

(P.W.B. Rome 6.2.45 S).

The following report received at the Italian frontier from a Milanese is given by Tribune de Geneve 29.1.45: "They may be complaining in Rome, but in Milan life is impossible. You could hardly imagine the life one has to lead in the "little Republic" The worst thing of all is undoubtedly the lack of food. There is nothing left to eat. All restaurants have been suppressed. In December a reasonably good meal cost 350 lire. Now it costs 900 or 1000 lire. The poor devil of a workman who earns his 70-80 lire a day is thus reduced to the "communal" "war" and factory canteens which the Government has forced on the large firms, half

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This description is confirmed by Spinelli, the newly appointed Minister of Labour, formerly Podesta of Milan, who, in an interview with Repubblica Fascista, admitted the food crisis.

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As regards the recently created war canteens, the first course is generally soup consisting of four grains of rice in dish-water, or a small handful of risotto; the second course is the thinnest portion of omelet made with vegetable meal and egg powder, or small freshwater fish, or a tiny portion of cheese. The fiercest opponents of the new system are the waiters themselves, who no longer get tips and who therefore do everything in their power to treat customers badly. That is Fascist socialisation.

The queues outside the restaurants begin to form before 11.00 and consist mostly of idlers, all Fascists naturally, since otherwise they would be sent to Germany. Workers and employees leaving work at 12.00 or later for the lunch interval find the day's food allowance to the canteen exhausted, or must form long queues. They sometimes wait so long that the time to resume work comes before they have had their lunch.

Of the 2000 restaurants in MILAN a little over 200 have been converted into war canteens. The others have been closed, or are only allowed to serve refreshments.

CARRARA January 45. Black Market Prices.

White Flour	100-120 lire the kg.		
Bread	125		
Pasta	150-170		
Chestnut flour	100		
Cheese	700-900		
Pork	800-900		
Cigarettes	10 Nazionali	1	120
Wine	120 the flask		
Oil	1,250 " "		

(P.W.B. Rome R.S.)

Shortage of Salt Explained.

Salt has become very scarce lately because all the salt deposits are in invaded Italy, excepting those in Comacchio, which is in the front line today. National production is therefore nil.

Germany has, during the last few months, sent considerable quantities of mineral salt for the civilian population, for war and factory canteens, and for industrial requirements. These supplies have diminished of late owing to persistent transport difficulties which explain the present scarcity. The population is perfectly aware of the reasons for this.
(Repubblica Fascista, Milan 26.1.45).

Germans Supply Olive Oil and Coal.

The measures to improve the food situation in the Italian Social

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Germans Supply Olive Oil and Coal.

In order to improve the food situation in the Italian Social Republic and to guarantee the regular supplying of war canteens which have been recently set up in Republican territory, the German Government has provided 988,000 kg of olive oil. Germany has also put 5,000 tons of coal at the disposal of Italian agriculture for the drying of rice and maize.
(Italian European Service 29.1.45).

New Food Requisition Commissions Hampered by partisans.

Corriere della Sera announces that the Commission for the purchase of agricultural products, recently created by the Fascist Government, in order to combat the black market, lately visited MONASTEROLO, near CUNEO. The inhabitants informed the partisans, who came down

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from the mountains and seized the members of the Commission. The Fascist Brigade quartered in the neighbourhood intervened and arrested some hostages in order to be able to bargain for the liberation of the Government's delegates. Faced with the threat of reprisals the partisans released the members of the Commission.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 1-2-45)

Bread Laws.

Bakers have succeeded in obtaining permission to make two kinds of bread in future, that is white "rich man's bread" in the shape of 50 g rolls, and brown "poor man's bread" containing all kinds of nondescript ingredients, ill baked and indigestible

This creates discriminatory treatment in favour of wealthy people, i.e. the Fascists and their henchmen, thus practically legalising the black market, because white bread, whose official price is five lire a kg is notoriously sold at 50 lire. Bakers are under compulsion to make the same quantity of brown bread and white, but after long hours of queueing up poor people are invariably told that there is no more ordinary bread at 2.6 lire the kg.

The concession made to bakers by allowing the two types and the two prices of bread means the defeat of FARINACCI, who always opposed this on political grounds, while FARINZI, who held the opposite view, is now triumphant thanks to Mussolini's support. Though also opposed to this measure owing to its unpopularity, Mussolini finally agreed to it only out of spite against Farinacci.
(Popolo e Liberta 1-2-45).

XXV. Transport

Situation of Railways in Bologna.

Bologna central station has been destroyed by air raids. Only one single track has been repaired and traffic is very much reduced.

The station of Borgo Panicale on the Bolgna-Pistoia line (105-A-5287) has been destroyed by an air raid and has stopped working.

The Bologna-San Rufillo station (87-L-9044) at the beginning of the direct line Bologna-Firenze has been raided and is not working.

The Bologna-Corticella station (87-L-8954) on the Bologna-Ferrara branch has been hit, but is still working.

Owing to the air raid damage inflicted on the main lines and

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Owing to the air raid damage inflicted on the main lines and branches in the centre of the city the Germans pass the bulk of their traffic over lines which by-pass the city.

In May 1944 the Germans began the work of construction of a branch to connect the Bologna-Modena (86-L-5666) with the Bologna-Verona (49-F-8654). This connection avoids the dangerous holding-up of trains in the city and shortens the flow of traffic between Emilia and the Veneto. The loop begins at the little station of Lavino di Mezzo.

The railway bridge over the R. Reno near S. Viola, called Ponte Lungo has been slightly damaged by air raids and immediately repaired. Intense German traffic passes over this bridge almost exclusively by night.

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The Germans have taken away to Germany almost all the railway material existing in Bologna, particularly passenger coaches and locomotives. In September 44, in anticipation of an early liberation of the city by American troops, the Germans blew up what railway material remained in the area. They also burnt office documents and technical diagrams of the German Railway H.Q. in Bologna.
(Italian Official Source 9.2.45).

Railway-men's Pay.

Worker's mate.....	50	lire a day
Worker	60	lire a day
Specialised Worker.....	70	lire a day
Shunter.....	70	" "
Clerk.....	70	" "
Engine-driver.....	2900	lire a month
"Capo gestione".....	3000	" "
Station Master.....	3000	" "
Superior Station-master.	3000	" "

(Italian Official Source 9.2.45).

The Milan Nord Railway Co. has been compelled "for emergency reasons" to suspend the following suburban lines between 08.30 and 17.00 hours: Milan-Sesto-Monza; Milan-Torretta-Sesto-Cinisello: Monza-Carate: Milan-Seregno-Carate-Giussano: Milan-Cusano-Milanino: Milan-Varedo-Mombello: Milan-Vimercate; Brugherio-Monza; Milan-Villa Fornace-Vaprio-Cassano d'Adda; Milan-Corsico-Abbiate-grasso.
(Popolo e Liberta Bellinzona 1.2.45).

Owing to the lack of methane gas, all public transport services will be suspended not only on holidays, as is already in force, but also on Saturdays, as from January 20th.
(Repubblica Fascista, Milan 18.1.45).

XXVI. Fuel and Power.

Gas Supply Hours.

The UDINE gasworks announces that from January 6th gas will be supplied at normal pressure from 11.45 hours to 12.30 hours and from 19,30 hours to 20.00 hours. In the case of an alert between 11.45 and 14,00 hours, gas will be supplied from 18.45 to 20.00 hours. The absolute ban on using gas at other times remains in force.
(Deutsche Adria-Zeitung 6.1.45).

The prefecture of GORIZIA announces that from January 8th gas will be supplied for household purposes from 07.15 to 07.45 hours and from 18.30 to 19.15 hours.

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Worker	60	lire a day
Specialised worker.....	70	lire a day
Shunter.....	70	" "
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The prefecture of GORIZIA announces that from January 8th gas will be supplied for household purposes from 07.15 to 07.45 hours and from 18.30 to 19.15 hours.

As from January 25th gas supplies in MILAN have been reduced to five hours per week, because of coal shortage.
(Transocean 25.1.45).

XXVII. Industry.

The Montecatini works in CAIRO DI MONTENOTTE (19 km N.W. of SAVONA) have had to reduce the number of work-days owing to lack of coal.
(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

The Machinery, electrical, food and clothing industries which constitute the Bolognese industrial area have for some time now

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suspended every activity as a result of the destructive air raids and the removal of salvaged machinery to the North.

The power stations of FONTANALUCCIA and LIGONCHIO are guarded by patriots, who regulate their working.
(Italian Official Source 9.2.45).

According to a reliable source:

The Montecatini works in RHO (14 km north-west of Milan) receive rock-salt from Germany, which is used for the making of chlorine and its by-products.

The Lombardy artificial silk factories are about to close on account of the lack of raw material. The discharged workpeople are sent to mechanical industries or to Germany.

The factory of the Isotta Fraschini in CAVARIA CON PREMEZZO (3 km north of GALLERATE), situated about 300 metres west of the railway station and housed in an ex-spinning factory, is manufacturing machine guns and automatic rifles. They have had to limit their activity lately on account of the lack of raw material and the numerous air raids. 700 workers are engaged in the factory, but are being reduced to 400.

The Germans have set up a warehouse in SARONNO (22 km north north west of MILAN) where they collect requisitioned goods and material of all kinds, which are afterwards taken to the station of PERTUSELLA nearby for forwarding to Germany.
(Italian Official Source 21.1.45).

It is reported from a reliable source that the workshops of the "Isotta Fraschini Officine Reggiane" Alfa Romeo Society which manufacture war material for the Germans have been set up in the big natural caves in the region of the BERICI mountains and CUSTOZA (17 km south-west of VERONA) with the assistance of the Todt organisation. Machinery of the Caproni and Fiat factories has also been installed in the GARDESANA tunnels.
(Italian Official Source 30.1.45).

The Industrial Office for Chemicals and Rubber has issued an order on the sale, distribution and consumption of calcium carbide. Existing stocks and new production must be declared. Special permits are required for sale or transfer.
(Italian Home Service 6.2.45).

German Exploitation of War Industries.

The socialisation of the Fiat, Montecatini and Falck works

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German Exploitation of War Industries.

The socialisation of the Fiat, Montecatini and Falck works is a sign that the Fascists are trying to spread their tentacles over heavy industry which is notoriously controlled by the Germans, who have their own production programme for which they have selected a number of firms classified as "protected" which are considered outside the scope of the Fascists. German reactions to the socialisation of the three big industrial firms must therefore be expected.

Italian industrial activity is directed and supervised by special offices organised under a central command entrusted to General LYERS, who is in constant contact with Berlin. The Germans have apparently no intention of abandoning northern Italy, judging from the production programme already drafted for the whole of 1.45.
(Popolo e Liberta Bellinzona 30.1.45).

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XXVIII. Finance.

The immediate result of the Fascist Cabinet's measures to combat inflation was that the rate of exchange of the Swiss franc, which had been oscillating between five and six francs for 1,000 lire, rose to a little over four francs.
(Popolo e Liberta Bellinzona 26.1.45)

The Banca Popolare di Novara, Milan, will distribute a dividend of 7½% for the past financial year. The shares of this bank rose in 1944.
(D.N.B. 1.2.45).

An Inter-Bank Liberation Committee has been formed in MILAN consisting of representatives of the anti-Fascist parties of the CNL with the aim of purging and reforming banking and other financial establishments.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 31.1.45).

In CARRARA money of the Banca d'Italia no longer circulates; buoni of local casse are substituted, put out from the Banca del Lavoro and the Banca Commerciale. These are for 50, 100, 500 and 1000 lire, and can only be used in the Comune of Carrara.
(P.W.B. Rome Feb. 45).

XXIX. Air Raid Damage.

It is reported that owing to the Allied raid on 11th January on the PIACENZA zone important wharehouses of sugar, tobacco, and various goods requisitioned by the Germans in Emilia were destroyed. A German food and clothing dump was destroyed and a munition dump of portable arms situated in a tunnel near the cross roads for BOBBIO and BETTOLA (south of Piacenza) was partially destroyed.
(Italian Official Source 30.1.45).

Carrara. In the raid of the 20th January, besides the German H.Q. other civilian buildings were hit, and there were about 160 dead and many wounded, because the machines machine-gunned the Via Roma.
(P.W.B. Rome R.S. Feb. 45).

XXX. Public Health.

One of the horrors in MILAN is the shortage of medicines. The city possessed 10,000 units of insulin, but the Germans seized 8,000. Now there is practically none left. People are dying every day owing to lack of medicine and also because the hospitals are not properly heated, anaesthetics are running short and many operations cannot be undertaken.
(Tribune de Geneve 20.1.45).

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(Tribune de Geneve 29.1.45).

XXXI. General Conditions in the North.

BOLOGNA Bologna is entirely under the control of the town's G.A.P. and S.A.P. The 400 members of the Black Brigades left Bologna for MANTOVA on January 28th. The town is without police, gendarmes or Questura agents. G.A.P. patrols kepp public order G.A.P. patrols examine German soldiers' papers at the road blocks Germen soldiers may enter the town with a special permit, but are forbidden to carry arms. This situation is the result of a special agreement between the German High Command and that of the G...P.

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The atrocities and mass executions carried out by the Germans had so exasperated the population that the German High Command was warned that for every civilian who was shot they would reply with German methods, i e. the shooting of ten German soldiers. And in fact, when the Germans ignored the warning and shot seven civilians, on the following day they found seventy dead German soldiers.

The control now being exercised over the entry of German soldiers into the town is made easier by the barbed wiring which the Germans themselves had put round the town.
(P.W.B. Florence Feb 3. 45)

The summer of 1944 witnessed the return of evacuated citizens to Bologna, accompanied by many refugees from Florence and other Tuscan cities. This return appears to be due to the fact that Allied air raids lately have been limited almost exclusively to military objectives and to the outskirts of the city.
(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

Another report confirms this account of the situation in Bologna. Source, who crossed the lines on 28.12.44 says that "the food situation is good owing to the bulk of the populace having stores of wheat (the amount varies from 1 50 - 2 quintals per head) Fuel shortage for baking bread and cooking has been temporarily solved by cutting down nearly all trees in the parks and private gardens. Fuel will have to be brought up immediately on the arrival of the Allies. Also meat, sugar, milk, fats will then be required. At present cattle saved from German looting have been brought within the city walls; clandestine cattle slaughter has fixed the price of meat at 50 lire the kg. Cattle are kept under the arcades and porticoes and in the shops. Milk is unobtainable and there is no fodder. The C.L.N. had accumulated large reserves of food in secret storehouses, but owing to the lull in the Allied advance part of these store-houses have been discovered by the Germans who have in some cases carried off the contents, and in others made it useless by sabotage (e.g. by wetting the wheat or rice or mixing it with broken glass).

There is no epidemic of disease, but medical supplies will only last a very short time longer.

There is complete agreement between the Communist, Socialist and Action Parties. The Liberal and Christian Democrat parties are practically non-existent. There is no Labour Democrat party. Nearly all Fascists responsible for war crimes have been eliminated. The few survivors are watched individually, so that in the event of their not going North they can be prevented from doing any harm at the right moment.

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The C.L.N. and the Nazi and Fascist military authorities have come to an agreement by which the latter's armed troops cannot enter the centre of the city. Only single unarmed individuals with a pass may enter, and they may not stay more than 8 hours. The city is surrounded by barbed wire defences. For some time now no enemy troops or motor-transport columns have been seen in the city.

Industry is at a complete stand-still, both in the town and the province owing to Allied bombing. What was spared by this has been wrecked by the Germans.

Most of the autumn ploughing and sowing have been neglected. There are no tractors and no cattle. However, a certain amount of farm machinery has been hidden. All trees and bushes used for agricultural purposes have been wilfully damaged."
(Confidential source 9.2.45).

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PERSONALITIES.

XXXII. Personalities in Carrera.

MASETTI Marble cutter in Carrara - member of the Black Brigade. Terrorised the population Has now gone with the Black Brigade to Parma

TORI Squadrist - near-do-well who lived on Fascism Member of the Black Brigade. spy of the SS Has gone north

Ten. Carlo GATTICI. Ex Political Secretary of the Fascio of Carrara and Inspector for the region Also gone north

POZZO Dentist -Federal Secretary of Carrara in 1943; collaborator with the Germans - has now fled north (it appears to Germany)

(P.W.B. Rome R.S. February 45).

XXXIII. Army Personalities.

Major General Giovanni BOCCHIO of the "ETNA" anti-parachutist - anti-air division of the G.N.R.

Capt. CICCOGNANI and Capt. MONTI belonging to the III Group of Fighters - Republican Airforce Turin

(Italian Official Source 5.2.45)

Ten. Col. DAL PIAZ Guido	C.O. of a Bn of "Cacciatori degli Apennini
Magg. ROSA, Mario	" " "
Magg. CAVANNI	C.O. of a Bn of "Moschettieri delle Alpi.

(Italian Official Source 8.2.45).

Colonel SERRAGLIA	S. Marco Division
Col. Giuseppe SORDI	" "

(Italian Official Source 12.2.45).

Ten. Col. FACCHINI Vittorio	C.O. "Luciano Manara" Bersaglieri Regt.
Magg. STERMINI	Aiutante magg. in Prima " "

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Magg. STERMINI	Aiutante Magg. in Prima	" "
Ten. Col. SALVO	C.O. Depot	" "
Magg. PESCE	C.O. 2nd Bn.	" "

Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana

Ten. Gen. ORTONA Guido	Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore
Magg. Gen. PARODI Emanuele	Capo dell'Ufficio Di S.M.
Magg. Gen. LUSANA Alessandro	Direttore Servizi di Commissariato
Magg. Gen. DI PASQUALE Italo	Capo Reparto Personale

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Ten. Gen. MARINI Marino Ispettore Polizia Ferroviaria
Magg. Gen. GRILLO Pietro Ispettore Polizia Stradale
Magg. Gen. CALZOLARI Bruno Ispettore Generale G.N.R.Emilia
Magg. Gen. BERTONI Mario Ispettore Generale G.N.R. Liguria
Capitano GALLI Guido C.O. "Roma" Bn. in the A.A. Div. "ETNA".

(Italian Official Source 7.2.45).

Col. FIORENTINI (Owns shares in the VOGHERA-VARZI railway) was in charge of mopping up operations in the VARZI area.

Ten. PASTORELLI ADC to Col. Fiorentini

(P.W.B. Florence)(2.2.45).

Pioneer Bn. Div. "ITALIA"

Com. Btg. Cap. BINI (F)
Aiut. Magg. Ten. COMPARETTI
Com. 1. plot. 2 Cp. S. Ten. ALBANESE (F)
" 2 " 2 " Ten. MORABITO
" 3 " 2 " S.Ten. RICCIOTTI (F)
Com 2 cp. S. Ten. GABLER)
Maresciallo PALLE) Germans
" " STOLE)

1st Regt. Bersaglieri.

Com Regt. T. Col. IOZZELLI (DI BOLZANO S)
Com 1 Btg. Cap. MICHETTI (DI ROMA F)
Com 5 Cp. Cap. VALENTI (DI GENOVA.)
Com Cp. Cacc di Carri. S.T. VERONESE (DI MILANO)

2nd Regt. Bersaglieri.

Com. Comp. Cacc. Carri Ten PISU (SICILIA F)
" " " " " div Ten. CAPOCASALE (F)

(F) Fascista
(S) Squadrista.

(P.W.B. Florence 18.1.45).

Divisione "SAN MARCO"

Commandant Col. CAVALLO
Aiut. Magg. Capitano LOMBARDI

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Com 2 cp. S. Ten. GABLER)
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Com Cp. Cacc di Carri. S.T. VERONESE (DI MILANO)

2nd Regt. Berseglieri.

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(P.W.B. Florence 18.1.45).

Divisione "SAN MARCO"

Commandant Col. CAVALLO
Aiut. Magg. Capitano LOMBARDI

Other Officers.

Magg. FUMAIA
Cap. SAPEI
Cap. VECCHIARELLI
Ten. VICLA
Cap CASTALDO Zurino (La Spezia)
S. Ten. GUIDETTI
S. Ten. ORLANDINI (La Spezia)
S. Ten. CHIARABBA (La Spezia).

(P.W.B. Florence. 20.1.45).

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X. FLOTTIGLIA MAS

Commander Ten. Col. BORGHESE

COMANDO TAPPA OF MILAN

Commander Magg. MOSCATELLI Attilio
Ten. DE LUCA Attilio
Cap. RICCIO Serafino
S. Ten. RICCO
Cap. LO GIUDICE

G.N.R. of AULLA

Inspector Col. SALA
Commander of 19 Bgt. Cap. FRAGIACOMO
Commander of 4 Comp 19 Btg. Cap. GREGORI (Venezia)

(P.W.B. Florence 20.1.45).

XXXIV. Fascists of Bergamo, Milan and Mondovi.

BERGAMO Gino GALLARINI Ex-Federale of Bergamo. Now head of the Punitive Squad.

RESMINI -Squadrist. Capo Squadra C.S.

MILAN Sandro GHISLENI and his brother - Vice Questore of Milan.

Col. COLAMBO Commander of the "Muti" of Milan.

(P.W.B. Rome S.L. 6.2.45).

MONDOVI RINZIVILLO sisters - their houses is a meeting place for German soldiers and local employees of the SS.

VITTORIA ORIGLIA -betrayed the patriot Mario de Godi and her own brother.

MUSSO sisters - entertain Germens.

OCELLI sisters - pro-Nazi

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Signorina BORGNA "

" SARASINO "

" MANFREDI Via della Funicolare -German spy.

(P.W.B. Rome 7.2.45).

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"D" Section Italy (Occ). 7th February, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 37.

SUMMARY

Resistance.

Partisan Bands in Piedmont.

News is now available regarding partisan bands in Piemonte. It is interesting to note that some 2,000 partisans have returned to the VAL D'OSSOLA in spite of the complete mopping up inflicted on that zone towards the end of October 1944.

