18/2

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

AEC

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2147/INFO

Escapees From E

March 1944 - S

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

1 8 7 3

160001/129/101 2147/INFO

Escapees From Enemy Occupied Territory Reports

March 1944 - Sept 1944

1874

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

Friendly Aided Escape

1. Signorina Rosetta Poselli
   Corropoli , prov. Teramo

2. Morangelo Ferretti,
   Villa Santa Margherita, Atri

3. Moraventi Lazzocco
   Contrada S. Agnesi , S. Angelo

4. Antonio Di Flora, Celdino Atunzio
   prov. Abreto

5. Pietro Luciano,
   Contrada S. Lazzaro, (presso Offida)

6. Cavaliere Ponciti, Capra Marittima- Adria

7. Pasquale Castellani, Conte Vinci (presso Carassai)

8. Conte Leno Vinci, Capra Marittima -
   Villa Pecubianca, Adria

Unfriendly

1. Maria Petri
   Teramo, Prov. Teramo

2. Dott. Francesco, Minni
   Teramo- Prov. Teramo

3. Albini - Carrozzi (Prov. Teramo)

4256

Important individual

1. Viscount Leno Vinci - Capra Marittima

2. Senato Aldrovandi - Piccinello - Prov. Ancona

3. Conte Giorgio Polmarola - San Benedetto del Tronto

4. "Giorgio" Dalle Corvino

5. Dott. Raul Moreto - Prov. Teramo

1875

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION

2147/INFO
1 September 1944

SUBJECT: Aid to Ex.P.W.

TO : Allied Screening Commission,
20 Largo dei Lombardi.

The attached report is enclosed for your attention and action as you think fit.

Norman E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

425

1876

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

Rome/T/1748
(Serial number)

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

TELEPHONE

F. ROME. (Station) Date Mailed 31/8/44

From: Telephone 865034
Aureli Aurelio
Via Alessandria 208
(Caller - Romita)

To:

(Callee - S.E.Saragat)

Number of previous comment sheets:
Caller R/T/1678
Callee

Disposition:
Passed X
Refused
Caller warned
Callee warned
Call cut off

Language: — Italian. Observation started 1455

Recording No.

None.

Total time: 5 Mins.
Date 30 August 1944

COMMENT

POLITICAL COMMENT

Il chiamante - Io avevo messo la mia macchina a disposizione del partito. L'avevo data a Nenni. Adesso, io dovendo andare a Napoli avevo richiesto il permesso per andare sia per me che per l'autista - che è mio figlio - motivandolo che a Napoli devono riunirsi tutti i rappresentanti del Partito. Il permesso è stato rifiutato perchè si tratta di una cosa di Partito. Mi hanno, adesso, consigliato di rivolgersi a Lupi. Dove potrei trovarlo?
Il chiamato - Lupi lo puoi trovare al palazzo dei Marescialli.
Il chiamante - Grazie! Hai visto Pietro.
Il chiamato - Si, siamo andati da Attlee a mezzogiorno all'ambasciata inglese.
Il chiamahte - Non ti ha parlato di Bocconi (?). Io l'avevo proposto per una carica che non posso dirti per telefono, ma il Ministro della Guerra (?) ha rifiutato Bocconi perchè è sordo. Anzi mi hanno detto che lo tolgono anche dall'altro posto.
Il chiamato - Piuttosto è più qualificato ad essere tolto che a toglierc Se fosse stato un ladro o un fascista nessuno saprebbe della sua

(over)

Comment by

Reviewed by

4254

Copy to

9/1 1040
214 Jos

W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 512a
February 16, 1943

1877

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

Rome/T/1748 CONTD.

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

TELEPHONE

Date Mailed

(Station)

From:

To:

Number of previous comment sheets:
Caller
Callee

Disposition:
Passed
Refused
Caller warned
Callee warned
Call cut off

Language:

Recording No.

Observation started

Total time:
Date

COMMENT

(2)

sordità, invece, trattandosi di Bocconi, che è 20 anni che non viene più in Italia, già tutti sanno della sua sordità. Nessuno, però, lo conosce. Questa burocrazia ci sta cominciando a rompere.....
Io sono in uno stato di ebollizione a 45 gradi!
Il chiamante - Io avevo detto a Pietro che tu ne faccia una questione.

4253

RECEIVED BY INFO DIV ACC
Time
Date
Refs.
File
Copy to

REG.IV.SEC.
CIC (attn. Zullo)
ACC Inf.Div.
HQ CCG
FILE

Comment by

Monitor 128

Reviewed by

M. Sicher
1st. Lt. Inf.

W.D. A.G.O. Form No. 912b
February 16, 1943

HQ ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

STATION AQUILA
RECORD No. ITA-3390-44

From:	To:
HADDOCK Tom Aquila, Italy Give place of Postmark where there is no address	Mrs. HADDOCK Tom 14 Gadbrook Rd. Rudeath N. Northwich Cheshire (England)

Date of communication or post-mark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Reg. No.	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
no date	Ordinary Surface	- -	English	--	- - -

Previous relevant records	Station allocation	C. C. G. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
- - -	- - - -	Com. Cen. Br. ACS Hq. File G-2 AFHQ. GI AFHQ. MI-12, London AC of S G-2 Wash.	Held Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: Passed F Condemned Return to sender

COMMENT

ITALIANS HARBORED BRITISH P.O.W.

"Somewhere in Italy. I had a good time at this man's house. His mother is just like you, mam; she has got a son in Germany a prisoner and I don't know what I should have done without their help. So Nancy if you receive this letter get someone who can speak Italian to write a letter to the address on the bottom..."

4252

8/24 Aug 17 15

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

1878

- - -	- - - -	Com. Gen. Br. ACC Hq. File G-2 AFHQ. GI AFHQ. MI-12, London AC of S G-2 Wash.	Held Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: Passed P Condemned Return to sender

COMMENT

ITALIANS HARBORED BRITISH P.O.W.

"Somewhere in Italy. I had a good time at this man's house. His mother is just like you, mam; she has got a son in Germany a prisoner and I don't know what I should have done without their help. So Nancy if you receive this letter get someone who can speak Italian to write a letter to the address on the bottom..."

4252

2/24 17 15
2147

Swb

Italian Censor T.S.M. 3 August 1944

EXAMINER REVIEWER EXAMINATION DATE

SPECIAL NOTICE. — The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Civil Censorship Officer, Allied Control Commission.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

1880

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

247

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

1. All strategical and tactical information is dealt with by C.S.D.I.C. at the Naples Staging Camp.

2. It is possible, however, that you may be in possession of information valuable to the Allied Control Commission. A brief list of the type of information required is at para 4.

3. Should you be in possession of such information please inform the P.W. Reception Office who will supply you with a questionnaire. When this has been anwered should you feel that you still have information of value, the O.C. Ex. P.W. will arrange for an interrogation by the Information Division, Allied Control Commission.

4. Type of information required

Political	Economic	General
Names of personalities	Destruction to towns and public works	Education
Popular reactions	Food supply	Public Health
General trends	Water supply	News Services
	Power situation	Civilian Morale
	Agricultural conditions	
	Transportation	
	Financial situation	
	Public utilities	
	Black Market	

INFORMATION DIVISION
A.C.C.

4251

gwb

1881

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

INFORMATION FOR A.C.C. FROM ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR.

A. Name of Escaped P.W.:

B. Information of Towns through which E.P.W. passed:on.....(Date)
(additional sheet at back)

(1) Name of Town:

(2) Physical condition of town:

(3) Population:

(4) Water supply:

(5) Food supply:

a) Amount of food available to civilians

b) Type of food:

c) Rationing:

(6) Power:

(7) Public Utilities:

(8) Labor available in the town:

(9) Public Health:

(10) Black Market:

4289

1882

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

B. Information of Towns through which EPW. passed on..... (Date)

(1) Name of Town:

(2) Physical Condition of Town:

(3) Population:

(4) Water supply:

(5) Food supply:

a) Amount of Food available to civilians

b) Type of food:

c) Rationing:

(6) Power:

(7) Public utilities:

(8) Labor available in the Town:

(9) Public Health:

(10) Black Market:

4249

ywb

J. Personalities:

(1) Names of people who aided Escape:

a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:

(2) Names of people from whom we can expect help:

a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:

(3) Names of people unfriendly to Allied Cause:

a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:
a) Name:
b) Address:

4248

1883

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

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

(2) Names of people from whom we can expect help:

a) Name:

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

(3) Names of people unfriendly to Allied Cause:

a) Name:

b) Address:

4248

a) Name:

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

a) Name:

b) Address:

(4) Names of Important Individuals: (in Key positions)

a) Name:

b) Address:

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

D. Morale:

(1) Morale of civilians:

(2) Relations between German troops and Italian civilians

E. Status of Public Safety in Towns:
(situation regarding police)

F. Agriculture:

(1) Crop conditions in country and Type of Crops:

G. Education:

H. Transportation:

I. Finances:
(financial situation among the people)

J. Clothing situation:

K. Dissemination of News and Information:

(1) Newspapers:

a) Names of newspapers

b) Owners of Newspapers

4247

L. Popular opinion and sentiment regarding Allies:

M. Miscellaneus Information:

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

(1) Crop conditions in country and Type of Crops:

G. Education:

H. Transportation:

I. Finances:
(financial situation among the people)

J. Clothing situation:

K. Dissemination of News and Information:

(1) Newspapers:

a) Names of newspapers

b) Owners of Newspapers

4247

L. Popular opinion and sentiment regarding Allies:

M. Miscellaneus Information:

N. Additional General Information:

1886

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

1887

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION

2147/INFO
29 August 1944

SUBJECT: Dissemination of Information

TO : O.C. Ex.P.W. (Attn.Lt.Wilkinson)
159 Transit Cap.

1. Herewith 10 Copies of Memo and 50 Copies of Questionnaire.

2. Confirming the arrangement, the Memo is for posting on Notice Boards and the Questionnaires are for issue to Ex.P.W. upon request to your office.

3. Further copies of the Questionnaire can be supplied if necessary.

4. It is regretted that there has been this delay.

CAB

Norman E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

1888

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

TOP SECRET

To: HQ, ACC. (P.C. & M.G. Section)

From: HQ, Region 5, AMG.

Subject: Escaped Czech Internee Report

Ref: R5/601/20

Date: 26 Jul 44

Inf. Ex 6 v 61

1. Reference your 2147/INFO dated 4th July 44, we have received the following information from Teramo Province:

(a) MARIO MARZI - fled with the Germans

(b) Dott FRANCESCO ALLONCI (ALONZI) - and -

RUBINI have been arrested by F.S.S.

2. As regards ROSINA FOSCHI, FIORANGELO FERRATI, FIORVANTI MAZZOCO and ANTONIO DI FIORE, the Provincial Finance Officer states that he cannot pay financial compensation to the above for assisting in the internees' escape as he has no documentary evidence.

For the Regional Commissioner

S. Pickering 42 5

S.PICKERING,
Lt.Colonel,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

SP/prl

7/7 8
2147

0430
105

60

1889

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

ALLIED SCREENING COMMISSION.

Tel.66183 IL/I

Subject: HELPERS OF ALLIED ESCAPED PsW.

Information Division,
A.C.C.
(For attention Major HINKEL)

1. Conversation at this morning's Conference Maj. HINKEL - Lt.RYAN refers.

2. It would be appreciated when submitting information to this Office, in respect of Italians or others who assisted Allied escaped Prisoners of War, if the information could be tabulated as follows:

Name and particulars of ex PsW.

Date	Address of Helpers	Nature of Assistance

as per attached example.

S. I. Derry

(S.I. Derry)
Major

O.C.
Allied Screening Commission

7131 2155
2147 fos

1890

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

TOP SECRET

EXTRACTS FR . STATEMENTS BY

11818 Rfn. LINDHORST D.J. Kaffrarian Rifles UDF.

15 Oct. 17 Nov. 43	Gencora MALANI MONTORIO ROMANO	Sheltered and fed for period Source and 5 other PsW.
18 Nov. 43 7 Apr. 44	Luisetta LEONE MORICONE ROMANO (Rieti)	Sheltered and fed Source and one other PW. Carried letters to Rome and brought socks, soap, etc?

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

1892

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

John V. Kimball
Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff
Eighth Fleet

4262

Enl #18

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION
SECRET

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

25 July 1944

REPORT OF INFORMATIONS GIVEN BY DIRCK STEWART

RAINER BURGER, Dutch subject, born 29-8-1912 at Rotterdam; son of Reinier and of Frederica Belijna.
Last residence in Holland: Van Lindenstraat 161, The Hague.
Can be contacted: c/o [illegible], Julijdjens, Dutch Institute, Via Giulia, Via Giero, Rome. Telephone: 356652.

When in Holland received order to present himself to the German Police, Alexander Veld, The Hague, where he was told, that he could either go voluntarily to work in Germany, or be taken there against his will.

He was then directed to Leverkusen, (West Holland) where he was instructed how to drive a motor car.

Then he was taken to Berlin, where he was engaged in constructing pill-boxes.

After that he was directed to Trento for ore-transport and then he was elected with a little group to transport gas to the Brenner. Later he transported munitions to the front.

The following are the informations, supplied by Burger to the Information Division, CCC:

ORE BURNERS. In Trento, there are two large ore-furnaces, which are of the most vital interest to the German war effort; they are working day and night and provide for the greater part in the German interests. They are situated in a Valley, about 1500 m. from the station, each on either side of the railroad. They are easy to recognise as one is electric, but the other runs on coke and large clouds of dense blue smoke are constantly hanging over the Valley.

GAS. (a) In Rome there are two parks, situated next to each other; one is used for the Zoological Gardens, but the other is the place, where all gas is kept. About a 1000 cars for Gas transportation are constantly parked there, hidden under the trees. Large trenches have been made and they are full of 200 lts. cans of Gas and Diesel oil. The trenches are well camouflaged. Transportation takes place only by night.

(b) In Fiaera there is a similar park, which is really the main camp but which is smaller. It is full of gas tanks, which go empty to Rome and from there to Trento and back to Fiaera. (Route: Autostrada Milan. Fiaera-Bolzano-Rome).

[illegible] H. Jones from Germany by train (via Brenner) and is directed to Trento, Fiaera and Verona. From there it is distributed to the front. (Route for transportation by car: Trento-Passo Rotta-Bonsecur road. From there it goes on in various directions). There is a bay from the Bonsecur Pass leading to Trento. In this way Rasetto is situated. Around a stated, showing the situation of the munition depot in a wood near Rasetto. There with munition park there; then military personnel takes ammition over in other cars for transportation to various munition depots.

4241

PILL-BOXES. Are situated in suburbs of Berlin, the names of which are ending in "see", (Wannsee, Nikolassee etc.) along the autostrada around Berlin. All entrances are on the autostrada-side. The pill-boxes are constructed of cement, concrete and iron. [illegible] cement is about 1 m. thick. Inside they are finished with tiles and fur- [illegible] the walls, cement 50%, chalk 25%, sand 20%.

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

1893

[illegible] the Hague, where he was told, [illegible]
work in Germany, or he would be taken there against his will.

He was then directed to Leverkusen, (Rhein Holland) where he was instructed how to drive a motor car.

Then he was taken to Berlin, where he was engaged in constructing pill-boxes.

After that he was directed to Trento for air-transport and then he was elected with a little group to transport gas to the airmen. Later he transported munitions to the front.

The following are the information supplied by [illegible] to the information division, [illegible]

GAS PLANTS. In Trento, there are two large air-factories, which are of the most vital interest to the German war effort; they are working day and night and provide for the greater part in the German interests. They are situated in a Valley, about 15[illegible] m. from the station, each on either side of the railroad. They are easy to recognise as one is electric, but the other runs on coke and large clouds of dense blue smoke are constantly hanging over the Valley.

GAS. (a) In Bonna there are two parks, situated next to each other; one is used for the zoological Gardens, but the other is the place, where all gas is kept. About a 1000 cars for Gas transportation are constantly parked there, hidden under the trees. Large trenches have been made and they are full of 200 ltr. cans of Gas and Diesel oil. The trenches are well camouflaged. Transportation takes place only by night.

(b) In Bisern there is a similar park, which is really the main camp but which is smaller. It is full of gas tanks, which go empty to Bonna and from there to Trento and back to Bisern. (Route: autostrada Bisen. Bonna-Bisen-Bonna).

AMMUNITION. Comes from Germany by train (via Brenner) and is directed to Trento, Bisern and Verona. From there it is distributed to the front. (Route for transportation by car, Trento-Bassa Atto-Bonaur and from there it goes on in various directions). There is a way from the Bonaur Pass leading to Trento. In this way Ducetto is situated. Attached a sketch, showing the situation of the Ambition depot in a wood near Ducetto. Cars with ammition pack there; then military personnel take ammition over in other cars for transportation to various ammition depots.

4241

PILL-BOXES. are situated in suburbs of Berlin, the names of which are ending in "see", (Tensee, Wilmersee etc.) along the autostrada around Berlin. All entrances are on the autostrada-side. The pill-boxes are constructed of cement, concrete and iron. The covering cement is about 1 m. thick. Inside they are finished with tiles and furnished with electric light. Composition of the walls; cement 60%, crush 20%, sand 20%. Russians worked there from 15 March to 16 April 1944, together with some 3000 workmen of all nations.

UNDERGROUND TANKS. At ½ hour's distance from Kiel, there are hills, about 30 high. Holes have been dug out, ca. 10 m. below the surface and oil tanks are kept there. They contain the oil for the submarines, which is transported by tankboats to the port of Kiel. Attached is a sketch of the situation.

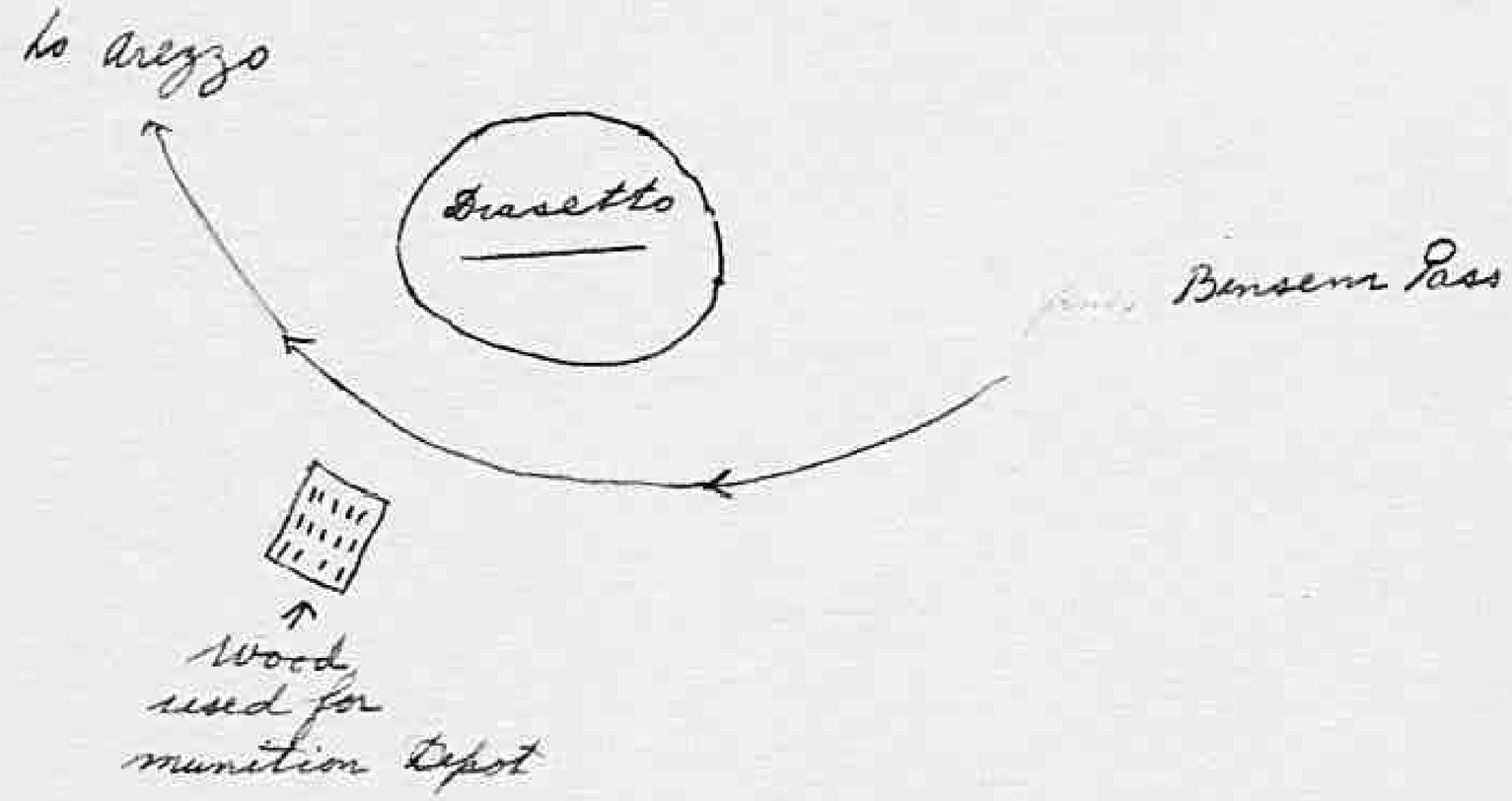
ESCAPE IN FLORENCE. During an airraid on Arezzo, Rusheva escaped after having put on all his flights in order to help the flyers to have a good view. He got to Florence where he was given the address of Conte Arturo RUSCONI, Via Lecher 4, for contact with the partigiani. Rusheva fought from Portiamano to Volterra and was one of four men left over, when the Allies arrived there. In Volterra he contacted Emilio A. TOMINI, 1st Lt M.I., Commanding RIP, who saw that he came to Rome.

