

ACC 10000/143/2463

750

P.W.B.

Jan. 1944 - Feb. 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF. : D/750.4

23 February 1946

SUBJECT : Capt. Heinrich FRIGNER. (4)

TO : Signora Lina Castellani Frignani
Via Panama 114, Rome.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 20 January 1946.
2. Subject is in Allied custody and at present being examined on his activities in Rome. If sufficient evidence is revealed that he committed War Crimes he will be brought to justice in due course.

REF. : D/750.4

23 Febbraio 1946

OGGETTO : Capt. Heinrich FRIGNER

A : Signora Lina Castellani Frignani
Via Panama 114, Roma.

1. Si accusa ricevuta della sua lettera in data 20 gennaio 1946.
2. Il sovramenzionato trovasi in custodia alleata ed attualmente si esaminano le sue attivita' a Roma. Se vi sara' sufficiente evidenza che egli abbia commesso delitti di guerra, egli sara' debitamente giudicato.

A.H. Elms
A.H. ELMS,
Captain,
Security Division.

HE/la.

CONFIDENTIAL

Baseball 234/5
Tel: PRUCHOW 472

Office of the:

Deputy Judge Advocate General
ALFRED GEORGE HEADQUARTERS
CHQ Central Mediterranean Forces

JAG/VV/16203

19 Feb 46

HQ Allied Commission
APO 394
Public Safety Sub Commission
Security Division

War Crimes : Alleged killing of
Lt-col Frignani at Fosse Ardentine

With reference to your SD/750.4 of 2 Feb 46 addressed
to AFHQ.

You may wish to inform Signora Lina Castellani
Frignani that Hauptsturmfuhrer Heinrich PRIEBKE is at present
under examination concerning his activities in Rome. If he
is found to have committed War Crimes, he will be brought to
justice in due course.

[Signature]
Colonel
D. J. A. G.

CONFIDENTIAL

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/790.4

2 February 1946

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : A.P.H.Q.

1. Copy of English translation received from Signora
I.C. PRIGNANI is forwarded herewith for information and any
action you may deem necessary.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/rb

529

TRANSLATION

20 January 1946

TO: A.C.

FROM: Lina Castellani Frignani, Via Panama, 114; Rome, Tel. 849944

The undersigned Lina Castellani widow Frignani; had her husband Lt. Col. of the Carabinieri Giovanni Frignani, one of the few executors of the coup d'etat of the 25th July 1943, and after wards principal supporter and animator of the underground struggle in Rome against the German invader, captured by the German S.S. and imprisoned in the notorious prisons of Via Tasso. On the 21th. March Lt. Col. Frignani was barbarously killed at the Fosse Ardentine.

The writer has now come to know that in an Allied interment camp, probably situated near Ancona; there is interned the S.S. Captain FRIBKE Heinrich, of Ernest and of Edvige Glauz, born on the 23rd July 1911 in Germany, and who, during the period of the detention of Lt. Col. Frignani in German hands, was in service in Via Tasso and interested himself in the case.

In order that justice may be done, the undersigned begs this Commission to arrange the interrogation of FRIBKE concerning this matter, so that the criminals may be unmasked and so that justiciary action can be taken in their regard.

(Sgd) Lina Castellani Frignani

TRANSLATION

20 January 1946

TO: A.C.

FROM: Lina Castellani Frignani, Via Panama, 114, Rome, Tel. 849944

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The writer has now come to know that in an Allied internment camp, probably situated near Ancona, there is interned the S.S. Captain PRIEBKE, Reinrich, of Ernest and of Edvige Glauz, born on the 23rd July 1913 in Germany, and who, during the period of the detention of Lt. Col. Frignani in German hands, was in service in Via Tasso and interested himself in the case.

In order that justice may be done, the undersigned begs this Commission to arrange the interrogation of PRIEBKE concerning this matter, so that the criminals may be unmasked and so that justiciary action can be taken in their regard.

(Sgd.) Lina Castellani Frignani.

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Amo

Pomello Norman C. Tike

Pom

— Alfred Commission - Roma -
 La Commissione Lina Castellani ved. Frigiani, ha avuto il
 marito "m. Colomello dei Quaresimi Reale. Frigiani, l'ottimo
 uno dei boeri exenti del caso di Stato del 25 luglio 1943
 e, successivamente, un'azione in Roma e principale motore
 della lotta clandestina contro il tedesco invasore, catturato
 dalle SS, con una che era imprigionata nelle prigioni
 laurice Frigiani di Via Lata. Il 24 marzo il T. Colomello
 Frigiani venne lottosamente ucciso alla fine
 Prigionieri -

Ora la Commissione è venuta a conoscenza che in un campo
 di internamento alleato, forse l'unico che abbia nei
 pressi di Bucarest, sono in un altro il Capitano delle SS,
 'Friedrich Henrich, fu Ernesto e fu Ettore Glauco nato
 il 23 luglio 1913 in Germania, e che, durante il
 periodo della detenzione del T. Colomello prigioniero
 in mano germanica, prestava servizio in Via
 Taro, e che l'interesse del caso -

Perché giustizia sia fatta, la sottosegretaria chiede
 a questa Commissione che si disposti l'induzione
 loro del Picchio anche in questi sensi, affinché
 siano smascherati i delitti e fossero avere
 adottati nei loro confronti i provvedimenti
 che saranno ritenuti del caso.

Lina Castellani Frigiani
 Via Panama 114 - Roma. Tel. 8499525
 Roma 20 - gennaio 1940

uno dei pochi eventi del corso di Stato del 25 Agosto 1943, e, successivamente, amministratore in Roma e principale trustee della lotta clandestina contro il regime nazista e collaborato dalle SS, comunista che era imprigionato nelle prigioni di San Vittore. Il 24 marzo il T. Colonnello Frisanzi venne improvvisamente ucciso alla fine.

Quadrante -

Ma la tendenza è venuta a conoscenza che in un campo di internamento adiacente, sotto l'aspetto di lavoro nei pressi di Ancona, sono stati rinvenuti i resti delle SS. Pierluigi Tassi, fu Tassi e fu Pierluigi Tassi nato il 23 luglio 1913 in Germania, e che, durante il periodo della detenzione del T. Colonnello Frisanzi in mano germanica, prestava servizio in Via Tasso, e che l'interesse del caso -

Perché quattro dei lati la sottosegretaria chiede a questa Commissione che si disposti l'indagine. L'arrivo del Pierluigi anche in questo caso, affinché siano smascherati i delatori e fossero loro adottati nei loro confronti i provvedimenti che saranno ritenuti del caso.

Siria Castellani Frisanzi
Via Tassiana 114 - Roma. Tel. 84.99.33

Roma 20 - gennaio 1946.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH - UNIT No. 12

July 31st 1944

German Personalities Believed to Be in Northern Italy.

Introductory Note.

Sources in Rome have provided the following data on German personalities believed to be in northern Italy. They are divided into two groups: Florence, and Others. Only the briefest identifications are given, but in the majority of cases further information is available. As the names are numbered serially it will be possible for those interested to request further information by number and date of list.

I. Probably in Florence:

1. ANKLAM, Hans, Feldwebel, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station. Collaborator of Rueter.
2. ANTON, Gefreiter, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station, Assistant to Lt. Borgmann.
3. BECKER, U.-off., writer, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station.
4. BRUECKMANN, translator for "Jerry's front calling".
5. DOLLMANN, SS-Obergruppenführer, representative of Reichsführung SS in Italy.
6. DIKSTADT, Graf Vivigents von, Head of the propaganda troops working at Radio station.
7. FALLENDER, U.-off., musician, working with propaganda troops at Radio station.
8. FEHMENTAL, von, Feldwebel, right hand of Mueller, Franken, chief of all German radio stations in Italy.
9. GOEDTEL, Georg, with "Jerry's front calling", former agent of German Embassy in Rome.
10. HEINITZ, Ernesto, Via G.B. Vico 6, reported as reliable.
11. HEINWIG, Moritz, former German Consul, reported as reliable; Via Bellocsguardo.
12. HILDEBRANDT, Parisian in spite of his German name. Job with German Radio station.
13. KAPPLER, Kriminalrat, SS-Obersturmbannführer; Former Chief of Gestapo.