Owing to recent enemy operations in the VAL D'AOSTA and the CRESCENTINO (North of Turin), news from these two regions is incomplete.

There is some difference in the method of guerilla warfare as carried out by the various bands. The Autonomous groups, naturally enough, judging by their military origin, tend to occupy given zones and settle down to defend them; the Justice and Liberty bands were the first to apply a war of movement and constant displacement; the Garibaldi and Mattectti bands go even further, and on occasion their greater freedom of action has rendered them unpopular with the local population.

In Lombardy. The 3rd Lombardy Div. of 5 Brigades and a Justice and Liberty Div. were involved in a great mop up in November and are temporarily dispersed.

Other formations - in Liguria, Tuscany and Emilia are also reported.

Recent Partisan Activities.

There has been a considerable recrudescence of partisan activity on a larger scale lately particularly in Lombardy and Piedmont. A Swiss source attributes this to the constant supply of arms and stores by Allied Airmen. The chief exploits reported were the blowing up of a bridge over the Dora Baltea on December 24th, thereby interrupting communications between IVREA and AOSTA; considerable damage to an aeroplane factory in Genona (Udine Province) on 25/26th December and

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Lombardy groups claimed to have captured many arms in their raiding operations while Ligurian patriots have made several surprise attacks on "S. Marco " detachments who surrendered and handed over their weapons. From Turin continual terrorist outbreaks are said to take place.

Enemy Operations.

Fascists claimed successes against the partisans in the PARMA region with the infliction of heavy losses, 446 killed and 213 captured. In the zone of MIDUSSINI and VIPACCO it was claimed that 600"outlaws" were killed and many captured. The CHIVASSO and the PINEROLO garrisons co-operating with Black Brigades and other units of the Republican Army, also claimed minor successes.

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SECRET SUMMARY 2. 7.2.45

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Between January 6th and 22nd the enemy began an offensive in the zone of PAVULLO (EMILIA) Patriots state their losses were slight and those of the Germans considereble.

FASCIST FORCES.

The "Italia" Div. (Bersaglieri) has lately arrived on the LA SPEZIA front. It has therefore gone to swell the number of Republican Divisions which have concentrated in N.W. Italy.

Morale. The morale of the "Italia" Division, like that of the "Monte Rosa" and "Littorio" is very poor, and desertions have been frequent

GERMANS.

Atrocities.

A Swiss report states that in BOLOGNA on the 14th January, the Germans publicly hanged 35 hostages as a reprisal for the shooting of a German lorry.

A partisan girl who escaped from a prison camp at FOSSOLI after 6 months confinement reports on conditions there and on the tortures inflicted on prisoners.

Anti-desertion measures.

Civilians state that Italian troops in the line have diminished desertions owing to German retaliation on deserters' families. Recently two men from a company were taken to witness the execution of the families of deserters and sent back to spread the news.

Propaganda.

German propaganda to partisans has been very active. The usual line is continued - The Allies have abandoned you. If you do join up with them, they put you in concentration camps or send you to fight the Japanese. Surrender to the Germans and nothing will be done to you.

Germans want Gold.

A Swiss source says that German officers and officials who accept bribes from industrialists to prevent the destruction of machinery etc. refuse to accept paper money, but demand gold instead.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

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ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

Between 10th October and 30th December 1944 77% of German P.Ws stated they had seen our leaflets in the month previous to their capture.

The general feeling among some P.Ws interrogated in late October was that while it was dangerous to keep safe-conducts, the "Frontpost" would not be considered too noxious.

POLITICS.

The Pope's Christmas message.

The Fascists would not allow the dissemination of the Pope's Christmas message. The broadcast was badly jammed and the Press was allowed to publish only a few harmless phrases.

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SECRET SUMMARY 3. 7.2.45
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The Catholic paper "Italia" which proposed to publish the full text was peremptorily prohibited from publication.

Appointments.

Giuseppe Spinelli, former worker in a printing factory and Podesta of MILAN, is now Minister of the newly created Ministry of Labour.

ECONOMICS.

Food Situation.

MODENA. Practically nothing can be obtained through the rationing system, but anything can be had on the Black Market, except soap and oil Meat is plentiful at 70-80 lire the kilo.

GENOVA. 100 grms of bread are distributed daily. Black Market prices are high. Flour 60 lire the kilo . Bread 80 lire the kilo

MILAN A sudden shortage of bread has occurred which is causing much exasperation, as up to Mussolini's visit, white bread was available on the Black Market at 40 lire the kilo. The Fascists attribute the shortage to the transport breakdown, but the people accuse them of exhausting reserves on purpose so as to blame the Allies later on.

VARESE The influx of fascists, principally Tuscans, has been so great recently that local stocks are exhausted.

Black Market. German sources claim that as a result of the control of restaurants, the Black Market has practically disappeared On the other hand they are forced to admit that butter, cheese, meat and flour, formerly easily obtainable on the Black Market, have disappeared.

Transport.

For lack of coal Turin passenger-train service is suspended. On the Genova-Milan line - one train a day for civilians. Genova Imperia - irregular service, and the line is interrupted in parts.

Industries.

The Fiat, Montecatini and Acciaierie and Ferriere Lombarde are the latest Companies to be "socialised".

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LABOUR

The general situation in Milan is still very tense. Although the drastic fascist measures and the continual deportation of workers to Germany seem to have got the strike under control, the population is very restless and serious outbreaks are feared.

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"D" Section Italy (Occ).

7th February, 1945

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 37.

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PSYCHOLOGIC.L W.RF.RE BR.NCH
Unit No 12. .PO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED IT.LY - NO 37.

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

RESIST.NCE

I. Disposition of Partisan Bands.

PIEDMONT.

The most important formations of partisan bands in Piedmont, from east to west, are as follows:

1. The bands of the V.L D'OSSOL. (Garibaldini, Monarchist and Giustizia e Liberta) (now numbering about 2000 men, reorganised after the big mopping-up operation of the end of October last.

2. The formations of the V.L SESI. (Garibaldi groups) comprising about 5000 men under the command of CINO MOSC.TELLI.

3. The BIELLESE bands. A group of Garibaldi bands commanded by "QUINTO" and a Giustizia e Liberta Brigade of 200 men commanded by "MONTI".

4. Formations of the B.SSO C.N.VESE A "Matteotti" Division of 800 men under the command of "PIERO" and including the 76 Garibaldi Brigade under the command of "TIM"; also a body of partizan police commanded by "DI.VOLO ROSSO".

5. Bands of the V.L D'.OST.. These are difficult to enumerate owing to the recent mopping up operations. It is imagined that they still include Giustizia e Liberta formations at CH.MPORCHER, V.LCHIUSELL. and V.L GR.NDE.

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7. Formations of the L..NGHE (..LESS..NDRI.., ..STI, CUNEO) under the command of Major M..URI (there were about 8000 men up till the end of November 1944).

8. Giustizia e Liberta formations of the V..L STUR., V..L M..IN.. and V..L V..R..IT.. Precise details of present numbers not known.

The following is a report by the HQ of the GIUSTIZI.. E LIBERT.. Bands in PIEDMONT on their formations in that area up to the 15th December 1944:-

..t the beginning of October 1944 there were 10 Giustizia e Liberta divisions in PIEDMONT, six of which were ..lpine. Under the Division came Brigades, columns and squads.

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It is very difficult at this time of the year to give an exact idea of the positions and strength of the formations, and the following table is therefore only approximative:

I. Div. Alpina	Valli Stura, Grana, Gesso, Roia, Vermenagna and Risalta. 1,200 men	
II Div. Alpina	Valli Maira and Varaita	800 men
III Div. Alpina	The Cuneen plain	800 men
IV Div. Alpina	Val di Susa	700 men
V Div. Alpina	Valli Pellice, Germanasca and the plain of the Pinerolo 1,200 men	
VI Div. Alpina	Valli Orco and Soana	1,000 men
VII. Div. Alpina	Aosta region	700 men
VIII. Div.	Alessandria region	1,500 men
IX Div. Alpina	Monferrato region	1,100 men
X Div.	Asti, Alba and Canale regions 500 men (this division is in process of formation)	

These figures include only those living in active detachments. There are many more adherents who live at home, but who have arms hidden and are only awaiting orders to come out into the open. Owing to the difficulty of feeding and arming large numbers of men our HQ tends to restrict the numbers on "active service" to the essential minimum. The efficiency of formations containing relatively the same numbers depends on their training and armament. The Alpine units which have been engaged in partisan warfare since the Armistice are of a higher quality than some of the others. These older formations are also better armed as they were able to seize material from the disbanded army and have also received drops from the Allies. For example the V. Div. has over 500 automatic arms, while the IX Div. has less than 100

I Div. Alpina. The "Carlo Rosselli" Brigade of this Div. is now in the line with American and French troops on the Alpes Maritimes front.
II. Div. Alpina has several well-armed and well-trained groups. The Division is preparing to move several groups to the Langhe area, where partisan activity has languished since the severe mopping up operations there last November.
V. Div. Alpina is in liaison with an Allied mission and operates under the orders of an American officer. It is certainly the most efficient and mobile of our formations. From its HQ in the PINEROLO area it now operates in the flat country round Turin, carrying out acts of sabotage on the main lines of communication and attacking German units. It acts in conjunction with the IV Div.
VI. Div. Alpina. The commander has recently received arms and ammunition from the Allies and his men have reached NOVARA, where they blew up a barracks. In an engagement near CANAVESE they killed 87

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VI. Div. Alpina. The commander has recently received arms and ammunition from the Allies and his men have reached NOVARA, where they blew up a barracks. In an engagement near CANAVESE they killed 87 Germans and wounded 164 others.
VII. Div. Alpina includes the Cattaneo Brigade which is very active in the BIELLA area. This brigade has many acts of sabotage to its credit and also the death of a German divisional general, killed during an attack on an enemy column.
VIII. Div. has survived large scale mopping up operations and still controls several valleys leading from the Alessandrian plain to LIGURIA.
IX. Div. is probably fusing with V. Div. in view of the increase in sabotage and other activities around Turin.

The regional commanders of the Giustizia e Liberta, the Garibaldi, Matteotti and Autonomous bands form part of the Military committee of the CLN Piedmont, which attempts to coordinate partisan action and settle disciplinary and organisational questions and prepare the

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operational plans for the insurrection. The Comando Militare Regionale Piemontese (C.M.R.P.) is really the military expression of the CLN of Piedmont, which groups all the anti-Fascist forces and which is the only authority recognised by all partisans of whatever political party. Under the C.M.R.P. there exist Zone Commands which coordinate operations within the zone and alongside these are the partisan Tribunals which judge partisans guilty of military or civil crimes as well as spies and collaborators.

The partisan formations differ in some ways. For example the Autonomous bands tend to occupy a given zone and then sit down to defend it, as at DOMODOSSOLA and ALBA and the Mauri bands in the MONDOVI area; Giustizia e Liberta bands were the first to apply the war of movement and constant diplacement. The Garibaldi and Matteotti bands have gone even furtner and allow their units great freedom of movement and action, which on occasion has led to unpleasant incidents with the local population. Giustizia e Liberta bands have always refused any overture from the enemy for the delimitation of "zones" Alongside their military activity they carry on an active propaganda by means of handbills, leaflets and papers (Il Partigiano Alpino, Il Pionere, Quelli della Montagna and Giustizia e Liberta').

The geographical formation of Piedmont, the almost exclusive recruitment of mountaineers in the first formations and the especial support of the population in the mountain valleys all helped to retain the formations in the Alps for the winter 1943-44. But the Allied landings in Southern France and the consequent increase of German troops, (infinitely superior in discipline and armament to the Fascists) along the Alpine frontier has radically changed the situation with the presence of German troops (mostly Alpenjuger) on the passes, reinforced Fascist posts at the valley entrances, the consistent spoliation of the already needy civilian population by both, and the transport crisis, these valleys no longer constitute secure bases. Defense of the valleys is unfeasible, not only because of the climate, but also because ammunitions is too scarce. The partisan war of position has had its importance in the general picture of Allied operations, in that it has almost entirely prevented the consolidation of the Neo-Fascist Republic and has provided asylum for deserters from the call-up, whether German or Fascist army, for political refugees from the big towns and for workers on strike. Today the larger German forces in the area and the slowing down of operations on the Italian front necessitate a return to the war of movement. After the Allied landings in Southern France our Command foresaw this situation and laid its plans accordingly, scattering small units over the Piedmont plains. Today Giustizia e Liberta forces can be grouped in three categories:- (1) Territorial units doing local police duties and composed of the older partisans. They assist the clandestine communal councils in the maintenance of order and defend the workshops and rest areas of the mobile formations (2) mobile groups consisting of not more than

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movement and action, which on occasion [illegible] with the local population. Giustizia e Liberta bands have always refused any overture from the enemy for the delimitation of "zones" Alongside their military activity they carry on an active propagande by means of handbills, leaflets and papers (Il Partigiano Alpino, Il Pionere, Quelli della Montagna and Giustizia e Liberta').

The geographical formation of Piedmont, the almost exclusive recruitment of mountaineers in the first formations and the especial support of the population in the mountain valleys all helped to retain the formations in the Alps for the winter 1943-44. But the Allied landings in Southern France and the consequent increase of German troops, (infinitely superior in discipline and armament to the Fascists) along the Alpine frontier has radically changed the situation with the presence of German troops (mostly Alpenjuger) on the passes, reinforced Fascist posts at the valley entrances, the consistent spoliation of the already needy civilian population by both, and the transport crisis, these valleys no longer constitute secure bases. Defense of the valleys is unfeasible, not only because of the climate, but also because ammunitions is too scarce. The partisan war of position has had its importance in the general picture of Allied operations, in that it has almost entirely prevented the consolidation of the Neo-Fascist Republic and has provided asylum for deserters from the call-up, whether German or Fascist army, for political refugees from the big towns and for workers on strike. Today the larger German forces in the area and the slowing down of operations on the Italian front necessitate a return to the war of movement. After the Allied landings in Southern France our Command foresaw this situation and laid its plans accordingly, scattering small units over the Piedmont plains. Today Giustizia e Liberta forces can be grouped in three categories:- (1) Territorial units doing local police duties and composed of the older partisans. They assist the clandestine communal councils in the maintenance of order and defend the workshops and rest areas of the mobile formations (2) mobile groups consisting of not more than ten men, armed with automatic weapons and intended for sabotage and commando work. They cover a large area in several weeks, after which they return to the rest area for a period. These men are dressed in civilian clothes and furnished with false identity cards so as to pass the traffic blocks that now abound on the principal highroads. (3) Ordnance units which provide the mobile units with equipment etc.

Finance The partisan who lives in the plain, far from his Alpine base where he lived in a camp, and perhaps had his family nearby, costs much more. He has to live with peasants he does not know and generally has to pay highly for it. He has to organise his own intelligence service, which costs him more money. Also he has to buy more clothing, sometimes as a disguise, sometimes because in a sudden move he had lost all his effects. Calculating on the actual cost of living, a partisan living on the plain needs at least 3000 lire a month, whereas six months ago a partisan could live easily in the Alpine valleys for

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1000 lire a month. As is known the funds available to the CLN of Piedmont have been for some time exhausted and the possibility of obtaining other funds from local resources becomes increasingly limited, partly through the steady impoverishment of industrial, agricultural and comm ercial activities, partly because the few firms that are still making money are working for the Germans. The lack of funds causes the partisans to resort to hold ups in banks and business offices. This sets up a vi cious circle; the population considers it is the victim of unlawful actions and refuses to contribute to the partisan movement; the partisans have not enough to eat and are forced to help themselves from the population. Our HQ has up to date condemned all attempts to obtain money by violent means, but our orders in this sense have small chance of being obeyed if they are not accompanied by adequate remittances. To reduce the number of men on active duty would only serve to demoralise the whole partisan movement and hearten the Germans and the Fascists, already sufficiently emboldened by the winter and the course of the war in Italy. Moreover there are certain technical drawbacks to a disbandment: no-one believes in the Fascist amnesty; the partisan who leaves his formation has almost no possibility of fitting into a civilian job. He is faced with the alternative of deportation to Germany, enrollment in one of the many German or Fascist military formations, or penury. Under these conditions dissolution of the bands would lead at once to the formation of authentic gangs of robbers and brigands, forced to seek their neighbours' goods so as to live.
(Italian Intelligence Notes No 7. P.W.B. 15th Army Group 15.12.44).

The "CARLO ROSSELLI" Brigade -Giustizia e Liberta - CUNEO

This unit has since the middle of September 1944 been located on the Southern Alpine front at BELVEDERE, near ROQUEBILLIERE, as an independent Italian unit under the command of the FFI. It was founded immediately after the Italian Armistice by Avv. Duccio (Tancredi) GALIMBERTI of CUNEO. It started with some four non-career officers of the Italian army and about thirty seven men at MADONNA DEL COLLETTO in VAL GESSO. It later migrated to PARALUPO in the VAL GRANA and then to SAN ANTTEO, by which time it counted about 100 men.

Members of this band are at present being used for action by at least two Allied agencies.

Giustizia e Liberta Bands in the CUNEO area.

Bands forming the 1 Div. Alpina are as follows:-

Val ROIA - BASSA DI PEIRAFICA - brigade commanded by "NINO"

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Giustizia e Liberta Bands in the CUNEO area.

Bands forming the 1 Div. Alpina are as follows:-

Val ROIA - BASSA DI PEIRAFICA- brigade commanded by "NINO"
Val VERMENAGNA- brigade near FOSSANO commanded by IVANO BELLINI
Val GESSO - brigade ILDA VIVANTI commanded by "Aldoni".
Val GRANA - brigade PAOLO BRACCINI.-this is also the HQ of the division, commanded by Capitano ROSA, in peacetime a surveyor in Cuneo.

Members of these Giustizia e Liberta Bands wear green scarves.
(Italian Supplement No 4 30.12.44).

LOMBARDY.

6th Zone

Commanders: "MIRO" (CARREGA) with British Capt.
Area of Operations: VOGHERA-VARZI-BRALLO-RENICE-CASTELLETTO-
ZAVATTARELLO-FORTUNAGIO.

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3rd Lombardy Div.

Commander: "L'AMERICANO" (S. Ten. MAZZADRA DOMENICO)Chief of Staff TONI (Capt. of Alpini). Commissar: "PIERO"(another Italian officer)

Organisation: The Div.was made up of 5 brigades with total strength varying from 2000 to 3000 men. In November a great mopping-up operation was undertaken by the Germans, which led to the disintegration of the 3rd Lombardy and a G & L. Div.

The division was composed of 5 Brigades as follows:

CAPETTINI:	Commander:	ANGIOLO TAGLIORSI of VARZI
CASOTTI:		"MAINO" (Conte Lucchino) & LUIGI CENTENARIO
CRESPI:		"SUD AFRICANO"
MATTEOTTI		"FUSCO"
STAFFORA		STAFFORA.

Area of Operations: Astride the main roads from PIACENZA to ALESSANDRIA, especially on the stretch TORTONA-VOGHERA-STR.DELLA.

(P.W.B. Florence 2.2.45).

LIGURIA

The following is a table of the formation of the II Div. D'Assalto Garibaldi Liguria (Felice Cascione).

OC CURTO — Pol.Comm. MARIO
2 i/c GIORGIO — 2 i/c MUSSO

C. of S. ELIO	S.I.M.	S.Off.	...Off. Tech. Adv.	M.C.
2 i/c GIULIO	BORIS	TITO	VENCO a Russian Name not known	PIGOTTI

Div. H.Q.
(whole Div. - 1,800 men)

1st Brigade	4th Brigade	5th Brigade
600 men	550 men	about 700 men
Comd. ALDO	Comd. MILAN	comd. VITTORIO
Pol. Comm. OSVALDO		2 ic BRESCIA
		Pol.Comm. ORSINI
		2 i/c SILV

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CRESPI
M.TTEOTTI
STAFFORA

CENTENARIO
"SUD AFRICANO"
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Area of Operations: Astride the main roads from PIACENZA to ALESSANDRIA, especially on the stretch TORTONA-VOGHERA-STRADELLA.

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2 i/c GIULIO	BORIS	TITO	VENCO	A Russian Name not known	PIGOTTI

Div. H.Q.
(whole Div. - 1,900 men)

1st Brigade	4th Brigade	5th Brigade
600 men	550 men	about 700 men
Comd. ALDO	Comd. MILAN	comd. VITTORIO
Pol. Comm. OSVALDO		2 ic BRESCI.
		Pol.Comm. ORSINI
Known Bn. Commanders:	5 bns of 2 dets	2 i/c SILL.
Fra Diavolo	each.	C. of S. FRAGOLA
Gennaro	Artu'	S.I.M. UGO
Mancin	Pelletta	
Known Pol.Comm. ANTONIO	Veloce	5 bns of 2 dts each
	Known Pol. Comm.	known bn comds:-
	PASTORINO .	Gino, Moscone, Gori
		Leo, Franco.
		Known Pol. Comms.
		Gorki, Natalin,
		Nicosia, Cekoff.

The Div. is said to be fully armed but has hardly any ammo. The 2nd and 3rd Brigades have never existed. The numbering was done for security reasons. All Bde commanders as well as Pol.Commissars carry rank of Lt. Col. Curto and His Pol.Comm. carry rank of Colonel while Curto's C. of S. carries that of Lt. Col.

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various bands of the Div. were located as follows:-

	Map. Ref.	No in Band.	Leader's Name.
BREGALLA	9810	60	Gorki
CARPASIO	0814	125	Numa
TAVOLE	2100	60	?
PIAGGIA	0018	40	Ernesto
MONESI	0018	30	?
TETTI LA TEGLIA (4 km west of Case Di Neva 1019)		30	Carlo

The HQ is located at VILLA TALLA (1102). It consists of 25 men and is directly commanded by CURTO.