TOP SECRET

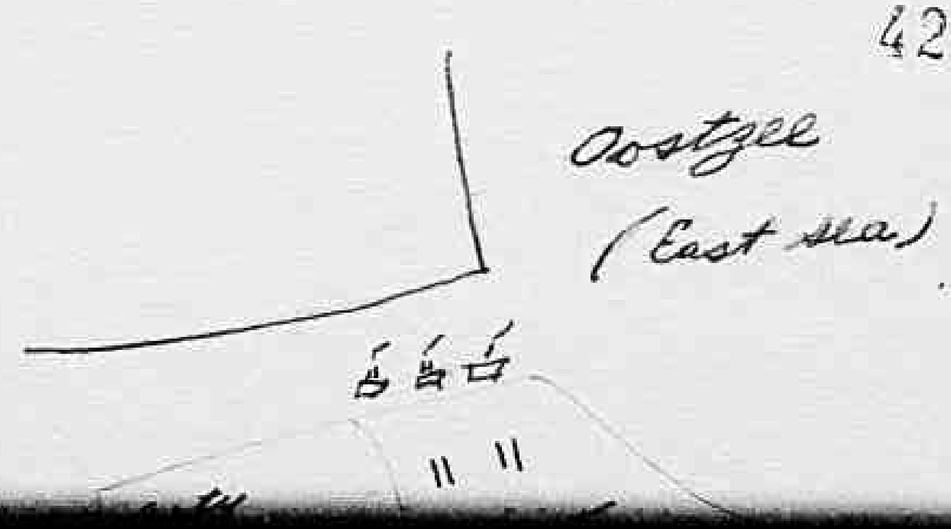
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

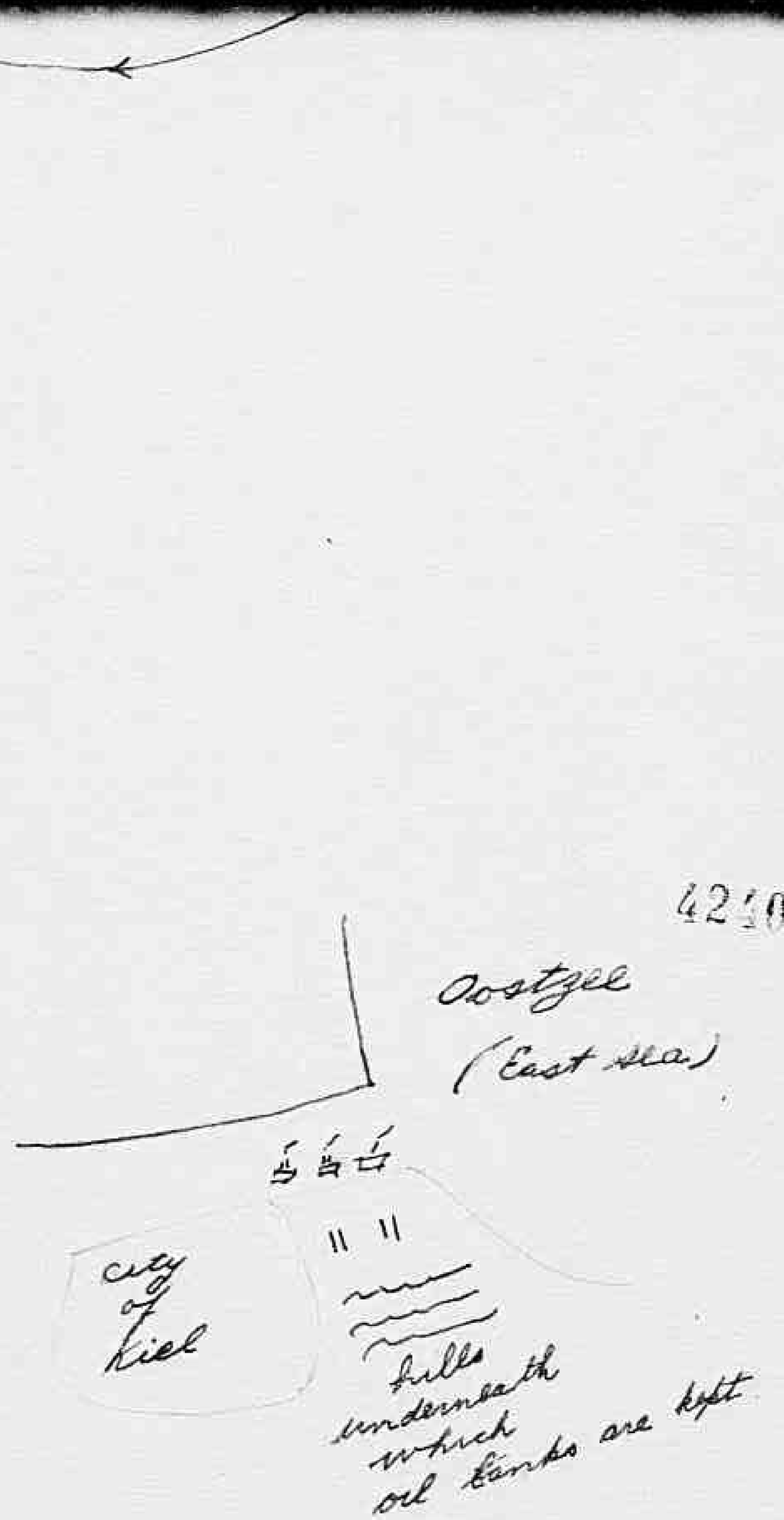


4240



1895

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



TOP SECRET

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1896

1897

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

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.S. & M.G. SECTI
TOP SECRET

25A

TOP SECRET

23 July 1944

SUBJECT : Report of escaped British subject

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region B.

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division, AMG, by Frederick Charles Lichi, a British and Swiss subject, who was interned in a concentration camp in Montechiarugolo, Province of Parma.

2. Mr. Lichi was formerly the Foreign Purchasing Agent for:

(a) Paul Gisher, Musical Instrument Company, Inc., New York
(b) John S. Dallas & Sons, Ltd., London, England.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with that information which is pertinent to Region B.

John V. Hinkel
Major, M.I.
for Norman S. PIERS
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

TOP SECRET

4239

1898

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

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED JOINT COMMISSION
A.C. & M.G. SECT
TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

23 July 1944

SUBJECT : Report of enemied British subject

TO : Political Commissioner, Region 8.

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division, AJC, by Frederick Charles Liebi, a British and Swiss subject, who was interned in concentration camp in Montecassiangolo, province of Cuneo.

2. Mr. Liebi was formerly the foreign purchasing agent for:

(a) Carl Fisher, Musical Instrument Company, Inc., New York
(b) John E. Sullins & Sons, Ltd., London, England.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with that information which is pertinent to Region 8.

TOP SECRET

N. H.

Norman H. FISHER
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

4238

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

EXTRACT FROM REPORT MADE BY AN ESCAPED BRITISH SUBJECT NAMED:

FREDERICH CHARLES LIEBI

A: Names of People who aided and abetted the escape of Mr. Liebi:

1: MARTIN FRED FOSTER
An American civilian who was an internee in CAGLI, Province of Pesaro. Foster did extremely useful work for the Allies in the last 12 months. He was responsible for the escape of numerous British and American POW's including over 10 generals. On the 8th of July he was still in CAGLI with his wife. He is undoubtedly the best informed man in the district.

B: Names of People from whom the Allies can expect help:

1. FAROLFI
A timber merchant residing in BIFORCO, Commune di Marradi, Province di Firenze.

John V. Hinkel

JOHN V. HINKEL
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

4237

1899

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

he [illegible] POW's including over 10 generals. On the 6th of July he was [illegible] CAGLI with his wife. He is undoubtedly the best informed man in the district.

B: Names of People from whom the Allies can expect help:

1. FAROLFI
A timber merchant residing in BIFORCO, Commune di Marradi, Province di Firenze.

John V. Hinkel
JOHN V. HINKEL
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

4237

19900

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1901

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

Copy
Delivered to
Colonel
Hurlo
24A

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.G. & M.G. SECTION
TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

2147/INFO
24 July 1944

SUBJECT : Report of escaped British subject

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region 9.

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division, ACC, by FIRENZIO [illegible] LEWI, a British and Swiss subject, who was interned in a concentration camp in [illegible], province of [illegible].

2. Mr. LEWI was formerly the foreign purchasing agent for:

(a) Carl Fischer, Musical Instruments Company, Inc., New York
(b) John E. Dallas & Sons Ltd., London England.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with that information which is pertinent to Region 9.

John V. Hinckel
Major, M.I.
for Roman E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

TOP SECRET

4236

1902

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

THE SECRET
IN CONFIDENCE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
U.S. ZONE, GERMANY
APO 742

2-8

2147/APO
21 July 1946

SUBJECT : Report of Enemy Civilian Subject

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region 9.

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Interrogation Division, CIC, by PRESENTOR (Pseudonym), a German civilian subject, who was interned in a concentration camp in Oberdarmgold, province of Hessen.

2. Mr. PRESENTOR was formerly the Foreign purchasing agent for:

(a) Carl Fischer, musical instruments Company, Inc., New York;
(b) John E. Dallas & Sons Ltd., London, England.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with that information which is pertinent to Region 9.

John V. Hinkel
Major, M.I.
for Norman E. Fiske
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

4235

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

EXTRACT FROM REPORT MADE BY AN ESCAPED BRITISH SUBJECT NAMED:

FREDERICK CHARLES LIEBI

A: Names of people who aided and abetted the escape of Mr. Liebi:

1. MARIO RAVASINI
   A dentist residing in Borgo della Posta, Province of Parma. A highly intelligent and reliable man (according to the report) who was imprisoned because of his anti-Fascist activities in December, 1943. The report states that Ravasini is not a Communist.

2. BRUNO MARSTRI
   Residing at Via Garibaldi No. 4, Parma. He is also known as being highly intelligent and extremely reliable.

B: NAMES OF PEOPLE FROM WHOM THE ALLIES CAN EXPECT HELP.

1. COMTE GIANCARLO RANUZZI DE BIANCHI
   Residing at Fiano Del Voglio, San Benedetto Valdi Sambro, Province of Bologna.

2. ING. CAMILLO CHIOVENDA
   ADDRESS: The same as Count Ranuzzi's.(Above)

3. BIONDETTI
   ALFA ROMEO'S No. 1 Racing Driver.
   ADDRESS: The same as Count Ranuzzi's (Above).

John V. Hinkel

JOHN V. HINKEL,
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

4234

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

1903

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

1904

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

Information Div

5866

23A

SECRET.

To: HQ ACC (RCand MG Section)

From: HQ Region 5, AMG.

Subject: Escaped Czech Internee Report.

Ref: R5/601/20

Date: 18 July 44.

1. Reference your 2147/INFO dated 4th July 44.

2. Enquiries concerning RENOTO, Rinalducci? reveal that the person referred to in the attached poster is identical with the above named.

3. He was killed by the Germans at 0200 hrs on 11 June 44.

FOR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER:

S. PICKERING.
Lieut. Colonel.
Regional Public Safety Officer.

SP/rgy

Enclo: 1 Poster.

4233

RECEIVED BY INFO DIV ACG
Date 7/19 Time 1100
File 2147 Info

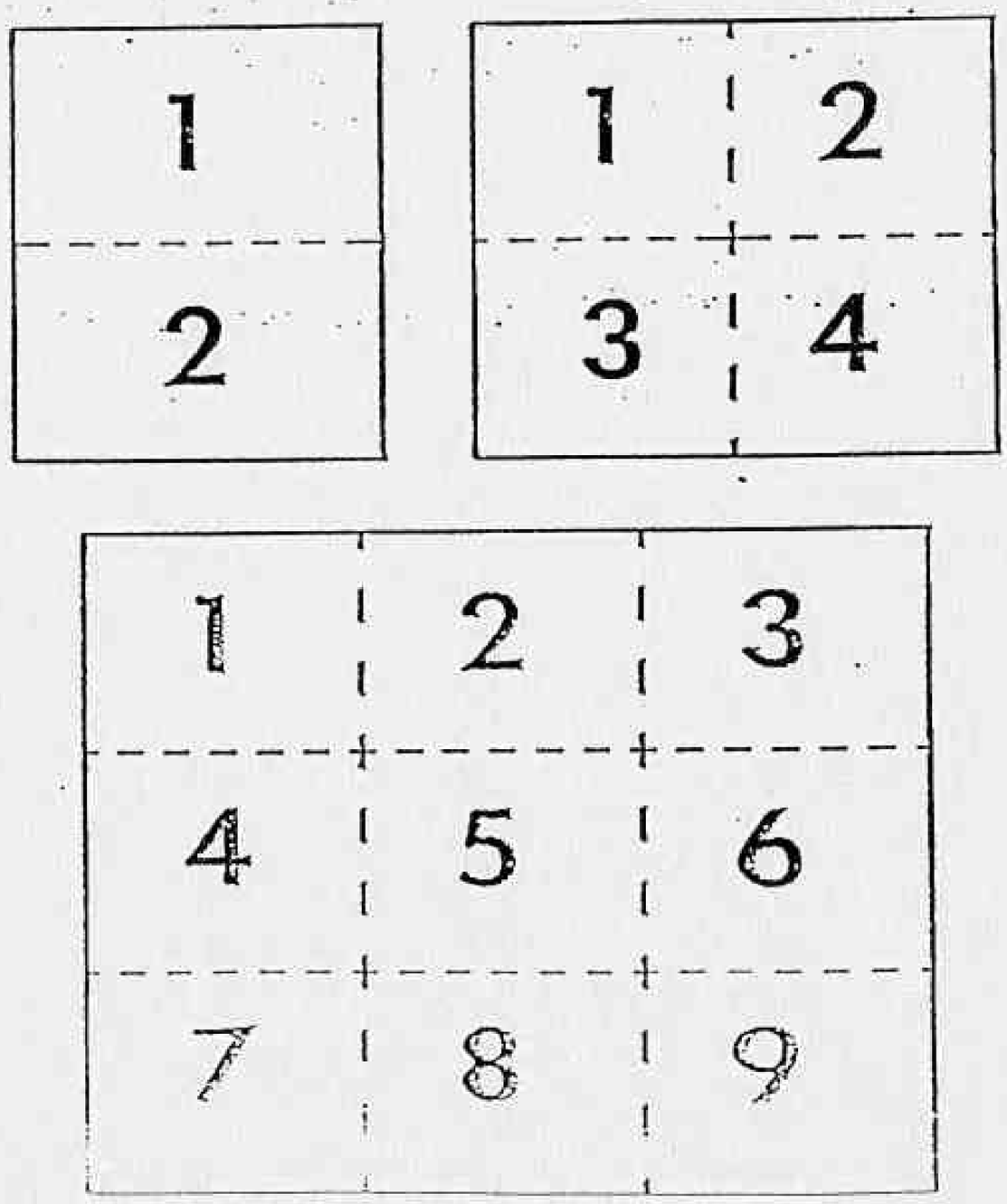
19 JUL 1032 B

1905

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

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER, LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



1906

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

Verso le ore 2 del giorno 11 G

RENATO

re

veniva fucilato dopo dispera

1907

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

orno Il Giugno 1944 nei pressi del Cim
il Patriota

ATO BERARDIN

residente a Piccianello

disperata lotta, vigliaccamente e
pressore tedesco.

1908

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

l Cimitero di Arischia (Aquila)

INUCCI

llo

te e proditoriamente, dall' op-

1909

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

re

veniva fucilato dopo dispera

Patriota puro ed ardente, con
del suo sguardo era riuscito a
di Picciano) decisi, organizza

Le sue azioni, note a tutti gli
ovunque suscito
Patrioti, voi che avete nell'ani
coglietevi intorno alla Sua gl
la nostra

La funzione religiosa

Stab. Grafico R. Volpi - Penne

1910

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

residente a Ricciarello

disperata lotta, vigliaccamente e p
pressore tedesco.
nte, con l'esempio, con la forza del suo
uscito a formare un gruppo di elemen
ganizzati attori di brillantissime azion
di rinnegati collaboratori.
tutti gli uomini delle campagne e d
e suscitato una eco di entusiasmo e d
nell'animo la stessa incrollabile fede d
Sua gloriosa salma con la promessa
nostra Patria con un solo grido nel c

W L'ITALIA

ligiosa avrà luogo in Piccianello il gi

1911

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

lo

e e proditoriamente, dall'op-

el suo animo, con la luce viva
lementi di Piccianello (Comune
azioni a danno del tedesco e

.

ne e dei paesi viciniori, hanno
no e di orgoglio.
fede dell'Eroe scomparso, rac-
messa nell'animo di ricostruire
nel cuore.

A

IL COMITATO

o il giorno 11 alle ore 10

1912

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

22A

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
M.C. & M.G. SECTION
TOP SECRET

2147/IDPO
6 July 1944

SUBJECT: Escaped British Prisoner of War Report

TO : Regional Commissioner, Reg. 5

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division, ACC by PFC. George Edward USHER, 31st Field Regiment, 4th Indian Div., who was captured near Bengazi and remained a prisoner for over 3 years.

2. For over 6 months the EPW was sheltered by a "pro-ally" family in Montegiorgio, province of Ascoli.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with information pertinent to Region 5.

John V. Hinkel
Major, M.I.
for NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

4237

1913

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

22E

TOP SECRET

Extract from report given by escaped prisoner of war :

PTE. WILFRED DRUMMOND

A. NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO AIDED AND ABETTED PTE DRUMMOND TO ESCAPE.

I. BASILIO PIERGENTELI
of Via Belogge II2, Montegiorgio, Acoli Piceno.

This man hid the E.P.W. for 6 months.
The Germans then retook DRUMMOND as a prisoner.
Again Drummond escaped and BASILIO PIERGENTILI, hid the E.P.W. again, at great risk to himself and to his family.

2. FRANK SPIRANZINI
of Falerone, Ascoli Piceno

This man and his family gave the E.P.W. clothing and hid him when he escaped from the Germans on March 2Ist I944.
The E.P.W. also states that this family has aided many others E.P.Ws.

JOHN V.HINKEL
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

4239

1914

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

227

TOP SECRET

Extract from Report given by escaped prisoner of war :

PTE. WILFRED DRUMMOND

B. NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO WERE UNFRIENDLY TO ALLIES :

I. ROCIOLI
Chief of fascists in Ascoli.
He caused many prisoners to be put to death.

JOHN V.HINKEL,
MAJOR, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET.

1915

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

226

TOP SECRET

Extract from Report given by escaped British Prisoner of War :

PTE. GEORGE EDWARD USHER

A. NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO AIDED AND ABETTED PTE. USHER TO ESCAPE /

I. ACHILLE PRIMO

of Contrada S.Paulo,Montenegro, Ascoli Piceno.

This man gave invaluable aid to E.P.W's.
He can be counted on to help in every way possible.
He can give names of others who can be trusted and
can also furnish names of Facists.

JOHN V.HINKEL,
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

4228

1916

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

214

TOP SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. 2 A.G. SECTION

TOP SECRET

2147/1270
4 July 1944

SUBJECT: Escaped Greek Internee Report

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region 5

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information division, A.C.C. by Doctor Stoerfel, a Greek who was interned in a Camp at Marato, in the province of Teramo.

2. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with that information which is pertinent to Region 5

3. It will be noted that

a. Paragraph A from the report deals with names of people who aided and abetted the subject to escape

b. Paragraph B from the report deals with names of people unfriendly to allies.

c. Paragraph C from the report deal with names of prominent individuals in localities within Reg. 5.

JVH

JOHN V. HIGHT
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

4227

TOP SECRET

1917

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

2 R

TOP SECRET

Extract from report given by escaped internee :

DOCTOR STORTI

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO AIDED AND ABETTED STORTI TO ESCAPE :

1. GIUSEPPE ROSINA MUSCHI
   Cerreto, province of Terano.
2. [illegible] FERRARI
   Valle Santa Margherita, near Atri.
3. [illegible] BARBOSO
   Contrada S.Agnesia, near S.Angelo.
4. ANTONIO DI PIETRO, GERMINO, ANASTASIO
   Province of Vineto.
5. [illegible] ANCARINO
   Contrada S.Lazzaro, near Ortona.
6. [illegible] MONCHEVAL
   Guardi Vecchiarella, near Ortona
7. [illegible]
   Lo [illegible] Valley, near [illegible]
8. [illegible] VALLI
   [illegible], Vetto [illegible], [illegible]

JRH 4226

TOP SECRET

1918

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

40

TOP SECRET.

Extract from report given by secret informer :

Nazi Spies.

3. [illegible] HOSTILITY TO ALLIES :

1. [illegible]

[illegible] province.
[illegible] the [illegible] director of the internment camp in Ancón. He has extensive contact with the internees.

2. [illegible] ALBERTI (ADOLFO)

[illegible] of Peru.
Was the Commissario of Public Security and director of the camp in Ancón, in the province of Lima. He [illegible] internees in the camp over to the Germans.

3. [illegible]

Interned in the province of Lima.

J V H

JOHN V. HINSLEY,
Major, R.A.,
Director,
Information Division
A.G.C.

TOP SECRET.

4225

1919

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

2/D

TOP SECRET

Extract from report given by escaped internee :

DOCTOR SKOEFEL

C. [illegible] OF PROTECT INDIVIDUALS.

OPINION OF AN INFORMANT THE SYMPATHIES OF PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS [illegible]

1. [illegible] ZERO VIGOI

(see [illegible] paragraph 1, subdivision 8, above [illegible])
[illegible] Mozambique, Africa.
His father and mother-in-law are English.
[illegible] very [illegible] and is known to be pro-Ally.

2. [illegible] TEMPLEMOOR

Pietermaritzburg, Province of Natal.
He was born in America and is known as a leader of the Indian Muslims.

3. [illegible] GERMAN [illegible]

[illegible] Prensa
Known to be pro-Ally.

4. [illegible], [illegible] AZI

Durban, Province of Natal.
[illegible] was [illegible] always been known to be pro-Japanese and willing to [illegible] to the Allies.

5. [illegible]

[illegible] convicted in [illegible].
The Japanese [illegible] the escape of a Russian officer in which they were [illegible] for [illegible].

J. Vt.
John Vanneck
Major, M.I.,
Director,
Information Division
A.G.D.

NOT [illegible]

TOP SECRET

4224

1920

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

20K

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.G. & M.G. SECTION
TOP SECRET

21W/1880
23 June 1944

SUBJECT: Escaped PW Report

TO : Regional Commissioner, Rome Region

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division ACC by Dr. William Rospigliosi, a former correspondent with the International News Service in Rome.

2. Dr Rospigliosi formerly resided at 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome.

3. The enclosed portion of the report deals only with information pertinent to the Rome region.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

4223

TOP SECRET

2147 INFO
28 June 1944.

Extract from report given by escaped prisoner of war :

WILLIAM ROSPIGLIOSI

A. Names of people who have aided and abetted escaped prisoners of war :

1. MISS CLARITA FADDA
of 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome.
She is described as having already helped literally hundreds of war prisoners.

2. Mrs. ELEANORA LAVAGNINO
of 5 Via Gesseria, Rome.
provided help for war prisoners and persecuted people, and was herself arrested by SS. sometime in April.

3. ARTHUR BOLLIGER
of Piazza di Spagna, Rome.
A Swiss who provided help for many war prisoners and was arrested by Italian Police.
He was later released.

4. DONATO SPAGNOLETTI
of Piazza Sforza, Cesarini.
who has been most helpful to Allies and who aided Rospigliosi.

5. MARIA VENERI
a female porter at 308 Corso Vittorio Emanuele.
She was under constant police questioning, but still had as many political refugees as was possible.

JOHN V. FENNELL,
Major, M.I.
Director,
Information Division,
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET.

4222

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

1922

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

TOP SECRET

194

TOP SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY
A.G. & M.P. SECTION

TOP SECRET.

247/EDO
26 June 1944

SUBJECT: Escaped P.W. report.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region 4.

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the Information Division, A.G.O., by Pvt. Gualt Michael, Army United States, ASN. 31305363, an escaped prisoner of war.

2. This office draws your particular attention to paragraph C, dealing with the names of people who aided and abetted the E.P.W.'s escape.

NORMAN E. FISHER,
Colonel, Cavalry,
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

4221

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET.

19B

INFORMATION CONCERNING ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR.

A : Information concerning EPW :

1) Name : CUSELI MICHAEL, U.S.ARMY.
2) Age : 21
3) S S N: 31305363
4) Rank : pvt.
5) Residence : Lawrence Mass.
6) Unit : 45th Division. - 157th. Infantry
7) How long a prisoner of war : December 15th 1943 to 10th June 1944.
8) Where a prisoner of war : Fara Sabina.
9) How escaped : escaped during the bombing of a PW. train on way to Germany with about 800 prisoners. Bombing took place on bridge, just beyond ORVIETO.