July 31st 1944

German Personalities Believed to Be in Northern Italy.

Introductory Note.

Sources in Rome have provided the following data on German personalities believed to be in northern Italy. They are divided into two groups: Florence, and Others. Only the briefest identifications are given, but in the majority of cases further information is available. As the names are numbered serially it will be possible for those interested to request further information by number and date of list.

I. Probably in Florence:

1. ANKLAM, Hans, Feldwebel, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station. Collaborator of Rueter.
2. ANTON, GeFreiter, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station, Assistant to Lt. Borgmann.
3. BECKER, U.-off., writer, member of propaganda troops working at Radio station.
4. BRUCKMANN, translator for "Jerry's front calling".
5. LOLLIMANN, SS-Obergruppenführer, representative of Reichsführung SS in Italy.
6. EICHSTADT, Graf Vivogens von, Head of the propaganda troops working at Radio station.
7. FALLENDER, U.-off., musician, working with propaganda troops at Radio station.
8. FEHRENTAL, von, Feldwebel, right hand of Mueller, Franken, chief of all German radio stations in Italy.
9. GOEDSEL, Georg, with "Jerry's front calling", former agent of German Embassy in Rome.
10. HEINITZ, Ernesto, Via C.B. Vice 6, reported as reliable.
11. HELWIG, Moritz, former German Consul, reported as reliable; Via Bellosguardo.
12. HILDEBRANDT, Parisian in spite of his German name. Job with German Radio station.
13. KAPPLER, Kriminalrat, SS-Obersturmbannführer; Former Chief of Gestapo Section in Gn. Embassy, Rome and Commander of Via Tasso SS Unit.
14. KRAEMER, Dr. Ernst Herbert, lawyer, Via Bologna 52, reported as reliable.
15. MUELLER-FRANKEN, Lieut., Chief of all German Radio stations in Italy.
16. OLSCHKI, Dr. Aldo, publisher, Via XX Settembre 56, reported as reliable.
17. PABST, Walter, former correspondent of Scherl-Verlag in Rom, at present Press Censor in Florence.

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18. PLANISCHKE, Leo, professor of Kunstgeschichte, formerly in the Hofmuseum in Vienna. Reported as reliable.
19. PUPPELKE, Dr., worked as interpreter. Reported as reliable.
20. PRITZKE, SS-Sturmführer (?), Police attaché of German Embassy in Rome, collaborator to Kappler.
21. RAMTSCHE, von, U-Off., working with propaganda troops at Radio station.
22. REBER, Dr., father-in-law to Fiedelko, reported as reliable.
23. RUTTER, Wilhelm, Feldwebel, working with propaganda troops in Radio station.
24. VORBERG, Feldwebel (name perhaps not entirely correct), cabaret-artist, with propaganda troops at Radio station.
25. WAGNER, SS-Mann, formerly job in the SS prison of Via Tasso, collaborator of Kappler.

II. Others

a) Diplomatic Service: German Embassy at Rasano sul Garda.

26. ALBRECHT, Dr., Culture Department, German Embassy; at present voluntary in the Waffen SS in Italy.
27. BEHNCKE, Pfl., secretary and lady-love of Gesandtschaftsrat Fiedelko, probably member of S.D.
28. BERNHARDT, Pfl., secretary and lady-love of Gesandtschaftsrat Fiedelko, probably member of S.D.
29. BUCK, Dr., Gesandtschaftsrat, temporary acting General Consul.
30. BORCH, Herbert v., 2nd Press attaché, former Rome correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung".
31. BORNHILF, von, Rundfunkattaché, for coordination of Italian and German news services.
32. BUNDEL, Freiherr von,
33. CLAS, Baron Ferdinand von, former Rome correspondent of Austrian newspapers and reviews, actually member of the Press Department.
34. DOERFFELING, Gesandtschaftsrat, serious functionary, non-political.
35. FIEDER, Gesandtschaftsrat, Oberregierungsrat in the Reich Propaganda Ministry and confidant of Gumbel in the Reich Propaganda Ministry.
36. GRUBER, Gesandtschaftsrat, Chief of the German Embassy.
37. GUMPERT, Legationssekretär, Chief of the Commercial Department.
38. HALL, Dr. Eugen, former press reporter, friend of v. Rahn. In the Embassy service since Sept. 8th 1943.
39. HAHN, Baron von, former Director of Rome office DME.
40. HARTMANN, Oberstleutnant, member of the Military Mission attached to German Embassy.
41. HILDE, member of passport section.
42. HOPMANN, Dr. H., Gesandtschaftsrat, head of the Culture Department.
43. HOLLBACH, Heinz, formerly Rome correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", at present member of the Press Department.
44. JANA, Hauptmann v., member of the...

- Rome, collaborator to Kappler.
21. HAWLICH, von, U-off., working with propaganda troops at Radio station.
22. KERN, Dr., father-in-law to Fiedlko, reported as reliable.
23. FUCHS, Wilhelm, Fiedlko, working with propaganda troops in Radio station.
24. VORRECK, Fiedlko (name perhaps not entirely correct), cabaret-artist, with propaganda troops at Radio station.
25. KASNER, SS-Mann, formerly job in the SS prison of Via Tasso, collaborator of Kappler.

II. Others

- a) Diplomatic Service, German Embassy at Moscow and Harbin.
26. ALBRECHT, Dr., Culture Department, German Embassy, present voluntary in the Waffen SS in Italy.
27. BEHNKE, Dr., secretary and lady-love of Gesandtschaftsrat, member, probably member of S.D.
28. BISMARCK, Baron Otto von, Ambassador.
29. BUCH, Dr., Gesandtschaftsrat, temporary acting General Consul.
30. BUCH, Herbert v., and Press attaché, former Rome correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung".
31. BUCH, von, Rundfunkattaché, for coordination of Italian and German news services.
32. BUCH, Freiherr von.
33. BUCH, Baron Ferdinand von, former Rome correspondent of Austrian newspapers and reviews, actually member of the Press Department.
34. BUCH, Gesandtschaftsrat, serious functionary, non-political.
35. BUCH, Gesandtschaftsrat, Oberregierungsrat in the Reich Propaganda Ministry and confidant of Goebbels in the German Embassy.
36. BUCH, Gesandtschaftsrat, Chief of the Commercial Department.
37. BUCH, Legationssekretär.
38. BUCH, Dr. Eugen, former press reporter, friend of v. Rehn. In the Embassy service since Sept. 8th 1943.
39. BUCH, Baron von, former Director of Home Office S.D.
40. BUCH, Oberstleutnant, member of the Military Mission attached to German Embassy.
41. BUCH, member of passport section.
42. BUCH, Dr. H. Gesandtschaftsrat, head of the Culture Department.
43. BUCH, Heinz, formerly Rome correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", at present member of the Press Department.
44. BUCH, Hauptmann v., member of the Military Mission attached to the German Embassy.
45. BUCH, JÄGER, Gesandtschaftsrat, member of "Dienststelle v. Ribbentrop".
46. BUCH, book-seller, member of Culture Department.
47. BUCH, Norbert, former Rome correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung".