The Division has a paper called "UNITA" which appears monthly and is printed at GALIZZANO.

(Italian Intelligence Notes No 7, and Italian Supplement No 4).

3rd LIGURIA DIVISION.

Commander: Ten "BISAGNO"

A "G & L" Division

Commander "FAUSTO"; Chief of Staff "BANDIERA". This Div. has not been very active.

Formation "MARCO" Area of operations: VAL CARONE

Formation "SCRIVIA" Area of operations: VAL SCRIVIA.
(P.W.B. Florence 2.2.45).

GENOVA

The principal partisan formations under the CLN of GENOVA are the Garibaldi Division which works in the region of TORRIGLIA and the partisan brigade which has its zone of activity towards FINALE LIGURE-VENTE and BARDINETO-CALIZZANO. The "G & L" brigades worked rather towards SPEZIA, commanded by a certain BOJA, a dentist of SPEZIA.

In GENOVA, when source left (21.12.44) there was a strong military movement led by a Major of Artillery STIMOLO who possessed a radio transmitter with which he established contact with the 5th

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The HQ is located at VILLA TALLA (1102). It consists of 25 men and is directly commanded by CURTO.

The Division has a paper called "UNITA" which appears monthly and is printed at CALIZZANO.

(Partisan Intelligence Notes No 7, and Italian Supplement No 4).

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In GENOVA, when source left (21.12.44) there was a strong military movement led by a Major of Artillery STIMOLO who possessed a radio transmitter with which he established contact with the 5th Army. After the arrest of some of his collaborators, however, he is believed to have changed his zone of activity.
(P.W.B. Florence 25.1.45).

TOSCANA

CARRARA and MASSA

At the end of the month of November on the Apuanian Alps and particularly in the region from ANTONA to CASTELPOGGIO, there were about 25,000 armed partisans. On the 29th November, however, the Germans, coming from CARRARA, began a mopping up operation aimed at COLONNATA. Their attack was held and repulsed with grave losses for the Germans, who left in the hands of the partisans four machine-guns and about 10 prisoners. By the 3rd December the situation, after further attacks from all sides, had become so bad that the Commander of the partisans decided to try and cross the lines with the whole

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formation. However, the enemy's vigilance on the roads to the front prevented this; some of the partisans succeeded in getting over, but the rest were obliged to hide their arms and return to their homes. Having completed the operation the Germans abandoned the zone, which remained, from that date until the first 10 days in January, relatively calm. But in the mountains the bands are reforming; one in the CAVE DI CARRARA region, in the zone of CANAL GRANDE, and another in the FORNO DI MASSA region. Both these formations numbered, in the first 10 days of January, 200 men each. Round the first band are grouped the partisans of the "G. Mencori" Brigade; round the second, commanded by "Vico", those of the Apuanien Partisan Group. The G. Mencori Brigade is commanded by by "Nenno".
(P.W.B. Florence 20.1.45).

EMILIA

MODENA Division.

Commander: formerly "ARMANDO" now "DAVIDE". Strength: was first about 5000 men; after the mopping up operation of MONTE FIORINO 2 to 3000 men; now about1,500 men, but a great increase is expected from men belonging to GAP and SAP organisations of MODENA, CARPI, SASSUOLO and REGGIO EMILIA.

Brigades: Brigata MINGHIN
FULMINE
BARBA NERA
FRANCIA
TITO.

Average strength of each brigade 150 to 300 men.

Area of Operations: The Division is expected to operate during the next few weeks astride of Route 47, from PAVULLO to MODENA, ambushing and machine gunning convoys and isolated cars etc; however, the Germans are not using this road much. Bridges have been blown on the MONTEFIORINO-CASTELNUOVO road. On December 22nd a very good 'drop' of clothing, food, blankets, weapons and ammunition was made.

(P.W.B. Florence 3.1.45).

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

Renewed large-scale partisan operations are reported from northern Italy. In TREVISO, German and Fascist troops were defeated by a strong partisan group, losing 60 dead, including a German colonel. The partisans took 50 prisoners and sentenced to death

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by "Nenni".
(P.W.B. Florence 20.1.45).

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(Volksrecht, Zurich 18.1.45).

According to a recent arrival from northern Italy, though the situation is more or less normal again in LIGURIA and the VENETO, this is not the case in LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT. In the two latter regions there has been a recrudescence of activity on the part of the partisans who are now fairly regularly supplied by air. The partisans have greatly facilitated the task of Allied airmen by arranging numerous landing grounds on plateaux in the AOSTA valley. Automatic arms, warm clothing and medical stores are continually parachuted down behind the German front. Acts of sabotage are increasing in all regions and cause heavy losses to Kesselring's army, in spite of terrible reprisals by the occupying Power.
(La Suisse Geneva 21.1.45).

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1879

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Members of the "Matteotti" Brigade blew up a bridge over the DORA BALTEA on December 24th, interrupting rail traffic between IVREA and AOSTA for a long time and making it difficult for the Germans to export machinery from COGNE.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 22.1.45).

On the night of 25th and 26th December parties of patriots attacked an aeroplane factory in GENONA., in the Province of UDINE. The production of wings for fighter machines must have been begun there on December 26th, but the transformer and 18 principal machines were blown up; other vital parts were also destroyed.

Trains were derailed by patriots of S. PELAGIO (TRIESTE) on December 14th. On December 16th the railway traffic was blocked for 6 hours near ARTEGNA (UDINE) Again in the Province of UDINE a paraffin dump was set fire to at RESIUTTA on December 20th, and near REANA DEL ROIALTO a train was destroyed on 23rd December.
(P.W.B. Rome).

The latest number of the Lombardy edition of the clandestine newspaper "AVANTI" contains the following reports of patriot activities in occupied Italy: "Matteotti" Brigade groups operating in LOMBARDIA conducted a series of operations in the MILAN zone, aimed at disarming the maximum number of armed men. Many arms were seized during these operations, including two machine-guns, six tommy-guns, ten rifles, 20 revolvers, ten hand-grenades and a large quantity of ammunition. In the VIA SALVINI and the PIAZZALE LORETO in MILAN two German garages were attacked after the Nazi guard had been overcome. High explosives were thrown inside the premises damaging all the vehicles kept there, as well as a large search-light plant.

In some LIGURIAN valleys where "San Marco" detachments were stationed, there have been frequent surprise attacks on garrisons which soon surrendered and handed over their arms to the partisans, The partisans have shorn the hair of some women in CALICE and PIETRA LIGURE who had acted as spies.

Members of the "Matteotti" brigades captured five Fascist spies and sentenced them to death after a regular trial. The execution took place in ALBARDEO where the spies usually worked.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 18.1.45).

At GARFAGNO on the night of the 31st December and 1st January a bridge south of SILLANO was blown up by the patriots.
(P.W.B. Rome 28.1.45).

Fresh terrorist episodes are continually taking place in TURIN.

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(P.W.B. Rome 28.1.45).

Fresh terrorist episodes are continually taking place in TURIN. Recently two unidentified persons in a lorry carried out a series of attacks, alarming one of the most important districts of Turin. The lorry halted in the Corso Principe Oddone. One man drew a weapon and shot a German officer. The lorry went on and halted again in a road where one of the men shot a Fascist engineer, Eraldo Pientino. In the Via Galvani they fired against a group which included soldiers. Several were killed and wounded. The lorry passed through the Corso Margherita and disappeared. Republican Police gave chase without any result.
(Dovere Bellinzona, 18.1.45).

III. Mopping-up Operations.

During Fascist mopping-up operations in the PARMA region 213 partisans were arrested and 446 killed in the fighting. 91 wounded partisans were captured and 200 persons were imprisoned in the NOVARA and VERCELLI prisons. Operations along the Swiss frontier have started against smugglers, two of whom have been killed.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 23.1.45).

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A formation of the Italian SS last week attacked the 53rd Garibaldi Brigade near LOVERE in BERGAMO province. After two hours of firing 30 Garibaldians were encircled and their numbers were reduced by half. The remainder, some of them wounded, were obliged to surrender. These wounded included Lt. Giorgio Paglia of Bergamo, son of the noted Gold Medal Holder.

(Libera Stampa, Lugano 23.1.45).

Between January 6th and 22nd the enemy began an offensive against the patriots in the zone of PAVULLO in EMILIA. The patriot losses in men and material were light; the German losses on the other hand were considerable.
(P.W.B. Rome 29.1.45).

Fascist sources report the following mopping up operations:

During a German and Fascist mopping-up operation in the AIDUSSINA and VIPACCO zone some 600 outlaws were killed and many others captured, as well as a large amount of arms and ammunition.
(Corriere della Sera, Milan 14.1.45).

During the last few weeks the "Athos Capelli" Black Brigade has carried out a series of operations. The CHIVASSO garrison, mopping up the CAVOUSO, SAN SEBASTIANO DA PO, CASTAGNETO PO, LAURIANO, RIVALBA and CASALBORGONE zones, during repeated clashes killed two bandits and captured 16 others belonging to bands infesting these districts, including one dangerous band leader. They also captured near Castagneto Po a British, an Australian, and two South African escaped prisoners of war. The PINEROLO garrison, operating in the BURIASCO and ROSSASCO regions, captured nine bandits and a hugh quantity of arms and ammunition. Co-operating with elements of the Republican Army, it mopped up the CAMPIGLIONE FENILE zone where, in two successive clashes, four rebels were killed and two others captured, together with 11 defaulters and deserters. A strong detachment of the Brigade Command participated in operations conducted in the LANGHE, ASTIGIANO and MONFERRATO regions, in cooperation with elements of other armed detachments
(Stampa, Turin 16.1.45).

IV. Partisan Newspapers.

"Comes out when, where and how it can". This sentence is to be found ... under the heading of the newspapers which the patriots of the Cuneensi Valleys publish. This particular paper is called "These of the Mountains". Interesting news about the clandestine papers published by the Cunense patriots has been obtained from

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(P.W.B. Rome 29.1.45).

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(P.W.B. Rome 28.1.45).

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"Il Partigiano Alpino", on 15th December last, published a special commemorative edition on the occasion of the death of DUCCIO (TANCREDI) GALIMBERTI, commander of the Giustizia e Liberta Brigades for Piedmont. Galimberti was put to death by the Fascists, and the paper prints an Order of the Day from the G & L Command calling upon the members of bands under its jurisdiction to avenge their leader's death. There are also interesting letters of condolence from the Commando of the Brigate d'Assalto Garibaldi of Piedmont and the Comando of the Bruno Buozzi Brigade addressed to the Command of the G & L Brigades. The Command of the Autonomous Formations of Piedmont also writes an article on the famous patriot's death.

FASCIST FORCES

V. Disposition.

The I Div. "Italia" lately arrived on the SPEZIA front; the advanced parties were composed of so-called pioneers and were stationed in the region of MUIA S. STEFANO. The Division shows little inclination to fight and many have already deserted. Many of them leave their arms with the peasants in exchange for clothes (P.W.B. Florence 13.1.45).

A Fascist Bn with German elements is concentrated at CARASCO (P'292 -397) and is apparently to be used for mopping up operations against patriots in this area. It has 1,200 effectives. (Confidential Source 20.12.44).

The following was the location of certain Fascist Forces at the end of December:-

CUNEO	3rd Regt. LITTORIO Div.
VAL VARAITA	BASSANO BN; MONTE ROSA DIV.
VAL PELLICE	1 Bn of the MONTE ROSA DIV.
PINEROLO	TAGLIAMENTO and INTRA. Bns of MONTE ROSA DIV
SESTRIERES	TIRANA BN; MONTE ROSA DIV.
VAL DI SUSA (Turin end)	1 Bn Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana
VAL D'AOSTA	BERGAMO BN; MONTE ROSA DIV.
CANAVESE	MUTI BN.

(Confidential Source).

Two patriots of SPEZIA recently gave the following information regarding the location of Fascist forces

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MULLA Up to 26th Dec. Bersaglieri and Alpini reinforced by Black Brigades.
ISOLA DEL CANTONE (Alessandria) 400 Alpini, Battaglione Aosta (MONTE ROSA); 400 Bersaglieri (Divisione LITTORIO)
BUZZALLA Approximately 1000 Bersaglieri, Alpini and Brigate Nere.
MONTEGGIO (Alessandria) 250-300 10 FLOT M.S. 3 Brigata YCRI; distaccamento PONTIROLI, 3 Div. LIGURE.

It is believed that elements of the Prince BORGHESE DIV. have taken over the GENOA area, formerly held by the 285th Inf. Regt. The ITALIA BERSAGLIERI DIV has moved into the CASTELNUOVO DI GARFAGNA area (L 1208)
(Italian Intelligence Report No 92/4 22.1.45).

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In certain towns there are Fascists called MAI MORTI, because they wear a uniform with a black cap on which there is a skull; they also wear a black blouse with a skull on the chest and short trousers. These Fascists go about with the SS and are sent wherever there is some punishment to be given, as for instance to villages where some German has been killed or there are patriots.
(P.W.B. Naples 27.1.45).

VI. The Italia Division

The IT.LI. BERS.GLIERI DIV. is the fourth Fascist-Republican Division of Marshal GR.ZI.NI's Ligurian Army to be identified in Italy. Unlike the other Republican divisions the IT.LI. is composed of draftees and a few volunteers who answered to the Republican draft call of March 1944. In March and April the component elements of the division were formed at VERCELLI and NOV.R. from Italian recruits between the ages of 19 and 24. Among those recruited by Fascist Brigades in Northern Italy were numerous ex-partisans who had been captured by these brigades. In May the IT.LI. DIV. reached its organic strength and was then transferred to a training camp near SING.RINGEN, Germany. Here, the troops received weapons and other equipment in preparation for their training which began in early June 1944. During the following months the IT.LI. Div. trained 10 to 12 hours a day under Fascist and German officers and NCOs. On 23rd November 1944, after six months of training the first elements of the IT.LI. DIV began moving into Italy. In addition to the Engr Bn which is believed to be in C.STELNUOVO (L 1308) source knew only that the Rcn Bn and one Arty Bn of the IT.LI. DIV are in Italy. The Rcn Bn and the Arty Bn were in bivouc near COLLECCHIO (L0180) on about 8th December 1944. The other components of the ITALIA DIV have supposedly re-entered Italy, but source did not know their present location or intentions.

The strength of the IT.LI. DIV was about 15,000 officers and men when it completed its training in Germany. It is composed of the 1st Bersaglieri Regt, the 2nd Bersaglieri Regt (with 3 bns each) and an Arty Regt with 4 Bns. There are also an Engr Bn, a Rcn Bn, a Signal Bn, an anti-tank Co, a medical Co (possibly 2 cos) and a transport group in the division. The troops of the IT.LI. DIV have German weapons, with the exception of the Artillery Regt, which has some Italian pieces. As in other Republican units the soldiers from the first elements of the IT.LI. DIV to arrive in Italy began deserting a few hours after they set foot on Italian soil.

The soldiers of the IT.LI. DIV wear the Italian blue-green uniform. The Bersaglieri can be recognised by the array of "cock-feathers" which they wear on the left side of the helmet and on the

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The soldiers of the ITALIA DIV wear the Italian blue-green uniform. The Bersaglieri can be recognised by the array of "cock-feathers" which they wear on the left side of the helmet and on the Bersaglieri Fez. The soldier's branch of service or arm can be recognised by the "collar patch" he wears on the lapels of his field uniform. The Republican authorities have adopted a new design and a new system of colouring the "collar patch". This has been done to distinguish Italian Republican uniforms from that of the Italian army. The Engineers wear a black "collar patch" with a red border; the artillerymen wear a "three-pointed" yellow patch, and the Bersaglieri (infantrymen) wear a "three-pointed" crimson patch. (P.W.B. 15th Army Group 21.1.45).

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VII. The Private Bn of Ten. Riccardi.

Two PW were recently captured on the 8th Army Front (8.1.45) belonging to a Republican Fascist Bn, with a strength of 85 men and led by Tenente RICCARDI. The Bn appears to be more or less the private army of Ten Riccardi and not part of the organised Republican Fascist Army. Ten Riccardi, early in September 1943, started recruiting young men in FORLI with the intention of forming a "Compagnie delle Morte". He was not very successful, but managed to group together 80 - 90 youngsters and took them to AREZZO for one month's training. In October the Bn returned to FORLI. While in FORLI the Bn's activities were confined to guard duties and only once was it employed in a mopping up operation in the area of POLENTA, when apparently only one partisan was captured. When the Germans withdrew from FORLI the Bn was used in the rear areas to protect the German lines of communication from partisan activities. On 20th November the Bn was sent to MASSA LOMBARDA where it remained until it was sent to the front line on 2nd January. The two prisoners, together with one comrade who was killed, volunteered to join a German patrol, and that was how they were captured.

Ten RICCARDI is presumably a very compromised Fascist of the worst type, and has built up the Bn to have a private body guard. His men are all very young and believe blindly in whatever their O.C. tells them. They also have a great admiration for him. Riccardi told them that his father, mother and sister were killed by partisans in BOLOGNA, nevertheless he himself did not want to fight the partisans. His policy, he claimed, was purely nationalistic. He has no sympathy with the Republican Fascists because they all spend their time trying to find soft jobs and do nothing to help the fightin troops.

Riccardi also persuades his boys that he supports the Bn from his own private funds. Men are meant to be paid 50 lire a day, but Riccardi puts 30 lire aside for them and pays only 20. He told his men that being very young they will need that money after the war.

S. Ten FEDERIGHI the 2 i/c is apparently a hero of this war and also a millionaire, who shares with Riccardi the expenses of the Bn.

Serg. IANUZZI was born in Egypt and is a fanatical Fascist. He runs a weekly newspaper for the Bn called "Cante il Mitra".

Apparently the two millionaires are running short of money now, and the Bn will shortly be attached to the "CAPANNI" Black Brigade of FORLI.

The members of theBn gave their word of honour that they would fight to the end with Riccardi. In Forli one of them deserted, but he was captured and executed.

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The two prisoners firmly believed that when captured they would be shot by the Allies: that is why, at their first interrogation, they said that they belonged to the TODT organisation, and that they were pushed into the line by the Germans.
(P.W.B. 8th Army -Italian Section Report No 51 27.1.45).

VIII. The Littorio Division.

The LITTORIO INFANTRY DIV. was named after the LITTORIO ARMOURED DIV (Italian Royal Army) which was destroyed in North Africa in December 1942. The Div was reactivated in training camps near DETMOLD, Germany in April 1944. Its personnel was recruited from (1) former members of the Royal Army who were interned in Germany at the time of the Italian armistice (2) from recruits who were drafted in Italy and sent directly to Germany, also after the Italian armistice.

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The Div. underwent three months Infantry training in Germany. Although it was not adequately trained and equipped, the Div was scheduled to go to Italy in late July 1944 with the MONTE ROSA ALPINE DIV. and SAN MARCO INFANTRY DIV. These plans were changed when the attempt on Hitler's life was made (20th July 1944). At that time the Div. was immediately disarmed and the training camp was put under the command of SS troops. On about 25th August 1944 the weapons and equipment were re-issued and the Div. moved to the training camp at Munsingen where the Monte Rosa Alpine Div. trained. The Div remained at Munsingen until it was ordered to Italy in late October 1944. The LITTORIO INFANTRY DIV. arrived in the VOGHERA (k-0712) and TORTONA (P-9502) areas with only 40% of its weapons and equipment on about 2nd November 1944. PWs say that the division was going to ALESSANDRIA or TORINO to fight partisans in the adjacent mountains.

PWs say that Mussolini and Graziani promised the soldiers that the LITTORIO INFANTRY DIV. was to be motorised. However, this promise did not materialise and the Div. was made an Infantry unit. When the Div left Germany its strength was 14,000 men and officers. The soldiers began to desert as soon as their train passed through the BRENNER PASS into Italy. The Div. lost 1500 men through desertions during its first week in Italy.
(P.W.B. H.Q. 15th Army Group 10.12.44).

IX. Conditions and Morale.

Two deserters from the MONTE ROSA Division said that they deserted because of lack of food; also that they had been in concentration camps until they agreed to volunteer.
(P.W.B. News Section Rome 27.1.44).

German officers in the MONTE ROSA Div. have only a supervisory role; they do not give orders to the men. Morale in the MONTE ROSA Div. is bad and there is no will to fight. Most of the men called up in the ALTO ADIGE had volunteered for German rather than Italian units. Men granted leave from the MONTE ROSA Div. take the opportunity to "disappear" by hiding in friends' or relatives' houses, or even, as source did, to desert. Food in this Division was better than in German units. The rations were 700 grms of bread, soup for lunch, pasta asciutta in the evening, coffee for breakfast and 8 cigarettes a day. Meat was served two or three times a week. Desertion would be much more frequent were it not that the men do not know the exact location of their own minefields. Italian and German officers try to frighten the men by telling them that they will be shot by the Allies if they desert, but this is not believed by many.

Source's papers were never checked during his journey southward (From BOLZANO to ARCOLA) (which took about 6 days as it had to be

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Source's papers were never checked during his journey southward (From BOLZANO to ARCOLA) (which took about 6 days as it had to be done mostly by bus because of constant interruptions to the railway system caused by Allied bombing) His impression was that German and Fascist control was very lax and inefficient.
(P.W.B. Florence R.A. 20.1.45).

X. Some Republican Army Personalities.

LITTORIO DIV.

Brig. Gen AGOSTI	OC LITTORIC DIV.
Lt. Col. BIANCHI	CO 3rd Grenadier Regt.
Capt. OLMER (?)	German assistant CO 3rd Gren. Regt.
Capt GIGLIOTTI	CO 1st Bn, 3rd Grenadier Regt.

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Ist Lt.	COLOSIMO	CO Hq Co. 1st Bn, 3rd Gren. Regt.
Capt	ZARZETTA	CO 2nd Bn, 2nd Arty Regt,
Capt.	MARTINELLI	Adjutant, 2nd Bn, 2nd Arty Regt.
Capt.	BORGSTROM	Co 6th Bty, 2nd Arty Regt.