B : Information of town through which E.P.W. passed :

1) Monte Santa Maria :- There is no water supply in this village. E.P.W. says that the Germans were there for one day and left because of lack of water.

C : Names of people who aided E.P.W. to escape :

1. QUINTO ADAME
   Residing at : Aspa Sabina, Province of Rieti. The above fed the E.P.W. as well as he could for one month. He also warned E.P.W. when Fascists were about.

2. SANTA FOSCHI
   Also of Aspa Sabina, Province of Rieti. Aided E.P.W. in same manner as Quinto Adame.

3. MARIO COLANGELI
   Residing at Toffia, Province of Rieti.

4. SIGNOR MARTINI
   Also of Toffia, Province of Rieti
   This man was the richest man in Toffia.
   He gave E.P.W. money and food.
   When the Germans left the town, they blew up Martini's house.

4220

5. JOHN WISEMAN.
   Came across line with E.P.W.

1923

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

train on way to Germany from [illegible]
Bombing took place on bridge, just beyond ORVIETO.

B : Information of town through which E.P.W. passed :

I) Monte Santa Maria :- There is no water supply in this village. E.P.W. says that the Germans were there for one day and left because of lack of water.

C : Names of people who aided E.P.W. to escape :

1. QUINTO ADAME
Residing at : Aspa Sabina, Province of Rieti.
The above fed the E.P.W. as well as he could for one month. He also warned E.P.W. when Fascists were about.

2. SANTA MONCHI
Also of Aspa Sabina, Province of Rieti. Aided E.P.W. in same manner as Quinto Adame.

3. MARIO COLANGELI
Residing at Toffia, Province of Rieti.

4. SIGNOR MARTINI
Also of Toffia, Province of Rieti
This man was the richest man in Toffia.
He gave E.P.W. money and food.
When the Germans left the town, they blew up Martini's house.

4290

5. JOHN WISEMAN.
Came across line with E.P.W.
Has been aiding Allied E.P.Ws for months.
Has falsified Italian documents in his possession, through use of these has been of great help.
Speaks Italian fluently.
Wiseman does not actually reside in the Province of Rieti, but has aided E.P.Ws in that region.

J.V.H.
JOHN V. HINKEL
MAJOR, MI
DIRECTOR
INFORMATION DIVISIO
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET.

TOP SECRET

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

1925

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

CONFIDENTIAL

(Serial number)

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

TELEPHONE

Radio telephone exchange

Station

From: Verina

To: Pellucci Antonietta
Via Luca de Penne 2

Phone 15512

Number of previous comment sheets:
Caller
Callee

Disposition:
Passed Yes
Refused
Caller warned
Callee warned
Call cut off

Language: Italian

Recording No. None

Observation started 1555

Total time: 3 min.
Date 27 June 1944

COMMENT

Donna cerca uomo che conosce da Verona, ora in Napoli

La Chiamante dice che ha incontrato Alvaro Ho Schiavo, studente in medicina, che é scappato da Verona. La Chiamata é sorpresa della notizia ma dice che deve essere interessante parlare con lui, in quanto é scappato proprio da Verona. La Chiamante aggiunge che Ho Schiavo si é buttato da un treno, pieno di fascisti, ed é riuscito a raggiungere Napoli. La Chiamante dice pure che egli ha molto sofferto e che é diventato nero, come un moro.

Comment by

Reviewed by L. E. Camarinos, Lt. USNR.

Copy to		Date
MID	Hq ASF	
	Hq SOS	
ONI	G.S.	Aug. 3
	FWS	
	CIC	

W. D. A.G.O. Form No. 9424
February 16, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

1926

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION

2147/INFO
28 June 1944

SUBJECT: Escaped Prisoner of War Report

TO : Regional Commissioner Reg. 4

1. The enclosed information was furnished to the information division (II) by Mr. Willis Lodge Fool, a former correspondent of the International News Service in Rome.

2. This office draws your particular attention to paragraphs C and D on page II of the report, dealing with the names of people who aided and abetted the POW escape.

3. Further attention is drawn to paragraph E on page II which deals with the names of 2 Italian officials who were violently anti-Ally.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

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

T O P - S E C R E T.

A. : INFORMATION GIVEN BY ESCAPED PRISONER OF WAR.

A.: Information concerning E.P.W.

1) Name: William Rospigliosi.
2) Age ; 35.
3) Occupation: Correspondent in Rome of the International News Service.
4) Residence: 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome.
5) How long prisoner of War : 14 Jan. 1942 - 20 September 1943.
6) Where a Prisoner of War : Perugia.
7) How escaped:

B.: Information of towns and localities through which E.P.W. passed.

1) Anticoli Corrado: Town situated on top of a hill dominating Aniene Valley Tuburtina Road, formerly renown resort , has about 6000 inhabitants.
Uterusupply; Scanty water cut of for several hours per day. The flow is poor at at all times.
Food supply; poor. Black marketeers removed large quantities to Rome where bigger prices were available.
Power; Electricity supplied from Subiaco.
Labor available. Plenty of unskilled labour.
Public Health; Outbreak of chicken pox at time of E.P.'s departure.
Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of War, inspite of the local food difficulties.
From 15 to 20 Allied prisoners were permanently fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in the neighbouring villages.
Passing prisoners were also helped.

2) Rome
Rome's 1,400,000 inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ to 3 millions.
Water supply; plentiful. Three main aqueducts: Acqua Marcia, Acqua Paola (from lake Bracciano) Acqua di Trevi, were undamaged when E. W. left Rome.
Food supply; Poor at all times, rendered more difficult through lack of communications with Umbria and Tuscany and war damages in the country to the South.
Power, two electricity supply depots, undamaged when E.W. left Rome. Gas Gas reservoir bombed.
Labor available. Large supply of labour should be available, but a Roman is usually a poor worker.
Public Health, No contageous diseases had broken out at the time the E.W. left Rome. Many cases of underfeeding evident.

3) Perugia.
Town of 60,000 inhabitants. Situated on the top of a hill, dominating the Tiber valley.
Water supply ample. Two main supplies. Aqueduct from Nocera Umbra, supplying excellent water at all times. The second is the Acqueduct supplying the lower part of the town. It is a new construction, supplying water which is normally good but gives rise typhoid during hot season and runs dry after periods of prolonged drought.
The food supply is ample. In spite of active German requisitioning, Perugia province supplies sufficient food for itself and sends large quantities of grain to Rome and other provinces further south. Agricultural methods up to date. Wheat plentiful, also maize and leguminous crops.. Large quantities of tobacco grown and cured in Perugia Tobacco factory large numbers of Angora rabbits (Spagnoli and Bonnicelli estates) supply raw materials Spagnli Angora wool factory in Perugia.
Perugia shows

Tuscania Road, formerly renown resort, has about 6000 inhabitants.
Watersupply; Scanty water cut of for several hours per day. The flow is poor at at all times.
Food supply; poor. Black marketeers removed large quantities to Rome where bigger prices were available.
Power; Electricity supplied from Sabi co.
Labor available. Plenty of unskilled labour.
Public Health; Outbreak of chicken pox at time of P.W's departure.
Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of war, inspite of the local food difficulties.
From 15 to 20 Allied prisoners were permanently fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in the neighbouring villages.
Passing prisoners were also helped.

2) Rome
Rome's 1,400,000 inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ to 3 millions.
Water supply; plentiful. Three main aqueducts; Acqua Marcia, Acqua Paola (from lake Bracciano) Acqua di Trevi, were unchanged when P. W. left Rome.
Food supply; Poor at all times, rendered more difficult through lack of communications with Umbria and Tuscany and war damages in the country to the South.
Power, two electricity supply depots, unchanged when P.W. left Rome. One Gas reservoir bombed.
Labor available. Large supply of labour should be available, but a Roman is usually a poor worker.
Public Health, No contageous diseases had broken out at the time the P.W. left Rome. Many cases of underfeeding evident.

3) Perugia.
Town of 60,000 inhabitants. Situated on the top of a hill, dominating the Tiber valley. Water supply ample. Two main supplies. Aqueduct from Moscera Umbra, supplying excellent water at all times. The second is the Aqueduct supplying the lower part of the town. It is a new construction, supplying water which is normally good but gives rise typhoid during hot season and runs dry after periods of prolonged drought. The food supply is ample. In spite of active German requisitioning, Perugia province supplies sufficient food for itself and sends large quantities of grain to Rome and other provinces further south. Agricultural methods up to date. Wheat plentiful, also maize and leguminous crops.. Large quantities of tobacco grown and cured in Perugia Tobacco factory Large numbers of Angora rabbits (Spagnoli and Bonnicelli estates) supply raw materials Spagnoli Angora wool factory in Perugia.
Perugia chocolate factory thriving. Exceptionally good wheatcrop expected this year.

TOP-SECRET.

(Continued)

1928
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

C. Names of people who aided EPW to escape :

I. ANTONIO CORNELI
Residing at Marsciano, Province of Perugia

2. SIGNOR PARADISI
Proprietor of the Rosetta Hotel in Perugia.
(The whole staff of the Rosetta Hotel aided interned prisoners at all times and were all favorable to the Allies)

D. Names of people from whom aid to Allies can be expected :-

I. COUNT BORGIA
Residing at Villa Pila, in Pila, Perugia Province.

E. Names of people who are unfriendly to Allied Cause :-

I. POLICE AGENT LOPEZ
Residing in Perugia, strongly anti-Ally at all times, beat up American subject Robert RANDOLPH, is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession. The burning of the feet actually did take place but could not be fastened down to Lopez for lack of proof. Perugia Questore TRIFOGLIO was dismissed in consequence of inquiry.

2. POLICE LIEUTENANT VASILE
of Perugia Police, burnt women's vagina to extort confession of abortion. Burnt feet of local patriots to extort confession. After July 25th 1943, warned fascists before making a raid on their Headquarters to give them chances to hide their arms. Was consequently removed from Perugia following the remonstrances of the Questore, When Germans occupied Perugia, VASILE rushed back, imprisoned Questore, was made Questore himself and instituted reign of terror. To avoid popular uprising, Germans finally removed him from Office.

JOHN V. HINDEL,
MAJOR, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

4216

1929

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

Residing at Villa Pila, [illegible]

E. Names of people who are unfriendly to Allied Cause :-

1. POLICE AGENT LOPEZ

Residing in Perugia, strongly anti-Ally at all times, beat up American subject Robert RANDOLPH, is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession. The burning of the feet actually did take place but could not be fastened down to Lopez for lack of proof. Perugia Questore TRIPOGLIO was dismissed in consequence of inquiry.

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of Perugia Police, burnt women's vagina to extort confession of abortion. Burnt feet of local patriots to extort confession. After July 25th 1943, warned facists before making a raid on their Headquarters to give them chances to hide their arms. Was consequently removed from Perugia following the remonstrances of the Questore, When Germans occupied Perugia, VASILE rushed back, imprisoned Questore, was made Questore himself and instituted reign of terror. To avoid popular uprising, Germans finally removed him from Office.

JOHN V. HINDEL,
MAJOR, M.I.
Director,
Information Division
A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

4216

1930

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1931

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TOP SECRET

178

JICSMA, PW BRANCH
APO 512, U.S. ARMY

0445

RSH/arc

10 June 1944

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: Information concerning Escaped Prisoner

TO : Chairman, JICSMA, APO 512, U.S. Army.

1. The following report has been furnished this office by Major Minkel, ACC, Information Division:

2. William MORRIGHTST, correspondent in Rome of the International News Service, at the moment of the outbreak of war between the United States of America and Italy, aged 35, formerly of 8 Via Nicola Fabrizi, Rome, at present temporarily residing at 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome, interned at Perugia on 14th January 1942, escaped 20th September 1943, hid in woods near Perugia until 22nd November 1943, walked to Rome, where lay hidden until March 1944. Following a German SS house hunt, repaired Anticoli Corrado (Rome Province) where remained until May 21st, then made his way south through Subiaco, Piaggi, Carpino, to Allied Lines at Alatri (8th Indian Division) in the company of British War Prisoners J. F. Murphy, 17 Forth Crescent, Stirling, (Scotland) and Samuel Walter Hill, 34 Worcester Road, Great Witley, Worcestershire, England. At Piaggi picked up on May 28th John Boyd, Flight Sergeant, 450 Squadron, who had been shot down by enemy anti-aircraft fire that day, and following first aid cure for bruises was able to travel south and cross lines at Alatri.

3. Information of Towns through which EPS passed:

Perugia: Town 60,000 inhabitants situated on top of a hill dominating Tiber valley. Water supply ample. Two main supplies: a - Aqueduct from Western Umbria supplying excellent water at all times; b - New aqueduct, supplying lower parts of town, supplying water which is normally good but gives rise to typhoid during hot season and runs dry in periods of prolonged drought.
Food supply ample. In spite of active German requisitioning, Perugia province supplies food sufficient for itself and sends large quantities of grain to Rome and other provinces further south. Agricultural methods up to date. Meat plentiful. Maize, leguminous crops plentiful. Large quantities tobacco grown and cured in Perugia Tobacco Factory. Large numbers of Angora rabbits (Spagnoli estate and Bonicelli estate) supply raw material for Spagnoli Angora wool factory in Perugia. Perugia Chocolate Factory thriving. Exceptionally good wheat crop expected this year.

6245

TOP SECRET

RECEIVED BY INFO DIV ACC
Date 6/12 Time 1500
No. 297 Initials

1932

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

Rome: Rome's 1,400,000 inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ or 3 million.
Water supply. Plentiful. Three main aqueducts: Acqua Marcia, Acqua Paola (from Lake Bracciano), Acqua di Trevi, were undamaged when PW left Rome.
Food Supply. Poor at all times, rendered more difficult through lack of communications with Umbria and Tuscany and war damage in the country to the south.
Power. Two electricity supply companies, undamaged when PW left Rome. Gas reservoir bombed.
Labor available. Large supply of labor should be available but Roman is usually poor worker.
Public Health. No contagious diseases had broken out at the time PW left Rome, though many cases of underfeeding evident.

Key III Anticoli Corrado: Town situated on top of a hill dominating Anione Valley Tuburtina road, formerly renowned as artist resort, has about 6000 inhabitants.
Water Supply. Scanty, water being cut off for several hours a day, and the flow poor at all times.
Food Supply. Poor. Black marketers remove quantities to Rome where higher prices available.
Power. Electricity supplied from Subiaco.
Labor available. Plenty of unskilled labor.
Public Health. Outbreak of chicken pox at time of PW's departure. Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of war, in spite of local food difficulties. From 15 to 20 Allied prisoners were permanently fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in neighboring villages. Passing prisoners were also helped.

4. Information about Personalities. PW was helped to escape by:

Key IV a. Antonio CORNELI, Morcella, MARSCIANO (Perugia Province) and Giovanni, waiter at Rosetta Hotel, Perugia who refused to disclose his surname.

Names of people from whom help can be expected:

Key IV b. Sr. PARADISI, proprietor of Rosetta Hotel, Perugia. Whole staff of Rosetta Hotel aided interned prisoners at all times and were all favorable to Allies in spite of severe control of Perugia Federal Secretary GIANANTONI.

Key IV c. Count BORGIA, Villa Fita, Fila (Perugia Province).

Key IV d. Miss Clarita FADDA, 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome. Already helped literally hundreds of war prisoners.

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

TOP SECRET

e. Mrs. Eleonora LAVAGNINO, 5 Via Cesaria, Rome, provided help for war prisoners and persecuted people, was herself arrested by SS some time during April.

f. Arthur BOLLIGER, Swiss, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, provided help for many war prisoners, was arrested by Italian police, released through clever wire pulling on the part of his employee:

Donato SPAGNOLETTI, Piazza Sforza Cesarini, who also helped writer and is very friendly indeed to allied cause.

g. Maria VANNI, female porter at 308 Corso Vittorio Emanuele. In spite of police questionings hid as many political refugees as she could.

Names of people unfriendly to Allied Cause.

h. Pero FUCH. Formerly agent Italian Counter Espionage, threatened his victims all manners and means. Took advantage his position to terrify women he wanted. Violated Russicum College Rome (Ecclesiastical College) where he presented himself as Italian officer requiring hiding hole and arrested all people who were hiding in that college. Those include ROMITA, famous Communist leader. Violated Saint Paul's Basilica, Rome to find out people hiding there.

i. Perugia Police Agent LOPEZ, strongly anti-Ally at all times, beat up interned American subject Robert RANDOLPH, is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession. The burning of the feet actually did take place but could not be fastened down to Lopez for lack of proof. Perugia Questore TRIPODILO was dismissed in consequence of inquiry.

j. Police Lieutenant VASILE of Perugia Police, burnt woman's vagina to extort confession of abortion. Burnt feet of local patriots to extort confession. After July 25th 1943, warned Fascists before making a raid on their Headquarters to give them chance to hide their arms. Was consequently removed from Perugia following the remonstrances of the Questore. When Germans occupied Perugia, VASILE rushed back, imprisoned Questore, was made Questore himself and instituted reign of terror. To avoid popular uprising, Germans finally removed him from office.

2. Information is requested whether future reports of this type are desired.

4233

GEORGE K. BOYCE,
1st Lt., A. C.

TOP SECRET

1934

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TOP SECRET

16A

#558

APPENDIX:

The following individuals went out of their way and were willing to endanger their lives to help the EPWs:

Salvatori DI CUFFA TERRACINA

Durso PAOVOLO ESPERIA
BIVIOAGNA "

The following men refused to help the EPWs and warned other inhabitants not to assist them:

Don VINCENSO ESPERIA
BARON ROSALE "

The following men were in the party with above EPWs:

1st Lt Derick MONSEY with 8th Army in AFRICA.
Address: Cliff House, Hessle, E.Yorkshire, England

Edward GATER with Hampshire Regt, 1st Army. Captured in TUNISIA.
Address: 1 Garlick St., High Lane, Burslem Stokeon Trent.

James HILBERT radio operator on a submarine in RN. Killed by stepping on a mine on 6 April 1944 while trying to reach our lines. He lived in ~~WORCESTER~~ WORCESTER, England.

4219

1935

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

544

APPENDIX:

A list of individuals whose loyalty to the Allied cause is considered unquestionable follows:

ROCCANTICA, PROVINCE OF RIETI:

Reference is made to Report # 534, IEPW, Appendix. Giuseppe CONFORCI is willing to help the UNDERGROUND. He can contact Nazarino FRANZINO and Primo PAULINI. They have in their possession 6 AR, 2 MG, a large stock of hand grenades, 300 yds of fuze, 10 BERETTAS, large size, 1000 rds MG ammo, 1 German MP.

LETI is said to be willing to take chances.

VALLEPIETRA:

Giacomo ROSSI, ex-secretary of the town of SAN GIORGIO is able to procure transmitter and receiver with a range of 10.000 m, 6 KW.

DOTT. DINA renders medical aid to Allied PWs.

CREANI, storekeeper gives aid and shelter to PWs.

FERNANDO'S wine shop. Son of owner who speaks fairly well English and worked at the Broadcasting Station in ROME contributes money to Allied PWs.

At VALLEPIETRA an agent of "A" Service (American) gave PW a very short and poor briefing. He received no food, no maps and only 1 compass for 4 men (EPWs always travel in groups).

421i

1936

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

543

APPENDIX:

FRIENDLY PERSONALITIES:

JOURNO states that, since the Armistice, Italians have given aid to Allied ex-PWs within the limits of their own possibilities. He states that hundreds of ex PWs had passed through FILETTINO where they were offered generous hospitality. Aid movement is frequently headed by leading official personalities in communities. Friendly personalities at FILETTINO-GRAZIANI (G-440655), Map Italy 1:100.000:

Domenico CICOLA	Town secretary
Giuseppe LATINI	Police commissioner
Silverio BENASSI	Shoemaker
Latino OTTAVIANI	niece of LATINI, offered hospitality to JOURNO, to a British Lt and a British Capt.
Mrs. GISELDA	

ITALIAN PARTISANS:

JOURNO states that there are about 400-500 partisans living in the mtns vic FILLETINO-GRAZIANI (G-440655). This group of partisans consists of the local male population, refugees from N Italy, officers and EM of the Italian Army, who were not able to join BADOGLIO's forces, and Sicilians and Napolitans. They have practically no weapons and ammo, dispose of about 500 kilogram of TNT and a limited amount of hand grenades. Main weakness of the Italian partisans is lack of capable military leadership. Although partisans show determination their efforts are hampered by indecision and dissensions. Plans of Italian partisans in FILLETINO-GRAZIANI sector include the demolition of bridges in the event of a German withdrawal.

FRENCH PARTISANS:

Large contingents of French partisans in mtns of HAUTE SAVOIE, particularly vic ANNECY, THOUON and THONCS. They lack weapons, ammo and clothing, but have sufficient food.

4210

1937

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

543

MISCELLANEOUS:

British officer (ex-PW), formerly interned at CHIETI, on his way to cross our lines (presumably in Eighth Army sector): Capt Leslie PITTS, Royal Engrs. (County of origin: YORKSHIRE, England).

American paratrooper, Sgt. Angelo FERRARO, dropped on a rescue mission for Allied ex-PWs, completed his task and is on his way back to Eighth Army lines.

6209

1938

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

TOP - SECRET

APPENDIX: 534

This section deals with Partisan activities in Italy and is designed for special distribution only.

A list of individuals whose loyalty to the Allied cause is considered unquestionable, follows:

Reg IV ROCANDICA, PROVINCE OF RIETI: Rocantica
Gervasio and Gustavo LETI *
Giuseppe CONFORCI * (speaks English and French and has a lot of Followers)

Reg IV SERMONETO, PROVINCE OF LITTORIO:
The Prince of GAETANO (Contact brothers LETI, then inquire at town of POGIO MIRTETO. Greatest care has to be exercised because brothers LETI are wanted both by the GESTAPO and Fascist Police)
Engineer PIATTI * (spelling?)
Brigadier CANDIDO *
Lieutenant CAVALUCCI *

Reg IV NORMA:
Alfonso MICHELE *(originally from ANZIO)
Beniamino CAPPELLETTI *
MARESCIALLO DEI CARABINIERI (Police Chief)
Accroca FELICETTO

SAN LORENZO: ?
Principale

Reg IV TERRACINA:
Lugo AMELIA (woman)
Lannarelli FRANCISCO (can give help in escaping, cannot furnish money, has only food for short period).

Reg IV GORGA:
Giovanni RECCHI (Republicano, but only as a clock, considered as loyal)
Podestà di GORGA (Mayor of the town)

4208

VALLEPIETRA:
Podestà di VALLEPIETRA (Mayor of the town)

TOP
SECRET

1939

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

CAPADOCIA:
Angelo LELLI

OLIVETTI:
Mayor of OLIVETTI.

Note: Ring leaders are marked with an asterisk *.

MISCELLANEOUS UNDERGROUND INFORMATION:

1. Arms and ammo, well hidden, ready for use in case of an Allied advance in SERMONETA.

2. At MONTE AUTORE (G-3473) a New Zealand colonel with 40 men (EPW) are waiting for the opportune time to come through the lines.