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- schaft", Sonderführer, member of the S.D., in the Embassy service since Sept. 8th 1943.
48. MOSELMANN, Konsul, close collaborator to v. Rahn, chief of the "Dienststelle Rome" until May 44.
49. MOCHLER, Dr. Hans, Gesandtschaftsrat, Chief of the Press Section.
50. NEUBARTH, Baron von,
51. PLESNER, Baron von, Gesandter, very able diplomat.
52. RAHN, Rudolf von, Ambassador, member of "Dienststelle v. Ribbentrop", close relations to Wimmer.
53. REICHERT, Ritter von, Chief of Protocol.
54. REISINGER, Konsul, Chief of the Chancery.
55. SACHS, Dr. Legationssekretär, protégé of v. Rahn, with the German Embassy since autumn '43.
56. SCHAEFER-KUNZELIN, Legationsrat, in the Culture Department.
57. SCHWEHRT, Dr., member of the Economic Section.
58. STILBERT, Chief of personnel.
59. STILLER, Gesandtschaftsrat, former Ehrenkonsul in Florence.
60. ZAGARUS, Konsulatssekretär.
61. VELTHEIM, Oberst von, Air Attaché.
62. WILDEBURG, Oberstleutnant v., member of the Military Mission attached to the German Embassy.
63. WILKE, member of the Culture Department, former leader of Hitler Youth organization in Italy.
64. ZULLOW, Baron, collaborator of Gesandtschaftsrat Stillier.

b) Journalists.

65. ALBERS, Ludwig, correspondent of the "Völkischer Beobachter", Führerliste, at present German Press Commissary in Turin.
66. BARCATA, correspondent of "Transcontinent" Agency, Führerliste, at present in Venice.
67. BASLER, journalist, specialist for sports, at present German Press Commissary at Trieste.
68. BECCI, Marienne, "Gossip writer", at present in German service at Bolzano.
69. BLOCK, Dr. Alfred, editor of the review "Italien", collaborator of "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten"-group, at present at Merano.
70. BOHMER, Dr. Leo, "DAS", "EZ am Mittag", "Signal", "Das Reich", at present in Italy.
71. FRIEDRICH, H. A., Rome correspondent of "DAS", now working for "Adler im Süden" at Venice.
72. GLASER, Ernst, writer, author of "Jahrgang 1932", at present editor of "Adler im Süden" at Venice.
73. HEYMAN, Egon, correspondent of "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten"-group. At present German Press Commissary in Milan.

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74. HILFENBERG, former Rome correspondent of "Völkische Zeitung". His wife Ruth HILFENBERG-GÖHNING, first cousin of Hermann Goering, at present working for Press Section of SS Head Quarters in Verona.

75. BOHNEBACH, Reithe von, Alexander, "Transocean" Agency. Said to work also for German Secret Service, at present in Milan.

76. KÖHN, Oberstleutnant, Chief editor of "Adler im Süden", actually in Venice.

77. LANGER, Volmédier von, former head of the Rome office of the "Reichsachdienst" and leader of NSDAP-Ortsgruppe, leader of Rome section of "Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse", at present in N. Italy.

78. LÖRENZ, member of the Rome office of DMB, member of the SS, lately military press censor in Rome.

79. SALZMANN, secretary to Hiltebrandt, wanted to stay behind in Rome but was compelled to leave for N. Italy.

80. SCHETTER, for many years chief of the Rome Bureau of the DMB, at present N. Italy or in Berlin.

81. SCHMITZ-SCHST, correspondent of "Berliner Börsenzeitung", at present Press Commissary in Venice.

82. SCHULZBURG, von der, Baron Dr. Werner, writer, former chief of the Theatre Section in the Bibliotheca Vertiziana in Rome, at present said to be in Venice, working for "Adler im Süden".

83. WAGNER, journalist (Essener Nationalzeitung), member of SS., probably in N. Italy.

84. WEBER, unimportant journalist, former leader of the Rome section of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront.

85. WISSEL, unimportant journalist, collaborator of German Secret Service.

c. Others

86. HARTERT, Max, Werkmeister, Acqui (Alessandria) reported as reliable.

87. BERGER, Dr. Ernst, chief of Rome section of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, at present in Venice.

88. BERGER, Dr. Karl, former Legationssekretär in the German Embassy in Rome, at present representative of the Gd. Foreign Office in Mar-shal Kesselring's H.Q.

89. BLAHUT, Dr., Legationsrat, former Deputy of General Consul Hubster in the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.

90. BOMME-SCHMIDT, Dr., "Honderbeauftragter für Arbeitsinsatz" in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.

91. BORGMANN, Lieut. member of the propaganda troops "Propagandastaffel Süd", H.Q. in Milan.

92. BRUNNS, Dr. Leo, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Kunstwissenschaft in Rome, at present in N. Italy.

93. CLEMENS, SS - Hauptmann, one of the chiefs of the SS-prison in Via

at present working for Press Section of SS Head Quarters in Verona.

85.

75. HOCHENBACH, BOLTHO von, Alexander, "Transocean" Agency. Said to work also for German Secret Service, at present in Milan.
76. KÖHL, Oberstleutnant, Chief editor of "Adler im Süden", actually in Venice.
77. LANGEN, Wolfdieter von, former head of the Rome office of the "Reichsarchivdienst" and leader of NSDAP-Ortsgruppe, leader of Rome section of "Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse", at present in N. Italy.
78. LEBER, member of the Rome office of DMB, member of the SS, lately military press censor in Rome.
79. SALZMANN, secretary to Niltelbrandt, wanted to stay behind in Rome but was compelled to leave for N. Italy.
80. SCHNEIDER, for many years chief of the Rome Bureau of the DMB, at present N. Italy or in Berlin.
81. SCHMIDT-ROHSE, correspondent of "Berliner Morgenzeitung", at present Press Commissary in Venice.
82. SCHULZMANN, von der, Baron Dr. Werner, writer, former chief of the Theatre Section in the Bibliotheca Hertziana in Rome, at present said to be in Venice, working for "Adler im Süden".
83. WAGNER, journalist (Essener Nationalzeitung), member of SS., probably in N. Italy.
84. WETH(B)INGER, unimportant journalist, former leader of the Rome section of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront.
85. WIESSEL, unimportant journalist, collaborator of German Secret Service.

c. Others

86. RATHENAT, Max, Werkmeister, Acqui (Alessandria) reported as reliable.
87. REISER, Dr. Ernst, chief of Rome section of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, at present in Venice.
88. BERGER, Dr. Karl, former Legationssekretär in the German Embassy in Rome, at present representative of the Gn. Foreign Office in Marshal Kesselring's H.Q.
89. BLANKE, Dr., Legationsrat, former deputy of General Consul Welter in the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.
90. BORG-SCHMIDT, Dr., "Sonderbeauftragter für Arbeitsersatz" in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
91. BORGMANN, Lieut. member of the propaganda troops "Propagandastrafezug", H.Q. in Milan.
92. BRUNNEN, Dr. Leo, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Kunstwissenschaft in Rome, at present in N. Italy.
93. CLEMENS, SS - Hauptmann, one of the chiefs of the SS-prison in Via Tasso in Rome, transferred to Como, May 1944.
94. GROSS, Dr., member of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.