(P.W. B. HQ 15th Army Group 10.12.44).

Brigate Nera TULLIO BERTINI (LA SPEZIA)

Ten Col.	DOMENICHINI GIUSEPPE	of La Spezia
Major	BARETTO	of Sarzana
Capt.	GALEAZZI RODOLFO	" La Spezia
Capt.	B.STICCHI	
Ten.	CORSO VITTORIO	" of Ortonuovo
Ten	ZANELLO	
Ten.	LEPINA MARIO	
Ten.	GUARDOTTI DANTE	
Ten.	PONTECORVO	
Ten.	BOSERO	
Ten.	AMARANDO UMBERTO	
Maresc.	ANDREANI VITTORIO	
Maresc.	AVELARDI	
Maresc.	PETROSINA	
Serg Magg.	DE VINCENZO	
Serg. Magg.	CORTI	
Serg.	TAVARINI ARMANDO	
Serg.	VERNAZZA	
Serg.	CAPILANI	

G.N.R. (LA SPEZIA)

Col.	VICELLI	
Magg.	FERRARI	
Capt.	TROVATO CARMELO	
Ten.	GALBO ALFREDO	
Serg. M.	BERGAMINI	
Capt M.	MAINO	CF Ortonuovo

Brigate Nera. (CARRARA)

Capt.	EVANGELISTI GALEAZZO	Cc.
Ten.	GRANAI ROLANDO	2 in Cc.

Brigate Nera EZIO MUCINI (SARZANA)

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Capt. G.LE.ZZI RODOLFO " La Spezia
Capt. B.STICCHI
Ten. CORSO VITTORIO " CF Ortonuovo
Ten ZA.NELLO
Ten. LEPIN. M.RIO
Ten. GU.RDOTTI D.NTE
Ten. PONTECORVO
Ten. BOSERO
Ten. .M.RANDO UMBERTO
Maresc. .NDREANI VITTORIO
Maresc. .VEL.RDI
Maresc. PETROSIN.
Serg Magg. DE VINCENZO
Serg. Magg. CO.TI
Serg. T.V.RINI .RMANDO
Serg. VERN.ZZ.
Serg. C.PIL.NI.

G.N.R. (L. SPEZI.)

C.l. VICELLI
Megg. FERR.RI
Capt. TROV.TO C..RELO
Ten. G..LBO ..LFREDO
Serg. M. BERG.MINI
Capt M. M.INO CF Ortonuovo

Brigate Nere. (C.RRAR.)

Capt. EV..NGELISTI G..LE.ZZO CC.
Ten. GR.N.I ROL.NDO 2 in Cc.

Brigate Nere EZIO MUCINI (S.RZ.N.)

Cap. UGO G..LLI
Cap. .GOSTINI GIUSEPPE .

(P.W.B. Florence).

GERMANS

X. Dispositions.

The 34th Inf. Div. which was formerly in the area VENTIMIGLI. -CUNEO was transferred during December 1944 to the area S.N REMO-CUNEO-CESEB.. The 80th Inf. Regt. of this Div. is at CESEB.. On the 9th of December 1944 the Commander of the 80th Inf. Regt. and his staff were killed by patriots near Ceseba.

The 5th Mountain Div. is in the area to the N and NW of CUNEO.

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The 157th Inf. Div. formerly in Western Piedmont, was moving during the first half of December towards the UDINE area. The auxiliary services of the Div. reached the area DESENZANO-PESCIERA about 17th December 1944. The advance command post of the Regts. had already arrived in the area UDINE -SAN GIORGIO.

The 188th Inf. Div. which has been for some time in the TRIESTE area should soon be transferred to the area PIACENZA-ALESSANDRIA.

The 136th Supply Regt, for special use, is to be removed to the MANTUA-CREMONA-PIACENZA supply area, and staff quarters are to be prepared at TREVIGLIO (between BERGAMO and MILAN).

The staff of the 15th Police Regt. is now at MILAN.

(Italian Intelligence Notes No 7.).

XII. Atrocities.

German Terrorism in Bologna.

Refugees from BOLOGNA report on the German regime of terror in the city which even increased after the suppression of the partisan revolt which took a large toll of Germans and Fascists. When on January 14th a German military lorry was fired on outside the city, the local German Commander ordered the public hanging of 35 hostages, including numerous elderly people, mainly professors, who had never done anything against Fascism.
(Volksrecht, Zurich 18.1.45).

Conditions in German Concentration Camps in Italy.

The following is an account of conditions in German concentration camps as related by a partisan girl who escaped from the prison at FORLI L 5487 in July 1944 after 6 months internment.

"I was arrested on 8th February 1944 charged with having helped the partisans. At first they took me to the prison at FORLI, where I was kept until the middle of March. Then I was transferred to BOLOGNA where I was shut up in the cellar of a villa in via Albergati. The house had been damaged by bombs and there were no windows in the cellar. I slept on a board with one blanket. They gave me one plate of soup a day.

One night two soldiers and an officer came into the cellar with revolvers in their hands and forced me to strip naked. They beat me with ropes and ordered me to tell them all I could. I think I was lucky to get off so lightly, because I know that several other girls,

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One night two soldiers and an officer came into the cellar with revolvers in their hands and forced me to strip naked. They beat me with ropes and ordered me to tell them all I could. I think I was lucky to get off so lightly, because I know that several other girls, who were with me in prison, were beaten so mercilessly that the marks remained for many months. Some girls, whose names I cannot give for obvious reasons, were raped and others had the nipples torn from their breasts with pincers.

I was next transferred to the prison of S. GIOVANNI in MONTE at BOLOGNA, for interrogation and was then sent to the concentration camp at FOSSOLI.

This camp was in two parts - one for Jews, and one for political prisoners. The men there were kept in filthy conditions. They were ragged and underfed. I noticed several scarred with the marks of the flogging they had received, one with a broken arm, and one who had gone mad.

The prisoners were made to work from early morning till dusk, the men in the fields and the women in the camp kitchens etc. The

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daily routine was: 0600 Reveille: 0700 Roll call: 0730 black coffee without sugar: 1200 soup with potatoes and greens. Work started again at 1400 until 1900, when there was another meal similar to that at midday. Lights-out was at 2100 hrs.

There were many methods of persuading prisoners to talk when they came up for interrogation. In some cases the Germans bound the legs and arms of the prisoner and pumped water up his nose. Others were strung up by their hands to the ceiling and left there for many hours. Many were whipped and beaten till their limbs were broken. and sometimes they tore out the nails from prisoners' hands and feet.

Interrogation was not the only occasion for cruelty. In my presence a German sergeant called RIEKOFF shot dead a Jew who had failed to obey an order promptly, presumably because he was deaf or failed to understand. Another prisoner, who had been recaptured after trying to escape was beaten for half an hour, until he was a mass of blood, in the presence of the other prisoners. Even the women were obliged to attend the punishment by the German officers, although BALDINI, the vice-commandant, had asked that they might be excused.

On the 24th June 1,000 men were picked and sent to BRANDENBURG and the mines at MATHAUSEN (?) According to the Germans their train was attacked by partisans near MODENA. This was not true, but the Germans accused Avv. GASPAROTTO of MILAN of complicity and on this pretext executed him immediately.

On the 12th July reprisals were taken for the killing of seven members of X Flottiglia MAS. Seventy men were picked from the concentration camp. They were lined up by their graves and machine-gunned.

The white strips for recognition from the air were painted by the Germans on the roofs of their own quarters instead of the prinsoners' compound. For this reason, and because the Germans permanently kept AFV's in the confines of the camp, allied aircraft have machine-gunned it more than once. On one occasion they flew a large black flag, with the letters SS, from a mast in the camp. Allied planes machine-gunned the camp that day.

The most important members of the staff, as far as I can remember their names, were :-

Lt. "TITO"	commandant
Lt. LESNER	Adjutant.

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hours. Many were whipped and beaten till their limbs were broken. and sometimes they tore out the nails from prisoners' hands and feet.

Interrogation was not the only occasion for cruelty. In my presence a German sergeant called RIEKOFF shot dead a Jew who had failed to obey an order promptly, presumably because he was deaf or failed to understand. Another prisoner, who had been recaptured after trying to escape was beaten for half an hour, until he was a mass of blood, in the presence of the other prisoners. Even the women were obliged to attend the punishment by the German officers, although BALDINI, the vice-commandant, had asked that they might be excused.

On the 24th June 1,000 men were picked and sent to BRANDENBURG and the mines at MATHAUSA (?) According to the Germans their train was attacked by partisans near MODENA. This was not true, but the Germans accused Avv. GASPAROTTO of MILAN of complicity and on this pretext executed him immediately.

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Lt. "TITO"	commandant
Lt. LESNER	Adjutant.
Sgt.Majors	HANS, GRETTWENIGER, HUBBER, HENING
Anna Maria	HULMANN, a German girl aged about 21, with a taste for bloodshed, i/c discipline of women.
BALARI.	
PESCOSTA.	2 Italians from BOLZANO. Interpreters and disciplinarians.

(P.W.B. 8th Army 29.1.45).

XIII. Anti-Desertion Measures.

According to civilians the Fascist Italian troops facing us have diminished their desertion rate because of the stringent retaliatory measures taken by the Germans against their families. Recently two Italian soldiers, whose homes were in North Italy deserted. The following day 2 men of the same company were taken by the Germans to

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the homes of these deserters in order to witness the execution of all members of the family. These witnesses returned to their organisation and naturally revealed the tragic event to their barrack-mates.

The Germans have also adopted an effective method of tightening the control of movement of civilians and the available sources of labour in certain parts of Northern Italy. They placed placards on the front doors of each house showing the number of men, women and children residing in the house. If at any time a check is made and the prescribed number of people are not present the head of the household is executed.
(P.W.B. Italian Intelligence Report No 92/4 22.1.45).

XIV. Propaganda.

German propaganda is very active, making great use of recent troubles in Greece. Leaflets are dropped on the Partisans. One was headed "Poor Partisans", and continued "What are you doing in the mountains? The winter has come, and, with it the snow to add to the troubles you already have. The British have betrayed you; the Germans and Republicans hount you day and night. Partisans, go back to your homes. Surrender, and report to the nearest German unit. You will not be shot, but will be allowed to return to your families and to your work. You will not be forced into military service, and you will not be sent to Germany. What have the Allies done for you? Were you expecting an easy and rapid victory? On no front have the Allies achieved decisive results. What have been the results of your sacrifices? This is the answer - in Republican Italy, cold, hunger and misery; in Allied Italy, your liberators are sending your comrades to concentration camps or to fight the Japanese. This is the fate of all partisans "POOR PARTISANS"
(Italian Intelligence Report No 92/4 P.W.B. 15th Army Group 22.1.45).

XV. German Officials Demand Gold Payments.

North Italian industrialists have sometimes been forced to make agreements with the Germans in order to prevent the destruction of machines and equipment and the disruption of workers' families. The German officials and officers will not take paper money, but only gold. One industrialist had to pay 1.5 million paper lire in order to obtain the 100 marengoes (Napoleons) demanded by a German official for a certain "insurance".
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona, 17.1.45).

ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

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(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona, 17.1.45).

ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

XVI. P.W. reactions to Propaganda.

Between 10th October and 30th December 1944 2,497 PsW were asked whether they had seen leaflets in the month previous to their capture. 1,805, i.e. 77% answered, Yes. This is the highest percentage recorded in this theatre since June last.

After a period of laxity on the part of German officers, there has been a definite tightening up of attempts to prevent German soldiers from reading leaflets. They are still, however, far from general.

There was a general feeling among some 100 PsW interrogated in the last week of October that though it was against regulations to keep leaflets, nothing much would happen to a soldier found with "Frontpost", while "Safe-conducts" were dangerous things to keep.

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There is considerable evidence of German measures to counter Allied propaganda in general and even special leaflet themes, by means of articles in German Army newspapers, propaganda directives to officers and political lectures to the troops. There is even an instance of a Div. HQ order to believe in victory by the 12th Dec. Officers would come round after that date, and, as the P/W who related this commented, "God help you if you didn't have the right answers".

One P/W aged 31 from Flensburg, Schleswig, stated that their Lt. devoted an entire lecture to "Frontpost". Amongst other things he said that it was"cleverly presented" in contrast to the German Communique, which sometimes gives the impression of being too one-sided."

Another P/W interrogated at the beginning of November said they had had no news of any kind for a month, neither the communiques nor the German Army newspaper, and Allied leaflets were therefore their only source of information.

"Frontpost is having the effect it aims at - said a P/W interrogated on 27th November - the soldiers are beginning to doubt their own propaganda and in some cases to disbelieve it entirely."

A labourer from near Lewitz, interrogated 28th November, carried a Safe-Conduct, which he thought might be useful if he were captured by colonial troops. He said he would have tried to desert if it had not been for his fear of coloured soldiers.

A P/W interrogated at the end of December, saw Safe-Conducts shelled into Ravenna on 3rd December. He was told that the following night a number of German soldiers deserted across the Uniti River.

On 11th October in the vicinity of IL PODGIERI an MG platoon was approached in the early dawn by a German NCO waving a PWB leaflet. He asked permission to bring in 6 other soldiers with him on the one leaflet. Permission being granted he left and returned shortly with six of his men.

One P/W did not believe the Safe-Conducts because they, the Germans, had dropped similar leaflets on the Russians, and afterwards he himself had seen how badly Russian Ps/W were treated.

A deserter aged 35 from Cologne interrogated 30th December, had seen the leaflet "The Allies are in Germany - Why Fight on in

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A deserter aged 35 from Cologne interrogated 30th December, had seen the leaflet "The Allies are in Germany - Why Fight on in Italy?" His comment was "It makes sense". Its good propaganda, especially for Rhinelanders".

Another deserter interrogated mid-November had been carrying the leaflet "The Attack on Hitler - Do you Agree?" about with him for three months. He said it finally convinced him that if generals like von Witzleben thought the situation hopeless, it must be so, and the leaflet, was directly responsible for his deciding to desert.

There are several statements from signal corps men who listen in on their sets, particularly in artillery units. From these it appears that sets with medium-wave range are available only from Regt. Hq upwards. With sets in Bn Hq and artillery Observation Posts, one can only listen to broadcasts on 350 to 600 kilocycles. Though this is the general rule, exceptions are found.
(P.W.E. HQ 15th Army Group 12.1.45).

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XVII. News from GENOVA.

"Italia Combatte" is much listened to - also Radio Londra in Genova.

(P.W.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 25.1.45).

POLITICS.

XVIII. Alleged Attempt on Mussolini's Life.

A series of reports and investigations render it increasingly certain that an attempt was made on Mussolini's life during his visit to MILAN in December. The plot is reported to have been the work of a terrorist band composed of anti-Fascists and Communists who succeeded in placing a machine-gun on the third floor of a house in the Via Dante. When the Duce was approaching and the partisans prepared to fire, two soldiers of the "Muti" Legion discovered them. The alarm was sounded and the Militia succeeded in disarming the anti-Fascists. According to reports, this attempt was hidden from the population by order of the Fascist Government. (La Suisse, Geneva, 20.1.45).

XIX. Political Situation in the Province of IMPERIA.

ONEGLIA: Politics flourish in this town, which has always contained a strong anti-Fascist movement. Communists predominate.
PORTO MAURIZIO: Socialists, Liberals and Christian Democrats are all active, but they are readier with words than deeds, according to source.
SAN REMO: Political activity is hindered by deep apathy caused by Fascism. The strongest natural tendency in this town is undoubtedly the Liberal Democrat, but the lack of resolution shown by its supporters has cast the more active anti-Fascist elements into the arms of the parties of the extreme left.
BORDIGHERA: The atmosphere is very similar to that of San Remo.

(Italian Intelligence Notes No 7.).

XX. The Pope's Christmas Message.

The Fascists did not allow the dissemination of the Pope's Christmas message in Mussolini's Republic. The broadcast was made almost unintelligible by jamming, and the newspapers published only a few innocuous phrases contained in the Stefani report.

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The Catholic Newspaper "Italia" had the whole text ready for publication when a peremptory order was received from the Ministry of Popular Culture prohibiting its printing and threatening that otherwise the newspaper would be sequestrated, suspended and its editorial staff arrested. Unable to continue its Catholic mission, and in protest against censorship, the newspaper itself suspended daily publication and became a weekly paper for religious news alone, acting merely as a kind of diocesan bulletin.

The official reason given was that of paper shortage. But nobody was deceived, as paper has never been wasted as much as it is today on Fascist newspapers, illustrated magazines and reviews. (Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 18.1.45).

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XXI. Ministries Transferred to Milan.

The Ministry of Labour has been transferred to MILAN. The main services of the Ministries of Industrial and Agricultural Production will also be transferred there.
(Italian Home Service 24.1.45).

XXII. Appointments.

The Ministry for Agricultural Production has appointed Colonel Rodolfo PODOVANI Director of the Milan SEPRAL, in place of Dr. MAZZOLENI, who has been appointed Head of the Inter-Provincial Food Office in charge of statistics and the control of production, distribution and consumption in the said Ministry.
(Pomeriggio, Milan 18.1.45).

Comrade Squadrista RENATO BOZZI, war volunteer, several times decorated was today (January 24th) appointed Federal Commissioner of REGGIO EMILIA in place of Comrade IGNAZIO BATTAGLIA.
(Italian Home Service 24.1.45).

Gold Medalist ENZO GROSSI has been appointed Commander of the Second Section of the Tenth M.S Flotilla.
(Italian Home Service 21.1.45)

The Italian Home Service 23.1.45 reports that MARIO COLOMBO, a worker, has been appointed Podesta of MILAN.

Mussolini has appointed GIUSEPPE SPINELLI, former worker in a printing factory and Lord Mayor of MILAN, Minister of the newly created Ministry of Labour.
(Transocean 21.1.45).

ECONOMICS.

XXIII. Food Situation.

MODENA. Practically no food is obtainable through the rationing system in MODENA., but any commodity can be had on the Black Market except soap and oil.

The price of salt is 300 lire a kilo
" " " sugar " 150 " "

Meat is plentiful because the peasants prefer to kill cattle rather than have them confiscated by the Germans and it is sold at

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Meat is plentiful because the peasants prefer to kill cattle rather than have them confiscated by the Germans and it is sold at prices between 70-80 lire per kilo.
(P.W.B. Italian Intelligence Report No 92/4 22.1.45).

GENOVA.

Every day 100 gr of bread are distributed.

Black Market Prices.

Flour	60	lire per kg
Bread	80	" " "
Oil	800	" " litre
Butter	700	" " kg.

The distribution of gas is suspended. Water is practically normal.
(P.W.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 25.1.45).

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MILAN

Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona, reports from the Italian frontier 23.1.45 "The Fascist leaders are very preoccupied with the food problem. They are especially anxious to maintain the supply of bread, the shortage of which is arousing anger among the well-to-do sections of the public. Women and boys who wait in long queues formed in front of the bakeries very early in the morning threaten to make a "hunger march" through the streets of MILAN. The Fascists fear that "the usual elements in the pay of the enemy" will organise processions of poor people to demand bread at the Prefectural Palace in the Corso Monforte and at the Fascist HQ in the Piazze San Sepolcro. The exasperation is all the more acute because the crisis has suddenly grown more urgent after a period of relative abundance, coinciding more or less with Mussolini's visit. Up to a few weeks ago white bread could be obtained at all bakeries without ration cards at a price of 40 lire the kilo.

The Fascists wanted to exhaust reserves so that when the Allies arrived they would find everything consumed and the people would be obliged to regret Mussolini's regime. Instead the reserves have given out too soon. Nothing remains and the Allies are still a long way off. Mussolini and the Fascists have to deal therefore with the situation. Hence the new decrees, including the establishing in every commune of special commissions supported by armed Fascists for requisitioning agricultural products. This means that Fascists with arms in their hands will seize the peasants' small remaining stocks.

The Fascist explanation of the situation is given in Ser., Milan 16.1.45:

The supply of bread recently has been somewhat irregular; transport difficulties, in particular, have prevented the daily arrival of flour to such an extent that some bakers have not always been able to meet the demands of their normal clientele. On the whole, however, there has been no shortage of bread, but the momentary scarcity worried the consumers affected by it, who not only rushed in crowds to the shops that had some, but, in the fear of worse happening, tried to set aside a reserve supply of the precious food by expending in one day the coupons for two, three, or four days.

VARESE

The latest number of the Lombardy edition of the clandestine newspaper "Avanti" states that in VARESE, following the concentration of many Fascists, coming chiefly from Tuscany the food distribution services have exhausted all local stocks and the population will be lucky if they have enough to eat for 20 days.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 18.1.45).

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(Libera Stampa, Lugano 18.1.45).

TURIN Stampa Turin 9.1.45 writes: The newborn child has a right to a ration card for the purchase of milk, sugar and other foods. But the ration card is not issued directly the child's birth has been notified to the registrar. A reader informs us that, instead, there is a delay of 10 days. What is the little one supposed to live on if it cannot be fed by its mother during this period? Its parents must perforce have recourse to the black market.

Half a litre is not enough for a baby; nor is it easy to find "Nestogen" at the cooperative, even with a doctor's certificate. After standing in a queue for hours and hours, one mother tells us six hours, one returns home empty-handed. How is one then to feed one's children".

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A report from the Fascist radio on the food situation in MILAN and northern Italy in general reads as follows:.