3. Along Highway # 82 there are many Fascists posing as EPWs in order to catch men for prison camps.

4. ROME is the Hq of a large Partisan band which at present is inactive. They are awaiting their time to strike. These partisans are reported to have all kinds of weapons, including arty pieces well hidden in the city.

5. Italian Communists as such have no affiliation with any international communist organization. They merely use the title "communist" to show their sincere anti-Nazi attitude. As a matter of fact, many of the so-called communists are rich and influential Italian capitalists.

1940

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

Information

154

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
C.M.F.

Report No 155
9 Mar 44

S-509

SECRET

Consolidated Interrogation Report on Four Italian Refugees

Source Nos: Ex 325, 326, 327, 328.
Arrival in Allied Occupied Territory: 29 Feb 44.
Place of Interrogation: CSDIC (Sub-centre East), CMF.
Maps used-ITALY 1:50,000- Sheets 82-III, 82-II, 85-III and Town plan of GENOA 1st Edition.

1. PREAMBLE.

Sources escaped from the GENOA area by sea arriving in Allied occupied territory on the 19 Feb 44. Sources Ex 325 and 326 knew the defences in the GENOA area intimately as they had occasion to travel up and down the coast; Sources 327 and 328 were NOT so sure of their facts and supplied little additional information. The information below refers to the first half Feb 44 unless otherwise stated.

2. ENEMY FORCES.

The coastal area both WEST and EAST of GENOA was heavily garrisoned by German troops up to the time of the ANZIO landing. Immediately after this event, there were large troop movements SOUTH and most of the guns which had been sited along the coast were also removed, with the result that the area was very lightly held at the time of Sources' departure.

3. ENEMY DEFENCES (GENOA area).

a) A tk wall. A concrete A tk wall has been constructed along the whole of the coast in the Gulf of GENOA. Sources have only seen it from ARENZANO (0 774?) 3.10?? to SPEZIA. They heard, however, that it extends beyond this area.

The wall runs about 10-15 m from the sea and has been built in all places where access to the coastal rd would be easy. It is discontinued where over the nature of the coastline is such that a landing with vehicles would be out of the question owing to the steepness of the terrain. On these stretches barbed wire entanglements have been erected.

The wall has a base of about 2 m and tapers off to about 80 cm towards the top. It reaches a height of about 2½ m and barbed wire coils have been strung along the top attached to iron stakes.

At the mouths of rivers and streams the wall is discontinued and its place is taken by concrete pylons driven into the river bed at a distance of about 1 m apart, thus effectively preventing access, even to small boats.

Throughout the town of GENOA all streets leading down to the harbour area or to the rd running along the sea front in the Eastern part of the town are blocked by concrete A tk blocks and only few streets permit free passage to MT.

On the stretch of beach EAST of the mouth of the BISAGNO stream at 0 973467 square concrete blocks replace the A tk wall with one gap wide enough to allow carts and lorries to reach the beach in order to load up sand etc.

The measurement of these blocks is 2 x 2 x 1½ m.

4277

b) Armoured train. EAST of SCOGLIO dell' ACHETA (0 789?) there are two parallel rly tunnels: one of these is out of use and shelters an ex-French armd train.

It consists of eight armd cars each mounting an old French 152 mm short

/2.

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1941

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

barrel gun.

The crew is supplied by the Italian Navy and Sources who have spoken to them quote them as having said that the range of the above guns does NOT reach beyond 15 km.

c) Arty posns etc. It is to be noted that most of the gun emplacements mentioned below have been vacated since the Allied landing at ANZIO. The posns are of a permanent nature, mainly built of concrete and could easily be re-occupied should the occasion arise and equipment be available.

(i) At COGOLETTO (0 7767) on the jetty a small building quartering about 20 men manning an 88 and a rangefinder.

(ii) SOUTH of ANZIO at approx. 0 774485 two old 305 mm CD guns sited in caves. The guns are on rails which enable them to be brought into the open during action. The crew is about 60.

On the hill above the caves and SOUTH of the coastal rd two MG covering same. On the jetty an AA MG.

NE of ANZIO at 0 784495 the coastal rd passes through a 20 m long gallery known as GALLERIA del PIZZO. At either end of it a cave has been drilled into the rock at right angles to the rd, serving as shelter for gun crews manning the following posns:-

Three concrete emplacements for 75/46 guns above the gallery (guns now removed). Below the gallery towards the sea, two concrete casemates, 2 MG and one small A tk gun, the latter protected by a concrete parapet. These cover both the rd and the sea. A SL is also in posn nearby.

(iii) NE of ANZIO on the hill at approx. 0 748498 concrete gun emplacements. The guns which used to be in this locality were 75/46 AA guns, but alternative posns have been constructed nearby for CD purposes, giving a clear field of fire out to sea.

(iv) BOSCO degli ONCELLI (0 7652). In this woodedarea a number of SL were sited in some clearings.

(v) BOSCO del VENTO (0 7751). There are many permanent gun emplacements in this wood dominating the sea (now vacated).

(vi) On the rd VESILA-BORGO NUOVO at about 0 798506: one casemate and three concrete arty emplacements.

(vii) At Punta CERVARI 0 814907 two gun emplacements in caves sighted towards GENOA. The 152 mm guns which were located here have been removed.

(viii) Along the old Roman rd leading from VOLTRI (0 8251) to BORGONUOVO, concrete emplacements have been built at suitable posns dominating the sea. These posns were vacated end Jan 44.

(ix) VILLA VIGO one of the last villas at the Western outskirts of VOLTRI, a German command.

(x) At 0 832513 on a jetty 300 m WEST of the mouth of the LERMO stream a casemate and a small post consisting of 3 men armed with light automatics.

(xi) On a jetty immediately to the EAST of VOLTRI rly stn a large pill box under constr, the whole ems as a house with large windows.

(xii) At SAMPIERDARENA (0 8551) a casemate for 1 MG ems as a house.

(xiii) In area between PRINCIPE (0 8593) and the valley formed by the BRANEGA stream a number of AA guns manned by the militia as well as a SL and some 20 mm AA.

There are also numerous trenches in this area.

/3..

1942

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

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(xiv) SOUTH of ISOLA at 0 824528 an a tk MG block at the cross rds. Republican army sentries check the documents of all passers-by. Many fortifications on the hills round this village.

(xv) At tunnel at 0 817578. All traffic is checked at this point. On heights above the tunnel there A tk guns in pozn with a crew of about 30 men. The guns dominate both the rd MESONE-LUNI and the terrain to the EAST and WEST.

(xvi) Many small circular emplacements in concrete have been built into the hillside at BISCAGLIA (0 8554). The field of fire dominates the rd to CASTELNOVA (0 8554).

(xvii) Extending EAST from VOLTRI (0 8251) along the rly line many small pill boxes for automatic weapons. Each has three loopholes facing approx. SOUTH, WEST and SOUTH. At PEGLI (0 5750) where the rly line curves slightly inland these pill boxes continue along the sea coast. These fortifications are at a distance of 5/500 m apart according to the conformation of the terrain and continue beyond GENOA to SPEZIA.

(xviii) PEGLI (0 5750). The following fortifications have been built at or near this sea side resort. At the western end of the small harbour (0 865506) a strong emplacement but no weapons. 2/300 m to the EAST on a rock 80 m out to sea another emplacement. 600 m further EAST at the landward end of a jetty distinguishable by cordons and palms a emplacement so resembling a small house with the A tk wall mentioned in para 5 a) running to the rear.

300 m EAST there is yet another jetty with a large 8 x 8 x 4 m emplacement on a house with a wooden veranda.

On the heights above PEGLI, at about 0 875507 sources claim that a searchlight is lit every night. A fixed ST stn is located nearby. Two large gun emplacements are also in this vicinity but the guns have been removed.

(xix) On the Eastern side of the mouth of the stream which joins the sea between PEGLI and MULINEO at 0 865506 there is a promontory of reddish earth. This promontory is heavily fortified with concrete emplacements (about eight), gun emplacements for 75/46 mm guns and dug-outs. There is also a rangefinder and a naval OP.

About 200 m EAST along the coast a small pill box for automatic weapons.

(xx) At CORNIGLIANO (MIGNE 0 9149, the following defences:- 4225

0 91104936 a small gun (probably A tk.)

0 91064957 two guns in pozn pointing NORTH calibre unknown and one MG.

0 91084952 the castle on the promontory has been adapted to modern warfare. All windows pointing out to sea have been blocked leaving only small loopholes. Cement walls have also been built inside to reinforce the structure.

0 91284930 a emplacement for automatic weapons.

0 913496 on the hill overlooking CORNIGLIANO some AA guns. Sources do NOT know however if these have also been removed since the ANZIO landing.

(xxi) At SESTRI (Sources are not able to give the following defences:- 0 947483 on S. BENEDETTO hill a number of AA posns. Many galleries have also been drilled into this hill to serve as air-raid shelters.

0 97304695 six AA guns.

/4...

1943

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

0 9746 EAST of the mouth of the RISAGNO along the beach described under para 3 a) six AA guns.

0 98459623 an HMG in posn.

0 98659617)

to 0 99309620) all villas and houses between these two pts - including the S. GIULIANO fort were occupied by Germans.

Along the cornice on this stretch of coast there are a number of casemates and MG nests.

0 989464 Fort S. GIULIANO. Three German 88 mm guns can be seen from the rd inside the fort; the presence of others is suspected.

0 997459 on the small promontory known as LIDO d'ALBANO posns for GD guns under constr. During the first half of Feb 44 two MG were in posn in the Pavilion erected at this point.

P 003458 near the church a concrete casemate and an OP with rangefinder.

(xxii) at 00354633 at approx. P 0035598 a wireless listing stn located in a villa.

(xxiii) at P 0047599 large gun emplacement under constr.

(xxiv) at approx. P 015457 at Grand PUNTA about 400 m EAST of STURLA some AA emplacements and two gun emplacements under constr covering the small STURLA Bay.

(xxv) QUARTO dei MILLE near the GARIBALDI Monument P 01704565, work is in progress for the constr of large concrete GD gun emplacements. An underground gallery in also under constr leading from the above monument to the QUARTO rly stn (purpose unknown).

(xxvi) at PRAMAGGIORE P 012455 gun emplacements, MG posn and an OP.

(xxvii) Villa CARADA, a large estate with many villas in area P 016456 was turned into a large AF park and POL dump by the end of Jan 44.

(xxviii) Villa GUERRA at approx. P 025456 same as in xxvii) above.

(xxix) P 027454. Four MG in concrete emplacements.

(xxx) P 022455. Gun emplacements under constr. Notices with "ATTENTI MINE" are posted around this area but Sources are definite that NO mines have been laid.

(xxxi) At the clay pigeon range at QUARTO P 0245 gun and MG emplacements have been constructed.

(xxxii) Practically all the villas between QUARTO and BOURRASCO FIEVE (P 0244) have been fortified and a friend told one of the Sources that he had worked in an underground passage connecting all these fortified villas along the coast.

(xxxiii) At MONO P 0245. The SE slopes of this mountain are heavily fortified. A naval 381 mm (?) gun in a cave posn and other smaller guns in concrete emplacements and casemates for automatics. The entire defensive system is linked by com trenches.

(xxiv) The stretch of beach from P 0244 to P 050447 bears notices "ATTENTI MINE ,INE" but in effect there are NO mines present, as Sources often pulled a fishing boat ashore at this point without any mishap.

(xxxv) P 0250. A villa close to the seafront housing a German coal. The same notice as in xxxiii) appears on the beach at this point, but again no mines have been laid.

(xxxvi) At BORGOSCUVIL (0 2970) alongside the new rd built in '37 two concrete emplacements ; two 381 mm guns were in posn (mid-Jan 44). These could reach GENOA by indirect fire. Source does NOT know whether these guns are still in posn.

4206

/5....

1944

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

4. ENEMY METHODS.

a) Manning. On the stretch of coast under consideration ranging was carried out at the beginning of the year with both mortars and 88 mm guns. It appea appeared as if the same units carried out these trials as the area chosen was a different one every week and hardly ever two shoots in progress at the same period. The beaten zone was about 50 m offshore.

b) Transport. When at the end of Jan 44 the large troop movement towards ANZIO took place a large number of the taxis of GENOA were requisitioned complete with drivers and used to transport some of the coals SOUTH.

5. N.V.L.

The port of GENOA is practically devoid of shipping of any kind. The following damage was caused to the harbour installations by allied bombing:-

(i) A bomb hit on the Western end of MOLO VECCHIO.

(ii) The workshops on the jetty extending from the drydocks (BACINI di CARENAGGIO) have been practically destroyed but the drydocks themselves did NOT suffer any damage.

(iii) The quayside NORTH of the drydock received one hit (opposite CROCE PRINCIPE ODDONE).

(iv) The MARCONI works located at 0 966,760 were considerably damaged.

6. ENEMY MORALE.

The morale of the tpa stationed in the GENOA area is reported to be fairly good to all outward appearances. If however one is able to speak alone with German personnel one of the Sources did, they admit their war-weariness and the hopeless lookout for the German nation. A German Maat told Source Ex 327 that he had been home on leave, that the people had enough of the Allied bombing and that their nerves had gone to pieces. He himself came back before the expiration of his leave as he could NOT stand the sight of the destruction nor the situation in general.

German tpa in the NORTH generally treat Italians well in order to avoid any reprisals in the event of Germany's collapse.

H.C.F.C.

R. Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-Centre East), C.M.F.

4203

Distribution as for Report No 152.

1945

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

14A

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
C.I.F.

SECRET

Report No S.I.M./64
8 Mar 44

Translation of Extracts from Interrogation Reports
received by this Centre from Italian "I" Services (S.I.M)

Ref - S.I.M. 104-109.
Sources: Gnr Franco LENZI - 2nd half Feb 44.
" Arlando LEMIOTTI - " " " "
" Aric ELI - " " " "
Cpl Vito SAPONE - 9 Feb 44.
Gnr Angelo GALENDRO - 24 " 44.
2/Lt Enrico DI FRANCISCO - 10 " 44.
Arrived in Allied Occupied Territory: As above.
Maps used-ITALY 1:100,000-Sheets 41,51,52,62,63,74,100,113,141.

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1. PREAMBLE.
Sources arrived in Allied Occupied Territory by different routes on the dates indicated above.

2. ENEMY DEFENCES.
a) PESCARA Area - end Dec 43. Source worked on the following defs in this area:-
(i) Dug-in A tk gun posn with earth parapet reinforced by balks and camouflaged with shrubs. (approx. location C 035209).
(ii) A tk gun emplacement in a casate with reinforced cement dome with one loophole. The gun was equipped with a special gadget by means of which, when fired, the muzzle shot forward through the loophole and then slid back again. (approx. location C 043219).
(iii) There were about 20-30 posns along the side of a serpentine trench, consisting of platforms with lateral walls for protection. The trench was camouflaged with shrubs.
All the guns were in posn, pointing towards the river PESCARA. Here and there caves had been dug in the hillside and were used as quarters for the tps and as offices. (approx. location C 035212).
(iv) A serpentine trench about which Source cannot give detailed information. Various automatic weapons were in posn pointing WEST towards rd 84. (approx. location C 035217).
b) Along the rd LOREO-(D 9325)-CUNARDA-VALLEMIA-VARANE-ALIAN there were emplacements for automatic weapons in casamatte with reinforced concrete domes with two loopholes, covering the approaches from either direction. These emplacements were 200-300 m apart. Along the side of the rd there were many rd blocks for possible use as a tk def.
c) GENOA Area - early Sep 43.
(i) Between QUINTO A. LARE and NERVI, immediately WEST of the mouth of the NERVI torrent (P 04544.8), there was a German 76 mm tp (4 guns) on platforms protected by concrete walls.
(ii) In the same locality there was a 150 mm Sb.
(iii) In the sta at NERVI there was an armoured train in a CD role equipped with three 194 mm (?) guns.
(iv) CAPE MORO (P 04560) - 8 Sep 43. One 381 mm CD tp consisting of one twin barrelled gun on a movable circular central platform. Cave for shelter of the gun when not in use. The gun runs into the cave on rails.
Two shelters with reinforced concrete domes used as fire control post and OP.

/2.

M11E55

1946

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

Gun dump situated in a tunnel with only one entrance.

Two narrow gauge rlys to transport the gun from the rly sta to the emplacement and dump.

Cave containing the apparatus with internal combustion engine for the working of the rly by cable. (funicular railway system).

The gun was worked by electricity.

152 mm tp (four guns) on platforms protected by semi-circular cement walls with ready use gun dumps nearby. The guns were pointing towards GENOA.

88 mm AA tp (four guns), situated on the upper part of a building on the top of MONTE MORO.

Two or three 150 mm Bns.

There was NO crew. Source thinks that all these defs fell intact into the hands of the Germans.

(v) [illegible]. Above the rly tunnel immediately SOUTH of the village (C 774474) there was another 381 mm tp, equipped like the one on MONTE [illegible].

(vi) [illegible] area (probably within the area included in square P 4437) another 381 mm tp, similar to the previous ones.

d) MILAN - early Jan 44.

(i) Forty tps consisting of AA guns and 20 mm MGs (Italian type) were situated in the following districts: PORTA ROMANA, PORTA GENOVA, PORTA VITTORIA, MARTIRI, PIAZZA GARIBALDI, PIAZZA LODOVICO, the ARENA, PIAZZA VENEZIA MONFORTE.

(ii) There were AA defs on the outskirts of MILAN.

e) RIVER PO - 4 Jan 44. On the left bank of the river between the br at point K 160244 on the rd PAVIA-CASTEGGIO, and PIEZZANA RABATTONE (K 0023) fortifications were being built, consisting of cement trenches with reinforced concrete domes, 70-80 m apart. Italian forced labour was employed on the job.

Source heard from some of the workers that this line of fortifications was being extended further along the river bank.

f) VENICE - Nov 43. On the rd near the br over the MESTRE rly line, there was a GD tp of three guns, pointing seawards, located about 50 m apart. The guns were in reinforced concrete circular emplacements.

g) [illegible] area - Nov 43.

(i) Extending EAST of the sta of [illegible] (approx. from point S 4850463), there were two AA tps in cement emplacements. These emplacements were square and the distance between them was about 150 m.

(ii) Source was employed on def works in the area NE of [illegible] sta, approx. at point S 5974580. These consisted of a circular GD gun emplacement, about 2 m deep and 5 m diameter, with a reinforced concrete [illegible] and an earth and sandbag parapet. A 2 m deep and 2 m long cover trench joined the rear of the emplacement to an ammo dump of the same shape and size as the emplacement. The cover trench and ammo dump were covered over with trunks of trees and with earth. At the time source escaped (11 Nov 43) a GD gun of unknown calibre was already in posn and there were 4-5 cases of ammo in the dump.

h) [illegible] area - 8 Dec 43. At "[illegible]" on the coast there were about 100 tps with two 75 mm guns and a number of MGs.

i) S. PILOTTA area - early Feb 44. There was a tp of four-barrelled AA MGs in dug-in emplacements, situated at point C 112150.

/3..

1947

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

d) CHIETI area - early Feb 44. Source heard from a German soldier that SOUTH of the CHIETI sanatorium, approx. at point C 137158, there was a tp of large calibre (?) guns; the guns had a 30 km range.

3. ENEMY FORCES.

a) CHIETI Area.

(i) Before the Allied landing at ANZIO there were about 20 and cars stationary on rd No 5 nr CHIETI sta. They moved off immediately after the landing.

(ii) There was a MT workshop in the vicinity of CEPRACATTI, near the curve in the rd before entering the village, approx. at point C 059179. This workshop was situated in a private building. There were always a number of vehicles being repaired.

(iii) A by MT workshop is situated about 1 km EAST of CHIETI sta, in the FALTNO barracks, previously occupied by 9 MT Regt (C 123171).

(iv) MT is usually parked under the trees at the following pts along the rd CEPRACATTI-PONTE DI VILLANOVA: starting approx. from pt C 063182 for a distance of 200-300 m, and near the curve of the rd in the area included in squares C 0818.

4. ENEMY DUMPS.

a) The POL dump which used to be located at CHIETI sta, was removed following the Allied landing at ANZIO.

b) At the end of Dec 43 there was a POL dump consisting of about 1000 drums situated in the MILAN area, in the fields round PORTA GENOVA. This dump was plainly visible from the air as it was NOT camouflaged either with nets or greenery.

5. ENEMY AIRFIELDS - early Jan 44. The TARTEDO, CAPRANI and CHIERELLA A/Fs were in use, but there were NO stationary A/C on them.

6. MT SIGNS - early Jan 44. Source saw a long MT column in the MILAN area: three nice of various colours were painted on the side of each veh.

N.P.

R. Glynn Frelthfull,
Capt.
Officer I/c CSDIC (Sub-
centre East), C.M.F.

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1948

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

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
C.M.F.

SECRET

Report No S.I.M./65.
11 Mar 44

Translation of Extracts from Interrogation Reports
received by this Centre from Italian "I" Services (S.I.M.)

Ref: SIM 110-114.

Sources:	Gnr	Cesare CANTEROLO	- 17 Feb 44
	"	Carmine PANTALONE	- 21 Feb 44
	Pte	Aleardo BORGHESI	- end Feb 44
	Cadet P/O	Carlo PERICCIOLI	- " " "
		Domenico DE ANGELIS (civilian)	- " " "
	Pte	Luigi REGA	- " " "
	Capt	Luigi DI FABIO	- " " "
	"	Giovanni COPPABIANCA	- " " "
	2/Lt	Luigi BATTISTA	- " " "
	"	Francesco DE LAURENTIS	- " " "
	Gnr	Alfonso DI TELLA	- 20 Nov 43

Maps used: Italy 1:100,000 Sheet Nos 118, 141, 146, 147, 153.

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1. PREAMBLE

This report consists of extracts from the interrogation reports of the above Sources who arrived in Allied Occupied Territory by different routes on the dates indicated above.

2. ENEMY DEFENCES

a) Along the rd VILLA S. SILVESTRO (C 1925) - CHIETI, 200 m off the left side of the rd, there were groups of 4 circular dug-in emplacements (about 2 m wide and 50 cm deep), situated approx 500 m apart.

The gun was stored under the olive trees, about 200 m from the emplacements.

Sources saw three of these groups in the VALLE DI ROCCO area (C 1924). The guns were NOT yet in posn (end Jan 44).

b) Along the rd SULMONA (G 9382) - POPOLI (G 8696), there were a number of short trenches, some situated in a straight line and some zig-zag. Some of these trenches were parallel to the rd whilst others were in the adjacent fields.

c) In the SULMONA and MAIELLA area there was practically NO arty def. There were a few A tk guns at SULMONA, and they were NOT in emplacements. Some of them were w/s.

d) In the ROCCARASO area (H 0660) there were only a few guns pointing towards the Allied lines, and they were constantly being moved. There were, however, a lot of dummy guns, consisting of drainage and stove pipes, trunks of trees, sited, and cam with nets and shrubs.

e) The AA def in this area consists of a few four-barrelled MGs sited on turrets, which are constantly being moved from one place to another.

f) Sources heard from some of the civilians forced to work by the Germans, that nearly all the minefds in the ROCCARASO area had been lifted.

g) On the beach at TORRETTE A MARE (S 5646) Source saw some German arty units siting about 15 (?) large calibre guns, and building the necessary protection around them. The guns were pointing seawards (15 Jan 44).