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95. DECKER, Rudolf, former Italian correspondent of "Textil-Zeitung", since Oct. '43 Mient. in "Dienststelle CSM/Amt Ausland Abwehr/Abwehr III" (Counter Espionage).
96. DRICHMAN, Dr., member of the Archaeological Institute in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
97. DOERNER, Dr., former director of the German School in Rome, present post unknown.
98. EHRICH, Dr., Landesgruppenleiter Italien of NSDAP, present post unknown.
99. FEMKE, Frau, leading member of the Deutsche Frauenschaft, when in Rome, she was charged (Führerbefehl) to organize the evacuation of all German women to N. Italy. Her secretary Miss WITTMANN.
100. FRANK, SS-Oberleutnant, formerly in Rome, present post unknown.
101. FUCHS, Dr. Siegfried, Acting Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, leader of the Rome Section of NSDAP, present post unknown.
102. FUCHS, Milan, Via Pettebene Fratelli, reported as reliable.
103. GASS, Dr., assistant to Prof. Hoppenstedt, Hertziens, Culture Section, Rome, probably in N. Italy.
104. GRIGER, Denuo, Kunsthistoriker, living in Venice.
105. VON GERNAN, Prof., Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, at present probably in N. Italy.
106. GUERICKE, Herbert von, Major, Verbindungsoffizier für das CSM/WPPr., Wehrmachtspropagandaoffizier des Mil. Att. (III), at present at Verona.
107. HANFERT, Oberst, Chief of the Wehrmacht Delegation in Italy.
108. HOSE, Fräulein Elisabeth von, chief assistant of the Deutsche Akademie für Auswärtigen Dienst in Rome, at present in Venice.
109. HORRIGER, U.-Off., attached to Section Ic (Intelligence) of the Staff of the 4th I.L. (Hoch- und Deutschmeister).
110. HOFFMANN, Frau, Milan, Via Magliolo 2 or 4, reported as reliable.
111. HOHMANN, Dr., member of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
112. HOPFENSTEIN, Prof., Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Kulturwissenschaften (Hertziens) in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
113. JUNKER, Dr., Director of the Rome Section of the Deutsche Akademie, München, at present in Venice.
114. KOSCHMINSKY, Frau Ilse, Milan, Corso Costanzo Ciano 9, job with Mondadori, reported as reliable.
115. LAMB, Dr., attached to the Art Section of the Bibliotheca Hertziens in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
116. LOKITZER, Wehrmachtsdekan (Dean), with the German Armies in Italy.
117. LOSCHERER, Dr., assistant to Prof. Hoppenstedt, Hertziens, transferred to N. Italy.
118. MANNEN, Wilhelm, U.-Off., painter and writer, member of the propaganda troops "Propagandastaffel SMA", probably in Milan.
119. MEYER-BROCKHAUS, Dr., second assistant in the Art Section of the Hertziens in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.

- ferred to N. Italy.
97. DOHNER, Dr., former director of the German School in Rome, present post unknown.
98. ERICH, Dr., Landesgruppenleiter Italien of NSDAP, present post unknown.
99. FEMER, Frau, leading member of the Deutsche Frauenschaft, when in Rome, she was charged (Führerbefehl) to organize the evacuation of all German women to N. Italy. Her secretary Miss THINGEN.
100. FRANK, SS-Oberleutnant, formerly in Rome, present post unknown.
101. FUCHS, Dr. Siegfried, Acting Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, leader of the Rome Section of NSDAP, present post unknown.
102. FUCHS, Milan, Via Fattabene Pretelli, reported as reliable.
103. GASS, Dr., assistant to Prof. Hoppenstedt, Hertziens, Culture Section, Rome, probably in N. Italy.
104. GELDER, Denna, Kunsthistoriker, living in Venice.
105. VON GERMAN, Prof., director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, at present probably in N. Italy.
106. GUTRICH, Herbert von, Major, Verbindungsoffizier für das OKW/WF., Wehrmachtspropagandaoffizier des Mil. Att. (III), at present at Verona.
107. HELFERRICH, Oberst, Chief of the Wehrmacht Spionage in Italy.
108. HORN, Fräulein Elisabeth von, chief assistant of the Deutsche Akademie Austauschdienst in Rome, at present in Venice.
109. HORNHAGEN, U.-Off., attached to Section 1c (Intelligence) of the Staff of the 4th I.D. (Heck- und Deutschmeister).
110. HOFFMANN, Frau, Milan, Via Magliolino 2 or 4, reported as reliable.
111. HOFFMANN, Dr., member of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome transferred to N. Italy.
112. HOPPENSTEDT, Prof., Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Kulturwissenschaften (Hertziens) in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
113. JUNKER, Dr., Director of the Rome Section of the Deutsche Akademie, München, at present in Venice.
114. KOSCHNITSKY, Frau Ilse, Milan, Corso Costanzo Ciano 9, job with Mondadori, reported as reliable.
115. LAMB, Dr., attached to the Art Section of the Bibliotheca Hertziens in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
116. LOMITZER, Wehrmachtsdekan (Lehn), with the German Armies in Italy.
117. LOSCHMEIDER, Dr., assistant to Prof. Hoppenstedt, Hertziens, ~~524~~ transferred to N. Italy.
118. MANDEL, Wilhelm, U.-Off., painter and writer, member of the propaganda troops "Propaganda Staffel Sda", probably in Milan.
119. MEYER-PROCKHAUS, Dr., second assistant in the Art Section of the Hertziens in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.

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120. ALBRECHT, Alfred, actor, with propaganda troops of "Propaganda Staffel SAJ", now in Milan.
121. OLIVIERI, Franz Georg, born German, Lyria, Villa Verino, reported as reliable.
122. PHILIPPO, Oberstleutnant, former member of the Military Mission attached to the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.
123. PONTER, Walter, Niederbades, serving as chaplain in the German Armies in Italy.
124. V. HILF, General, former Chief of the Military Mission and Chief Military Attaché in the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.
125. PASTOR WITTE, Gerhard, serving as chaplain in the German Armies in Italy.
126. SALZER, Georg, Minister, formerly in the German Hospital in Rome, present post unknown.
127. SCHNEIDER, Ernst, Assistant in the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, transferred to M. Italy.
128. SCHNEIDER, Carl, physician, Milano.
129. SCHULZ, Dr. Ludwig, librarian in the National Library in Rome, transferred to M. Italy.
130. SCHULZ-ANDI, Major, "Sozialistische Arbeiterbewegung" in Rome, nicknamed "Moby Dick" (salvage and reconnaissance), left Rome May 24th for M. Italy.
131. SCHULZ, Dr., Chief assistant in the Hospital, Art Studio, transferred to M. Italy.
132. SCHULZ, Walter, shoe-factory, Milano, reported as reliable.
133. SMITH, Dr. M. T. O., member of the Military Administration of Rome during the German occupation, recruitment of Italian workers for Germany, transferred to M. Italy.
134. SPITZER, Franz, singer, member of propaganda troops of SAJ in Rome, transferred to Milan.
135. STACHE, Karl, skilled journalist, with propaganda troops of the Rome radio station, probably transferred to Milano.
136. STANGE, Prof., Director of Deutsche Kunstakademie, Villa Mussolini, Rome, transferred to M. Italy.
137. STRAUB, former Legationsekretär of the German Embassy, in the military service since 1942, present post unknown.
138. TRILL, Oberleutnant, Chief of the propaganda and leaflet section of the "Propaganda-Staffel SAJ", at present in M. Italy.
139. WAGNER, former Assistant of Austro-Hungarian and later member of the Culture Department of the German Embassy, present post unknown.
140. WILHELM, Pastor, parish of the German Evangelical community in Milan.
141. WILHELM, Legationsekretär, former member of the German Embassy in Rome, then in the military service, present post unknown.
142. WILHELM, Dr. Rüdiger, Legationsekretär, "Dienstleistungsleiter" in Rome, transferred to Milano.

122. PACCHIAI, Oberstleutnant, former member of the military mission attached to the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.
123. PASTOR E. A. H. B., Habsburger, serving as chaplain in the German Armies in Italy.
124. V. H. H. H. H., General, former Chief of the Military Division and attached to the German Embassy in Rome, present post unknown.
125. PASTOR H. H. H. B., Habsburger, serving as chaplain in the German Armies in Italy.
126. H. H. H. H. B., Oberstleutnant, formerly in the German Hospital in Rome, present post unknown.
127. SCHNEIDER, Frau, assistant in the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, transferred to N. Italy.
128. H. H. H. H. B., Habsburger, Major, "Feldwebel" (major des Reichsmarschalls) in Rome, nicknamed "Habsburger" (servant and reclamation), left Rome May 10th for N. Italy.
129. SCHNEIDER, H. H. H. B., Chief assistant in the Hospital, art section, transferred to N. Italy.
130. SCHNEIDER, H. H. H. B., Major, "Feldwebel" (major des Reichsmarschalls) in Rome, nicknamed "Habsburger" (servant and reclamation), left Rome May 10th for N. Italy.
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143. WILTB, Legationssekretär, former member of Aufsteigskadett and secretary to Ambassador von Meckensen; since 1942 in the military service, present post unknown.
144. WUNDER, Walther, Generalkonsul, member of "Dienststelle Ribbentrop", former head of the German Embassy's Culture Department, in 1943 German Consul in Naples, present post unknown.