"The black market in food in northern Italy has practically disappeared in the last two weeks since all restaurants, which were the chief customers of the black market traders, have been placed under government control. Butter, cheese, meat, and flour which were formerly easily obtainable on the black market in MILAN, are hardly to be had now, or at prices which only a few can afford. Also, private households are no longer customers for the black market dealers since restrictions of the gas supply and lack of fuel compel most people to eat in restaurants. In Milan the gas supply is completely cut off two days a week while on the remaining five days gas is available only for a single hour each day. State-owned restaurants are still having some difficulties, aggravated by heavy snowfalls which have been sweeping northern Italy for two weeks and greatly delaying transports. Bills of fare are therefore small, but the restaurants are very crowded. In Milan you pay seventeen lire, in Turin twenty, and in Venice twenty-five for a meal consisting of about fifty grams of spaghetti, about thirty grams of meat with a little vegetable dish and about fifty grams of bread. In food kitchens one gets a meal of an equivalent nutritive value for about three to five lire. (Transocean 28.1.45).

XIV. Transport.

TURIN On account of the lack of coal the passenger service leaving Turin is suspended.
(Italian Official Source 28.1.45).

Railways

GENOVA -MILAN one train a day for civilians with changes at various places.

GENOVA-IMPERIA Does not always run. The line is only working in some parts.

SESTRI LEVANTE -CARRARA Almost regular service.

SARZANA-CARRARA A train belonging to the Societa Marmifera with four little coaches runs. It is used exclusively for the transportation of civilians, and is run by the partisans of the region.

(F.A.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 28.1.45).

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(P.W.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 28.1.45).

In December last the Germans removed the lines of the REGGIO E. ILIA. -CIANO D'ENZA line (21 km south-west of Reggio Emilia).
(Italian Official Source 20.1.45).

XXV. Fuel and Power.

MILAN. The Pomeriggio of 16.1.45 writes "We learn from many quarters that the Podesta of rural communes make too many difficulties about granting permits to citizens living in Milan who wish to take small quantities of wood to the city from their country properties. In view of the extreme need for wood in the city, it is to be hoped that orders will be sent to these communes.

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XXVI. Finance.

Banking circles assert that no less than 100 million forged 1000 lire banknotes are already in circulation in northern Italy, and that the clandestine issue appears to be increasing. Such forged notes have also been discovered on the foreign market and can easily be identified. The paper is coarse, the printing less clear and the filigrees are super-imposed. Zeros in the forged notes are round instead of oval.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 17.1.45).

Measures taken by the Fascist Government in northern Italy to support the lira have resulted in a fall in share prices. In two days since the publication of these Government measures, prices have fallen by eight to 13 points. FIAT shares fell from 3,000 to 2,700 Snia Viscosa from 2,950 to 2,700, Montecatini from 1,050 to 910. Government securities remained firm. It has only now become known that under certain conditions, the State can force joint stock companies to increase their capital. By this financial policy it is hoped to control liquid cash. It must also be remembered that a 20% tax is imposed on the increase of original capital of joint stock companies.
(Transocean 22.1.45).

XXVII. Industry.

By a decree in course of publication, the Ministry of Corporative Economy has ordered the socialisation of the following firms: FIAT Company, Ltd, Montecatini, Acciaierie e Ferriere Lombarde. After the socialisation of Enrgo Ltd. of the paper industry, a new step for the socialisation of paper production has been made by the decree ordering the same change for the Italian paper factory of Serravalle and those of Verona and of Donzelli Ltd. The socialisation of many other firms, entrusted to a commissioner, has also been ordered.
(Italian Home Service 21.1.45).

XXVIII. Air Raid Damages

Civilians who worked until December last in the San Bartolameo factory (LA SPEZIA) report that during that period:

The SPEZIA arsenal was almost completely destroyed. The workshops for the submarines still worked for the maintanence of a few MAS and motorvedette. The machinery of the workshops for the fitting of ships was left almost intact. The port was functioning in a very reduced measure.

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support the lira have resulted in a fall in share prices. In two days since the publication of these Government measures, prices have fallen by eight to 13 points. FIAT shares fell from 3,000 to 2,700 Snia Viscosa from 2,950 to 2,700, Montecatini from 1,050 to 910. Government securities remained firm. It has only now become known that under certain conditions, the State can force joint stock companies to increase their capital. By this financial policy it is hoped to control liquid cash. It must also be remembered that a 20% tax is imposed on the increase of original capital of joint stock companies.
(Transocean 22.1.45).

XXVII. Industry.

By a decree in course of publication, the Ministry of Corporative Economy has ordered the socialisation of the following firms: FIAT Company, Ltd, Montecatini, Acciaierie e Ferriere Lombarde. After the socialisation of Enrgo Ltd. of the paper industry, a new step for the socialisation of paper production has been made by the decree ordering the same change for the Italian paper factory of Serravalle and those of Verona and of Donzelli Ltd. The socialisation of many other firms, entrusted to a commissioner, has also been ordered.
(Italian Home Service 21.1.45).

XXVIII. Air Raid Damage.

Civilians who worked until December last in the San Bartolameo factory (LA SPEZIA) report that during that period:

The SPEZIA arsenal was almost completely destroyed. The workshops for the submarines still worked for the maintanence of a few MAS and Motorvedette. The machinery of the workshops for the fitting of ships was left almost intact. The port was functioning in a very reduced measure.
(Italian Official Source 18.1.45).

In the air raid on the Campo Di Marte station in PADOVA on the 4th January a train loaded with explosives blew up.

Recent air raids on railway objectives caused:

In MONZA station - damage to the lines, destruction of an electric train and 8 goods waggons (7th January 1945).

In MILAN LAMBRATE station - interruption of three lines, the destruction of 21 electric trains and some goods waggons (7th Jan).

In the MILAN CERTOSA station - a line damaged, which was mended in 10 hours (10th January). In this air-raid the Shell petrol factory was also seriously damaged.

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In MILAN CENTRAL station - the tunnel giving access to the lines and electric plant was damaged and some waggons of a train loaded with ambulances on the 7th line.

On January 11th in the morning Allied aircraft completed the destruction of the locomotive wharehouse near the VERONA PORTA NUOVA station, which had already been hit. The offices were destroyed, also the central wharehouse and 5 locomotives.

On January 12th Allied aircraft damaged the ship "Italia" on the Lake of Garda.
(Italian Official Source 22.1.45).

XXIX. Shortage of Clothing.

Pomeriggio, MILAN, of 16.1.45 writes: "The setting up of "negozi fiduciari" for clothing is well known. The public deals with them, and it is true that when the required goods exist, purchases can be made there with the greatest convenience, if it were not that the allocations which the shopkeepers have at their disposal are ludicrous and no sooner do the goods arrive in the shop than they are sold out and most customers have to go away empty handed.

XXX. Clandestine Tobacco Factories Discovered.

The Police recently discovered several primitive tobacco factories from which came a large part of the black market cigarettes camouflaged as monopoly products. A clandestine workshop was discovered in Via Porro Lambertenghi for making "Nazionali" cigarettes and "Toscana" cigars. In a private house in the Corso Porta Vittoria, bogus foreign cigarettes were made out of Italian tobacco. A packet of bogus "camels" or "Luna Parks" were sold at 160 lire and "Nazionali" at 90 lire.
(Corriere della Sera, Milan 16.1.45).

LABOUR.

XXXI. Serious Disorders Feared in North.

The general situation in MILAN is still very tense and the fascists' drastic measures against the strike are still being enforced. Large-scale deportations of workers to Germany continue. The population is in a state of unrest and certain circles do not hesitate to state that serious disorders are imminent.
(La Suisse, Geneva, 20.1.45).

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(Italian Official Source 22.1.45).

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(Le Suisse, Geneva, 20.1.45).

XXXII. Incurable Disease Among Workers in Germany.

The bureaucratic expression for those who have contracted an incurable disease is "non piu ricuperabili". According to a well informed source, in the Provinces of SONDRIO, VARESE and PAVIA 50,000 beds are being prepared in the hospitals and sanatoria for sick "non ricuperabili" returning from Germany.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 23.1.45).

PRESS.

XXXIII. Newspapers at Genova.

The principal dailies are:-
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile.
There is a large distribution of papers printed in other towns - such as the Regime Fascista, and Corriere della Sera.
(P.W.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 25.1.45).

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XXXIV. Fascists in Viareggio and Cameiore.

DINO DI.N. Ufficio Politico Investigativo of Viareggio.

CAMAIORE

C.PR. Capitano delle Milizia

CERBONESCHI of the Ufficio Politico Investigative of LUCCA.

VIAREGGIO

F..SSI BRUNO of Viareggio
Ing. BR.NDES -Swiss - interpreter at Viareggio
FILIPPI, mother, son and daughter of Viareggio.

(P.W.B. Rome B.... 29.12.44).

XXXV. Modena Personalities.

.CDEN. Comm. PETTI, Federale.
Magg. G..sP..RI, responsible for the shooting of several partisans.
Col. ROSSI O.C. Accademia of Modena. HQ Brigata and Presidio Militare of Modena "Il Terrore" of Modena
Capt. NESPOLE Servizio Segreto Polizia of the Accademia of Modena. Head of the Ufficio Politico
Ten. PIV.. His assistant
Capt. ..RTUR MORI - Milizia Stradale.
Mare. di Finanza P..RENTI
Antonio M..RONZINI
Antonio G..RROTTI
Ten. GU..TTROCCHI of Fascist SS stationed in C..STEL FR..NCO; in charge of reastrellamenti in this area; ruthless, cruel, bloodthirsty.

SAN FELICE DI .CDEN.

Ten BEN..TTI, BEPPINO. Chief of SS. San Felice. assisted by the three following

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(P..W.B. Rome B.... 28.12.46).

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Ten BEN..TTI, BEPPINO. Chief of SS. San Felice. assisted by the three following secret agents and spies.

Walter VERONESE
F..CCHINI DUILIO
ST..GGI

Also assisted by
Mere GHISELLI

CASTEL FR..NCO

Col Giovanni GORL.. O.C. SS and Brigata Nere in Castel Franco, but takes his orders from General Pollastrini, who in fact runs the Fascist Party and Republican Police in the area.

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Ten. Col. MOLINELLA 2 i/c
Ten. FANANO SS
Ten. CANESTRELLI
Ten. LANCINI
Ten. FEDE i/c Battalions of Black Brigade.
Marc. VANDELLI of SS who personally volunteered to shoot 14 or 15 civilians in the gaol of Castel Franco in April 44 and boasted of having done so.
Serg. Magg. FERRARI i/c of all torturing and beating up.

Signora MAROGNA, wife of Professor Marogna of the Modena University and head of the women's spy organisation. Other members were

Signore PELLONI
VELATI Oriele of FORMIGINE - employee at the Accademia
PONZOLI Bianca " " " " " "
GOLDONI, Maria and the brothers GOLDONI are all working for the Todt organisation.
BAGGI Lilian - member of Brigate Nere of FORMIGINE

(P.W.B. Italian Intelligence Report No 92/4 22.1.45).

XXXVI. A Brescia Fascist.

GIULIO TOGNI
Officer of the Republican Fascist Army. Responsible for many razzias of young men for deportation to Germany and for the army. Fled with his family to CASTENEDOLO.

(P.W.B. Rome 26.1.45).

XXXVII. Army Personalities.

Col. DE LOCU Regional Commander in ALESSANDRIA. Lives normally in a castle in VARZI (47 km east south east of Alessandria)

Gen. RICCI. Commander of the CCGU. (Centro Costituzione Grandi Unita) and of the VERCELLI garrison.

(Italian Official Source 29.1.45).

Capt. FILIPPI of CHIAVARI Federal Secretary of

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Signora MAROGNA, wife of Professor [illegible] of the Modena University and head of the women's spy organisation. Other members were

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(Italian Official Source 29.1.45).

Capt. FALLOPPA of CHIAVARI Federal Secretary of GENOVA.

Capt. SPICTTA of CHIAVARI Commander of the Brigate Nere and friend of Falloppa. Already famous for his brigandage at Chiaveri. Made a Captain by the Germans for his services

Magg. ENGEL (German) Commander of the SS at GENOVA.

Ten. STILSON Officer of the SS. (German)

Marc. POLKER (German) In charge of the prisons at MARASSI.

(P.W.B. Florence Dr. J.S. 25.1.45).

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XXXVIII. Fascists in Parma, Padova, Vicenza, Venezia, S. Ilario, Correggio.

P.R.M.

M.RIO BO Via Traversetolo 48. Cheese Taster.
Squadrist, collaborator with the Germans.

(P.W.B. Rome 22.1.45 P.C. di N.).

S. IL.RIO

D.NTE C.. P.NILE Squadrist
BELT..NI .ZIO .ZIO well known criminal

CORREGGIO

RUINI Political Commisser.
BRUNO FERRETTI Squadrist
FERR.RI TRENTO Venitian; Political Secretary of S. Ilario
MEZZONE C..RLO Squadrist.

(P.W.B. Rome Capt. S. 15.1.45).

VENEZI..

GIOCC.DO PROTTI
Signora BROGLI..TO born Bentivoglio d'Aragona, widow of Nani Mocenigo.

/ICEN.A

CONTE DI VELO

P..DOV..

LUN..RON
Signora LUN..RON nee Serafini
Prof. ..NTI. Director General of Fine ..rts for the Government of the Republic of Salo.
Signora ..NTI nee Vinciguerra

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(P.W.B. Rome 22.1.45 P.C. di N.).

S. ILARIO

D..FTE C.. P..NILE Squadrist
BELT..NI .ZIO ..ZIO well known criminal

CORREGGIO

RUINI Political Commissar.
BRUNO FERRETTI Squadrist
FERR.RI TRENTO Venitian; Political Secretary of S. Ilario
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Prof. ..NTI. Director General of Fine .rts for the Government of the Republic of Salo.
Signora ..NTI nee Vinciguerra
Conte MILIO PIOVERE Officer of the Fascist Air Force - in service at Padova.

(P.W.B. Rome 24.1.45).

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Sir Patrick Branch — Rec 154 KG 1

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 27th January, 1944.

IT..LI..N THE..TRE HE..D..RTERS
PSYCHOLOGIC..L W..RF..RE BR..NCH
Unit No 12. ..PO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED IT..LY -- NO 36.

SUMM..RY

RESIST..NCE

Composition of Patriot Bands.

Details are given of the composition and disposition of patriot bands in REGGIO EMILI.. Province. Their chief preoccupation is the defence of the LIGONCHIO Central Power Station, which supplies electricity for PI..CENZ.. and MODEN.., REGGIO EMILI.. and P..RM.. and even FLORENCE.

A member of a band in the M..SS.. area reports that the band is now much reduced in numbers and is composed mostly of ill-educated men of most extreme Communist views, who behave like bandits towards the local population.

Recent Partisan ..ctivities

In MIL..N there has been a considerable increase in the number of attacks on Germen and Fascist soldiers and several bombs have been successfully exploded in caf.. .. As a result various persons were tried; twelve were shot and others sentenced to imprisonment and curfew hour was advanced from 20.30 to 2..0 hours.

In LIGURI.. continual railway sabotage is taking place. Patriots in this zone have had several clashes with the enemy in his attempts to encircle the bands.

In the VENETO the damage inflicted on railway tracks and rolling stock is continuing and the attempts are widely spread.

From the 8th ..rmy Front come details of the co-operation of the 28th G..P Brigade in the Coastal Sector and of the 8th Garibaldi Brigade and Corbara Bands in the F..ENZ.. area with the ..llies.

Enemy Operations.

The enemy began an offensive on the 6th January in BORGO V..L DI T..RO zone. Two patriot brigades suffered losses, but the offensive now seems to have been abandoned.

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A member of a band in the MASSA area reports that the band is now much reduced in numbers and is composed mostly of ill-educated men of most extreme Communist views, who behave like bandits towards the local population.

Recent Partisan Activities

In MILAN there has been a considerable increase in the number of attacks on German and Fascist soldiers and several bombs have been successfully exploded in cafes. As a result various persons were tried; twelve were shot and others sentenced to imprisonment and curfew hour was advanced from 20.30 to 19.00 hours.

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From the 8th Army Front come details of the co-operation of the 28th G.P Brigade in the Coastal Sector and of the 8th Garibaldi Brigade and Corbara Bands in the FAENZA area with the Allies.

Enemy Operations.

The enemy began an offensive on the 6th January in BORGO VAL DI TARO zone. Two patriot brigades suffered losses, but the offensive now seems to have been abandoned.

Further to the east, in the areas between the rivers Secchio and Dolo, enemy columns on the 7th January began to move towards GATTA from various points. The column operating from LIGONCHIO was thrown back, but fighting continues at that point

Political Activity among the Patriots

The Fiamme Verdi Bands in VAL CAMONICA have decided not to affiliate themselves to any political party.

In PIEDMONT on 15th December the Liberal Party moved that a government be formed for liberated Italy out of elements of the 6 parties composing the CLN. This was disapproved by the Committees of Liberation.

In the CARNIA area Garibaldini obey the directives of the Communist Party of N.E. Italy and the operational orders of the

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SUMM..RY 2.

Slovene patriots. The CLN of UDINE has denounced this line of action and a Slovene Battalion in REGI. threatens to disarm Italian partisans and refuses to act against the enemy in that area.

It is reported that the CLN of TORI.O has arranged that when the Germans withdrew, Production and Public Order will be administered by the Christian Democrats, Justice by the .ction Party, Transport and Food by the Communists, Press and Finance by all parties jointly.

F.SCIST FORCES

Dispositions

.t present PIEDMONT is very full of Fascist troops, who seem to be taking over from the Germans.

GERM.NS

Evacuation of N. Italy?

. Swiss source argues that the evacuation of N. Italy by the Germans is now more than ever probable. The food situation is becoming so bad that it is no longer feasible to feed 27 Divisions on the country. Lines of supply from Germany are extremely long and dangerous owing to air-raids and partisans. .. retreat from Italy would shorten supply lines, contract the battlefront and furnish divisions for work elsewhere. .. retreat now in full winter would not be liable to suffer from partisan action, nor would the .llies be able to follow up rapidly owing to the handicap of weather conditions.

Spoliation of Italy.

The same source suggests that the present appearance of prosperity in Fascist Italy is entirely fictitious. The fact is that all reserves are being thrown on the market so that the .llies will be blamed for the inevitable scarcity later. .n important German officer is said to have declared to a big Italian industrialist "If things continue as they are at present, it will be a great deal if stocks hold out till .pril .e can hope for no food supplies from Germany, but must trust to local resources. When there is no longer anything to eat, we shall be obliged to withdraw".

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It is rumoured that 500 students and 4 professors of BOLOGN. University have been shot. Other atrocities are reported from VILLA DELL'ALBERO, VI., NOV..

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It is rumoured that 500 students and 4 professors of BOLOGNA University have been shot. Other atrocities are reported from CASTEL-BEST. last June and from VILL. DELL'ALBERO, VIA NOV... Refugees from LUCCA report a reign of terror behind the front.

Orders of the German Police.

Von Kamptz, Commander of the SS Group and Lt. General of Police has issued an order, insisting that hostages be taken and shot and villages burnt down wherever Germans had been attacked.

VI and V2.

A persistent rumour locates VI and V2 launching sites in N. Italy.

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SUMMARY 3.

POLITICS

Swiss sources consider that Mussolini was not too pleased at being practically a prisoner of the Germans in his Villa on Lake Garda. His views, it is said, are in complete opposition to those of Himmler and Kesselring. His journey to MILAN and his enthusiastic reception by the numerous Fascists assembled in that city, has encouraged him in the idea that he personally still counts for something in Italy and may induce him to make Milan his HQ.

Appointments.

It is reported that Himmler was responsible for the dismissal of PAVOLINI from his post as Secretary of the Fascist Party. No successor has yet been nominated.

ECONOMICS.

Food Situation

North Italy is seriously threatened by food shortage. In ECC communal restaurants have only potatoes to serve to their clients, in MILAN they can only provide two courses, including soup.

Fuel and Power.

In the North generally and in MILAN particularly production of electricity has declined so much owing to damage, sabotage etc. that various restrictions have had to be introduced.

Industry.

The shortage of raw materials is now being seriously felt. For example, the production figures of the Fiat Company are ludicrously low - 7000 units for the whole of 1944. The Biellese woollen industry is held up for lack of electric power.

Conditions in Modena and Bologna.

An 8th Army Report draws a very reassuring picture of the present situation in Modena. In spite of considerable air-raid damage to industrial undertakings the city services are functioning normally. The food situation is excellent owing to the result of large-scale distribution of stocks, made in anticipation of an Allied advance.

In Bologna up to the 15th December it is reported that the population has been increased by refugees and evacuated persons t almost 1,000,000. Even cattle have been brought into the city.

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In Bologna up to the 15th December it is reported that the population has been increased by refugees and evacuated persons t almost 1,000,000. Even cattle have been brought into the city. Sanitary conditions are not good.

LABOUR

The strikes in Turin, Genova and Venice are now petering out. under threats of deportation and withdrawal of ration cards. It is reported that there was no political motive for the outbreak, only desperation born of starvati n and cold. Turin was the core of the movement. There 75% of the workers struck, whereas in Milan the proportion was 40%.

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SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 27th January, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No 12. APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 36.

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Report On Conditions In Enemy Occupied Italy - No 36.

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"D" Section (Occ). Italy.

27th January. 1945

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No 12. A.F.O 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 36.

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

RESISTANCE.

I. Disposition of Partisan Bands.

The 1st MUCINI Brigade has been operating ever since the 8th September 43 in the M. GRO area (P 91). Originally 700 men strong, the 1st Mucini Brigade is now operating with about 200 men. From September 43 to December 44 the Brigade was subdivided into the following formations, which took the names of their leaders: LIBERTI, BOZZI, PELLICCIA, ELIC, MAZUCCHELLI, CAPPE, ROSAMUNDA, RIGHETTO. Each of these formations was approximately 100 men strong.
(P.W.B. Florence.)