/ 2 .....

1949

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

3. ENEMY FORCES

a) At the beginning of Jan 44 there was a German Arty HQ at VILLA SAN SILVESTRO (G 1925).

b) In the VALLE DI ROCCO area, approx at point G 189244 on the rd from VILLA S. SILVESTRO, there is a military hospital HQ on one side of the rd and a hospital on the other. These premises were previously occupied by a German Army HQ (early Jan 44).

c) The HQ of the German garrison of CHIETI was situated in the building of the Dopolavoro Fascista, about 200 m from the civil and military hospital. This HQ was NOT hit during the Allied bombing raid at the beginning of Feb, the bombs falling about 200 m away.

4. ENEMY DUMPS

In the vicinity of CASCINA S. MICHE (G 950860), on the slope of MONTE MORRONE, there was a POL dump consisting of about 800 drums hidden under pine trees.

5. ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS

a) From 7 to 15 Nov 43 Source was employed by the Germans on the construction of a rd joining PESCOCOSTANZO (H 0565) to CANZANO (H 0277). This new rd starts from the plain of the S. ANTONIO valley (H 0271) and rises between two mountains (probably COLLE SCONOSCIUTO and height 1326) after having crossed the stream near point H 022722.

When Source was brought to the spot on 7 Nov 43, about 3 km of the rd had already been built. When he escaped on 19 Nov 43 the road had been built up to about 500 m from the stream at point H 022720 and ran through the wood in that area. (Comment: The map reference seems 200 m SOUTH of the torrent.)

b) A cable rly (teleferica) was under construction in the area between GUADO S. LEONARDO (H 0385) and COLLE DI MACCHIA (H 0385). This rly was to run to VALLE DI FEMMINA MORTA (H 0785) and from there up to MONTE AMARO (MAIELLA). By the time Sources left (mid Feb 44) a strip of trees had been cut down in the area between GUADO S. LEONARDO - COLLE DI MACCHIA and VALLE DI FEMMINA MORTA, and the necessary poles had been dug in. In the vicinity of the lower part of this stretch of woodland, there were some wooden huts, used for storing various building materials for the construction of the rly, and as quarters for approx 200 Italian civilian workmen employed on the job.

N.P.

R. Glynn Faithfull

R. Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CMF

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1950

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

101615
POS

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
C.M.F.

SECRET

Report No 149
6 Mar 44

Interrogation Report on an Italian Civilian Refugee

Source No: Ex 313
Arrival Allied Occupied Territory: 25 Feb 44
Place of Interrogation: CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CMF

1. PREAMBLE

A 39 year old farmer from NAPLES, taken forcibly to TRAISEN (Austria), where he worked in the local steel works. He was able to return owing to ill health. He appears fairly reliable.

2. RECENT MOVEMENTS

11 Feb 44. Left TRAISEN for VIENNA - VILLACH - TARVISIO.
15 Feb 44. Arrived at MESTRE by train.
16 Feb 44. Arrived at BOLOGNA by train.
17 Feb 44. Arrived at FLORENCE by train.
20 Feb 44. Arrived at AQUI by train.
23 Feb 44. Arrived at SUIMONA on foot.
25 Feb 44. Crossed the lines at GROTTA GAVALLO.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

a) There is regular rly comn between VIENNA and PADUA. Most of the engines in Italy are electric, driven by Italian personnel.

b) PADUA rly sta has been badly damaged by Allied bombing. The sta building and most of the platforms have been destroyed, and many engines and waggons in the marshalling yard have received direct hits. All traffic is deviated to secondary lines.

c) BOLOGNA rly sta has been rendered unserviceable by Allied bombing. All traffic stops approx. 5 km before the sta. Travellers destined for FLORENCE have to walk approx. 7 km before reaching their train. Horse-drawn carts have been provided by the authorities for the transport of women and children, but they cannot cope with all the passengers.

d) Source heard that the rly line between BOLOGNA and FLORENCE had been damaged at some points but could NOT supply any information because he travelled in a closed cattle truck.

e) All rly traffic SOUTH of FLORENCE stops at PONTASSIEVE.. The sta and the village of PONTASSIEVE have been badly damaged by bombing. The two brs, one for the rly and one for the rd, which had evidently been the Allied bombers' main target, have NOT been hit.

f) AREZZO rly sta and a great part of the town have been damaged by Allied bombing. The rly sta has been flattened.

g) Civilian traffic directed to PERUGIA runs on the secondary line AREZZO-CITTA DI CASTELLO-BOSCO (W 7495). There is NO rly comn between BOSCO and PERUGIA.

4. CAMPOFORMIDO AIRFIELD

a) Bomb damage. The A/F installations at CAMPOFORMIDO (C 3514) have NOT been damaged by Allied bombing. Most of the bombs fell in the

/ 2 ...

1951

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

dispersal area [illegible] roying approx. 30 A/C.

Source states that at least 60 A/C of all types are scattered in the fields NORTH of the A/F approx. 1 km from the rly line. He remembers seeing several three-engined planes.

b) Defences. Source counted eight hy AA guns along the stretch of the rly running through CAMPOFORMIDO A/F. The guns were located approx 15 m from the SOUTH side of the rly embankment.

5. GERMAN FORCES

Source states that a large amount of military traffic passed through the towns of PERUGIA and TERNI towards LITTORIA. Many wounded Germans were to be seen in the streets of PERUGIA (17/19 Feb 44).

There is a great concentration of German transport along the rd PERUGIA-TERNI. All available buildings on both sides of the rd have been requisitioned by the Germans. A great number of MT are scattered in the field under cover of trees.

6. ECONOMIC

Foreign labour conditions in Austria. After the Armistice Source was forcibly taken from MARES to TRAISEN to work in the steel works there.

The personnel consisted of about 1000 men and women of all nationalities living in a large camp about 1½ km from the works. The majority were Russians and Frenchmen; there were only 30 Italians.

The Russians were treated extremely harshly and weaned apart from the remainder. They had to wear a brassard with certain letters on it which Source does NOT remember. Heavy penalties were imposed for omission to wear this distinguishing mark.

The Frenchmen were divided into two categories; military (ex PW) and civilians. The military were kept in a separate camp, but after having been PW for three years they lost that status and were considered civilians and transferred to the main camp.

Pay. Min 60 pf per hour (working day 8 hrs). Max 80 pf per hour (working day 8 hrs). Single men were only paid 40 pf per hr.

From the above which was paid weekly the following was deducted:

7.70 RM for food.
3.50 RM for quarters.
3.50 RM for health insurance, etc.

The Russians received a flat rate of 6 RM weekly without deductions for keep or quarters.

Food. Source states that food was extremely poor and hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

The meals were as follows:-

Morning - piece of bread with margarine and very weak tea.
Midday - watery soup, potatoes and a piece of meat 2 x 2 inches.
Evening - soup and potatoes.

Once a week a spoonful of jam was issued.

Cigarette ration - 3 per day.

(Note: A separate CD Report will be published on the TRAISEN Steel Works.)

H.G.F.G./D.A.

Distribution as for Report No 127.

R. Glynn Faithfull, Capt.,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East)CMF

1952

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

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
C.M.F.

S-328 124

SECRET

Report No S.I.M. /62
5 Mar 44

Translation of Extracts from Interrogation Reports received by this Centre from Italian "I" Services (S.I.M.)

2 Copies in Spare file

Ref. C.I.M. 89-102
Sources: 2/Lt Vitaliano FERRACINA - mid Feb 44

Pte Antonino BELLINVIA
" Giuseppe COSITA } one party - second half Jan 44
" Antonino BELTINO

" Antonio MASCELLO - 12 Jan 44
Cpl Riccardo GRAZIOSI - 31 Jan 44
Pte Giuseppe RUVOLO - early Feb 44
Gnr Valentino SCIRI - " " "
Pte Vincenzo SANTO - second half Oct 43
" Giulio MARCHETTA - " " " "
Cpl Pietro PASQUALI - Nov 43
Lt Dante MAGNI - second half Feb 44
Cpl Ettore GOBBO - Jan 44
" Luigi DEVOLA - end Sept 43
Pte Tommaso FOGLIA - early Feb 44
Para tp Aldo TROMBETTA - mid Feb 44

Arrival Allied Occupied Territory: As above.

- Seen
- file with 7

09/P01A

1. PREAMBLE

This Report consists of extracts from the interrogation reports of the above Sources who arrived in Allied Occupied Territory by different routes on the dates indicated.

2. ENEMY DEFENCES

a) MANDELA AREA (G 1181) - Sept 43.

(i) About 3 km SSW of MANDELA at the side of the rd approx. at point G 098797, some A tk ditches were being built. They were located about 400 m apart and were about 4 m long, 2 m wide at the top and 1 m wide at the base, and about 4 m deep.

Italian prisoners were employed to dig the ditches to a certain depth, but the Germans completed the work themselves.

It is presumed that either the area or the above ditches were being mined, as Source saw some of the Germans handling wooden boxes with holes in them.

By the time Source escaped (23 Sept 43) only three of these ditches had been completed; they ran at right angles to the rd.

(ii) In the same area as the A tk ditches three milestones had been placed 200 m apart from each other. These milestones had an arrow on them pointing to an X, and above the arrow the letters W.M on the first one, S.L. on the second one, and T.R. on the third. (See sketch below.)

MAR 8 1944

/ 2 .....

1953

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

b) GRSALE DI STATUA AREA (F 4772) - first half Sept 43.

(i) On the VIA AURELIA at the point where the rd branches off to TORRE DI PALIDORO, there were two reinforced concrete rd blocks, covered by MG fire. Sufficient space had been left between the rd blocks for the passage of a lorry. This section of rd had been prepared for mine laying for a stretch of about 20 m.

(ii) 7/8 m from these rd blocks, extending towards the inhabited area, there were two ditches, 2 m deep and 20 m long, protected by barbed wire.

c) COSTA CALDA (beginning Nov 43). About 300 m from the rd, in the area enclosed by Square H 0561, one AA tp.

d) MOLFE MAJURI (H 067565) - beginning Nov 43. Two tps, one AA and one A tk, probably med calibre.

e) RIVISONDOLI AREA (beginning Nov 43). Approx. at point H 055617 an A tk ditch about 12 m long, 4 m wide and 6 m deep.

f) In the same area near height 1226, approx. at point H 055617, holes had been dug on each side of the rd for a distance of about 100 m, for the purpose of laying Teller mines.

g) PRATO AREA (H 053626) - beginning Nov 43. A minefd ... Teller mines with a mule track passing through the centre.

h) MADONNA DELLA PORTELLA AREA (H 035628) - beginning Nov 43. There was a minefd on both sides of the rd in this area.

i) PIANO DELLE CINQUE MIGLIA (WW of RIVISONDOLI) - Nov 43. Source heard that mines had been laid in this area.

j) ROCCARASO AREA (early Nov 43). On the top of MOUNT TOCCO, approx. area H 0562, along the escarpment on the side of the site, about 4 AA guns of various calibres in circular emplacements of 9 m diameter. One of the guns was of large calibre and another a 4-barrelled MG.

k) MINTURNO AREA (Dec 43). There were three 149 mm guns sited approx. at point G 775002. The guns were in a garden under the trees and were also camouflaged with shrubs. NO special emplacements had been built.

l) S. ANDREA AREA (early Feb 44). In the cellar of the house known as "LE CAMBE-TELLE", situated approx. at point G 860075, there were three 105 mm guns which fired on the river GARIGLIANO through the cellar windows.

m) ANCONA AREA (mid Jan 44). About 10 km SOUTH of ANCONA, between the rly line to S. DOMENICO and the River ASETO, approx. at point S 608405, some def works were in progress. These consisted of two alternative rows of circular (2½ m diameter, 1.30 m depth) and square (3 m x 3 m and 1.30 m deep) gun emplacements, located 30 m apart and joined by zig-zag comm trenches (about 1 m wide and 1.30 m deep). This def line was about 180 m long. Source worked on these fortifications for about two months, together with about 70 others. By the time he escaped (about mid Jan 44) NO guns were yet in posn, but the mm was already on the spot, about 400 m away from the def line.

1954

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

n) BOLOGNA AREA (end Sept 43). Def works were in progress about 3 km SOUTH of BOLOGNA, near S. RUFFILLO, approx in area L 9944.

These consisted of dug-in gun emplacements, arranged in zig-zag formation connected by zig-zag comm trenches. The emplacements measured 2 m x 2 m and were about 1.70 m deep. The spoil from the excavations formed a parapet round the front of the emplacement. The distance between each posn was approx 12 m.

A single serpentine comm trench started from the first posn (approx at point L 894441) and ran to the rear of all the posns.

The trenches were about 1 m wide and 1.30 m. deep.

Source worked on these defs for a fortnight, with about 200 others. When he managed to escape during the second half of Oct 43, the work was still in progress and the guns were NOT yet in posn.

o) SAVONA AREA (9 Sept 43).

(i) At MADONNA DEGLI ANGELI (O 591203) there were the following defs:

Two AA guns and two 8 mm "St. Etienne" MGs, in temporary posns, protected by an earthen wall, manned by D.T.C.A.T.

One AA tp, calibre and number of guns NOT known, manned by German personnel. Source does NOT know what these posns were like as he could NOT get near them.

(ii) The tp to which Source belonged was located 2/300 m SW of MADONNA DEGLI ANGELI, approx. at point O 590400 and consisted of two 88 mm guns and two 20 mm MGs in temporary emplacements, as above.

(iii) On the upper part of the SAVONA fortress, situated on the top of the hill under which the railway tunnel passes, near the I.L.V.A. iron and steel works (O 6140), there were two 20 mm MGs manned by D.T.C.A.T. and a German SL manned by Italian engr tr ops.

(iv) When he was leaving SAVONA Source saw the ammo factory at CAIRO (SOUTH of SAVONA) blow up. He does NOT know what happened to the I.L.V.A. works.

(v) At LEGINO (O 580380) there was one 88 mm AA tp, a sound locator, and a 4 m long range finder.

n) RIMINI AREA (Jan 44). Slightly to the SOUTH of CORIANO (R 880871), about 50 m EAST of the rd RIMINI - CORIANO - MONTE COLA NO (R 867826), German tps were engaged on digging trench, about 4 m wide and 1 km long.

q) POSTUMIA AREA (Sept 43). (The information given by this Source [illegible] (Sep 43) [illegible] very reliable.)

(i) A lot of labour was used at POSTUMIA to unload supp and equipment arriving from FIUME by lorry, and re-load them on to trolleys running on narrow gauge rly lines into the interior of the famous POSTUMIA grottoes. The equipment and supplies were then stacked on either side of the railway lines.

(ii) Near the entrance to the grottoes, under the br over the river PIUCA, approx. at point J 159878, there was an AA tp. The guns were in circular dug-in posns, about 3 m diameter and 1.30 m deep, protected [illegible] by a circular reinforced concrete wall about 1.50 m high, with four loop-holes about 70 cm sq. The guns were pointing towards the river. Calibre NOT known.

3. ENEMY FORCES

The garrison HQ at ZARA was situated in PIAZZA SIGNORI and was commanded by a General (?) (end Dec 43).

/4 ....

1955

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

4. ENEMY DUMPS

a) ZARA (second half Dec 43).

(i) There was an ammn dump in the CASE MOSOLARI district, just outside the town.

(ii) Another ammn dump at BELLAFUSA, 2 km outside the town on the rd towards the aqueduct.

(iii) There was a POL dump at VALDIVESTRO, on the rd PUNTA MICA, 2 km from ZARA.

(iv) There were three provision dumps, one in the CADORNA barracks, one in the port, and the other in the "CAPANNONE". It appears that the one in the port was set on fire during the air raid on 16 Dec 43.

5. ENEMY AIRFIELDS

a) SULMONA AREA. Source heard at the beginning of Oct 43 that an emergency L/G was being constructed near SULMONA, in the La GRANGIA district (N 896834). The work was supposed to be nearly completed.

b) REGGIO EMILIA (Dec 43).

(i) In Dec 43 the REGGIO EMILIA A/F was very active. On the ground there were about 20 German fighters and 50 Fiat 206, marked with German emblems. Source did not see any AA round the A/F.
The A/C were removed from the A/F during the night and dispersed in the nearby fields.

(ii) During the same period, the factories (OFFICINE REGGIANE) situated in the immediate vicinity of the A/F, were working at full pressure. Source heard that 14,000 workmen were employed, including 5/6,000 women. The output was controlled by the Germans. The working hours were from 0730 - 1230 and from 1400 - 1600.

6. ALLIED BOMBING RAIDS

The Allied bombing raids on ZARA practically destroyed the harbour and the warehouse in the port. The VITTORIO VENETO barracks and the Via CALIELLAGA were damaged.

7. PERSONALITIES

4192

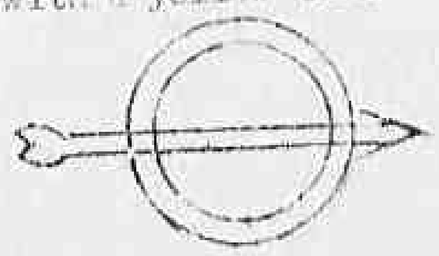
a) Major Dr. FUCES CC HQ Military District of CHIETI.

b) Lawyer Tullio CASACCHIA, Administrative Secretary of CASTEL DI SANGRO, well known for his pro-Fascist tendencies and doubtful activities.
He had previously been appointed "Sindaco" of the village, but had to be removed from office by the Allies owing to the discontent of the people. He managed, however, to wangle his way into his present appointment which allows him to have a say in the affairs of the place.

8. MT SIGNS

The following MT signs were seen at FROSINONE mid Feb 44:

(i) A yellow ring with a yellow arrow through the middle of it.

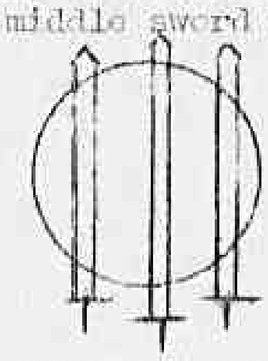


/5 .....

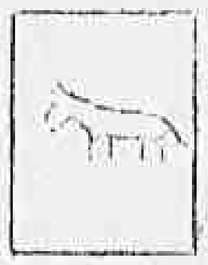
1956

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

(ii) A yellow ring with three yellow swords going through it, arranged vertically, the middle sword being longer than the others.



(iii) A rectangle with the outline of a horse painted green inside it.



9. MISUSE OF RED CROSS

At the end of Nov 43 in the square at MASENO (G 4449) there was an ammunition dump for automatic weapons and rifles. Besides this there was a POL dump (about 1000 drums) with a supply point for MT.

These dumps had been carefully camouflaged and a large white cloth with a Red Cross on it had been hung over them by means of ropes attached to the walls of the surrounding houses.

N.P.

Capt.

for R. Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CMF.

DISTRIBUTION

4194

AFHQ

A.C. of S., G-2 1
C.O.I.S., (Med) 1
A.C. of S., A-2, N.A.C. 1
COMMAVNAV (N.I.U.) 1
J.I.C.A., N.A. 4
C.S.D.I.C. AFHQ 3
Air C in C., HQ, MAAF 1
C.I.O., MAAF Algiers 1

MEF

D.M.I., GHQ, MEF 2
[illegible]
S.O. (I) Levant 1
C.I.S.O., RAF, ME 1
[illegible] 2
P.W.E., GHQ, MEF 1
P.I.C., GHQ, MEF 1
A.A.P.I.U., GHQ, MEF 1
M.E.W., CAIRO 1
C.S.D.I.C., GHQ, MEF 2

Distribution in C.M.F. Area and U.K. as per letter CSDIC/E/2/7/0244.

1957

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

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
G.H.Q.

Report No S.I.M. /63
4 Mar 44

SECRET

Translation of Extracts from Interrogation Reports
received by this Centre from Italian "I" Services (S.I.M.)

2 Copies in Store file
- Seen
- File 2047

Ref. S.I.M. 103
Source: Lieut Michele NOTTE
Arrival Allied Occupied Territory: date unknown

Maps used: ITALY 1:100,000 Sheets 82 and 83.

OQ 1803 A

1. PREAMBLE

Source is an officer who was with a RL unit forming part of the AA defs in the GENOA area. He was able to give a fairly good picture of the AA defs in this area at the time of the armistice.

2. ENEMY DEFENCES IN THE GENOA AREA - early Dec 43.

a) CHIAPETTO: 100 m EAST of the Seminary between STURLA and QUARTO DEI MILLE at P 012467:-

(i) One 88 mm tp, protected by a 50/60 cm thick splinter proof concrete wall, with att concrete shelters and ammo bays, all built above ground level (about 1.80 m high).
(ii) A German fire control centre with "MALSI" table for the conversion of data supplied by the other tps. (Semi-automatic plotter ?)
(iii) One 150 cm Italian SL with sound locator.

b) S.SIMONE: NE of the point where the rd crosses the funicular railway (P 972497):-
One 88 mm tp, protected as above, with a similar fire control centre and table, a MRF sta (German and Jap), and three 150 cm Italian SLs protected by a low splinter-proof concrete wall.

c) DOR FILTERSI: about 1 km NORTH of FORTE SPERONE, between S. GEMINIANO and BOLZANETO at P 962538:-

(i) One 90 mm tp (Italian), protected by a dry stone wall. There was NO fire control centre.
(ii) A 150 cm Italian SL was situated 100 m away.

d) FORTE FRUGONE: 300 m WEST of FORTE SPERONE:- (NOT shown on map)

(i) One 90 mm tp (Italian), with NO fire control centre.
(ii) One 88 mm tp, protected as above, with a fire control centre and MALSI table, but NO MRF sta.
(iii) One 150 cm German SL.

e) PONTE DEGLI ANGELI: EAST of BELVEDERE and about 500 m NORTH of the Lighthouse at P 955495:-

(i) One 88 mm tp, protected as above, with fire control centre and M/LSI conversion table, but NO MRF sta.
(ii) One 150 cm German SL.

f) S. BENIGNO: 50 m NW of the lighthouse, on a knoll between the sea and the main rd:-

(i) One 88 mm tp, protected as above, with a fire control centre, M/LSI

/2 .....