E.Y.H./L.B.

E. Y. HARTSHORNE
German Political Intelligence
F.W.B. - R.A.A.C.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
ROME

We present you with the first number of the weekly review "Fermentti" directed by the journalist Aristide Raimonti, well known anti-fascist, who has already been director of the weekly review "Cineillustrato" published by Minessotti and suppressed by the Fascist Government because in some articles he has wished the return of freedom, the return of American films in Italy, and also because the chief redactor was born in New York, had an American mother and was a well known anti-fascist.

"Fermentti" was published secretly during the German occupation. Its printer Florino Fiorini was imprisoned, tortured and killed with the 320 martyrs of San Callisto.

The history of this review is related on the first page of the number we present you with.

"Fermentti" praises the great American democracy not only in political and historical articles but also in the literary articles and in novels. It is the first political-literary review that is published in liberated Italy and its purpose is to acquaint the readers with the real cultural aspect of a free world, a world that had to be ignored during twenty years by the Italian people. This review reveals an artistic and moral life which is completely new for the most part of Italians. As independent journalists and free men, we think that this review is necessary for the Italian mind.

With the exception of fascist political journals, "Fermentti" is different from the usual reviews which are only a common commercial speculation. We beg you the permission to continue our publications not only in the name of this spiritual necessity but also in the name of the sacrifices we have supported during these last months.

Considering all we explained to you, we are sure that, giving us the permission to publish "Fermentti", you will put us in condition to collaborate in the spiritual reconstruction and in a very important work of propaganda. The other reviews do not have the same design. We see that all the reviews that have collaborated with the Germans, have changed their names, some of them their director, but the editors and the interestees remained the same. Now they publish the photography of Greta Garbo where, till the 4th of June, they published the photography of the German actress or of the German Tank sent to them by the chief of the Press Office in the German Embassy. If these reviews which have served our enemies can continue their activity why are we not allowed to subsist? You could tell me that paper has to be economized. But we use paper economized by us and that can not be used for other designs. We print only 5000 copies a week and need only 2000 g.l. a week. If you do not wish to give us entirely or partly the necessary quantity of paper, we can supply to our statement as in the past. "Fermentti" can subsist by itself, only through the sale to the public. It procures work to several anti-fascist journalists and writers, and in the same time it develops a work of cultural and political propaganda.

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INFORMATION DIVISION

ACC

NOTE ON ALLIED PROPAGANDA TO ITALY. The "Review" of the Italian after seven months of work in P. W. I. I think I am able to express clearly my opinions on the experiences I have had without fear of being misunderstood.

Now We Waited for You. It is difficult for an Englishman or for an American to understand what fascination the Allied cause had for the Italian antifascists and, in general, for everyone who loves justice and the ancient European civilization. The Allies should know that the antifascists were many in number even though the fighters in the clandestine parties were relatively few.

It is beyond doubt that, up to the time of the Ethiopian war, fascism was gaining an ever increasing degree of toleration and sympathy (and not only in Italy).

All those foreigners who today are burning nationalists would perhaps have been fascists if they had been Italians at that time, since there is no doubt that the humiliating and freedom destroying internal policy of Mussolini was offset by the successes of expansionist politics. There was, however, an idealistic and moral revolt which overcame all nationalism, by those who repudiated fascism in its successes and its tyranny, in its declarations and its stupidities.

I explain this so that it may be quite clear that the Italian intellectual, even though they may not constitute a "majority," certainly offer a real and profound representation of the true soul of Italy in its secular essence. They are generally, however, the custodian of a thousand years of culture, of an artistic tradition that is the inheritance of the whole world. Nevertheless the soul of Italy should be considered a natural ally that has fought this anti-German war from the very first day with the intangible but ever present strength of the spirit.

Under the influence of this spirit of Italy the people mistrusted the pro-German war, fought without conviction and, up to a certain point, wanted to lose it in the military sphere for the sake of winning it in the spiritual sphere.

We must distinguish between the masses and the elite of the anti-fascists. Reactions of the anti-fascist elite. They watched Nazism and Fascism under the trial of war. They exulted on the day when England and France stood by their pledges and came into the field in defence of Poland. They trembled during the agony of France, delivering with horror at the attack made by Mussolini, but understood that the Dictator had signed his own death warrant. Then France fell. The antifascists saw the heroic hour of England. England - this name which fascist propaganda sought to defame in the eyes of the people, became every day more and more of a symbol, a moral force for free men. Every English soldier ought to know this. England appeared to the intellectual classes of Italy in a mystic light; she appeared like the last knight errant fighting against violence. She, if she had fought for everyone, would have won. Not even the reassuring thought of great America who was

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It is beyond doubt that, up to the time of the Ethiopian war, Fascism was gaining an ever increasing degree of toleration and sympathy (and not only in Italy).

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Deprived of all news the Italian antifascists began what might be defined as the "battle of the B.B.C.". I do not know what is thought in England of the programmes of the B.B.C. in Italy or in French (the most often listened to in Italy). I do know that in Italy such programmes were judged perfect. Radio London was like a steadfast fire that "burned inside", inspired, was a guarantee, a premise of a better world. England appeared then like a mother; not a weeping mother, but a proud mother who defended her persecuted

sons, welcomes them, loves them, inspires them to struggle. Her sons were France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, all the oppressed peoples. And we too were her sons, even more oppressed, even more betrayed because we had anticipated to play the part of oppressors and traitors. But the antifascists were sure of winning, with England. The antifascists did not think that England could move "politics" in the bad sense of the word; they thought that in face of the gravity of the calamity every form of politics would have been nobly overcome by a Christian sense of "liberty and justice" for every nation, for every man. I say that and see the ingenueness as well as the beauty of the spiritual position, but I say that because the weapons of allied psychological warfare can carry a weight in decision that is anything but negligible.

WAR

The "elite" are the masses in the war. They began then, with all its vicissitudes, the vicissitudes of the war corresponded the varied relations between the "elite" and the masses. Logically this "elite" made up of so-called "defectives", of the "Cassandras" (Mussolini's definition), saw their propaganda swallowed up in facts at the time of Anglo-Saxon victories and found itself a little out of breath during Hitler's successes (failing those of Mussolini). This notwithstanding, what counts more especially, they succeeded in gaining ever greater successes in the field of ideological propaganda which set aside every military victory or success. Finally the home front was defeated. "It was defeated by facts" someone will say "by the Airborne and Russian Defects, by the air raids, by the radio and the leaflets". It is true, these facts "softened" the home front but they were not sufficient in themselves to overthrow an "ideology" to create a limitless love of liberty and an admiration for these democracies which crushed Italian cities with bombs.

It is not a question, up to a certain point, of people which resigned itself to the inevitable, to military defeat, but of people which was going to get out of the trenches, because in the enemy which had been forced upon it it recognized a friend. When the aeroplanes passed over the cities to sow death Italians said "here are the liberators", and they did not mean the kind of machines. That was the victory of the home front of the antifascists, of "allied Italy", that is to say. The clandestine parties and movement distributed newspapers, publications, words, all anti-fascists to Nazi-fascist propaganda and, what counts more in speech, they renewed promises.