The "FIAMME VERDI" Brigade of REGGIO EMILIA was formed following roundups carried out on the 31st July last in the area of LIGONCHIO, VILLA MINOZZO, TOANO and MONTEFIORINO (REGGIO EMILIA and MODENA provinces). It has no political leanings and is commanded by CARLO a priest of PCIANO, near REGGIO. Owing to this latter fact the Garibaldi Brigades are inclined to consider it as belonging to the Christian Democrat Party. The Brigade is largely formed of regular soldiers and is led by army officers. Up to the 23rd December 1944 the Brigade numbered 300 men, besides a battalion of 150 men in process of formation. It is composed of three battalions of 100 men each which are commanded by
"VICENZO" of Scandiano (Reggio Province) 2nd Lt.
"PEK" of Scandiano, Flt. Lt. of the regular Italian Air Force.
"FERRO" of Maro (Reggio Province)- Brigadiere of the Carabinieri.

The Brigade is commanded by "Carlo" and by a vice-commander "MANTELLI", Capt in the Alpini, and other officers are Capt."SELVA" and Lt. "ZAGO". Moreover there is an Intendente, a Lt. of Artillery "ENRICO" of CUARA (Reggio Province). The Brigade also has a health service directed by "DR ANDREA", 2nd Lt. of Reggio Emilia, assisted

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Dispositions of the Battalions up to 23rd December 1944.

1. HQ and 2nd Battalion - GOVA
2. 1st Battalion - COSTAMONTE and MONTEBIATTO.
3. 3rd Battalion - QUARA
4. Health service (infirmary) - SECCHIO
5. Battalion now being formed - TOANO (commanded by "GENOVA" N.C.O. of the Navy, born at Genoa, assisted by "TERRABEI" of TOANO, 2nd Lt. of artillery.

In this area all the bands are answerable to the Comando Unico of REGGIO. This body is headed by Lt. Col. "LONTI", officer of the regular army, he is assisted by a Commissar "EROS", a communist of CAMPEGINE (REGGIO EMILIA), with equal powers. In addition there is a Vice General Commander "MARO" of CAMPEGINE, former "centurione" ofthe Fascist Militia and former political secretary of Campegine.

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Other members of the Command are:

A Vice-General Commissar "FRANCHESCHINI" (a physician directing the health service of the Commando Unico.

A Chief of Staff "ALDO" of Reggio Emilia, infantry officer. Two other officers "GORDON" and "ECLO"

A General Superintendent "BARBANERA", Major of the Air Force.

A Vice-General Superintendent "TITO" of Reggio Emilia, Lt. in the Bersaglieri, assisted by "POMPEO", Commissario dell'Intendenza.

The Commando Unico controls two "Garibaldi" Brigades, the "Fiamme Verdi" Brigade and a "Police Corps". The Garibaldi Brigades are

The 26th commanded by "LUIGI" of Reggio Emilia. This has a complement of 500 men. Its HQ are at LIGONCHIO and the detachments are stationed between PRADERENA, OSPITALETTO, PRESA ALTA and PICLO.

The 32nd Brigade commanded by "ZORRO" (an officer of Montelago R.E.) and is composed of 500 men. Its disposition is in the RAMISETO area.

The Intendenza is to be found at SECCHIO and the Police Corps at MINOZZO. The latter is commanded by a Lt. of the Carabinieri "VALORI". It is disposed in the various small towns where the Brigades are operating.

Activities and Duties of the Brigades. The above Brigades are entrusted with the general task of defending the LIGONCHIO central Electricity station, which is most important for the electricity distribution of northern Italy, especially during periods of frost or drought. Electric power for PIACENZA, MODENA, REGGIO, PARMA and even FLORENCE might be assured by avoiding the destruction of this installation. The transformers and the machinery which might eventually be used for building up a smaller local power station, should the present installation be destroyed, have already been removed and hidden. Moreover arrangements have already been made for defending the power station. The defence of the FARNETA central power station, the importance of which is only second to that of the LIGONCHIO station, is a subsidiary task of the Brigades. Another is that of safeguarding the Campo di Lancio of COSTALUNGA (GOVA), which might be used (apart from being a receiving base for supplies dropped by allied aircraft for the Brigades) for a landing ground for parachutists. The Brigades also concentrate on the task of watching and hampering German movements along route 63 and Via GIARDINI

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Their area of activity is bounded by Route 63, Via GIARDINI to the CASSUOLO-SCANDIANO road. The Germans prefer to use minor roads, including the above, in order to avoid travelling on Route 63, which is interrupted at several points and frequently bombed by Allied aircraft.

(P.W.B. Rome Capt. S. 2.1.45).

Experiences of a Student with the partisans of MASSA

Source and his Father, a doctor, escaped to our lines from the MASSA area on the 26th December, making use of a small fishing boat. He had joined the partisans in order to escape forced labour in Germany. He declared that, being a student, the partisans were ill-disposed towards him. On that account they made him do all the heavy work. His father being a doctor of reputation in the area was

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useful to them to look after the wounded after skirmishes with the Germans. It was also his role to listen to BBC broadcasts every other day and to keep partisans informed of the main items of news. Source seemed very disillusioned about the partisans with whom he had been in contact. At one time last summer there were about 500 men in his group. Many had since left and there were at the present time not more than 80 or 90 partisans in the district. He stated that the great majority of these partisans were poorly educated men who tended to a Communism of the most violent type. Most of their activities were concerned with stealing food, threatening the inhabitants, and violating the girls. While they had great admiration for Russia they had no love for the Anglo-Americans As regards the post-war period, none of the partisans with whom source was in contact had any ideas except that of establishing Communism.

The picture source gave of life in AOSTA was one of complete desertion, with only a few old inhabitants left, living on what had not been stolen by local partisans. He considered that life on the other side of the lines was quite unbearable, as those who were not partisans of one kind or another were exploited by the partisans or were informants to the Germans.
(P.W.B. H.Q. 15th Army Group 17.1.45).

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

MODENA By the action of a partisan sabotage group in the Modena region a large tug loaded with construction material for fortifications foundered on the way from BRINDISI to ISOLA PESCAROLA.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 18.1.45).

MILAN As a result of a number of attacks recently made against Fascist and German soldiers in MILAN, which caused the advancement of the curfew from 20.30 to 19.00 hours, the Fascist authorities have carried out many arrests. Corriere della Sera reports that the Special Tribunal in Milan tried 27 persons accused of participation in several attacks. Twelve were sentenced to death and immediately executed, three condemned to life exile and the rest to imprisonment, the terms varying from 20 to 30 years. The newspaper reports that immediately after the trial, a bomb placed by unidentified persons exploded in a cafe in Via Cusani, killing two German soldiers and six Italians, including four Fascist soldiers, as well as wounding several people.

Serious sabotage has been carried out at the power stations which provide Milan with electric current. The Municipal and Edison power stations have been forced to limit the electricity supply.

A time bomb placed by unidentified persons behind the door of the Cafe Centrale in the Viale Vittorio Veneto, at the corner of Piazzale Fiume,

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A time bomb placed by unidentified persons behind the door of the Cafe Centrale in the Viale Vittorio Veneto, at the corner of Piazzale Fiume, exploded on Saturday, December 30th, at 21.00 hours. About 20 people, mostly members of the 10th MAS Flotilla, were in the cafe. Three members of the 10th MAS were killed and eight wounded, of whom two subsequently died in hospital, as well as a German civilian.
(Corriere della Sera, Milan 1.1.45).

The Republican Prefecture of Milan announces "Whereas, especially during the Christmas period, some people who evidently aimed at disturbing the calm and sense of discipline of the Milanese by acts of violence, have suddenly broken into public establishments and meeting places, scattering manifestos inciting to acts of violence against the public peace:

Firstly, all public establishments without exception must from today shut at 18.30 hours. Proprietors of public establishments who do not implicitly comply with this order will have their licences withdrawn and will be sent to the compulsory labour service.

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Secondly, all public meeting places and theatres, without exception must from today shut at 15.30 hours. Proprietors who do not implicity comply with this order will be dealt with according to the provisions laid down above.

Thirdly, between the hours of 15.00 and 05,00 no one may travel by bicycle within the city boundaries for any purpose whatsoever. Those who do not comply with this regulation will be fired on without warning. (Repubblica Fascista, Milan 3.1.45).

APUANIA and LIGURIA

In the zone between Apuania and Liguria there is continual sabotage on the part of the patriots and enemy attacks. A group of patriots at PONTREMOLI were attacked by the enemy whilst mining a railway tunnel, but other patriots in the SPEZIA area, eluding the enemy guard, succeeded in blowing up part of the GENOVA-SPEZIA road at ESTE DI BORGHETTO DI VARA. In the region of PASSO MADONNA DI NEVE a patriot brigade fought the enemy, inflicting considerable losses and succeeded in getting away.

VENETO The formations of patriots in the Veneto are feeling the effects of the bad weather and lack of food, but notwithstanding this they continue their work. On the night of 15th-16th December a train was destroyed near the station of PONTE DI PIAVE (TREVISO) and the following night two German convoys were damaged in the same locality. Near CASTELFRANCO a motor vehicle loaded with ammunition was destroyed during the night of 20-21 December. Recent news specifies that during the period October-December patriots of TREVISO have in all disarmed 47 Fascists and 12 Germans, executed 48 fascists, a German Colonel and another three Germans. They interrupted the TREVISO-UDINE line for 200 hours and destroyed 28 loaded trucks and 6 locomotives. A patriot of the "Martiri del Grappa" group killed a Colonel of the Fascist Republican Army near ASOLO.
(P.W.B. Rome 16.1.45).

Patriots of a "Giustizia e Liberta" Division sabotaged 400 metres of the ASTI-CHIVASSO line in December. The Second-in-Command of the XIXth Black Brigade of ALESSANDRIA was captured, together with the Vice-Federale of Alessandria, 2 Captains, 1 Lt. and 5 soldiers.

Groups of the GAP in PIEDMONT have sabotaged the railway line five times, interrupting the traffic for a total of 142 hours.
(P.W.B. Rome 18.1.45).

TURIN It is reported from Turin that, on the initiative of the Gestapo and Berlonetti, Chief of the SPI (Servizio Politico Investigativo) in Via Asti, an attempt has been made to infiltrate into the partisan

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(Libera Stampa, Lugano 5.1.45).

LIGURIA In Liguria the Germans and Fascists are trying to conclude a pact with the partisans. In IMPERIA they asked the Second Garibaldi Division "F. Cascione" for a truce; in SAVONA, high officers of the Fascist "San Marco" Division, alarmed by continual desertions, are proposing "pacification pacts"; in GENOA the German Command is trying with promises to induce the Third Garibaldi Division "Cichero" to permit the free transit of German transports along the GENOA-TURIN road.

The General Command of Volunteers announces that the Garibaldians indignantly rejected all these offers.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 5.1.45).

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Partisan Activity on 8th. Army Front.

Coastal Sector.

Partisans of 28th GAP Brigade, organised by the RAVENNA Committee of Liberation and commanded by Major BULOW, had been active in RAVENNA Province since the beginning of last year.

Owing to the nature of the terrain the partisans could not live together as a unit. Instead, the Province was divided into sectors, for each of which a detachment was responsible. Members of the detachment were recruited from the local inhabitants and continued to live as civilians. At the beginning of August the partisans' chance came when, as a result of extensive flooding of the coast northward from PORTO CORSINI, it became possible to create a small detachment of some 120 men to operate as a unit in the marshes. Early in September contact was made with this detachment, and arms and supplies sent in. It was a tribute to the organisation and communications of the RAVENNA partisans that within a fortnight of supplies arriving the numbers in the marshes had trebled. During the succeeding months more supplies were got in and the partisans were used with considerable success as an intelligence service for the front South of RAVENNA.

In the second half of November BULOW, who had set up his headquarters in the marshes, came across the lines to discuss the co-ordination of operations by his partisans with our attack on RAVENNA. An outline plan was agreed on.

The partisans started operations on 2nd December. On the nights of 1/2 Dec and 2/3 Dec ambush parties began to operate across Route 16 and E and NE of RAVENNA. During the main operations 3 Dec- 6 Dec, 27 German PW were taken by the partisans, and 37 dead were counted on the ground; but it is certain, according to various accounts, that a much larger number were in fact killed and wounded. The Liaison officers' estimate is 75 - 125 killed and 30-50 wounded.

On 7th Dec. the bulk of the partisans were withdrawn to RAVENNA The partisan detachment who had come down from RAVENNA on 28th Oct. and since then had been with British units, rejoined the parent formation and a reception centre was set up at which partisans were re-equipped and refitted. The partisans were anxious to be formed into a regular unit to hold a sector of the line and continue to the Brenner. However, after a period of somewhat delicate negotiations, it was finally agreed that the reorganised 28th GAP Brigade should be put under command of the British Brigade in the area, and that BULOW, who has been given the honorary rank of colonel, would sub-allot

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During the advance to the COMACCHIO partisans were used for reccing to the shores of the lake. As a result of this advance, contact was made with a number of partisans from 28 Brigade who had been cut off by the German advance down, and had since then operated on the various islands in the lake. They brought through two pilots who had force-landed in the area, bringing the total of escaped prisoners rescued by the partisans of 28 Brigade to five pilots and two Army CRs.

FAENZA area.

8 Garibaldi Brigade and the CORBARI Band which had operated for a year in the hills South of FORLI was finally dissolved at the beginning

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of December, having first paraded in the town and listened to an address by a senior British officer who, as an escaped prisoner of war, had been with them during the Spring. A small number of partisans were however kept on as guides for forward troops and useful intelligence, particularly about the crossings of the LAMONE, was obtained from partisan sources. They were also given the rather unusual job of driving bullocks which were being used to get anti-tank guns across the LAMONE and which, under shell fire, refused to comply with orders given in English.

A number of attempts were made to get partisans across the LAMONE before the capture of FORLI, with the task of contacting partisans in the town and collecting intelligence. Owing to the difficulty of crossing the river, all the attempts were unsuccessful, though in one case the partisan-courier was actually in the river when spotted by a German MG position on the other side and compelled to swim back.

Partisan guides were used by troops entering FAENZA, and the battalion concerned expressed satisfaction with them. From the partisan side perhaps the main excitement was a short sharp bout in the main square between one of the guides and a Fascist who had informed on him to the Germans some months ago.

Apart from the usual GAP and SAP underground organisations, there are few partisan bands in the PO valley on the 8th Army front. The numerous but ill-organised and ill-armed bands in the marshy and wooded country at the mouth of PO were badly mopped up during the first half of December, but in view of the very difficult country in which they operate and the strong anti-Fascist sentiments of the peasantry, and fishermen in the area they may be expected eventually to come together again.

FERRARA is a Fascist centre with a very active Black Brigade, and the Committee of Liberation has never recovered from the arrests of most of its members last Spring. However, there are a certain number (possibly 2/300)GAP members and they may have a certain amount of arms and explosives since considerable stocks are known to have been handed over to the Communist Party by the military leader of the FERRARA area before he had to escape to Allied territory as a result of the Spring arrests.

On the North bank of the PO in ROVIGO Province there are considerably more partisans, but they have been mainly driven underground by German and Fascist authority. They are, however, reported to have good stocks of hidden arms.

The organisation of S GARIBALDI BRIGADE was as follows:-

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The organisation of 8 GARIBALDI BRIGADE was as follows:-

Brigade - HQ and 3-4 Bns
Battalion - HQ and 3-4 Detachments
Detachment- HQ and 3 Squads.
Squad - Commander and 10 men.

Under command Brigade for sub-allotment if necessary:-

Intelligence Section
Liaison Unit.
Medical Section
Supply Section.

Brigades, Battalions and Detachments, as well as/a commander have a political commissar. The name, with its echoes of 1917, is somewhat misleading, since most bands, whatever their political colour, have a commissar. It is apt to be forgotten that partisans are volunteers, lacking the cohesion afforded by military discipline and military law.

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morale, therefore, depends on their continuing to believe in what they are fighting for. The main function of the commissar is to keep up the anti-fascist faith of the members of the band. Though political problems always exist in partisan bands, there is no doubt that the intention of the Committee of Liberation is that the commissar should be a unifying force, and not impose a particular ideology. Both commander and commissar are elected by the band. The Commissar usually relieves the Commander of responsibility for administration and supply.

In partisan warfare intelligence and communications are perhaps the most important factors. The intelligence section is responsible for collecting information to be passed to the Allies by any Allied wireless set in the area, and for keeping a watch on any indications that the enemy is preparing a "rastrellamento". The liaison unit, consisting of runners (usually women), is responsible for communications between units of the Brigade which may be scattered over a wide area, and for keeping in touch with other patriot units and with the provincial Committees of Liberation who are in turn in touch with the higher command of the "Corps of Volunteers for Liberty" (CVL)

28 GAP BRIGADE.

The organisation of 28 GAP Brigade was similar to that of 8 GARIBALDI BRIGADE. However, since GAP units operate in the towns or the plains, the organisation remains, in effect, embryonic till either the Brigade is able to concentrate in a safe area, as was the case with 28 Brigade, or the close approach of our troops makes it possible for the partisans to come into the open. While they are working under cover the Brigade is organised on a cell system, each group consisting of a leader and 2-3 men. In theory, each man only knows his immediate superiors and units are only brought together for particular sabotage actions. The GAP is in touch with, and provided recruits for, the local partisan brigades in the mountains.

SAP Organisations.

The main task of the SAP organisation was to enlist the support of sympathisers for the particular tasks of slowing down industrial production and preventing the Germans removing food stocks, by refusal to thresh the harvest and, if possible, saving public utilities etc from demolition. The more active members may be recruited into the GAP, and when the time comes for overt action as many of the SAP who can be armed are incorporated into the GAP brigade. In ROMAGNA this was assisted by the fact that in any area the senior GAP leader was also sector or sub-sector commander, controlling both GAP and SAP.

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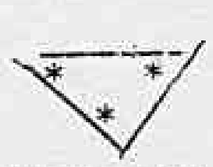
The following were the partisan ranks and badges:-

RANK - Worn above left shirt pocket.

Bde Commander Bde Commissar		Military Commanders: black stars on red background. Political Commissars: black stars on green background.
Bn Commander (or Bde 2 in C)		
Bn Commissar (or Bde Deputy Commissar)		

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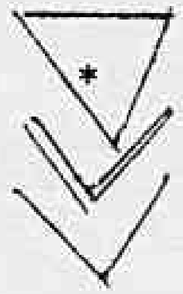
Detachment Commander
Detachment Commissar



Squad Commander
Group ("Nucleo") Comd.

red

Note: In GAP Bdes, which are usually not divided into Battalions, the Detachment Comd wears two stars and the Second in Comd one star

(8th Army Partisan Summary No 4 to 13th Jan 45).

III. Mopping-Up Operations.

The latest information on the enemy offensive in the region of VAL DI TARO says that simultaneous attacks took place on the 6th January from BORGO VAL DI TARO through PORCIGATORE, OSACCA and BARDI (in the Province of PARMA), while other forces moved from the BORGALLO tunnel in the same direction. Other German units attacked towards BARDI via FERRIERE, BETTOLA, LUGAGNANO, ECRE and CASTELLARQUATO in the Province of PIACENZA. Two patriot brigades have had losses. It seems that the offensive is now finished and that the enemy is retiring across the PASSO DEI BOCCO, but further east, artillery and morters arrived at BUSANA and COLLAGNA (REGGIO EMILIA). In this vicinity the enemy controls the region to the south of Route 63
(P.W.B. Rome 24.1.45).

On January 2nd, units of the Pavia "Alfieri" Black Brigade under their Deputy Commander, Fausto BIANCHI, and their Chief of Staff, LT. Col, BIANCHI, successfully concluded mopping-up operations against outlaws in the LONGARINA district, killing four partisand and capturing numerous outlaws and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.
(Sera, Milan 5.1.45).

Italo-German units finished mopping up operations in the SPEZIA APUANIA area in the middle of December and dispersed the outlaws, who lost about 500 killed and 1,000 prisoners. Many weapons of anglo-American make were abandoned on the battlefield.
(Italian Home Service (enemy controlled) 24.12.44).

Four German and Fascist troop columns attacked the region of Route 63 north of the Valley del SECCHIO on 7th January. One column operated in the region of FONTANALUCCIA (MODENA) towards the north, another in the direction of TOANO and in the region east of the

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(P.W.B. Rome 20.1.45).

After being concentrated in the region of MODENA, SASSUOLO, SERRAZZONI and the PASSO DELLE RADICI in Emilia the Germans have made an attack on CARRE SOLOGNO, renewing the attacks on LIGONCHIO and VILLAMINOZZO in the Province of Reggio Emilia. The enemy, who has temporary control of the region, has forbidden all civilian movement. The battle continues at LIGONCHIO, where a Garibaldi Brigade has resisted strongly.
(P.W.B. Rome 22.1.45).

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IV. Political Activity Among Partisan Groups.

Powerful Fiamme Verdi Bands in the VAL CARNICA area have decided not to affiliate with any political party to gain representation in CLNAI, but to remain non-political and autonomous.

Piedmont. On the 19th December the CLNAI approved a motion by the Liberal Party requesting the formation of a Government for Liberated Italy containing elements of the 6 parties of the CLNAI, with a President of Council nominated by the CLN.

A Commissar from a Garibaldi Brigade which moved from the CARNIA area due to German activity declared that all the Garibaldini in the CARNIA sector are following the directive of the Communist Party for NE Italy and are under the operational control of the Slovenes. The UDINE CLN has passed a resolution censoring this action. A Slovene Band in RESIA (C 4533) alleges that they have received orders to arrest and disarm all Italian partisans. RESIA is thereby cut off from the line of action RESCITTA (C 3855) to TARVISIO. The Slovenes refuse to take action against the enemy in that area.

Following an agreement reported with the CLN of TURIN for the period immediately following the German withdrawal, Education and Public Order is to be in the hands of the Christian Democrats, Justice in the hands of the Action Party, Transport and Food in those of the Communists; Press and Finance are to be run by all parties jointly. The Military Command is to be under a Liberal General, with special clandestine sabotage anti-scorch organisation under the Communists. Two main partisan areas are to be created under each command. (P.W. B. H.Q. 15th Army Group 17.1.45).