MAR 8 1944

1958

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

table and RDF sta.
It was thought that this tp would get three Italian SLs.

g) SAMPIERDARENA: near the SOMALIA A/F, between the ANSALDO dockyards and the coastal rd:-
Three 88 mm tps, NOT protected, each equipped with a fire control centre, MALSI table, and a RDF sta.
There were many SLs in this area, but they were all due to be moved elsewhere.

h) SPIAGGIA MULTEDO (PEGLI): between the sea and the br over the rly at 0 884507:-
Three 88 mm tps, protected as above, equipped with a fire control centre, MALSI table, RDF sta and three 150 cm German SLs.

i) FORTE BRASILE: near BOLZANETO at 0 959544:-
One 88 mm tp, protected as above, and equipped with fire control centre, MALSI table and three 150 cm Italian SLs.

j) FORTE BISAGNO: at the mouth of the BISAGNO torrent at 0 976468:-
One 88 mm tp equipped with fire control centre, MALSI table, RDF sta and a 150 cm German SL. Protected as above.

k) S. GIULIANO: WEST of BOCCADASSE at 0 993462:-
Three 88 mm tps, protected as above and equipped with fire control centre, MALSI table, RDF sta and three German SLs.

l) MONTE MORO (NORTH of QUINTO AL MARE): P 045460:-
One naval signal sta (WT).
One large calibre CD tp which was about to be substituted by an 88 mm AA tp.
One 150 cm German SL.

m) QUARTO DEI MILLE (0246): in the immediate vicinity of the monument:-
One AA MG tp (Italian) manned by the militia, protected by a stone wall.

n) LUNGO MARE ITALIA: between S. GIULIANO and the LIDO Bathing establishment:-
One AA MG tp protected by a stone wall and manned by the militia.

o) FORTE RICHELIEU: WEST of ARENZANO - P 009493:-
One 88 mm tp, protected by a splinter proof concrete wall, and equipped with a fire control centre, MALSI table, RDF sta and three Italian SLs.

p) MONTE FASCIE: NORTH of NERVI at P 050478:-
An air OP with an Italian SL.

q) CAVA CEMENTO at P 007505:-
An Italian SL.

r) FORTE PUIN: 500 m NORTH of FORTE SPERONE:-
An Italian SL.

s) MADONNA DEL GAZZO: NORTH of SESTRI PONENTE - 0 951525:-
A SL.

N.P.

Distribution as for SIM Report No 62.

for R. Glynn Faithfull, Capt.,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CMF.

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION

ALLIED FORCE H[illegible] (C.)

STATION Siracusa
RECORD No. 506-44

From:	To:
MONDI, Franco Piazza S. Lucia 40 Siracusa, Sicilia	DI MAIO, Giuseppina Via Antonio Alfano 13 Palermo, Sicilia

Give place of Postmark where there is no address

Date of comunication or postmark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Reg. No.	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
11 February 1944	Ordinary Surface	-	Italian	-	-

Previous relevant records	Station allocation	C.C.S. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
-	F.S.S.	Gen. Br. IMC ACC Hq. BCSI, ACSP G.S.C. 2 I Dis. C.I.C. Palermo File	Held Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: Passed X Condemned Return to sender

Origin

Italian censorship X

Re-examination unit

COMMENT

ESCAPED ITALIAN SOLDIER (?) NOW IN SYRACUSE

The sender writes that he has been in France, in Corsica, and in Sardinia where he was ill of malaria, and that now he is in his house in Syracuse convalescing.

- Seen
- file Escapees

06/603 A

4188

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

Origin		AOC hq.	Photographed	Return
Italian censorship X		S.I.S., ACMP C.S.O. - 1 Dis. C.I.C. Palermo File	Sent with comment to:	to sender
Re-examination unit				

COMMENT

ESCAPED ITALIAN SOLDIER (?) NOW IN SYRACUSE

The sender writes that he has been in France, in Corsica, and in Sardinia where he was ill of malaria, and that now he is in his house in Syracuse convalescing.

- Seen
- file Europe

061603 A

2158

No. 7

EXAMINER Italian Censor REVIEWER M.I.J. EXAMINATION DATE 18 February 1944

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1961

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Secret

8A

VBR

101/RAN

A.C.C. TO RETAIN.

329

NOTES OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY AN ESCAPED ITALIAN ENGINEER.

4187

2141 2141

1499

1962

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

U.S. SECRET
10/12/43

HEADQUARTERS
2677 HEADQUARTERS RE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL
AFHQ

NOTES OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY AN ESCAPED ITALIAN ENGINEER

Biographical Note On Source:

Source is an Italian whose mother is of English birth. His father is a retired admiral. His mother and father are still in Italy, as is his fiancee.

Source is about 35 years old. He was born in Rome and graduated from University of Rome in 1932. He has traveled several times in England and speaks excellent English.

He received engineering training at the university and upon graduation was secured a position as maintainance engineer with Societa Elettrica del Valdarno. This company is one of the two main electric power supplies in central Italy. Source was in charge of the Lucca office of the company for 5 years.

Following this, source was employed by Societa F.A.I.T. at Cortina de'Ampezzo in the Dolomites. This company operated cable type funiculars catering to the tourist trade. Source supervised construction of new cable-ways as well as operation of existing ones. ~~4152~~

In the course of his military service source specialized in aeronautical engineering. He received a commission as captain in the reserve. When Italy entered the war he was assigned to duty with the Direzione 4186

1963

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

Costruzioni Aeronautiche in the Officio S.P.M. (Statistica Produzione e Mobilitazione) in the Italian Air Ministry. His work consisted of coordinating the procurement of raw materials for aircraft construction. He was in charge of the Piedmont and Luguria areas. In the course of this work he attended air ministry conferences in Rome and was in frequent contact with others doing similar work in the rest of the country and with those in charge of aircraft construction generally. Source stated however, that his first hand knowledge of the aircraft industry extended only to the plants in Piedmont and Luguria regions.

At the time of the Italian surrender source states that he and his acquaintances believed that arrangements had been made for the disarming of German troops in Italy and for the prompt entry of allied forces. After a few days it became apparent that the Germans were seizing control in the north of Italy. On the 13th of September source left his home and took a train for the south. The train was unable to follow the west coast main line because of allied bombings at Pisa, but went down the central route. The train was heavily loaded with refugees some of whom were even riding on the roofs of the cars. Source went by rail as far as Isernia. 4185

1964

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

From there he proceeded on foot until he met the 8th army forces at a point slightly south of Foggia. There were only scattered groups of Germans in the area and most of these were avoided. On one occasion he was stopped and questioned by a German patrol but allowed to proceed.

Source reports that he has several friends concerned with the Anti-Facist underground in Turin. (The Action Party.) Prior to the surrender he had known that they were Anti-Facists but did not realize until after September 8th that they were persons in some influence in the movement. A number of lawyers and judges are prominent in the Action Party.

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The G-55 - In September 1943 a new Italian S.E. fighter, the G-55 was just coming into production. 10 had been completed at the time of the Italian surrender. At least one of these was in action over Sardinia and according to source shot down 4 of our planes before being itself destroyed.

Source gave top speed of the G-55 as 625 k.m.p.h. at 7000 m and rate of climb as 1000 m per minute up to 20000 ft.. He stated that the armament of the plane was still on a experimental basis in September. Various combinations were tried including two 20 mm Mauser machine guns in the wings and two 12.7 mm machine guns fir-

4184

1965

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

ING through the propellor arc and one 20 mm machine gun firing through the propellor shaft, plus 4 - 12.7 mm machine guns, 2 of which were mounted in the wings and 2 firing through the propellor arc.

The armor provided was not substantially different from that of the Macchi 202 and 205. The plane is powered by a D.B. 605 engine.

Source expressed the opinion that the G-55 was no better than the Macchi 205. Fiat had been ordered to produce the Macchi 205 and even went to the extent of fully tooling up for production of this plane. The company had however disliked the idea of producing the plane of a rival concern and undertook to develope a new model of its own. This was the G-55. Because of its influence with the government, Fiat was able to secure authority to junk all the tools prepared for the production of the 205 and to turn to the production of the G-55, although Fiat had been almost ready to start producing the Macchi when this decision was taken.

Some of the tools prepared for Macchi 205 manufacture have gone to the Macchi company.

1966

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

The parent plant for the G-55 is the Aeronautica d'Italia at Turin. This is a Fiat plant although on a number of plans which have been shown to source this plant has been labeled Ansaldo. The plant was bought from Ansaldo by Fiat a number of years before the war. It was this plant that produced the 10 G-55's prior to the Italian surrender. Source estimated that if the stories he had heard from other Italian escaping from the north that the plant was now working for the Germans were true that it might be turning out as many as 25 G-55's a month. According to the overall plan for production of this plane, this plant was scheduled to reach a production rate of 120 per month by January. However source felt that even if there had been no surrender no higher figure than 75 planes per month could have been attained in this plant.

An elaborate scheme for the production of the G-55 was set up in late autumn 1942 by Colonel (and Count) Nuvoli of the Italian Air Ministry who made at least three extended tours of the German aircraft plants (the first in Nov. 42) and modeled an Italian plan for mass production of S.E. fighters upon German practice.

The production scheme for the G-55 called for the setting up of two factory complexes in addition to the Turin plant. The first of these was Caproni Cameri on the Caproni Cameri airfield at Novara. At this point the G-55 was to be assembled out of components to be built at the following plants:

1967

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

Piaggio at Finale (on the Ligurian coast between Savona and Imperia).

Piaggio at Genoa.

Officine di Moncenisio near Condove.

Avia at Vercelli.

Source also did not know what components were to be made at the Piaggio plants but stated that control surfaces were to be built at Avia and 40 to 50 sets of wings or fuselages were to be built at Moncenisio.

Before the war Moncenisio had been an aircraft repair shop. Up to September 1943 it had not been doing any aircraft work but had been making parts for tanks and motor vehicles.

Avia up to June 1943 had beenmaking light planes and trainers at a rate of 10 to 15 per month.

Piaggio Genoa had been making parts for the various other Piaggio plants.

Piaggio Finale was the lnly one of the four sub-assembly plants which was already a substantial aircraft producer

In the early part of the war it had made the Cant. Z-506 a tri-motored seaplane and a trainer, the FN-305. In the summer of 1942 part of the plant was ordered to begin producing the Cant. Z-1005, a landplane version of the 506. Parts for the P108 were also made.

Later it was planned to convert the factory to the production of the Cant. Z-1018, a twin engine bomber,

1968

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

but in May 1943 this plan was changed to call for production of G-55 components and the plant was ordered to retool accordingly.

At the end of August 1943 these plants were just getting tooled. It was planned that the production of the complex should reach 150 to 180 planes per month in January 1944. However source did not feel that even under the best of conditions that this production rate could have been attained before spring of 1944.

The second production complex was to be set up in central Italy. Assembly was to take place on an assembly line basis at a new Fiat factory being built at Florence (probably located at the main airfield). Components were to be made by Caproni at Marina de Pisa, and at Piaggio at Pontedera. A target figure of 150 planes per month had been set up but no progress toward achieving production had been made at the time of the Italian surrender.

In the second complex none of the sub-assembly plants had been of first importance. Caproni had had experience in making a tri-motored torpedo bomber, the BS14 between the summer of 1942 and April 1943 when it started tooling up for the G-55. Piaggio at Pontedera was important chiefly as the manufacturer of the P11,

1969

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

12, and 14 radial engines. It also had been making about 1 - 4 engine transport, the P108, per month. (This plane was originally intended to be a bomber).

Macchi 205 - This plane is made by Macchi at a factory in the vicinity of Varese near the shore of Lake Varese. Production in early summer 1943 was at the rate of about 30-205's and 30-202's. Output of 202's was continued because not enough DB605's were available. Macchi production is intergrated at one plant and scattered subcontracting of components in unimportant.

It is possible that Breda, Milan was tooling up to make the Macchi 205 at the time of the Italian armistice.

The changeover from the 202 to the 205 was made around the summer of 1942. The 205 has appeared in 2 models, the N and the V. The newer model (source is not sure of its designation, since this plane was not produced in his region) had heavier armament and a slighter greater wing, ~~[illegible]~~.

Reggiane 2005 - Source considers this single engine fighter was a "Cinderella plane" as far as the Italian aircraft program was concerned. Its performance was poor, equal to the Macchi and it was turned into a dive bomber.

The plane is produced at a factory at Reggio Emilia which was poorly organized and managed. Factories in Turin (in source's area) making components

1970

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

and spare parts were often asked to increase production to make up for deficiencies in production of these parts at the main plant. A General Boggio of the Air Ministry was made a director of the company with the mission of increasing production.

Twin Engine Fighters - There were in September 1943 no plans for production of twin engine fighters. Caproni Caneri have turned out one experimental plane of this type.

BOMBERS

Cant Z-1007 and 1018 - In September 1943 Piaggio at Finale was turning out 20 of these planes per month. It was planned first to shift this factory to the making of Cant Z-1018, later it decided to manufacture components for the G-55. The question of producing complete G-55's at this plant was considered.

Cantieri Reuniti Dell'Adriatico at Monfalcone was scheduled to be producing 60 to 70 Cant Z-1018 but never attained these figures. In August 1942 the factory had just completed the tooling up for the production of this model. Source was unable to give any satisfactory figures for monthly production at this plant.

Aircraft Engines A-74 - About 150 A-74 radial air cooled engines were being produced per month by Fiat Lingotto at Turin and Reggiane at Reggio Emilia at the time of the surrender.

1971

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

DB-605 - This engine was being turned out by the Mirafiore Fiat plant at Turin. In September 1943 production amounted to 40 per month. Every effort was being made to increase this as rapidly as possible. The limiting factor was the supply of special purpose machine tools which had to be secured from Germany. The Germans attempted to get Fiat Mirafiore to concentrate on the making of crankshafts for the DB-605, but Fiat insisted ~~that~~ upon continuing as a manufacturer of complete engines and continued to seek more special machines tools from Germany. ~~to secure necessary engines.~~ Fiat had prepared a plan for the dispersed production of the DB-605 in new work shops north of Novara. The plant was ~~SAS~~ to have about 20 to 30 buildings dispersed within a large general factory area in the open country north of the branch line railroad running north from Novara through Borgomanero. Source believes these factories were to be located somewhere within a rectangle bounded on the northwest by the mountains and on the southeast by that part of the branch railroad line running between Romagano Sesia and Borgomanero. The buildings (of which source had seen the plan) were to be 100 m. by 60 m, by 10 m, High and of reinforced concrete construction. The roof was to consist of a series of arches. Source believed that construction was started last spring. No plan was made to move engine assembly from Turin. The new work shops were to con-

1972

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

centrate on DB-605 components and truck parts.

<u>111, 12, 14</u> - This radial engine based on Gnome-Rhone design was manufactured by Piaggio Pontedera.

<u>A-30 and A-82</u> - These ~~and~~ radial air cooled motors were manufactured at the Fiat Lingotto plant.

<u>Transports</u> - At Sesto Calende is the Savoia Marchetti factory. This was building TRANSPORT planes. Source believes it was concentrating on the SM-82 (tri-motored) but that preparation was being made to shift over to a new model SM-84.

<u>Supplies of Raw Material</u> - Italian aircraft production was not restricted by any lack of raw material. A prospective bottleneck arouse in connection with the supply of 1 to 2 mm aluminum sheet for the manufacture of the G-55. The program called for 80 tons per month of this weight of sheet, but Italian capacity was only 40 tons. When the problem was explained to the German autacrities they agreed to make up the deficiency which they said they could do without difficulty.

Almost the entire Italian magnesium production was going to Germany. Italy did not have the equipment for handling magnesium-aluminum alloy (predominantly magnesium) and not enough capacity to handle all Italian aluminum magnesium alloy (predominantly aluminum).

1973

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

The German aircraft industry was shifting more and more to the use of light metal alloys which were predominantly magnesium. Source stated that his knowledge on this was derived from German technical reports which were made available to the Italian Air Ministry and aircraft industry.

Source stated that there is a certain flexibility in the employment for aircraft purpose of magnesium-aluminum and aluminum-magnesium alloys. No design changes are required by shifts between the use of these two materials. Additional difficulties in shop practice are encountered when magnesium aluminum alloys are substituted for aluminum-magnesium alloys, mainly in welding.

Source estimated Italian magnesium production as approximately 300 tons per month at the Bolzano plant and 120 tons per month at the Aosta plant. He is confident of the figure for the Aosta plant but not sure of the Bolzano figure.

In the years 1940-43, Italian power supply was insufficient to refine all the aluminum which her plants could theoratically produce and bauxite and alumina were exported to Germany. 4175

In the spring of 1943 the German designer of the Messerschmidt 323, one of his engineers, and a member of the German military mission to Italy, Major Von Levinsky made a inspection tour to determine the

1974

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

capacity of Italian plywood factories. The ostensible purpose was to determine what supply of plywood could be made available for Germany. The German designer spoke of hoping to use plywood in the construction of the ME-109, the purpose apparently being to free aluminum for the other uses.

Rubber - Pirelli had large supplies of natural rubber on hand at the start of the war and the aircraft industry was never short of tires. Quality however was inferior because of lack of enough of the proper equipment for processing synthetic rubber into tires. Pirelli and Frigt another important Italian tire manufacturer worked only part time during the war.

Petroleum - Source reported that he had been told by a member of an Italian mission which went to Germany in 1943 to work on the use of wood in aircraft that "high German officials" had stated that lack of gasoline was a limiting factor on German fighter plane operation; that they were building more fighter planes than they had fuel for.

In the spring of 1943 the IAF had to reduce the time of testing aircraft and training fighter pilots due to shortage of gasoline. All IAF aviation gasoline was produced by Italian refineries.

4174

1975

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

Radio and Radar equipment - Safar on the outskirts of Milan was a principal producer of Radar equipment. Such apparatus was also made at Fontemammolo outside Rome in the direction of Tivoli.

The principal Italian radio tube manufacturers were Safar, F.I.V.R.E. at Milan and Phillips. There was no apparent difficulty in securing radio tubes for aircraft use although quality was inferior.

Machine Tools - Although the Italian machine tool industry was insufficient to cover domestic wartime needs when the war started it was compelled to build up capacity under war pressure and by September 1943 was in a position to export general purpose tools. Germany secured lathes and milling machines from Italy.

Ball Bearings - Ball bearings were produced by R.I.V., a Fiat subsidiary, at a plant in Turin employing about 1000 persons and a larger factory at Villar Perosa outside of Turin employing about 2000 to 3000. The Villar Perosa also produced valves for aircraft engines. The R.I.V. plant at Turin produced cash registers as well as ball bearings, It was this part of the plant (on the N.E. side of the building) which was hit in one of the English night raids. 4173

During the spring of 1943, Fiat planned a new ball bearing plant as part of its general plant dispersion scheme. This plant was officially referred

1976

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

to as the Val Lemina plant and was to be located at San Pietro Val Lemina about 3 km north by west of Pinerolo. Construction had just been started at the time of the Italian surrender. The plant was to be partially below ground level to minimize bomb damage. Source stated that he was familiar with plant dispersion plans because such plans were passed through the raw materials office.

Miscellaneous - At the Giustina plant at Turin, crankshafts for torpedoes and other torpedo components and aircraft armor were being turned out. In the late summer of 1943 however production was being shifted to Chivasso.

On the southern edge of Pinerolo dispersal work shops of the Microtecnica, a Turin plant producing automatic pilots and torpedo control apparatus was being set up.

In the Susa valley just south of the main highway and northwest of the Avigliano there is a large explosive factory making military high explosives and commercial explosives. Coordinates on the 1:100000 series are 800325. 4172

The Italian synthetic fibre industry were unable to work at capacity during the war because of

1977

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

the lack of cellulose

RAILWAYS

The line running from Lolbicao to Pieve di Cadore is narrow gauge single track, electric drive. The standard gauge line running up to Pieve di Cadore is steeply graded and consequently of very low capacity.

The electric railways in Tuscany are supplied with power by a high tension railway grid which operates at 120 K.V.. The railway grid is separate from the general power grid. It is directly connected with the railway substations which are spaced 40 km apart. The current is stepped down to 3000V in two stages and is converted to direct current by mercury arc rectifiers.

The railway power lines are twin lines, either of which could carry the entire load. They are strung on steel pylons, spaced about 200 m apart. The two lines are about 25 m apart.

Repair facilities are available for quick replacement of one or two pylons. If a dozen or more were destroyed, replacement might take a week. 4171

Failure of two adjacent substations would stop electric working on electrified lines. It was Source's belief that only a few mobile substations were available for emergencies. (This does not jibe with statements in Italian technical publications - Ed).

1978

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

HEADQUARTERS
MAR 1944
G.S.I.(c)

Info. Ser.
S-217

(Sub-centre East)
C.M.F.

Report No 142
28 Feb 44

SECRET

Interrogation report on a Polish Civilian Refugee

Source No: Ex 302.
Arrival in Allied Occupied Territory: 19 Feb 44.
Place of interrogation: CSDIC (Sub-centre East), CMF.

---

1. PERSONNEL.

Source, a 50 year-old civilian from BELGRADE, well educated and intelligent lawyer of Ukrainian origin. He served as a Capt in the Austrian Army during the last war, and was interned at RAPINO in 1943. Before crossing the lines, he toured the RAPINO area with the intention of collecting military information for the Allies. This should therefore be fairly accurate. It dates back to 15 Feb 44.

2. RECENT MOVEMENTS.

17 Aug 43	Interned at RAPINO.
5 Nov 43	Fled to PESCARA area to avoid arrest by the Germans, being a Jew.
24 Jan 44	First unsuccessful attempt to cross the lines near GUARDIAGRELE.
19 Feb 44	Crossed the lines near CASOLI together with 100 other civilians.

3. ENEMY FORCES. (15 Feb 44).

a) According to Source, the "ALBAS" (Independent) Bde consisted of 759 Gren Regt, another regt (number unknown) and the "BRUTTER" Mtn Bn.

b) The HQ of the ALBAS Independent Bde was at ROCCAMONTEPIANA (C 1186).

c) The HQ of 759 Gren Regt was located at PETRAPETELLONTE (H 1694).

d) HQ of BRUTTER Mountain Bn was located at ROCC. di VALLE (H 1497). The inscription was marked by an Edelweiss.

e) The HQ of an unknown Inf Bde has been established at ROCCHIANICO (C 1411).

f) The garrison of the village of GUARDIAGRELE (C 1898) consists of 300 Grenadiers from 759 Gren Regt.

g) The garrison of RAPINO (C 1500) consists of 150 men from 759 Gren Regt, and is commanded by a Lieut.

h) The garrison of PRETORO (C 1101) consists of 150 men from 759 Gren Regt, and is commanded by a Lieut.

i) The houses of the village of LAMO (C 1936) have been turned into billets for German patrols. Each patrol, in this area, consists of 1 NCO and 3 men plus a medical orderly.

4169

4. RUSSIAN LABOUR BN.

Source states that a coy of a Russian Labour Bn arrived at RAPINO at the end of Dec 43. The coy was 200 strong and part of a bn of 1000 men, which was scattered in CHIETI area. Source, who speaks Russian, was able to approach several NCOs and men of this Bn, and gather the following information:-

a) The Bn was formed early in 42 near KHARKOV, and was composed of Ukrainian and White Russian PW.

b) At the end of 43 the Bn was sent to FRANCE where it was armed for the first time. After a short stay in France the Bn was sent to BOLOGNA and from there to the CHIETI area to build fortifications.

/2.

1979

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

c) All the offrs of the Bn were German. The NCOs were part German and part Russian, the Russians acting as interpreters.

d) The uniform was similar to the German Field uniform, without the breast eagle and the two silver stripes on the forget patches. The Russian NCOs wore their badges of rank on the shoulder straps in the form of grey chevrons.

e) Armament consisted of old MAUSER-LANDSTURM rifles model 1896. Source was told that hand-grenades had arrived for the Bn, but had not yet been distributed for fear that the Russians would use them against their German offrs and NCOs.

f) The rations were nearly the same as those issued to the ordinary German soldiers.

g) Discipline was extremely hard and strict. The morale of the Bn was low, and the Russians said that they all looked for a chance to desert. During the coy's stay at ROPINO two Russians attempted to escape.

h) On 5 Feb 44 the Bn was suddenly sent to PESCARA. The Russians told source that they were going to build an anti-invasion defensive line near PESCARA, as the Germans feared an Allied landing in that region.