The masses. The masses had looked upon Fascism with hostile confidence in the beginning, but later on, owing to confusion between Fascism and Nationalism, they had put with the burdens of dictatorship in order to obtain from it those advantages of external order, of foreign prestige that was moreover fomented by flattery from over the front. Then came infatuation, that is to say, the phase of imperialism and fanaticism for one man. After the incredible campaign of stupor, even the more doubting were stupefied by reality. To add to this another event occurred to round off the Ethiopian cycle: the violence

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WAR

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It is not a question, up to a certain point, of a people which resigned itself to the inevitable, to military defeat, but of a people which was going to get out of the trenches, because in the enemy which had been forced upon it it recognized a friend. When the warplanes passed over the cities to sow death Italians said "Here are the liberators", and they did not mean the kind of machines, that was the victory of the home front of the antifascists, of "united Italy", that is to say. The clandestine parties and movements distributed newspapers, publications, words, all anti-fascists to Nazi-fascist propaganda and, what counts more in speech, they renewed promises.

The masses. The masses and looked upon Fascism with hostile diffidence in the beginning, but later on, owing to confusion between Fascism and Nationalism, they had put with the burdens of dictatorship in order to obtain from it those advantages of external order, of "foreign prestige" that was moreover comforted by flattery from over the frontiers. Then came infatuation, that is to say, the phase of imperialism and fanaticism for one man. After the incredible campaign of Ethiopia, even the mere doubting were stigmatized by reality. To add to this another event occurred to round off the Ethiopian cycle: the alliance with Germany. The natural hatred, the memories of the last war, did not allow the Italian people to follow the dictator in this hybrid alliance. It was the "Mancusa" which signified the end of all imagined European influence of Fascism; and instinctively the people felt this. From 1937 onwards, therefore, the Italian people were divided up ever more clearly into Fascists and anti-Fascists, for it was clear that by allying himself to the German cause Mussolini had also renounced the seduction of the nationalistic dream. There was no more confusion of ideas, and it was clear that Fascist meant Nazi. The Fascists knew how to take advantage of this spontaneous "selection" and they became fiercer and more ferocious. The war of 1939 thus found

Italy divided between a gang of Nazi-Fascists in power and the discouraged masses, hostile to the war and to Fascism. In 1940, it was to be expected, the gang dragged the masses into war and the anti-Fascists, ever more numerous, began their work of "Allies of Democracy". The intellectuals attacked the "Italian soul" which we have spoken of before. The Italian people may be called the "great saboteurs of dictators".

What Fascist Propaganda said. These are the tenets of Fascist propaganda. "They are softened by riches, we are hardened by sacrifices". "The victory of '18 was a common one; they have defrauded us of the booty". "Germany will set up a new order in Europe that will upset the old democratic institutions". "Order is more important than liberty". "The English are civilised hypocrites the Americans are barbarous and ingenuous; they kill women and children, they are violent, imperialistic; they do not want to fight". "If the Anglo-Americans win they will destroy the Italian heritage, they will introduce a real slavery".

What the anti-Fascist front said. I cannot be said that they repeat the tenets of the B.E.C. In so far as the B.E.C. anti-Nazi propaganda was not yet born when the anti-Fascists did their consistent propaganda. The anti-Fascist front used the B.E.C. and at the same time fed it, but, in addition, it developed ideas, explained directly the local facts and situations of Fascist propaganda and insisted in particular (1) The Victory of '18 should not have represented the division of spoils at the conference table, but the affirmation of a European democratic unity that the Italy of D'Annunzio and Mussolini was the first to betray. (2) The new order of Germany is only a horrible progressive decadence of slave dealers (persecutions terror etc.) (3) Liberty is quite inalienable, hence material motive can prevail over the right of man to individual liberty. (4) The English are the heroic knights errant of liberty and now to fight for it wonderfully well. (5) America is a great civilised nation. American universities are the advance guard of philosophy and science. The lot of an ingenuous, semi-barbarous, ignorant, violent America (gangsters, orgies, white slave traffic, lynchings etc) is nothing but a ridiculous caricature for use in propaganda. America is a young people, full of youthful sportsmen and intellectuals of healthy, strong boys, of conscientious workmen, of captains of industry. America will give to the world an injection of youthfulness. She is the heir to European civilisation. Her soldiers will astonish the world. (6) Allied victory (of our old allies) will bring liberty to all and will restore to the individual his first asset - dignity.

The facts have shown how Allied propaganda, from outside and from inside, has convinced the Italian people, so that it repudiated Fascism by plebiscite on the 28th July (and it is my confirmed opinion that Fascism would have fallen in a few days from then without the King's action) so that, putting its trust in the King and Badoglio, it demanded insistently that peace should be made for two consecutive months, welcoming joyously the liberators in September and spontaneously taking up arms against the Germans (from 1941).

propaganda. These are the tenets of fascist propaganda. They are softened by riches, we are hardened by starvation. The victory of 1918 was a common one; they have defrauded us of the booty. Germany will set up a new order in Europe that will upset the old democratic institutions. "Order is more important than liberty". The English are civilized hypocrites the Americans are barbarous and ingenuous, they kill women and children, they are violent, imperialistic, they do not want to fight. "If the Anglo-Americans win they will destroy the Italian heritage, they will introduce a real slavery".

Let the anti-fascist front said. I cannot be said that they repeat the tenets of the S.E.C. In so far as the S.E.C. anti-Nazi programs was not yet born when the antifascists did their consistent propaganda. The anti-fascist front used the S.E.C. and it the time led it, but, in addition, it developed ideas, examined directly the local focus and situations of fascist propaganda and insisted in particular (1) The Victory of 1918 should not have represented the division of spoils at the conference table, but the affirmation of European democratic unity that the Italy of D'Annunzio and Mussolini was the first to betray. (2) The new order of Germany is only a horrible progressive decadence of slave dealers (persecutions terror etc.) (3) Liberty is quite inalienable, and no material motive can prevail over the right of man to individual liberty. (4) The English are the heroic knights errant of liberty and how to fight for it wonderfully well. (5) America is a great civilized nation. American universities are the advanced guard of philosophy and science. The idea of an ingenuous, semi-barbarous, ignorant, violent America (gangsters, orgies, white slave traffic, lynchings etc) is nothing but a ridiculous caricature for use in propaganda. America is a young people, full of youthful sportsmen and intellectuals of holiday, strong boys, of conscientious workmen, of captains of industry. America will give to the world an injection of youthfulness. She is the heir to European civilization. Her soldiers will astonish the world. (6) Allied victory (of our old allies) will bring liberty to all and will restore to the individual his first asset - dignity.

The facts have shown how Allied propaganda, from our side and from inside, has convinced the Italian people so that it repudiated fascism by plebiscite on the 25th July (and it is my confirmed opinion that fascism would have fallen in a few days from then without the King's action) so that, putting its trust in the King and Badoglio, it denounced insistently that peace should be made for two consecutive months, welcoming joyously the liberators in September and spontaneously taking up arms against the Germans (from 10-11 September till over Italy - in Naples the 28, 29, 30 September and 1st October). The allies cannot forget the shouts of joy of the Italians, who certainly did not have the sad aspect of the conquered among the ruins of flattened cities.

The Reality. After the first enthusiasm of liberation Italians have come face to face with reality.

It is well known that the troops, in particular the Americans, learnt with scorn of the armistice with Italy. Like the boxer who sees his adversary stagger just at the moment when he is about to give him the blow that will send him to the boards. Violent

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episodes were many during the first days of occupation. More numerous and more significant were the cases of unjustifiable seizure of institutions and private property. The impression given by the troops was an effect on relations never and no Italians seen so many and such violent drunks; never and the personal dignity of the Italians been so injured. The Allied soldier was liberal in distributing, without any reason in the world, insults and blows in the public highway. There have been too exhibitions of organized robbery, especially on the part of the negroes. The situation has been particularly grave in Naples, helped by a very corrupt section of local inhabitants. The low cultural level of the Allied troops must be unapologetically established. Many will say "What must do you expect?" War is like that. As to the conquered, learn by experience for another time am believe in the Fascist boasts. You are dealing for the sins of France, Greece etc. We will not enter into the moral side of the question. We write of these relations in the interests of Allied propaganda, as they contribute to the forces of war and therefore we keep solely to the criteria of propaganda.