Contrary to certain reports, there is no separatist, but rather an autonomist movement in the AOSTA VALLEY, existing separately from the local National liberation Committees. The movement largely consists of monarchist elements who do not belong to the CNL. Both groups collaborate in the struggle against Fascism. The Val d'Aosta autonomists keep in close contact with the Waldensians. The autonomists combat the excessive Fascist centralisation and wish to preserve their language, establish cultural autonomy, and elect as magistrates people living in the valley; all this within the framework of the Italian state, of which, geographically and economically, the Aosta Valley admittedly forms a part. (Tribune de Geneve 15.1.45).

FASCIST FORCES

V. Disposition.

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(Tribune de Geneve 16.1.45).

FASCIST FORCES

V. Disposition.

The Germans and Fascists are increasing with some precision their attacks against patriots in PIEDMONT, singling out in particular the MAURI bands, where they believe Allied parachutists to have been dropped. A German command for anti-partisan operations was formed in the middle of November, 1944 with its HQ at the Royal Palace of TURIN and under the command of Capt. STOLBE.

Anti-partisan operations in the CUNEO area are entrusted to the RESEGA unit of the Brigate Nere. This unit is reported to contain about 3,000 men, and to be well armed.

The HQ of the 1st and 2nd Coys of the armoured group "LEONESSA" are at the Castello di MONCALIERI (J. 033213). This group is engaged in mopping up operations against the patriots.

Three Republican battalions for anti-patriot operations are reported in the CANAVESE

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The "Cacciatori Appennini" have returned to the LANGHE region, along with 7,000 German troops to operate against patriots.

At VERCELLI in the Vecchia Caserma 400 Fascist soldiers of the Brigate Nere and the Guardia Repubblicana are in reserve for anti-patriot activities in the IVREA area. The Fascist Generale di Divisione RICCI is in charge of the C.O.G.U (Centro Organizzazione Grande Unita) at VERCELLI in place of Generale SOLINAS and the militia Generale DIAMANTI.

The HQ of the 3rd Regt. LITTORIO is at VALDIERI in the Valle GESSO HQ 3rd Bn 3rd Regt is at SANT'ANNA DI VALDIERI. Another Bn of this Division has its HQ at DEMONTE in the VALLE STURA.

The VERONA bn of the MONTE ROSA is reported to be in the VAL STURA. Groups of the MONTE ROSA Division attached to the 5th German Mountain Division are still in the NAIRA and VARAITA valleys and in the MONGINEVRO region. These Fascist troops are under the command of General SCHRANK. Individual equipment in the Monte Rosa Division consists of a carbine and nine grenades, two light machine guns for each squad and twenty 88mm pieces for each battalion. Telescopic rifles are used.

The BASSANO bn of the MONTE ROSA Division is in the NAIRA and VARAITA valleys. A battalion of the NEMBO is at CIRIE (H. 9847). The main HQ of the LEONESSA Armoured Group is on the Corso Stupinigi at TURIN. There are 6 M.6 Italian tanks and armoured cars there.

The SAN MARCO Div. is deployed as follows:-

5th Inf. Regt. near COGOLETO (C7447)
6th Inf. Regt. in the Val BORMIDA, with the exception of the 2nd bn. which is on the 5th Army front.
3rd Arty Regt. is in the zone of CAIRO (O 4550) and CARCARE (O-4545) Div. HQ at SAVONA. Commanding General FARINA, assisted by General Von WERNER.

The following units were expected to arrive in the VAL D'AOSTA by the end of December: The BERGAMO bn of the LITTORIO Division and at AOSTA town the VARESE bn of the same division.

The HQ of the LITTORIO Division under General AGOSTI and General Major Von TSCHUDI is at CONFRERIA DI CUNEO (N. 8555).

Capitano CALERO, commanding the 12 coy 2nd bn of the 3rd Alpini Regt. of the LITTORIO Division is notorious for threshing his men for [illegible] at present DELLA PORTE of the same unit is

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Description of a MAS

The following information was obtained from the Italian Radio Operator of a MAS, captured off the French coast while attacking a destroyer on 20th December 1944:

2 MAS, including the one sunk on 20th December 44, were stationed at PORTO MAURIZIO, IMPERIA. These vessels were registered 561, 556, and 581 (the latter sunk).

The MAS are 15 m long and 4 m broad
2 engines Isotta Fraschini (Asso 1000 type.)
Fuel - gasoline with 4,000 litres capacity.
Armament - 2 side torpedoes, 2 anti-submarine grenades
4 AA MGs situated as follows: 20 mm MG on the rear.

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A radio set ultra short wave.
The crew consists of the Captain, 3 engineers, 3 steersmen, 6 machine gunners, 2 signalmen (one of them a German NCO), 2 radio operators, and 2 torpedomen. The Captain is generally a 1st or 2nd Lt. The radio is used only for intercommunication; they do not communicate with base. During transmissions they do not use code. There is neither ammo nor petrol dump at port of departure. New torpedoes come by road from GENOA. Petrol is brought by German trucks. Orders to leave port are given by the port commander who is German.
(Italian Intelligence Notes No 6.)

The First Assault Company of the Second Volunteer Bersaglieri Battalion returned from the Apennine front, where it was twice mentioned in German despatches. After being incorporated in a German infantry Division on November 16th, the company had its first baptism of fire at MONTECUCCO, and subsequently fought elsewhere, suffering severe casualties and losing two of its three officers. Thirteen Bersaglieri were killed, 32 wounded and 16 missing. Twenty-two were awarded the Iron Cross, Second Class.
(Stampa, Turin 20.12.44).

The German Command in Italy handed over to the Fascist "Muti" Legion an armoured train. And a senior German officer harangued the troops, declaring that German and Fascist soldiers did not only differ from civilians by reason of their uniforms, but chiefly by their belief in the final victory of the Axis, which, unfortunately, was not shared by civilians. The armoured train will be used for fighting the partisans and also in order to protect threatened railway lines.
(Volksrecht, Zurich 13.1.45).

VI. The Littorio Division.

Fifteen soldiers of the Littorio Division came over the lines to St. Martin Vesubie on December 28th 1944. They belonged to the 2nd Platoon 13th Coy, 3rd Bn, 3rd Regt. The 2nd platoon constituted a garrison of two forts on the COLLE DELLE FINESTRE (2471 metres).

Officers. Platoon commander - Tenente GIA[illegible]RINARO - said to be ready to desert. Has a German NCO, Oberfeldwebel W[illegible]CH
Company commander - Capitano TESEI - hardened Fascist.
Commander 1st Platoon - Ten MARAZZI - fascist.
Commander 3rd Platoon - Ten. BANDONI - fascist.
Bn. Commander - Maggiore [illegible] - fascist.
Regt. Commander - Ten Colonello BIANCHI - fascist.
Div. Commander - Generale di Divisione AGOSTI.

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The deserters stated that there is a German NCO with every platoon, and German officers at bns and with each successive formation.

Dispositions The Division is composed of 3rd Regt. Infantry, 4th Regt. Alpini, 2nd Regt. Artillery. 3rd Regt. HQ is at VALDIERI, Div. HQ at CUNEO.
13th Coy. HQ is at SAN GIACOMO, where two platoons are always stationed, one in the line. 3rd bn. HQ is at SANT'ANNA DI VALDIERI (3967)

VII. Morale.

Eleven PWs of the 2nd and 3rd Coys, 3rd "INTRA." Bn, 1st Regt. MONTEROSA ALPINE Division were interrogated on 6th November and stated:

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"The Monterosa Division has issued no orders prohibiting soldiers reading the Allied leaflets. PWs were told that they would be shot immediately by the Allies if they attempted to cross the lines. PWs believed leaflets will be very effective in hastening and increasing the number of Italian desertions to the Allies. As most Republican Army PWs, these PWs asked if they would remain Prisoners of War in view of their forced service in the Republican Army. They say that they had little choice. In most cases it was: "Serve the Republic or face the firing squad".
(P.W.B. H.Q. 15th Army Group).

GERMANS

VIII. Preparations for Evacuation?

The Wehrmacht evacuation of northern Italy has been constantly rumoured during the past year, but now rumours are more persistently based upon convincing observations. Information in Fascist circles is based upon the conference a few days ago at the Fuhrer's GHQ and attended by Kesselring, who has not yet returned to Italy, at which it was decided that the 28 Wehrmacht divisions engaged in Italy had now fulfilled their task of allowing the western and eastern Allies to withdraw without being threatened from the south. Some of these divisions would be used for the defence of the Austrian and Italian Alpine frontiers, the remainder strengthening the German flank in Croatia.

Moreover the internal situation in Italy is becoming worse daily, less for political reasons than owing to the shortage of food. The food situation will not improve during the winter, as the hungry populace is becoming more disorderly and the task of the occupation troops is hourly more difficult. A rapid Wehrmacht retreat from northern Italy would throw the difficult problem of feeding and administering the country on the Allies.

Supplying 200,000 soldiers from Germany is also becoming very complicated, demanding enormous efforts. The evacuation of the whole of Italy would free the Germans from long supply lines which would fall to Clark. If such an evacuation had actually been decided upon, the present moment is the most favourable. The winter would handicap the Anglo-American pursuit. Owing to the curtailment by winter conditions of partisan activity and the strong German and Fascist offensive, they would not be able to threaten the retreat seriously, as they could if the evacuation were to occur next spring.

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The same Fascist circles assert that certain troop movements recently made, and the intensification of the evacuation of industrial machinery from Piedmont and Lombardy to the Reich, are considered as the first symptoms of the change in German strategy in the peninsula.

IX. German Spoliation of Italy. Use of Fascist Agents.

There is a certain appearance of prosperity in Fascist Italy, owing to the policy of throwing all reserves on the market so that the Allies, on arriving, will be blamed for the ensuing scarcity. Many goods are obtainable, and not even at astronomic prices, considering the debasement of the currency - 1000 lire cost 4.80 Swiss fr., but purchase for more than this amount in Switzerland. The Germans dislike this Fascist policy, as it renders their requisitions more difficult. So long as the Fascists, although leaving large margins for evasion, enforced discipline over the deliveries of produce and cattle, the Germans knew where to lay their hands on goods. But now production flows

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away into many channels and they cannot effectively prevent this dissipation. The Germans themselves exclude the possibility of making wheat supplies last until the next harvest.

A high up German military personage, discussing the situation during the last few days with one of the biggest Italian industrialists, textually declared: "If things continue as they are at present, it will be a great deal if stocks hold out till April. We can hope for no food supplies from Germany, but must trust to local resources. When there is no longer anything to eat we shall be obliged to withdrew". The Germans have received orders to avoid disgusting the population by excessive irritation and, if necessary, to defend it against Fascist vexations. This does not prevent them from seizing everything available, but they use highly paid Italian agents whom they are ready to disavow in case of scandal. The clandestine anti-Fascist newspapers attack these jackals, naming them and citing incidents. Thus, Commendatore Giovanni Battista Testolini, whom the Germans familiarly call "Titta", acquires everything on the black market, from string to motor vehicles, food, clothing, cocaine and bicycles, and then blackmails vendors, threatening to denounce them to the Germans if they ask for prices which he finds inconvenient. Titta then resells his purchases to the Nazis, making enormous profits. From a beggar he has become a multi-millionaire.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 3.12.44).

X. Atrocities.

Massacre in Bologna University. News from various sources suggests that the Gestapo were informed by the Rector of the University himself that 500 students were hidden underground in the University. When the Germans entered they found two clandestine radios. The 500 students and four professors were immediately shot.
(P.W.B. Florence 4.1.45)

CASTEL-SESTO. New German crimes have recently come to light in the Castel-Sesto region where, last June, groups of enemy soldiers massacred innocent inhabitants. The first episode was the assassination of 7 men who were found in an open trench, which they had obviously been forced to dig themselves. The second was of three German soldiers who forced their way into a house, and not finding enough to eat, killed the owner with a revolver shot and then attempted to violate the 12 year old daughter. They were held off by the mother and the child managed to escape, but on returning to the house found the bodies of her mother and two younger brothers.
(P.W.B. Rome 10.1.45).

Massacre of VILLA DELL'ALBERO Via Nova. Here 56 people were killed in the most brutal way as a German reprisal. Amongst them were

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(P.W.B. Rome 10.1.45).

Massacre of VILLA DELL'ALBERO Via Nova. Over 56 people were killed in the most brutal way as a German reprisal. Amongst them were women, old people and children. Four-six German SS, armed with automatic rifles massacred entire families with cold, primitive ferocity, including expectant mothers and small children. Fourteen families were completely destroyed. The members of one family were found in an unrecognisable state, half buried in a hole and covered with logs of wood.
(Italian Section Report No 5 8th Army HQ).

LUCCA. Refugees arriving in MILAN have given reports on the German reign of terror behind the front, near LUCCA. An eyewitness reports that 25 civilians, mainly elderly men, were shot because they tried to resist the destruction of their homes by the Germans according to their scorched earth policy. The men were slaughtered by machine-gun fire in groups of five, with their hands tied behind their backs. The

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second and third groups were compelled to kneel down on the bodies of their dead comrades. Young and old throughout the region are desperately resisting in an attempt to prevent the barbarous German wave of destruction and to preserve their cattle and movable goods from being carried off. German and Fascist patrols range the countryside day and night arresting every civilian, either for work on fortifications or for immediate deportation to Germany. (Volksrecht, Zurich 16.1.45).

XI. Anti-Partisan Orders.

The following is a translation of a German order entitled

The Fight against the Partisan Bands.

With reference to the appeal by Fieldmarshal Kesselring to the Italian population, the following orders given to the German Armed Forces concerning the war against the bandits must be noted:

1. The announcement of the war against the bands, with the most severe measures, must not be an empty threat. THESE MEANS MUST REALLY BE ADOPTED.

2. Any aggression whatsoever must be immediately suppressed.

3. In the regions where there are the greatest number of bands a certain percentage of the population (men) must be arrested, house by house; these will be shot as soon as acts of sabotage are verified.

4. Those villages where there are attacks against Germans soldiers etc. must be burned and the culprits or instigators publicly hung.

5. For sabotage against lines of communication and the placing of nails etc on the road to cut tyres the nearest village must be held responsible. The most efficacious counter-measure is to force the population of the place to keep a watch.

VON KAMPTZ
(Commander of the SS Group and Lt. General of Police)

German SS and Police Command in Northern Italy.

XII. V1 and V 2 Preparations.

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XII. VI and V 2 Preparations.

It is learned from a Fascist source that the Germans have constructed several places in northern Italy as launching sites for VI and V2. Through the large-scale use of flying bombs the Germans intend not only to embarrass the Allied advance in the PO plain, but to support the offensive which they will shortly launch from Croatia in order to prevent any Russian penetration into Austrian territory. By this manoeuvre the Germans would aim at driving a deep wedge in the flank of the Soviet dispositions. Preparations are said to have been progressing for some time already, and it is asserted that Wehrmacht resistance in the Faenza region and the counter-offensive launched in the Serchio Valley are only diversions to distract Allied attention from the preparations in the north. The German manoeuvre in Croatia would be supported not only by flying bombs, but also by big artillery and tank reserves.
(Journal de Geneve. 6.1.45).

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ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

XIII. Reactions from Correggio.

London and New York are heard very well in CORREGGIO, but are subject to a good deal of disturbance. Radio Bari cannot be heard. Rome Radio also cannot be heard from REGGIO E.MILIA., but a station at LIGOVICHIO is easily received.

A number of copies of the leaflet "Italia Combatte" were received by patriot bands on the mountains. They found it very interesting, above all for its precise indications of Fascist criminals and spies. (P.W.B. Rome Capt S.).

XIV. P.W. Reactions to Propaganda.

Among the reactions of the past weeks it is noted that German soldiers continually tend to compare Allied propaganda leaflets with their own communiques. The general prevailing opinion is that the former is reliable and much more cleverly presented. Several PWs have stated that maps are more effective than anything else. The reactions that FRONTPOST produced among parachutists vary from angered contempt to tearful regret. There are increasing reports that leaflets become torn during dissemination. The percentage of PWs who have listened to "The Voice of the 8th Army" remains small, but there are definite signs that it is on the increase.

Several PWs from 98 Div had Frontpost of the 10th December in their pockets. An officer from the same Division thought leaflets had considerable effect. The actual war news, he said, was believed by even the most fanatical Nazis on the principle that when you are doing well, the truth pays, just as in 1940 the German communiques had been extremely conservative.

PW from 29 PG Div. found Frontpost in FAENZA and said it was much read by soldiers who always looked forward to a new edition. It is so widely known that they say "The postman brings it".

3 PWs interrogated on 21st December stated "Frontpost is widely read and discussed. The only complaint is that it is usually dropped too far in front or too far behind the lines.

A 19 year old Alsatian from 334 Div carried several leaflets when captured. He reported that he read at the bottom of the little slip "LATEST NEWS" "for further news see FRONTPOST". Next day FRONTPOST was shot over. This he said greatly impressed all soldiers.

PW from 98 Div who had worked for the partisans in RUSSIA had listened to the 8th Army radio fairly regularly between the hours of [illegible] that it did not hesitate to mention

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PW from 98 Div who had worked for the partisans in RUSSIA had listened to the 8th Army radio fairly regularly between the hours of 7 and 9 pm. He was impressed that it did not hesitate to mention Allied losses in contrast to the OKW which never speaks of German losses.

PW from 305 Div had listened to the 8th Army radio as often as possible in his company office where 2 or 3 other soldiers always joined him. He said that sometimes the "Voice of the 8th Army" was two days ahead of the German news. He was, however, disappointed that the Allies offered so little in radio as well as in leaflet propaganda in the way of hopes or promises. "There is", he said, "too little incentive for the soldier to quit".
(P.W.B. HQ 15th Army Group 11 and 16 January)

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POLITICS.

XV. Divergencies between Germans and Fascists.

Mussolini's stay in MILAN and his speeches have given rise to various contrasting rumours and reports regarding the present relations between the Fascists and Germans. It is learnt from a person still in the Duce's suite and in daily contact with him, that the conflict between Mussolini and the German forces, whose prisoner he feels himself to be, is very acute. There has been lively correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini over the most important problems and relations between the Social Republic and Germany. Whereas Hitler is reported to retain his old esteem and friendship for his partner, Himmler, on the contrary, wants to have nothing more to do with Fascism or Mussolini.

His three day trip to MILAN and his speech at the Lyric Theatre were intended to prove to Germany that the Italian people still favour Mussolini, and to foster greater confidence in the Republican soldiers whom Mussolini would like to see employed at the front line for the defence of the Po Valley. There has been considerable exchange of correspondence on this subject between Mussolini and Kesselring. Mussolini insisted on the mass employment of Fascist soldiers; Kesselring evaded the request several times, finally answering that he had decided against it, declaring that it was already a miracle that the Germans, accustomed to much harder fighting than the Italians were still resisting.

On reaching Milan Mussolini immediately felt himself still head of something, especially when he heard the shouting and saw the crowd again after so many months of isolation and solitude. He suddenly thought of not returning to imprisonment: In Milan, amidst the "Muti" and "Resega" Black Brigades, the Tenth MAS and refugee Fascists from all over Italy, the Nazis would not have been able to prevent him from staying. Two tendencies immediately arose among his suite; one favouring his remaining in Milan, the other favouring his return to the Lake Garda villa. If the former decision had been taken, it would have rendered obvious, even to the blindest people, the divergencies between the Fascists and Germans; the latter opinion prevailed as it was the most reasonable and less dangerous.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 9.1.45).

XVI. The Koch Band.

Although the Koch band has not returned, Mussolini's followers have not abandoned their traditional methods. The torture of political prisoners has been resumed at San Vittore and other more or less improvided prisons, if it was ever suspended. Buffarini-Guidi [illegible] the Koch band, a new secret police organisation

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(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 9.1.45).

In Regime Fascista, FARINACCI resumes his polemics against Cardinal SCHUSTER, accusing him of complaining to the Pope of the atrocities committed by Koch's band and of the Fascist persecution of the partisans. Farinacci declares that Koch is still in a MILAN prison, adding that he never acted as a Fascist authority, but simply as a functionary of a secret police organisation, and that he never received orders from the Fascists.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 15.1.45).

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XVII. Clemency to Traitor Generals explained.

The trial of the Italian Generals which has just been concluded occurred exactly a year after the trial of CIANO. Immediately after the latter's death FARINACCI demanded the same fate for the Generals whose trial he had announced as imminent. The fact that no death sentences have been carried out now might be considered a setback for Farinacci. Reports from northern Italy, however, indicate other reasons that have played a role. The severe measures against collaborationists in France have had a reaction in Italy. Since the number of personalities whom the Germans will permit to seek refuge across the Alps when Italy is entirely occupied will be small the judges apparently prefer not to expose themselves to reprisals. (Tribune de Geneve 14.1.45).

XVIII. Appointments and Dismissals.

The decision to dismiss PAVOLINI from his post as Secretary of the Fascist Party is reported to be due to HIMMLER. Pavolini's successor has not yet been nominated.
(Tribune de Geneve 8.1.45).

The Federal Commissioner commanding the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade, with the approval of the Party Secretary, has appointed DOMENICO VIANELLI as Federal Vice-Commissioner in charge of the organisation of the Provincial Fasci.
(Corriere della Sera, Milan 10.1.45).

ALBERTO ZUCCERINI, AUGUSTO CARNAZZI and ULRICO PIAZZESI have been appointed Heads of the Provinces of NOVARA, ASTI and ALESSANDRIA respectively The former Head of FORLI Province, PIETRO BOLOGNA, has been appointed Head of the Province of SAVONA, replacing FILIPPO MIRABELLI, who has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry at his own request.
(Repubblica Fascista, Milan 3.1.45).