5. ENEMY DEFENCES.

Source states that since the Allied landing at ANZIO many guns have been sent from CHIETI area to the NORTH. To cover these movements the Germans frequently change the posn of their guns and fire with the same tp from several different posns.

a) A tp of four 149 mm guns has been moved from the RAPINO cemetery to a posn at approx C 143009. Allied arty has located this tp, but NOT hit it, as its fire is 400 m too short.

b) A tp of four 105 mm guns has been moved from a posn between GUARDIAGRELE and COLLE MACCHE (H 1657) to a point about C 150970.

c) Posn of 6 mm guns (calibre unknown) C 128008.

d) GUARDIAGRELE has been evacuated by the civilian population. The Germans have transformed the village into an underground fortress, by fortifying the cellars. Communication tunnels have been dug from one cellar to the next and food and ammo dumps placed in them. Telephone lines have also been laid to connect the cellars. All windows have been transformed into loopholes and MG nests cover all the approaches to the streets of the village. The HQ of the garrison of GUARDIAGRELE was established in the third house SW of the church of the ADDOLORATA (H 160981).

e) Two lines of defensive posns have been constructed by the Russian labour Bn in RAPINO area. The first line runs from CASACANDITELLA (C 1504) through FARM FULGENZI PETRI (C 1504) to BUCCHIANICO (C 149112). The second line runs from RAPINO to ROCCAMONTEPIANO (C 1406). Both lines consist of prepared earth posns for field arty, MGs, and ammo dumps. Mile tracks, approx 1.50 m wide have been constructed to connect the posns.

f) MINE FIELD Source states that local man power had been conscripted to lay a minefield between C 119016 and C 123017 (Jan 44).

4168

6. AMMUNITION.

a) The third house SOUTH of the mill of PRETORO, at approx C 119018, is used as an ammo and mines store. Half of the ammo was, however, transported to ROCCAMONTEPIANO on 5 Feb 45.

/3..

1980

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

b) Source overheard a conversation between four German soldiers complaining about the shortage of ammo. They said that there were only 30-40 shells per gun, and that their SOP had been cut down from 250 to 80-140 rounds per man.

7. DEMOLITION.

a) Brs at C122017 and at C119017 have been prepared for demolition. Charges have been set at the centre of the pillars. Both brs are guarded by sentries.

b) All houses of the village of PIETCRO have been prepared for demolition. Big signs, reading "ACHTUNG-MINE", warn the population of the presence of the explosive charges.

8. TRANSPORT.

It is very scarce in the RAPINO area, all transport being effected by pack animals. Of the 40 lorries normally stationed in RAPINO village, only two have been left. Source counted only 10 German cars and lorries at RAPINO in one week.

9. COMMUNICATIONS.

Traffic on the main rd RAPINO-GUARDIAGRELE has been interrupted by Allied arty fire. This rd is now used by night for heavy equipment only. All other traffic passes throughthe newly constructed track RAPINO-CAPOROSSO-GUARDIAGRELE

10. PERSONALITIES.

Commander of RAPINO Garrison. Lt. UNG.
CO, Mountain Bn. Capt BRUTTER.

11. FOOD.

German army rations were cut in Feb 44. The ration of bread which used to consist of 1 loaf per man per day is now 1 loaf for four men per day. The food situation among the Italian population is particularly bad at CHIETI, where the authorities are unable to feed the great number of refugees and evacuated persons. The Prefect of CHIETI has recently issued an order that all people NOT resident in CHIETI before 1940 must leave the town by 20 Feb 44. This order affects approx 50,000 people.

12. HEALTH.

An epidemic of typhus has broken out at CHIETI. No medicines whatever are available.

4167

13. GERMAN MORALE.

Source states that the morale of 759 Gren Regt is very low. He heard many soldiers openly cursing the war, the Party and the Fuhrer. Discipline is bad and the officers, judge it wise to leave the soldiers alone.

The following is one of the songs of the Regt.

/A...

1981

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

"Willst du ein Hitler bild ?
Nein, nein, gibb mir keins;
Gibt mir von Stalin lieber eins".

"Do you want a photo of Hitler ?
No, no, don't give me one;
Rather give me one of Stalin".

Source also reports the following case of corruption: when he paid the guide who was to lead him across the lines, the latter asked him to carry a piece of gold or other valuable object. In fact, when Source arrived together with his party (approx 100 men) near the CASE di LAIO (H 1996) they were stopped by a German patrol which was evidently waiting for them. The Cpl i/c collected from each man in the party a piece of gold or other article of value such as a gold watch, and before letting the party proceed he told the guide that he would be on duty at the same place at 1000 hrs next morning, and to bring "the others" at that time.

D.A.

R Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East), C.M.F.

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Distribution in C.M.F. area and U.K. as per letter CSDIC/E/2/7/0244

1982

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

S-217

6A

1

[illegible] (Mediterranean Fleet)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Report no 1[illegible]
28 Feb 44

HEADQUARTERS
3 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

Consolidated Intelligence Report on Axis Italian Refugees

Sources: [illegible] 298.
299.
300.

Arrival in Allied Occupied Territory: 27 Dec 43/[illegible] Feb 44.
Place of interrogation: [illegible] (Mediterranean Fleet), [illegible].

The information given below consists of extracts from interrogation reports which have been found worth publishing in their entirety.

1. [illegible].

Source [illegible] 298 is an electrician who worked at the Allied explosives factory. Reliability good.

Source [illegible] 299 is a sailor stationed at [illegible] up to the armistice and posted [illegible] to the AA Btys on Sardinia Island. Reliability poor.

Source [illegible] 300 an Italo-American, left [illegible] in Dec 43. He had practically no information of value to report.

2. [illegible].

a) [illegible]. Source [illegible] 299 states that the anti-aircraft party was in Rome prior to armistice:-

(i) P 729073 Six 76/40 guns.
(ii) P 735085 Eight 152 "
(iii) On island of [illegible] (P 6703) Eight 152 guns
Twenty (?) 76/40 guns.
Four 220 guns.
Six 20 mm AA guns.
(iv) [illegible] of [illegible] (6701) Six 3/[illegible].
(v) P 5[illegible] Six [illegible].
(vi) P 595115 Four 76/40 guns.
(vii) P 5920[illegible] Six 105 guns.

b) [illegible] (Dec 43). Source 300 reports an armoured train located near the harbour. It consisted of four wagons protected by steel turrets, each with a gun of an unidentified calibre.

3. [illegible].

a) [illegible] works at [illegible]. This factory is located in an area of about 6 kilometer starting 150 [illegible] of the [illegible] approx G 24650 and extending northwards on the [illegible] side of the [illegible] road leading to the village of [illegible].

It is of recent construction and production only started about 18 months ago. It was taken over intact by the Germans after the armistice.

It is built mainly underground in a series of interconnecting tunnels to which access is gained from the inside of the pavilions within the enclosure.

The boilers (three) are situated in three parallel tunnels about 200 m long. Three metal chimneys emerge but are partially covered by three small tin huts. The chimneys themselves are only visible for 1 m above the roofs of these huts.

/2.

165

1983

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

While most of the machinery is underground, some of it is in surface buildings such as the mixers (pulping paper) carpentry shop, tool sheds etc.

Personnel employed in this factory at the time of the Armistice amounted to 2000 and 1000 additional women were being sought.

Source is unable to give any details as to output. The factory was however still working early Feb 44.

b) COLLEFERRO. This is also a S.T.A.M.E. works situated SOUTH of the COLLEFERRO sta. The buildings start at about G 168489. This factory is NOT modern, built mainly above ground and many large red brick buildings can be seen from the rd.

It is believed that some processes started at the ANAGNI factory were finished here. Source had seen lorries loaded with paper pulp which had been treated with acids leave for the COLLEFERRO works from ANAGNI. Source only saw this factory from the outside.

H.C.F.G. D.A.

H. Clynn Faithfull,
Capt.
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East), C.M.F.

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1984

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

S-217
5A

C.S.D.I.C. (Sub-centre East)
G.L.F.

SECRET

Report No 140
28 Feb 44

Interrogation Report on a British Escapee

HEADQUARTERS
3 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

Name: Charles GATENBY.
Rank: Capt.
Unit: 2 NZ Div.
Ex No: 297.
Arrival in Allied Occupied Territory: 6 Feb 44.
Place of Interrogation: CSDIC (Sub-centre East), G.F.

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1. PREAMBLE.

Source escaped from a PW hospital at CARPI (MODENA) on 16 Sep 43 and made his way SOUTH following the APPENINE range, then SE of the GRAN SASSO to CORVARO 5 3900 where he remained for 5/6 weeks. Hearing of the ANZIO landing he and another escapee made their way here reaching Allied lines on the morning of 6 Feb 44. His statements may be taken as reliable.

2. ENEMY FORCES.

a) SOUTH of the rd MONTELANICO (G 1938)-CARPINETO (G 2333) at approx G211362 there is a large lone white house shaped like a U with its base facing the rd. It stands in its own grounds and a private rd leads to it. The grounds are open grassland and are fenced with a wooden post and rail fence. It is undistinguishable from the air. Source was told it belonged to Marshal GRAZIANI. At the time it housed a large German HQ (3 Feb 44).

b) CASSA D'ALBE (G 4989). A German HQ is located in a large house in this village. KESSELRING spends days here. This information was given to Source by the local Maresciallo of CC.RR who claimed to have spoken to the GOC (Jan 44).

c) BORGOCOLLEFEGATO (G 3698). Garrisoned by an unidentified coy of Austrian tpn. The OC A Capt took NO measures to arrest various Allied escapees in the neighbourhood. He even spoke to Source knowing him to be an escapee.

d) NORCIA (G 1431). This village was evacuated by the German garrison on the 3 Feb 44. Only a few signal personnel were left to look after telephone lines.

4163

3. ENEMY DEFENCES.

a) TAGLIACOZZO (G 3785). The area COLLE de TUPI NORTH of this village has been evacuated by the population and is barred to civilians. On the rd a few 100 m EAST of the village a rd block has been erected where all non-German traffic is stopped. The village itself may also have been evacuated of and barred to civilians, but Source could not ascertain this.

There are many AA guns and MG in this area (3 Feb 44).

b) COLLEFERRO (G 1547). While crossing the low ground 2 or 3 km NE of this locality Source heard gun firing. He states that the explosions were the loudest he ever heard and that it must have been either two or four long-range guns shelling the ANZIO beach-head (3/4 Feb 44).

4. L of C.

a) BORGO COLLEFEGATO (G 3698). MT from both RIETI and AQUILA passed continuously on the secondary rd through the above village, but only at night. During the day-time the lorries used to pull up in the village itself and disperse parking close to the houses (Dec/Jan 44).

/2.

1985

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

b) COLLEFERRO (G 1547). The rly line passing through this locality was active on the 3/4 Feb 44.

5. AIRFIELD.

ROSA LITTORIO A/F. Passing along the perimeter of this A/F on the night 5/6 Feb 44 Source saw notices at regular intervals bearing the inscription "MINEN" or "MINE".

He also saw a number of damaged planes in splinter-proof shelters on the perimeter.

6. ENEMY METHODS.

Abuse of British Uniforms.

SS personnel dressed in ragged British uniforms pose as British escapees in order to contact, through Italians, real escapees whom they then arrest. Source relates the following case:-

Two SS men dressed in likely battle-dress blouses approached a farmer of NONCO COLLEMATO asking him to put them into contact with other escapees. The man believing their bonafides took them to the hide-out of two escapees whom they promptly arrested. The latter were taken to AVEZZANO gaol. A bombing raid which occurred the same night however damaged the gaol and they were able to escape once again. Source saw them before and after the event.

7. FACTORY.

At point B 378459 where rly and rd WEST of AQUILA separate, there are large factory buildings. Source was told by locals that petrol was produced there. He saw many petrol tanker lorries leaving and entering the grounds of the factory. The plant was definitely in working order as smoke issued from the chimney stacks.

R.F.G.

R. Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-centre East), C.M.F.

4162

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Distribution in C.M.F. area and U.K. as per letter CSDIC/E/2/7/0244

1986

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

Information Ilw 4a

S-183

SECRET

C.S.P.I.C. (Sub-centre Trust)
C.M.F.

Report No 136
26 Feb 44

2

Interrogation Report on an Italian Civilian Detainee

- Seen
- file
Escapees from E.O.T Report.
OTTAWA
2147

Source No: Ex 285.
Arrived in Allied Occupied Territory: 24 Jan 44.
Place of Interrogation: CSPIC (Sub-centre Trust), CMF.

1. PERSONAL.

Source is an 18 year-old youth who was arrested on suspicion of acting as an enemy agent; his activities in this connection form the subject of another Report. (No 130). Nevertheless, the following information is considered reliable and is published freely in the hope that a more lenient view might be taken of his actions.

2. ENEMY MOVES.

a) German.

(i) Source met three German soldiers who informed him that they had just completed a range-finders course at GRADO (19 Jan 44).

(ii) The large ex-Italian barracks between CHIETI and CHIETI STA at approx G 5176 is now used as a German AFV and MT repair shop (21 Jan 44).

(iii) About 600 Germans now constituted the garrison at VENICE. (mid-Jan 44).

b) Italian. Italians who are called up are drafted automatically into either the Navy or Air Force. Volunteers on the other hand, may choose to join one of the following:-

(i) S. RANCO sent.
- Gunners.
- Assault Engineers (Guastatori).
- Parachutists.

(ii) X Flotilla.
- MAS crews.
- Midget submarine crews.
- Assault engineers.
- Parachutists.

(iii) Militia.
- Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana (replacing the CC.RR).
- Grupi Assault Gn.
- "GAP" and Assault.
- AVNs.

3. ENEMY DEFENCES.

4161

VENICE.

Towards 15 Jan 44 all the SE part of the IRRO for a distance of 300 m from the shore was to be evacuated by the civilian population; access to this area was forbidden to civilians. The entrance to PORTO MAX is closed by a boom and no craft however small is allowed to sail without written permission.

4. ALLIED BOMBING.

The central rly sta at BOLOGNA has been destroyed by bombing. Passengers from the NORTH travelling towards ANCONA had to get off at CASTIGLIONE (h 9024) and proceed by tram (1st train at 0600 hrs) to the centre of the town, where they changed trains for the S. VITALE sta in order to continue the train journey. (19 Jan 44).

/2.

1987

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

5. POLITICAL.

a) Fascist party. Membership of the old National Fascist party is considered invalid. Notice to this effect was published in the press, posted on walls and broadcast over the radio shortly after the armistice.

Former members who wished to join the Republican Fascist party could re-enlist either at the Casa del FASCIO of the district in which they were domiciled or wherever the Federale had set up his HQ.

No time limit for re-enlistment had been laid down.

The enlistment procedure was as follows. In the early days the old Fascist identity card was endorsed, dated and signed by the Federale. Later a certificate was issued stating that the bearer had joined the Republican Fascist party. It was only towards the end of Jan 44 that a new identity card bearing holders photograph was issued.

A new member was NOT required to prove his bona fides, but if subsequently considered unworthy he was immediately expelled.

6. UPI Ufficio politico investigativo (Political Investigation Bureau).

This branch of the Republican Fascist party was constituted after the armistice. It has centres in all main towns and its functions consist in tracking down anti-Fascists, arresting saboteurs etc. Women are also employed by this branch.

G.A.C.

R. Glynn Faithfull,
Capt.
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-Centre East), C.M.F.

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ALLIED FORCE HQ., (I.N.C.)

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION

STATION RECORD No. Salerno 0202-44

39

From:	To:
SEARIATI, Melina Capaccio (Salerno) Give place of Posimark where there is no address	Sergente SEARIATI Rosario Prisoner of War Information Bureau Provost Marshall General U.S. Camp Dix Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

Date of comunication or postmark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Reg. No.	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
23 January 1944	Ordinary Surface	----	Italian	C Corte	----

Previous relevant records	Station allocation	C.C.S. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
----	----	Gen. Br. IHC ACC Sq. T.S.O.2I(b)C.M.F. P.2 Dis. A.G.off. G-2 AFHQ IHC, AFHQ. File	Held Passed Acised Condenned Photographed Return to sender Sent with comment to:

Origin

Italian censorship

Re-examination unit X

COMMENT

ESCAPED PRISONER

"Come soon, nevertheless, don't escape because ZICA arrived half dead from the many hardships he encountered along the road."

— Sen
— file Escapees from E.O.T.
291451A

4159

1988

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

Origin			Sent with comment to:	to sender
Italian censorship		A.C.of S. G-2 AFHQ, AFHQ. File		
Re-examination unit X				

COMMENT

ESCAPED PRISONER

"Gope soon, nevertheless, don't escape because Sica arrived half dead from the many hardships he incountered along the road."

– See
– file Escapees from E.O.T.
291451A

4159

EXAMINER Italian Censor Salerno REVIEWER ACCO, Salerno C.J. EXAMINATION DATE 9 February 1944

SPECIAL NOTICE. — The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Civil Censorship Officer, A.F.H.Q.

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

1989

ALLIED FORCE HQ., (N.C.)

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION

STATION RECORD No. Catania 5252-44

From:	To:
LASIANCA, Giuseppe Via Extraurbana Capruzzi 196 Bari (Italy)	(Sig) MARAS, Luigi Presso Credito Agrario Isili Nuoro (Sardinia)

Give place of Postmark where there is no address

Date of communication or postmark if letter is undated	Type mail	Reg. No.	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
2 February 1944	Ordinary Surface	----	Italian	----	----

Previous relevant records	Station allocation	C.C.S. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
----	----	Gen. Sr. INC ACC Hq. ACCI, ACMT I-2 Econ. A.G.ofC. 1-2 Econ. I.S., Lon. File	Held / Released ← / Photographed / Sent with comment to: CCS Passed / Condemned / Return to sender RELEASED AFTER EXCISION BY CCS

Origin X

Italian censorship

Re-examination unit

COMMENT

ESCAPE OF ITALIAN NAVAL SUBMARINE CADETS FROM GERMANS

"Alas, I find myself in the same state of mind as you and the other 28 parents, who had the misfortune of having had their own beloved sons selected for the most unlucky submarine training course at Pola. Anyway I would like to tell you the story of our sons odessey which was told to me, by a friend of theirs who succeded in escaping at Venice. The Naval cadets were, MONTANI, [illegible], BIANCHI, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], TRAISI, VANIN, ROSSI, [illegible], MARAS, [illegible], DE MARCO, [illegible], DEL [illegible], LUCKE, GRIASA, [illegible], FERRAUTO, LASIANCA, [illegible], MORESCHI, [illegible], FASELLA, BATTISTA, and another whose name escapes me.

The superior officers of the school, with their teachers abandoned Pola with submarines, leaving the pupils to their own destiny. The pupils boarded the ship ORIDANIA, started from Pola on the night of 10 September arriving at VENEZIA on the same night. They left again on the morning of the 11th direct to ANCONA, but German aircraft bombed the ship without serious consequences and forced it to take cover at ZARA. The next day the ORIDANIA left again for ANCONA, where it succeded in refueling and started out for ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. Having left the port she was stopped by a German cruiser, and was obliged to go to VENICE. Arriving there the Naval Cadets were given a choice of either fighting with the Germans or becoming prisoners. Prefering to become prisoners they were put on a train headed for Germany."

4158

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

1990

Origin X

Italian censorship

Re-examination unit

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Condemned
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COMMENT

REPORT OF ITALIAN NAVAL CADETS FROM GERMANY

"Also, I find myself in the same state of mind as you and the other 28 parents, who had the misfortune of having had their own beloved sons selected for the most unlucky submarine training course at Pola. Anyway I would like to tell you the story of our sons odessey which was told to me, by a friend of theirs who succeded inescaping at Venice. The Naval cadets were, RUSSI, MORESCHI, MANCINI, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

(2 of 2)

ALLIED FORCE HQ. (N.C.)

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION

STATION RECORD No. Catania 0253-44

From:			To:		
Give place of Postmark where there is no address					
Date of communication or postmark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Reg. No.	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
Previous relevant records	Station allocation		C.C.S. Allocation		Disposal of original communication: Held / Passed / Sealed / Condemned / Photographed / Return / Sent with comment to / to sender
Origin: Italian censorship / Re-examination unit					

COMMENT

I know for sure that the rest of the baggage remained on the wharf of the naval station, but can't be sure, not having seen anything, whether it was put on the train in care of the Germans. All of us had intentions to escape though it was necessary to wait for a timely opportunity. The escape from the naval station was made possible (writes Naval Cadet BATTISTA, Pasquale) by the fact that I had a civilian suit in my suitcase. As a result I was able to elude the strict vigelance of the German guard. I do not exclude, but indeed affirm the possibility of escaping during the succeeding night, even while in uniform. This was easily done by two seamen who were on the same train, and whom I met two days later in BOLOGNA. These seamen however, were not able to give any information withrespect to the other officers, since they had escaped in the dark of night.

At the station of VENICE the trainwas well guarded by German soldiers, who however permitted some workmen to give us some soup, bread, fruit and let us get off a few at a a time to get the soup. Speaking of that I remember having seen ATTOMA with MONTANI and ORIANO who were eating soup from one plate which was on a gasoline barrel.

Thetwo seamen who got off at CONEGLIANO, and whom I met at BOLOGNA, told me that at each stop of the train, the escorting soldiers got off the train and stood watch over it.

As for the Officer Candidates of the complement I do not know anything because we had nothing to do with them."

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

1962

Origin
Italian censorship
Re-examination unit
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COMMENT

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"This is what I was able to learn from Naval Cadet, BATTIPEA, pasquale who is at present embarked on the submarine [illegible] SETTIMO at TARANTO. If you come in possession of other particulars, kindly let me know like you have notified several other fathers."

4137

EXAMINER REVIEWER EXAMINATION DATE

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CONFIDENTIAL

1993

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

ALLIED FORCE HQ., (I.N.C.)

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION

STATION RECORD No. Taranto 0180-44

2a

From:	To:
Lieut. GAETTI, Umberto 2nd Reg. Reorganization Camp Give place of Postmark where there is no address	(not given)

Date of comunication or postmark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Reg. No	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
not given	Ordinary Surface	------	Italian	-----	-----

Previous relevant records	Station allocation	C. C. S. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
----	S.I.M.	Cen. Br. INC ACC Hq/N-2 AFHQ BGSI, ACMF I.C.O. NAAF Hq. Resr SNAF I.C.N.O.B. Palermo A.C.of S. G-2 Wash. I.C.Lon. File	Held Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: (not indicated-from weekly report) Passed Condemned Return to sender

Origin X

Italian censorship

Re-examination unit

COMMENT

1. BOMBARDMENT DAMAGE TO ANCONA(?)

2. AUSTRIANS AND POLISH DESERT GERMANS

1. "Two women arrived from Ancona... They left about a month ago and crossed the lines near Gardiagole... These two women got tired of waiting for the Allies to arrive, and they came to find their respective husband and brother."