If the war were over, from the point of view of a nationalistic criticism, it could be still said "All the worse for those who believed in an Eden of democracy". But the war continues and is approaching a still bloodier end, which will demand a unity of strength and will. The war has need of an "ethical accord" between the peoples which are fighting together. If the "white" is no longer convinced of the justice of the cause, the masses will soon shout that they are deceived and will be ready to vent their delusion on the "elites"; they will consider themselves deceived by the defeatists. For this reason it is absolutely essential to avoid the phenomenon of distrust and disillusion; first of all on the part of the masses towards the Allies and the antifascists, and then even perhaps on the part of the antifascists towards the Allies. If this phenomenon occurs in Italy it is a sign that it will happen everywhere. That will be the moral death sentence of Democracy in the heart of the individual, with all its consequences. It will then only be a question of years. Pledges must be kept, especially moral pledges. By means of many contradictory reports the Allies learn of the growing aversion of the population which sees the "liberators" transformed into "invaders" or it least into common soldiers, sceptical about all the things of the spirit and about even things in fact except what is nationalistic and materialistic. "To win in order to be able to live happily in America and England without fear of Hitler or the Japanese".

It is necessary, therefore, if there is still time (and there is) to find the origins of this growing evil and cut them short. Unhappy will be the day if the Italians today, the French tomorrow and therefore the common men everywhere must say with conviction "I believed and I have seen; now I no longer believe in anything or anyone". "They are all alike". Let us remember the tenets of the Fascist propaganda recently examined. Those injuries which the common man has succeeded in forgetting would return to his mind. The proud, slave dealing English, the ignorant, gangster Americans - if the Allies win too.

been particularly grave in Italy, helped by a very complete absence of local inhibitions. The low cultural level of the Allied troops must be ungenerously exaggerated. Many will say "and what do you expect?" "War is like that. War is like that. War is like that. You experience for the first time the belief in the Fascist boaster. You are paying for the sins of France, Greece etc. He will not enter into the moral side of the question. He writes of these relations in the interests of Allied propaganda, as they contribute to the forces of war and therefore he keeps solely to the culturing of propaganda.

If the war were over, from the point of view of a nationalistic cynicism, it would be still said "all the worse for those who believed in an Eden of democracy". But the war continues and is approaching a still bloodier end, which will demand a unity of strength and will. The war has need of an "amical accord" between the peoples which are fighting together. If the "elite" is no longer convinced of the justice of the cause, the masses will soon desert that they are deceived and will be ready to vent their delusion on their "elite"; they will consider themselves deceived by the defeatists. For this reason it is absolutely essential to avoid the phenomenon of distrust and disillusion, first of all on the part of the masses towards the Allies and the antifascists, and then even perhaps on the part of the anti-fascists towards the Allies. If this phenomenon occurs in Italy it is a sign that it will happen everywhere. That will be the moral death sentence of Democracy in the heart of the individual, with all its consequences. It will then only be a question of years. Plodges must be kept, especially moral plodges. By means of many confidential reports the Allies learn of the growing perversion of the population which sees the "liberators" transformed into "invaders" or at least into cynical exploiters, sceptical about all the things of the spirit and about even, things in fact except what is nationalistic and materialistic. "To win in order to be able to live happily in America and England without fear of Hitler or the Japanese".

It is necessary, therefore, if there is still time (and there is) to find the origins of this growing evil and cut them short. Unhappy will be the day if the Italians today, the France tomorrow and thereafter the common men everywhere must say with conviction "I believed and I have seen it now I no longer believe in anything or anyone". "They are all alike". Let us remember the tenets of the Fascist propaganda recently examined. These injuries which the common man has succeeded in forgetting would return to his mind. He proud, slave dealing English, the ignorant, gangster Americans - If the Allies win etc.

The first cause of the ignorance of the troops about Italy. A professor was arguing with an English officer who said "The Italians think thus and thus etc." The professor replied "This is not the attitude in every case of the intellectuals in Italy", to which the officer replied "Do intellectuals exist in Italy?"

Intellectual Allied officers - those whom I know - should not wonder at this question, and should not protest, quoting their studies in Italy, their travels, their readings, perhaps their writings, and the courses at the Instituto Britannico and the Americano at

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Rome, for they represent less than one per cent of the troops fighting in Italy. The average officer is in a state of mind to report in good faith the question put by the officer mentioned above. The troops do not put such a question because it does not hit their team.

American soldiers have a horrible handicap. They know Italy in their own way. Through their own people (sons of Italy) and by means of their experience of Italian emigrants to the United States, who are notoriously of the lowest types. These Italo-Americans are the most prejudiced because by means of their scorn they wish to rid themselves of an "inferiority complex" which, in their opinion arises from their origin. This does must be removed from the mind of the soldiers & the idea that an Italian "inferiority complex" exists.

The greater part of the allied armies had this amount of knowledge about Italy - that there was Rome and the priests, that I think ate macaroni, that they sang operas and songs and that there was much sun in Italy, and that men were born there who afterwards travelled round the world with sword beads and were waiters, bricklayers, or bootblacks. At the beginning of the war too they were told that in Italy there were Mussolini and the Fascists who, having been good fellows to begin with, had lost their heads and had become rascals. In Italy there was a dirty, primitive people who shouted to the orders of the fat, cruel Fascists. All these were very, fine things, well suited to mass propaganda.

It will not escape the officers of F.I.D. that the historic phenomenon of Fascism and the Italian in general should be examined in the light of a rich possession of knowledge and in a much more complete way than this, nor should the fact be overlooked that in Italy there exists an artistic, cultural, traditional heritage, which is the enrichment not only of Italy, but of the world and particularly of Europe. It is true that Fascism had modified art and letters etc, but we must admit that in this statement there is much willful exaggeration on the part of the antifascists for polemic purposes. We have stated, and we will state, that Fascism has killed the artistic spirit, because that is part of our propaganda war, but no one can deny that, among the many mediocrities that have existed during the last twenty years Italian poets, writers, painters, sculptors, architects, scientists of notable stature, and if a cultural crisis has existed in Italy, it has been framed in a period of general European crisis. And not only has the cultural picture been framed in European crisis, but the political one is well. Fascism is the sum total of Italian and European mistakes.

It may be noted that the troops lack completely this spirit of "redemption" which has been a principal theme of allied propaganda up to date.

Now let us draw our conclusions from this.

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them of conducting themselves in a way in conformity with the propaganda of (1) above.

The first aim of propaganda today in occupied territory is to demonstrate the truth of the propaganda which has already been put out. No other propaganda can be effective if this aim is not realised.

What are the methods?

To overcome the animosity of the Allied soldier towards Italy and to bring about in this way a greater adherence on his part to the behaviour of the "ideal" described in the propaganda. This can be brought about by a series of publications in English and French on Italian historical, artistic, cultural and political questions, by booklets adapted to the mentality of the most ordinary man, explaining the background of ancient civilisation which is revealed even in the forms of life, however poor and primitive, of the Italian villages.