The Minister of Popular Culture has recently made the following appoints to the Scala: The Podesta of MILAN to be Extraordinary Commissioner, Maestro Gino MARINUZZI to be Superintendent and Maestro Giuseppe COLOMBO to be Director General. CIPRIANO, member of the Italian Academy, becomes Superintendent of the Fenice Theatre in VENICE.
(Italian European Service 17.1.45).

ECONOMICS.

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ECONOMICS.

XIX. Food Situation.

Food shortage seriously threatens northern Italy. Apparently this shortage is the origin of a rumour regarding the German evacuation of Italy. Signs of famine are revealed by the newspaper "Provincia di Como", which announces that supplies for communal restaurants have now become very difficult and that in COMO they can only serve potatoes. Many people took rooms in boarding houses in order to obtain meals. There is only 28% wheat in bread. Communal restaurants in MILAN serve only two dishes including soup. On the black market, an egg costs 90 lire, a kg of butter 1,200 lire, a kg of salt 300 lire, when available. Food cards could only partly be used owing to the lack of supplies in December and January.

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It is reported that the acute shortage of salt is one of the major reasons for the famine, since the peasants were unable to preserve meat and were obliged to sell it at any price in the autumn when the markets were well supplied. The famine is also due to the Wehrmacht mass requisitions. The peasants try in all ways to escape the regulations ordering the immediate delivery of cereals under the threat of very severe penalties, including the death sentence, because the cost price is higher than the official price, while the Germans willingly pay black market prices.
(Tribune de Geneve 17.1.45).

Milk Situation. Thanks to abundant stocks of fodder, milk production in northern Italy remains unchanged. However, it is not easy to carry out the distribution. The long expected new regulation of dairy prices has not yet been accomplished so that the disproportion between official and free prices is steadily increasing. All proposals made by producers to increase the prices owing to the increased production costs have been rejected, only an increase in the price paid to the producer for condensed milk has been granted for MILAN. An industry utilising milk complains of the increasing shortage of salt.
(Zeitungsdienst des Reichsnahrstandes 23.12.44).

Butter Prices. SEPRAL announces that the new prices for butter are: wholesale 57 lire per kg; retail 74 lire per kg.
(Regime fascists, Cremona 7.1.45).

Soaring Wine Prices Explained. Answering criticisms published in the Corriere of December 29th as regards the price of wine in MILAN, Dr. Camuratti, Chairman of the Wine Merchants' Association, said that, under ministerial plans, Milan's wine supply must preferably come from the most distant provinces and in any case all from beyond the Po, which explains why the transport cost is heavier for wine than for any other commodities. Nobody knows the reasons for this decision, nor why no authority ever pointed out this fact. As regards the Provinces of Modena and Reggio, which, under the ministerial plan, should contribute to the Milan wine supply, not one drop could be expected from there "owing to false returns sent by producers". As regards the Province of Pavia, Milan wine merchants are under compulsion "to leave in the province of Pavia a fifth of the wine at a price less than half that actually paid by Milan traders." The same applies to Alessandria Province where 30% of the wine purchased must be left at #half the price paid to buy it". Dr. Camuratti adds that 30% of the wine which the wholesaler succeeds in importing to Milan "must be handed over to the military hospitals, factory canteens and various communal feeding places, according to the orders of SEPRAL, not at cost price, but at 33 lire." Therefore the wholesaler for free disposal costs him more than

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(Corriere della Sera, Milan 2.1.45).

Milan Restaurants Become Canteens - With Many Exceptions.

All Milan restaurants were for the first time operated yesterday (January 8th) as war canteens, serving a total of 11,480 meals at 17 lire each.

In view of this new decree requisitioning restaurants for conversion into collective canteens, the Head of the Province has ordered

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XX. Transport.

The Head of the Province of TURIN and the Commissioner for TURIN industrial workers who had been invited to attend the meeting at which Mussolini announced the cessation of war bonuses for some workers, were unable to be present owing to the difficulty of travelling.
(Provincia di Como 8.1.45).

Owing to transport difficulties and military events in certain main production regions, a considerable number of sugar-beet farmers in the Fascist Social Republic have not been able to deliver their crops to the nearest factories or utilise the beets otherwise.
(Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien 17.12.44).

Como Tram Service Curtailed. Owing to technical difficulties the urban and suburban tram service will be totally suspended on Sundays from January 1st until further notice. Various surbarban services will also be suspended on working days including those between COMO and CANTU, COMO and APPIANO and COMO, ERBA and LECCO. These suspensions are temporary.
(Provincia di Como 30.12.44).

XXI. Fuel and Power.

Owing to the present state of electricity production and the need for limiting consumption, the Minister of Corporative Economy has ordered that from January 10th to April 30th all industrial consumers using a power current of not less than 50 kilowatts must change the compulsory Sunday holiday to another day. During the same period the use of electricity for steam production is forbidden and producers of electricity are entitled to suspend the service between the hours of 07.30 and 11.00 and 13.30 and 17.00. This may be applied to different zones in turn, irrespective of the purposes for which the electricity is used.
(Italian Home Service 7.1.45).

Milan. Electric Power Shortage Explained. From January 11th till April 20th electric power will be suspended for three hours daily. A communique gives the following reason for the shortage "For various reasons connected with the state of war, certain important sources of hydro-electric power have failed: at the same time it has been necessary to use immense quantities for supplies of an extraordinary character.
(Corriere della Sera, Milan 10.1.45).

XXII. Air Raid Damage.

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XXII. Air Raid Damage.

AULLA In the last bombardment of Aulla the little town was completely destroyed. Several stores belonging to the Monterosa and German Divisions were hit. The losses were 30 Germans and about 200 Alpini of the Monterosa.
(P.W.B. Florence 13.1.45).

COMACCHIO Nearly every day British bombs kill colossal swarms of eels in the Comacchio Lagoon; very few manage to escape. The eels, driven out of the sea mud where they were enjoying their winter sleep, crowd into the sea channel and are torn to pieces by the bombs and thrown up on the shore. The richest eel fishery in Europe and and modern eel curing establishments have been destroyed by air attacks.
(Transocean 15.1.45).

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SECRET
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XXIII. Finance.

Defence of the Lira. The Fascist press has just begun a campaign for the defence of the lira, inviting shall severe to oppose by every means all manoeuvres and speculation. Money circulation incessantly increased in northern Italy. Prices are also rising daily, in spite of the authorities' counter-measures. (Agence Telegraphique Suisse 12.1.45).

XXIV. Industry.

The lack of raw materials is ever more accentuated and is allowed in very limited quantities to the factories by the Germans The LANCIA works in TURIN, for example, are completely without raw material, and without any hopes of getting any. The FIAT vehicle production for the year 1944 was about 7,000 units, a number vastly inferior to the productive power of the factory. The wool factories of BIELLA are in serious difficulties on account of shortage of electricity. In the ANSALDO arsenal (GENOVA-SESTRI) the building of submarines which come from Germany in pieces is still in progress.
(Italian Official Source 17.1.45).

XXV. Conditions in Modena and Bologna, to mid-November 1944.

MODENA. The city has suffered notable damage as a result of repeated Allied air raids. The railroad installations have been completely destroyed (with the exception of the station building, which, is, however, damaged). A large part of the industrial zone adjacent to the railroad station has also been destroyed. The ORSI, BENCCI, and RIZZI plants (steel and iron) have been demolished, as have the MASERATI workshops, the plants of the MONTECATINI Society and the State Monopoly (salt refinery) Plants of other industries have suffered the same fate. Monuments that have suffered major damage are the S. Vincenzo, Servi and S. Domenico churches and the seat of the Military Academy (the part overlooking Via 3 Febbraio) The number of destroyed or damaged buildings in the centre of the city has been estimated at about one hundred. Electric power, gas and water distribution function normally. The provincial railroads (operated electrically) still perform regular service.

The food situation is satisfactory. The population, already stocked with private supplies accumulated previously, was recently furnished with large quantities of food. The distribution was done by the rationing bureau in anticipation of the emergency believed to be imminent. The population can, besides, draw daily from private concerns and food stores. The resupplying of these

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The physical condition of the population (about 110,000) corresponds with that existing during normal times. A typhus epidemic broke out during the summer (attributed to polluted water) but was quickly controlled with few occurrences of death. The citizens complain about the medicine shortage in the hospitals, especially the shortage of sulfa products and disinfectants.

SECRET.

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The strike movement has been much more widespread in TURIN, where 75% of the workers have struck, than in MILAN, where only 40% struck. In order to break the strike movement, the Fascist authorities withdrew ration cards from the strikers. This measure had some success though it can only be applied during the winter when it is difficult for dissidents to join the maquis.
(Gazette de Lausanne 17.1.45).

XXVII. German Razzias in Milan.

It is reported that the Wehrmacht has resumed its press gang methods. On January 5th, some 10,000 men of all ages, caught in the main streets of MILAN, were arrested after the police had thrown out a cordon to prevent their escape. The men will be sent to Germany.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 6.1.45).

XXVIII. Deportees Escape on Way to Germany.

On the BRENNER a large number of the many PIRELLI workers who were sentenced to deportation to Germany for the strikes at the end of November have succeeded in escaping from the train which also carried a load of munitions.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 9.1.45).

PRESS

XXIX. Survey of Fascist Press.

In MILAN besides Corriere della Sera (which has inherited the semi-official functions of Popolo d'Italia), Sera, Italia and Repubblica Fascists, the following newspapers are published; Camicia Nera, the weekly of the Italian Volunteer movement; Brigata Nera, the weekly of the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade edited by G.L. Gatti and Nino De Lisi; Sveglia, the weekly of "Combattentismo" (published in the Corriere della Sera printing works); Avanguardia, the bi-weekly of the Italian SA; Brianza Repubblicana, a Monza paper printed and distributed in Milan, the Editor of which is Leonardo Mastrandrea, and it contains editorials by Pietro Rest; Popolo di Alessandria, a bi-weekly also printed and distributed in Milan; Marcia Rivoluzionaria the fortnightly publication of Cremona Fascism, printed in Cremona, but distributed in Milan, like Regime Fascista.

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(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 4.1.45).

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(DNB 4.1.45).

CHURCH

XXXI. Priest Partisan Leader.

"CARLO", PCIANO parish priest who commands the "Fiamme Verdi" partisan Brigade there, is 32 years old and has worked since the armistice in helping Allied prisoners of war to escape across the lines.

SECRET

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The agricultural situation can be considered normal in the MODENA Province. The grain was sown in all zones notwithstanding the bad season. The products of the last harvest and part of the excess remained with the producers due to lack of transportation. Despite the fact that the harvested crop was exposed to eventual looting and destruction by German troops, it is believed that large enough quantities can be withheld to cover more than the local necessity. The lumber situation has not deteriorated. In the woods there are large amounts of lumber, cut during the previous year and left for lack of transportation. Many trees have been cut down on the city streets and the outskirts. This was done to overcome the fuel difficulties. In the mountainous regions almost all cattle have been carried off as reprisals against the population for favouring the partisans. In the plains 30 per cent of the marketable oxen were carried away, all horses were requisitioned and about 10 per cent of beef and pork taken. All mechanical and horse-drawn transport has been carried away. Likewise all mechanical farm equipment.

The Germans encouraged local industries until production became paralysed after the recent Allied air raids. Actually, a good part of the working classes are employed in the Fiat workshops and other mechanical construction plants in the S. LAZZARO area. The Comm. Ferrari motor factory in MARANELLO, supplied and operated by the Germans, employs about 500 workers. The subsidiary plants of the tobacco factory of SASSUOLO and environs are also very busy. Just recently the SPILAMBERO gunpowder factory closed down on orders by the Germans, who carried away the machinery and stores. During the first days of November, the deportation of the physically fit to Germany ceased, following an agreement between the Republican Government and the German occupation authorities. As an alternative the Republican prefect commissioners will, in cases of necessity, furnish from their own provinces the number of men and kinds of skill called for.
(Appendix to 5th Army G2 Report No 495).

BOLOGNA A source who left Bologna on the 15th December gives the following details. The population of Bologna is now almost 1,000,000 persons. Even the cattle have been brought into the town, and sanitary conditions are not good. There are few or no Germans in uniform in the city, but the Black Brigades are there in force. In order to enter the town everyone has to submit to a strict inspection at the German block-posts. Only four main roads are open and controlled. The Germans are camped outside the town. Two P.W.s captured in December declared, however, that there were many German SS in civilian clothes in the town; they controlled all the factories working for Germany.
(P.W.B. Rome Capt. S.).

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LABOUR.

XXVI. Strikes in the North.

The strikes which since the New Year have broken out in TURIN, GENOA and VENICE are now decreasing. The Germans handed the workers an ultimatum threatening them with deportation or despatch to the front if they did not resume work immediately. The strikes have no political character, but broke out purely owing to lack of food and heating.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 12.1.45).

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He succeeded in saving 2,800 of them. Last March he joined the partisans and proved himself to be a very skillful commander. The honorary grade of Captain of the British Army's "E Force" has been conferred on him.
(P.W.B. Rome Capt S.).

PERSONALITIES.

XXXII. Fascist Spies and Criminals in the North - Various Districts.

CREMONA

Avv. UMBERTO CORRADO . President of the Tribunal.
Commandante FRANCO PALADINO. Member of the Tribunal
ARTURO CHIAIS
ARMANDO APRILE - Public Prosecutor.

(P.W.B. Rome 25.1..44).

VARESE

ENRICO BASSINI - Judge - President of the Tribunal
Avv. BRUNO GHISLENI - Publis Prosecutor.
BALALLA ZANI
CAMILLO BUCCI - Members of the Tribunal.

(P.W.B. Rome).

TRENTINO

Dott. RENZO DE PRETIS- Living in Via Rialto in ROVERETO, nicknamed "Il Beniamino" (the favourite - favourite of course of the German and Italian SS).

Dott. RISSER, another traitor, also living in ROVERETO in Corso Vittorio Emmanuele.

ROBISOFFA, Living in Via Santa Maria, ROVERETO
A Bricklayer.

(P.W.B. Rome 18.1.45).

MODENA.

MOTTA - so-called Federale.
Co. SISSA - Commander of the Fascist Miliaia
Avv. GENOVESI
Dott. PUNGILUPPI.
Capt. MUILERO - Commander of the SS.

(P.W.B. Rome 16.1.45).

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Capt. MUILERO - Commander of the SS.

(P.W.B. Rome 16.1.45).

BOLOGNA

LINI, ex Stationmaster in SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO, has betrayed innumerable people and committed many acts of violence.

ZABELLI
PUPO MAGNANI - spies in SANT'AGATA. BOLOGNESE

(P.W.B. Rome 16.1.45).

Military Personalities.

MILAN

GENERAL MOSCA of the Regional Command of the G.N.R. in Via Marcora.
Col. POLLINI of the Provincial Command in Via Moscova.

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Lieut COLACINI VINCENZO Commander of the "M" "9 Settembre" Battalion.

(Italian Official Source 27.12.44).

Capt. CIAMARONI Director of the races at the Non-Commissioned officers' School of the G.N.R. at BOSCOCHIESANUOVA (20 Km North of Verona).

(Italian Official Source 25.12.44).

VALLIMBROSA. Living opposite the Post-Office there is a Captain of the Militizia Forestale, who is a Fascist and a friend of the Germans. His name is

GINO BOTTARELLI

(Civil Censorship Intercept 20.10.44).

VICENZA Members of the Black Brigade.

GINO RENZI
CESARE SINIGALLIA

(P.W.B. Rome 27.12.44).

TREVISO Fascists.

FLAMINIO MORELLO succeeded in getting into a patriot brigade in the Trevigiano region. He denounced the names of all his companions to the Nazi-Fascists who massacred the greater part of them. As a reward for his treachery Morello has become a member of the Black Brigade.

ANTONIO BELLIS
GIOVANNI GIORGIO
OTTAVIANO MAZZER
All members of the Black Brigade of Treviso

Working in the CIVITELLA region in the Province of PADOVA are

MARIO CALCAGNI Ex. Members of the O.V.R.A. and in German pay

GIUSEPPE GUERRA spy in German pay.
(P.W.B. Rome 27.12.44).

LOMBARDY

ENRICO MANDINI ex Fascist Gerarch - a Piedmontese Now Prefect of MILAN. a zealous collaborator of the Germans and

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LOMBARDY

DARIO MORDINI ex Fascist Gerarch - a Piedmontese Now Prefect of MILAN. A zealous collaborator of the Germans and responsible for the capture and torture of many patriots.

(P.W.B. Rome 14.1.45)

BRANDIMARTE Console Generale of the Fascist Militia

Conte ALESSANDRO ORSI. Engineer, Late Inspector General of the Fascist Party and late Director of the ATAG in Rome.

Dott. CARLO BONGIOVANNI.

PIERO GAZZOTTI ex Dancing Master and Head of the Province of Turin.

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Dott RONZ. Federale of CUNEO, commander of a Black Brigade.
Capt TINTO , Commander of the Fascist SS in CEVA and CHIUSA DI PESIO in the Province of CUNEO.

(P.W.B. Rome 22.1.45).

SPEZIA

Major ALOISINI of the Republican Army in S. STEFANO Elementary Schoolmaster, collaborator with the Germans. Ex Political Secretary of PEGAZZANO (SPEZIA) Lives in Spezia.

Major FERRARI, ex Militia Captain. Real criminal Tall and fair. Responsible for the massacre in SAVONA., 1921-22. Known under a false name; goes about the town on a motorcycle accompanied by the Militiamen VENTURINI, other bodyguards and the Militia Podesta OVIDIO. His secretary is Signorina FRANDI MARIS..

STRAZZULO MARIO. spy in the German SS service in Spezia. 1.80 m tall, very full face, elegantly dressed.

GALLI GINO. G.N.R. Sergeant. Responsible for many arrests among the civil population.

Ten VOCHICEVICH PAOLO. Officer of the 10th M.A.S. Has personally murdered patriots. 1.70 m tall, fair, native of SARZANA, and lives in TURIN.

(P.W.B. Florence 13.1.45).

Lieut BARBETTI belongs to the political investigation service organised by the Fascists for the Germans. He is also adjutant to a certain

SERLONETTI who is head of the above mentioned service in TURIN.

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(P.W.B. Rome 21.12.44).

REGGIO EMILIA. Fascists.

Dott. RABITTI.	Dentist - fervent Fascist - was wounded during an attempt on his life.
CARMELITA.	A Sardinian Captain of the "Guide Parma" Regiment.
Dott. BERTOLOZZI-Chemist	
COPPO	Officer of the Fascist Militia - organiser of the Florence snipers.

SECRET

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Officers attached to the 41st Reggio Emilia Provincial Military Command.

Lieut. L. BRUNA.	Successor to Lt. Col. Gambarotta. 1st. Duce's Musketeers. A very fervent Fascist.
Colonel D'AMICO	Capo degli Uffici
Capt. MORINI	Chief of the Ufficio Personale in place of Major PELLEGRINI.
Maj. PECORINI	Mobilization Board.
Maj. RAPAGGI	Propaganda and Intelligence Board.
Lt. NOVELLO	President's Assistant.
Lt. CARTAINO	Ufficio Genio
Capt GUALANDINI	In charge of warehouses.
Capt. CAVALLERI	In charge of the food warehouse. A well known but innocuous Fascist.
Capt. CORRUZZI (Medical)	Military Infirmary
Colonel BATTAGLIA.	Cousin of the Federal Commissioner.
Major BONACCINI	A very fervent Fascist.
Col. TESTORI	41 Dep. Misto Provinciale. Attached to the Intelligence Service.
Major SIRACUSA.	Commander of the Caserma del Deposito
Col. FULLONI	Attached to the Infermerie del Deposito
Maj. D'AMICO	Sez. Censura e Informazioni del Deposito
MACARIO	"Centurione" of the Fascist Militia. Former Commander of the Comp. Interne di Polizia. Now belongs to the Discipline Branch of the Fascist Federation.

Other Fascists in the District are:

[redacted] principal who has now fled. Was Chief of the Province

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Maj. PECORINI	Mobilization Board.
Maj. R.PAGGI	Propaganda and Intelligence Board.
Lt. NOVELLO	President's Assistant.
Lt. C.RT..INO	Ufficio Genio
Capt GU.LANDINI	In charge of warehouses.
Capt.C..V..LIERI	In charge of the food warehouse. A well known but innocuous Fascist.
Capt. CORRUZZI (Medical)	Military Infirmary
Colonel B.TT..GLI.	Cousin of the Federal Commissioner.
Major BON.CCINI	A very fervent Fascist.
Col. TESTORI	41 Dep. Misto Provinciale. Attached to the Intelligence Service.
Major SIR.CUSA.	Commander of the Caserma del Deposito
Col. FULLONI	Attached to the Infermerie del Deposito
Maj. D'.MICO	Soz. Censura e Informazioni del Deposito
M.C.RIO	"Centurione" of the Fascist Militia. Former Commander of the Comp. Interna di Polizia. Now belongs to the Discipline Branch of the Fascist Federation.

Other Fascists in the District are:

S.VORGN.N, a criminal who has now fled. Was Chief of the Province until September 1944 and prevented the sending of food supplies to the small towns occupied by the partisans such as LIGONCHIO, VILL..INOZZO, TO.NO etc.

Federal Secretary PIERO B.TT.GLI.. Cousin of the Colonel commanding the district, Francesco Battaglia now a prisoner of the partisans.

Dr. L.ZZ.RETTI Chief of the Political Branch of the Reggio Federation.

Dr. Manfredo M.NFREDI Vice-Federal Secretary of Reggio. Now thought to be in P..DOV..

Dr. Eugenio BOLONDI Former Federal Secretary of Reggio.
Dr. PELLICCI.. A likely torturer of partisans.
Dr. GROSSELLI of FIUME -Chief of SEPR.L.
(P.W.B. Rome Capt. S.). 15.1.45.

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