"The first bombardment hit only the port and the railroad station, but the second bombardment hit various points in the city where columns of German troops were moving. The points hit were Pinocchio road, the lunatic asylum, arest house, a floor of St. Lazzaro, the Muse theatre, the road of Angelo Passetto, the Roma square, the Common, the Duomo, the Coneri, and the Palombella."

2. "Many people are living in the country or mountains so that they will not be apprehended by the Germans. They have gone with the Austrian and Polish people who desserted from the German army along with some English prisoners that escaped."

- Seen Cooper
- file Reports on

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

1994

----	S.I.N.	Cen. Br. INC ACC Hq/N-2 AFHQ PSSI, ACMF I.C.O. MAAF Hq. Rear NWAF I.C.O.C.B. Palermo A.C.of S. G-2 Wash. I.C.Lon. File	communication Held / Passed Excised / Condemned Photographed / Return Sent with comment to: (not indicated-from weekly report) / To sender
Origin X Italian censorship Re-examination unit			

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- Seen
- file Reports on E.O.T

291516 A

4156

EXAMINER Italian Censor Taranto REVIEWER ACCO Taranto C.G. EXAMINATION DATE 27 January 1944

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1996

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

~~[illegible]~~ 1/9

- seen
- file escapee, Reports

CONFIDENTIAL

Attached is a report by an escaped British P/W Officer - concerning the condition of affairs in the Province of Umbria and Marche.

The route taken was from a point just East of Florence down through Gubbio leaving the district between Teramo and Terni. Examination of a map will show that this kept him very largely in mountainous country. He used mule tracks and little traveled roads and avoided large towns as much as possible. Therefore, such information as I obtained regarding conditions in urban areas reflects what he heard from country people and travelers and is not based on his personal observations.

The information is grouped under several headings.

A. Public Safety.

The status of the Carabinieri as of October and November: The informant states the the Germans disarmed the Carabinieri in October, but left them at their posts. In November, however, a general round-up began. He estimates that about 80% of men escaped the round-up and still are lurking about their localities in plain clothes. This, he emphasized, is only a rough guess.

The informant was considerably impressed with the Carabinieri. He says they appeared to be conscientious and intelligent. In the country districts, their headquarters usually are in the largest community, from whence they fan out over the area on weekly or semi-weekly tours of duty, generally on horseback.

Nazi action to disorganize the Carabinieri, according to the informant, is not particularly aimed at making the job of A.M.G. more difficult, but rather to keep the populace in a state of confusion, and thus easier to control.

He reports the people orderly in the country districts and neither saw nor heard of any brigandage.

B. Agriculture.

The food situation in Region V was described as good. There were few Germans in the area in November and the seizure of cattle not prevalent. He heard, however, that confiscation of cattle and draft animals was very heavy in sections overrun by the Nazies. Some of these seizures were organized, while others were pilferage. Pilferage was winked at by the German High Command for a long while, but around November 20 a general order was issued prohibiting indiscriminate cattle rustling by German troops. This measure evidently resulted from the High Command's desire to make the seizures officially. In spite of the order, the informant says that sporadic stealing by Nazi troops continues. Italian peasants are managing to conceal their animals successfully in [illegible] cases.

4155

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4155

The informant expects plantings of agricultural products to fall off sharply this season wherever draft animals have been taken away. Since most of the farms are located some distance from the village where the farmer lives, the mules and oxen are needed to haul implements, seed, and the farmer himself to his fields. Then, of course, they are required to till the soil. He asserts there is plenty of labor and plenty of seed and suggests that the situation could be saved through the provision of tractors or possibly jeeps to cultivate the land.

In the cities, conditions are quite different. Prices are highly inflated and black market operations are rife. Dogs and cats, where available, are common items of diet in large cities, the informant says. Oil, while rationed, is not obtainable. Cheese factories have been shut down by the Germans and the machinery confiscated.

1997

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

Asked about the prospects of getting food surpluses from country districts into the cities, the informant said it would be a difficult task. While, at the time he passed through the area, the countryside had hardly felt the hand of war at all, the peasants were fully aware of conditions in the cities. Also of the German actions in country areas farther to the South. They are out to protect themselves and are hoarding farm products as fast possible. Money itself has no value to the peasants. The informant told of several instances where he had offered to buy food. The money was refused as being worthless, although the food was freely given. He suggests barter as a solution - manufactured products (which presumably we will have to import at first) in exchange for foodstuffs.

While he did not get near either seacoast, the informant heard that fishing has been stopped completely.

C. Clothing.

"There isn't any" would be one brief way of describing the clothing situation. Rags are honorable garments almost everywhere. Such clothing as is available is of extremely poor quality. The cloth was made according to government specifications and is extremely shoddy. The people derisively call it "Mussolini cloth". The shoe situation is most desperate. Most people, especially in rural areas are wearing home-made foot gear soled with chunks of old rubber tires or wood. From the barter standpoint, the informant is firmly of the opinion that shoes and clothing would bring out concealed food stocks anywhere in the country districts.

D. Education.

Schools were closed for the Summer term in 1943 and did not reopen in the Fall. The teachers are remaining in the vicinity; idle for the most part.

E. Finance.

The Germans are possessed of generous amounts of lire, apparently confiscated. As stated before under "B. Agriculture", money has lost its value in many sections. No one is paying taxes, according to the informant. Neither are the peasants contributing wheat, etc., to the Ammasi.

F. Transportation.

4154

Since the informant kept pretty well away from roads and railroads, he had little information on transportation. However, he did say, that such main roads as he saw were in good shape. He heard then the main railroad lines were being operated by the Germans for strictly military traffic. The Nazis have seized most private motor cars. The majority of the few that are running are powered by charcoal gas. As a sidelight, he interjected that the Germans are taking private property with no pretence of conforming to international law. He told of one instance where an Italian at great cost had managed to buy a fairly new Lancia. At the first bridge he approached, a German officer halted him and said: "Get out and start walking". No receipt, of any other form of payment.

G. Infor...

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

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G. Information.

In the districts through which the informant traveled, he found a complete apathy as regards newspapers. In addition to the normal amount of illiteracy, he found that the printed word - used as it had been by the Fascists - was in bad disrepute. The people do not believe what they read. "All lies!" sums up their attitude. In contrast, B.B.C. radio broadcasts are held in high regard and are believed implicitly.

1999

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

H. Popular Opinion.

The informant developed one interesting point regarding the general attitude of the Italian people in Central Italy. The popularity of the United States has recently declined because of bombing which destroyed non-military objectives and killed many civilians. On the other hand, the S.A.F. is given popular credit for avoiding non-military objectives. The usual psychology is present regarding the coming of the Allies. Nothing less than Utopia is looked for. In the country districts, the peasantry expect us to quickly make good their deficiencies of clothing and shoes arrival.

The clergy does not have exactly the same expectations. The informant estimated that approximately 80% of the clergy hope that the Allies come soon. Not because of the material benefits that may follow, but because they want peace. The clergy fears the Russian.

Dislike or, to put it stronger, hatred, of the Germans is everywhere apparent, but to the extent that acts of resistance and sabotage are frequent.

I. Public Health.

Health is good in the country areas. People appear to be well fed, even though miserably clothed. There are very few doctors, although they are not missed very much by peasants who never called for their services much in normal times.

Water was apparently potable, since the informant suffered no ill effects from the many drinks he had in many different localities.

J. Utilities.

A very few villages have electric power. Carbide is very widely used for lighting throughout the region. Wood is the common fuel. There is little charcoal.

K. Miscellaneous.

The informant found most of the Italians he encountered helpful and hospitable. Fascism has disappeared, although there quiescent.

L. Personalities.

Unfortunately, the informant's very comprehensive diary of his journey was seized by the Germans. For this reason he could give no names of the various persons who assisted him and who appear to be potentially valuable to A.M.G.

He reported sympathetic and helpful Catholic priests at: 4153

Montiguidi	Castelfranco
Alfero	Loretto
Callcaletto	Scai

2000

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

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Montiguidi	Castelfranco
Alfero	Loretto
Calicaletto	Scai

At Bagno, he heard that the C.R.R. chief is a Nazi sympathizer and a Fascist.

He reports a very good doctor at Altero.

In Nocera Umbria, the Bishop appeared to be quite frightened of the Germans, but possibly helpful when his fears are allayed. In this town also is an international mission, probably of the Franciscan order, where the informant found refuge and help. He spoke very highly of the monks at this place.

2001

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

In the vicinity of Gubbio, according to the informant, their are many fine palazzos used as vacation spots by the wealthy of Perugia, Rome, Milan and other large cities. He suggests the examination of these as possible headquarters and billets. There are few Fascists in this area and, at the time of his visit, no Germans.

M. General.

Difficulties of terrain and paucity of lateral roads will act to prevent heavy fighting in the inland areas of Region V, in the opinion of the informant. He declares that the Germans are extremely road-minded and avoid areas where only country roads or mule tracks are available. He predicts we will find the people placid and cooperative for the most part of the country.

The informant was obviously in poor health, having undergone great privation and strain. He is obviously a highly intelligent person with good powers of observation and an excellent memory.

END OF REPORT

2002

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

2003

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

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

JICAMA, PW BRANCH
APO 400, U.S. ARMY

0445 RPB/arc

TOP SECRET 10 June 1944

SUBJECT: Information concerning Escaped Prisoner

TO : Chairman, JICAMA, APO 512, U. S. Army.

1. The following report has been furnished this office by Major Hinkel, AGO, Information Division:

2. William MARTINELLI, correspondent in Rome of the International News Service, at the moment of the outbreak of war between the United States of America and Italy, aged 35, formerly of 8 Via Nicola Fabrizi, Rome, at present temporarily residing at 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome, interned at Perugia on 12th January 1943, escaped 20th September 1943, did in woods near Perugia until 22nd November 1943, walked to Rome, where lay hidden until March 1944. Following a German SS house hunt, repaired Anticoli Corrado (Rome Province) where remained until May 21st, then made his way south through Subiaco, Piuggi, Cerciro, to Allied Lines at Alatri (8th Indian Division) in the company of British war prisoners J. P. Murphy, 17 Forth Crescent, Stirling, (Scotland) and Samuel Walter Hill, 34 Worcester Road, Great Witley, Worcestershire, England. At Piuggi picked up on May 28th John Boyd, Flight Sergeant, 450 Squadron, who had been shot down by enemy anti-aircraft fire that day, and following first aid care for bruises was able to travel south and cross lines at Alatri.

3. Information of Towns through which MM passed:

Perugia: Town 60,000 inhabitants situated on top of a hill dominating Tiber valley. Water supply ample. Two main supplies: a - Aqueduct from Nocera Umbra supplying excellent water at all times; b - New aqueduct, supplying lower parts of town, supplying water which is normally good but gives rise to typhoid during hot season and runs dry in periods of prolonged drought.
Food supply ample. In spite of active German requisitioning, Perugia province supplies food sufficient for itself and sends large quantities of grain to Rome and other provinces further south. Agricultural methods up to date. Wheat plentiful. Maize, leguminous crops plentiful. Large quantities tobacco grown and cured in Perugia Tobacco Factory. Large numbers of Angora rabbits (Spagnoli estate and Bonicelli estate) supply raw material for Spagnoli Angora wool factory in Perugia. Perugia Chocolate Factory thriving. Exceptionally good wheat crop expected this year.

TOP SECRET

2004

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

Rome: Rome's 1,400,000 inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ or 3 million.
Water supply. Plentiful. Three main aqueducts: Acqua Marcia, Acqua Paola (from Lake Bracciano), Acqua di Trevi, were undamaged when PW left Rome.
Food Supply. Poor at all times, rendered more difficult through lack of communications with Umbria and Tuscany and war damage in the country to the south.
Power. Two electricity supply companies, undamaged when PW left Rome. Gas reservoir bombed.
Labor available. Large supply of labor should be available but Roman is usually poor worker.
Public Health. No contagious diseases had broken out at the time PW left Rome, though many cases of underfeeding evident.

Anticoli Corrado: Town situated on top of a hill dominating Anione valley Tuburtina road, formerly renowned as artist resort, has about 6000 inhabitants.
Water Supply. Scanty, water being cut off for several hours a day, and the flow poor at all times.
Food Supply. Poor. Black marketers receive quantities to Rome where higher prices available.
Power. Electricity supplied from Subiaco.
Labor available. Plenty of unskilled labor.
Public Health. Outbreak of chicken pox at time of PW's departure.
Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of war, in spite of local food difficulties. From 15 to 20 Allied prisoners were permanently fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in neighboring villages. Passing prisoners were also helped.

4. Information about Personalities. PW was helped to escape by:

a. Antonio CORRADI, Roccella, MARSCIANO (Perugia Province) and Giovanni, waiter at Rosetta Hotel, Perugia who refused to disclose his surname.

Names of people from whom help can be expected:

b. Sr. PARADISI, proprietor of Rosetta Hotel, Perugia. Whole staff of Rosetta Hotel aided interned prisoners at all times and were all favorable to Allies in spite of severe control of Perugia Federal Secretary GIANNONI.

c. Count BONOMI, Villa Pila, Pila (Perugia Province).

d. Miss Clarita FARDA, 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome. Already helped literally hundreds of war prisoners.

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

TOP SECRET

e. Mrs. Eleonora [illegible] QUINO, 5 Via Conserie, Rome, provided help for war prisoners and persecuted people, was herself arrested by SS some time during April.

f. Arthur [illegible], Swiss, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, provided help for many war prisoners, was arrested by Italian police, released through clever wire pulling on the part of his employee:

Donato [illegible], Piazza Sforza Cesarini, who also helped writer and is very friendly indeed to Allied cause.

g. Maria [illegible], female porter at 305 Corso Vittorio Emanuele. In spite of police questionings hid as many political refugees as she could.

Number of people unfriendly to Allied Cause.

h. Pero ROSSI. Formerly agent Italian Counter Espionage, threatened his victims all manners and means. Took advantage his position to terrify women he wanted. Violated Russicum College Rome (Ecclesiastical College) where he presented himself as Italian Officer requiring hiding here and arrested all people who were hiding in that College. Among Included [illegible], famous Communist leader. Violated Saint Paul's Basilica, Rome to find out people hiding there.

i. Perugia Police Agent LORIZ, strongly anti-Ally at all times, beat up interned American subject Robert [illegible], is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession. The burning of the feet actually did take place but could not be fastened down to Loriz for lack of proof. Perugia questore [illegible] was dismissed in consequence of inquiry.

j. Police Lieutenant [illegible] of Perugia Police, burnt women's vagina to extort confession of abortion. Burnt feet of local patriots to extort confession. After July 25th 1943, warned Fascists before making a raid on their headquarters to give them chance to hide their arms. Was consequently removed from Perugia following the remonstrances of the questore. When Germans occupied Perugia, [illegible] rushed back, imprisoned questore, was made questore himself and instituted reign of terror. To avoid popular uprising, Germans finally removed him from office.

2. Information is requested whether future reports of this type are desired.

GEORGE R. ROYCE,
1st Lt., A. C.

4149

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

15A

INFORMATION concerning Escaped Prisoner

WILLIAM ROSPIGLIOSI correspondent in Rome of the International News Service at the moment of the outbreak of war between the United States of America and Italy, aged 35, formerly of 8 Via Nicola Fabrizi, Rome, at present temporarily resident 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome, interned at Perugia on 14th of January 1942, escaped 20th of September 1943, hid in woods near Perugia until 22nd Nov. 1943, walked to Rome, where lay hidden until March 1944, Following a German SS House Hunt repaired Anticoli Corrado (Rome Province) where remained until May 21st, then made his way south through Subiaco, Fiuggi, Quarcino, to Allied Lines at Alatri (8th Indian Division) in the company of British War Prisoners J.P. Murphy, 17 Forth Crescent, Stirling (Scotland) and Samuel Walter Hill, 34 Worcester Road, Great Witley, Worcestershire, England. At Fiuggi picked up on May 28th John Boyd, Flight Sergeant 450 Squadron, who had been shot down by enemy antiaircraft fire that day, and following first aid cure for bruises was able to travel south and cross lines at Alatri.

B. INFORMATION of Towns through which EPW passed:-

Perugia : Town 60,000 inhabitants (about) situated on top of a hill dominating Tiber valley. Water supply ample. Two main supplies: a/ Acqueduct from Nocera Umbra supplying excellent water, at all times.

b/ New acqueduct, supplying lower parts of town, supplying water which normally good but gives rise to typhoid during hot season and runs dry in periods of prolongued drought.

Food supply ample. In spite of active German requisitioning Perugia province supplies food sufficient for itself and sends large quantities of grain to Rome and other provinces further south. Agricultural methods up to date. Wheat plentiful. Maize, Leguminous crops plentiful. Large quantities tobacco grown and cured in Perugia Tobacco factory. Large numbers of Angora rabbits (Spagnoli estate and Bennicelli estate) supply raw material for Spagnoli Angora wool factory in Perugia. Perugina Choclate factory thriving.

Exceptionally good wheat crop expected this year.

Rome. Rome's 1,400,000. inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ or 3 million.

4148

2006

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

then made his way south through Subiaco, Fiuggi, Guarcino, to Allied Lines at Alatri (8th Indian Division) in the company of British War Prisoners J.P. Murphy, 17th Forth Crescent, Stirling (Scotland) and Samuel Walter Hill, 34 Worcester Road, Great Witley, Worcestershire, England. At Fiuggi picked up on May 28th John Boyd, Flight Sergeant 450 Squadron, who had been shot down by enemy antiaircraft fire that day, and following first aid cure for bruises was able to travel south and cross lines at Alatri.

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Exceptionally good wheat crop expected this year.

Rome. Rome's 1,400,000. inhabitants swelled through the influx of refugees to an estimated 2½ or 3 million. 4148

Water supply. Plentiful. Three main acqueducts: Acqua Marcia, Acqua Paola, (from Lake Bracciano) Acqua di Trevi, were undamaged when PW left Rome.

Food supply. Poor at all times, rendered more difficult through lack of communications with Umbria and Tuscany and war damage in the country to the south

Power. Two electricity supply companies, undamaged when PW left Rome.

Gas reservoir bombed.

6/10 - 1100

(wire)

TOP SECRET

2007

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

TOP SECRET

2008

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

Labor available. Large supply of labor should be available but Roman usually poor worker.

Public Health. No contagious diseases had broken out at the time PW left Rome, though many cases of underfeeding evident.

Anticoli Corrado. Town situated on top of ahill dominating Aniene Valley Tiburtina road, formerly renowned for as artist resort has about 6000 inhabitants.

Water supply. Scanty water being cut off for several hours a day, and the flow poor at all times.

Food supply. Poor. Black marketers remove quantities to Rome where higher prices available.

Power. Electricity supplied from Subiaco.

Labor Available. Plenty of unskilled labor.

Public Heath. Outbreak of chicken pox at time of PW's departure.

Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of war, in spite of local food difficulties. From 15 to 2o Allied prisoners were permantly fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in neighbouring villages. Passing prisoners were also helped.

TOP SECRET

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Food supply. Poor. Black marketers remove quantities to Rome where higher prices available.

Power. Electricity supplied from Subiaco.

Labor Available. Plenty of unskilled labor.

Public Heath. Outbreak of chicken pox at time of PWB's departure.

Anticoli Corrado deserves special mention for the help provided by all classes of the population to Allied prisoners of war, in spite of local food difficulties. From 15 to 2o Allied prisoners were permantly fed by the population and help was sent to other prisoners in neighbouring villages. Passing prisoners were also helped.

TOP SECRET

4147

(none)

2009

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

TOP SECRET

PERSONALITIES.

PW was helped to escape by :

Antonio Cornelli, Morcella, ~~Marmehinx~~ MARSCIANO (Perugia Province) and Giovanni waiter at Rosetta Hotel, Perugia who refused disclose his surname. ~~fnrnfnxrxExhinternrnaphunnd~~.

Names of people from whom help can be expected.

Mr. Paradisi, proprietor of Rosetta Hotel, Perugia.
Whole staff of Rosetta Hotel aided internees at all times and were favourable to Allies in spite of severe control of Perugia Federal Secretary Ciancentoni.

Count Borgia, Villa Pila, Pila (Perugia Province)

Miss Clerita Padia, 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome. Already helped literally hundreds war prisoners.

Mrs Eleonora Lavagnino, 5 Via Cosseria, Rome, provided help for war prisoners and persecuted people, was herself arrested by SS sometime during April .

Arthur Bolliger, Swiss, Piazza di Spagna, Rome provided help for many war prisoners, was arrested by Italian police, released through clever wire pulling on the part of his employee;

Donato ~~Stefanelli~~ SPAGNOLETTI, Piazza Sforza Cesarini, who also helped writer and is very friendly indeed to Allied cause.

Maria Vaneri, female porter at 308 Corso Vittorio Emanuele. In spite of police questionings hid as many political refugees as she could.

Names of people unfriendly to Allied Cause.

Piero Koch. Formerly agent Italian Counter Espionage, threatened his victims all manners and means. Took advantage his position to terrify women he wanted. Violated Russicum College Rome (Ecclesiastical College) where he presented himself as Italian Officer requiring hiding hole and arrested all people who hiding in that college. These include Roveda famous communist leader.
Violated Saint Paul's Basilica Rome to find out people hiding there.

~~Pozz~~ 4116
Perugia Police Agent LOPEZ strongly antially at all times beat up ~~xnxmxinxnx~~ Interned American subject Robert Randolph is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession.
The burning of the feet actually did take place ~~xninwaxn~~ but could not [illegible] Perugia Questore Trifoglio

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

favourable to Allies in spite of severe control of Perugia Federal Secretary Gianantoni.

Count Borgia, Villa Pila, Pila (Perugia Province)

Miss Clarita Fuchs, 49 Via Francesco Crispi, Rome. Already helped literally hundreds war prisoners.

Mrs Eleonora Lavagnino, 5 Via Cosseria, Rome, provided help for war prisoners and persecuted people, was herself arrested by SS sometime during April .

Arthur Bolliger, Swiss, Piazza di Spagna, Rome provided help for many war prisoners, was arrested by Italian police, released through clever wire pulling on the part of his employee;
SPAGNOLETTI
Renato ~~Stefanelli~~, Piazza Sforza Cesarini, who also helped writer and is very friendly indeed to Allied cause.

Maria Venturi, female porter at 308 Corso Vittorio Emanuele. In spite of police questionings hid as many political refugees as she could.

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Violated Saint Paul's Basilica Rome to find out people hiding there.

~~Pelz~~
416
Perugia Police Agent LOPEZ strongly antially at all times beat up ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Interned American subject Robert Randolph is credited locally with burning feet of suspected persons to extort confession.
The burning of the feet actually did take place ~~xxxxxxx~~ but could not be fastened down to Lopez for lack of proof. Perugia Questore Trifoglio was dismissed in consequence of inquiry.

Police Lieutnant Vasile. of Perugia Police burnt women's vagina to extort confession of abortion. Burnt feet of local patriots to extort confession. After July 25th 1943, warned Fascists before making a raid on their Headquarters to give them chance to hide their arms. Was consequently removed from Perugia following the remonstrances of the questore. When Germans occupied Peruiga, Vasile rushed back , imprisoned Questore, was made Questore himself and instituted reign of terror.
To avoid popular uprising, Germans finally removed him from office.

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

2012