Titles and ideas for publications: "What is a work of art?" (its importance as a manifestation of the spirit - its intangibility - its testimony to the past - the cult of art in Italy etc) Examples and explanations of works which in appearance are simple and insignificant. "Civilisation in a novel" (examination of a poor and primitive life - its moral values) "An Italian Spring the rebirth" How style is recognised (photographs, drawings and artistic explanations) "An anti-German Recital" (Italian-German relations) "What we promised" (extracts from speeches, Anglo-American sayings) "The Italians and the English" "Women belongs to the world" "Respect for the individual" "The Four Liberties" "Europe loves us, we must judge us". "Italian patriots - our advance guard". Other more practical types of propaganda - "The village of X awaits the Allies". (state of mind of a small village that awaits the just liberation - how to behave to be worthy of the Allied cause) "The cult of liberty in Italy (liberal tradition from Mazzini to Cavour to Croce)" "Italy in the war of 1915-18" (to be remembered that the mass of Anglo-American soldiers, on account of their youth, know nothing of the contribution of Italy in the last war) Such booklets, for the most part, should be written by Italians and translated into English. P.V.E. in English could take care of the production of this series of publications.

The type of propaganda suggested above should find a place too in the daily papers and in army magazines. It would be very useful to reproduce Italian documentary films for Allied troops. Lectures to the troops given by experienced Allied officers would also be of great value.

It seems of particular interest to reinforce the tide of understanding and friendship between the Italian and Allied cultured classes. With such an aim in mind.

Italian men of letters

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It seems of particular interest to reinforce the ties of understanding and friendship between the Italian and Allied cultured classes. With such an aim in mind -

Italian men of letters, artists, poets, politicians could give lectures and readings in Italian for an Allied public who knew the language (suggested names Croce, Gentile, Florio, Orsodes, Cianci, Rossi, Piccone Stella, De Sanctis etc).

Lectures on Italy could be given in English by experienced Britons, and Americans to a mixed Italian-English public.

To create in every occupied locality an Italian Committee, consulting periodically with P.W.B. for the protection of traditions, dignity, art treasures etc, and to report on the reactions of the people to the behaviour of the troops, to propaganda etc.

Psychological Preparation for Rome

It seems to me a good opportunity to present here the psychological problem of Rome. Some notes the Germans have made their army and felt, particularly in recent days. However, from the reports known to P.W.B. the content of the troops is almost irreproachable in the ordinary course of life, and the German command pretends a normal respect for the city of Rome. I foresee, notwithstanding every limitation the number of Allied troops in Rome will be five or ten times as many that of the German troops. Therefore it is necessary to prepare the troops in time for an occupation so politically delicate. There is no doubt that for the great mass of the troops the name of Rome is still today the name of an enemy, and this mentality is what must be effectively fought. We must make it clear to the soldiers that if the cardinal eagles, the litterie and the fascist legions were ridiculous, the signs of a greatness were no less venerable which give unity to the civilisation of the world and which, in every way, on the streets of Rome, not only the ancient Romans, but the first Christians, the anonymous architects of the Middle Ages and then Michelangelo, Raffaello, Mantegna - up to Bernini. And Borromini - have written not the story of Rome, but the story of man, to the glory of man. And that Fascism which pretended to take its inspiration from this greatness has mortified with tyranny and with nationalism its international spirit of Rome, and that it removes the Allies to show, with seriousness and respect, that they have come as they promised to restore these ideological values in contrast to the stupid barbarities of the Germans. It is necessary besides that the Allied soldiers should not forget the indomitable spirit of the Roman patriots in these months of oppression.

I am of the opinion that such propaganda, done intensively, and on a vast scale, could make its effects felt in a short time. Such propaganda, brought to the consciousness of the Italians, could be of great comfort to them and of great moral influence.

By the same token in continuing propaganda to the Italians it should be made less "propagandistic". It should be made alive and emotional. Propaganda should gather together the feelings of the Italians and exalt them in a spirit of truth.

Some ideas for posters

There should be in P.W.B. Italians who can be consulted on ideas for posters and not only in the executive field.

The imagination must be excited. This is not easy because the Italian public is used to a poster propaganda which is good technically, although false. I believe that it would please the Italians to see Italian subjects and people portrayed on posters. For example - a poster exalting Italian patriotism - the reminder of the "Four days of Naples". The pictures should be very strong. **\$13** Stirring. Sailor killed near the gates of the University "We will avenge". The Roman dead in the Colosseum "They will be with us on the day of victory". Joyful children laughing into the future "We fight

standing every limitation the number of allied troops in Rome will be five or ten times as many that of the German troops. Therefore it is necessary to prepare the troops in time for an occupation so politically delicate. There is no doubt that for the great mass of the troops the name of Rome is still today the name of an enemy, and this mentality is what must be effectively fought. We must make it clear to the soldiers that if the Gariboldi eagles, the littorie and the fascist legions were ridiculous, the signs of a greatness were no less venerable which give unity to the civilisation of the world and which, in every way, on the stones of Rome, not only the ancient Romans, but the first Christians, the anonymous architects of the Middle Ages and then Michelangelo, Raffaello, Mantegna - up to Bernini. The Borromini - have written not the story of Rome, but the story of man, to the glory of man. And that Fascism which pretended to take its inspiration from this greatness has mortified with tyranny and with nationalism the international spirit of Rome, and that it betrays the allies to show, with seriousness and respect, that they have come as they promised to restore these ideological values in contrast to the stupid barbarities of the Germans. It is necessary besides that the allied soldiers should not forget the incommittable spirit of the Roman patriots in these months of oppression.

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Stirring. Sailor killed near the gates of the University "We will avenge". The Roman dead in the Colosseum "They will be with us on the day of victory". or joyful Children laughing into the future "We fight for you". Pictures of spring etc.
In short they should be moving and they should be clear.

The small poster arouses a smile, not an emotion. Statistics, (construction, sinkings etc) give information, but do not arouse emotion. It is necessary to keep alive that flame of belief in the war of liberation and of optimism for the future.

The Press.

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Paper must be considered a real weapon and as such we must increase still further its importation, to give all newspapers a common format, to make journalists write and make Italians do propaganda for Italians. We must give an impression of liberty of speech in so far as concerns the quantity of the words as well as the quality. One small paper alone is a good expedient, but only a temporary one. After a time the city would be humiliated by it. With the appearance of normal daily papers the clandestine press would automatically be reduced by half and its ideas would increase in prestige as a result.

We must have faith in the good sense of the Italians. If to begin with they devote too much attention to political polemics to which they are not accustomed they would be able by themselves to make an excellent informative press (with only military censorship) which would help the war effort.

Articles by English and American correspondents on Italian problems would be welcomed. They would give interest and authority to the papers. It must be remembered that the Nazi-Fascists have used the journalistic point of exasperation. We must fight with equal weapons. It is not enough to beat Nazism and Fascism militarily, we must kill it in the hearts of men with a daily hammer of education and avoid any nostalgic return to it.

The daily paper controlled by the allies should have a more official character in its leading articles, that is to say it should be the mirror of allied thought (official attitude) in regard to world events, internal politics, military events. The allied daily paper should be cited abroad as the press organ nearest to the high command of the Mediterranean theatre of war.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Peninsular Base Section
US ARMY
A.P.O. 782

29 January 1944.

SUBJECT: "Political and Economic Intelligence Report for
Background Material".

TO : Colonel Young, A.M.G. Headquarters.

1. The production of the Warles P.W.E., "Political
and Economic Intelligence Report for Background Material" has
had to be temporarily suspended. The last number distributed
was No. 7 of January 22nd, 1944.

2. As soon as production is resumed, issue No. 8
will be forwarded to you.

Regan
E. J. HADFIELD (Mr.)
Head of "D" Section (Acting)

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Peninsular Base Section
A.P.O. 732
US ARMY

29 January 1944.

SUBJECT: "Political and Economic Intelligence Report for
Background Material".

TO : Chief of Staff, Room 13, Provincia Building, P.B.S.

1, The production of the Naples P.W.B., "Political
and Economic Intelligence Report for Background Material" has
had to be temporarily suspended. The last number distributed
was No. 7 of January 22nd, 1944.

2. As soon as production is resumed, issue No. 8
will be forwarded to you.

R. G. Hadfield

R. G. HADFIELD (Mr.)
Head of "D" Section (Acting.)

