

ACC 10000/145/83 20093

EMILIA REGION - LISTS - MINOR REPORTS + CLIPPING

MAR. 1944 - Ap. 1945

REGION - LISTS MINOR REPORTS + CLIPPINGS

1944 - Ap. 1945

April 17, 1945

AFHQ, PWB, RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 195, April 18.

RADIO REPUBBLICANA in Italian to Italy 600 kc 1300 April 17

Air Raids on Bologna.— Bologna's outskirts were raided by large enemy air formations yesterday. About twenty dead and seventy wounded have been extracted so far from the ruins. During the night of April enemy fighter-bombers raided popular districts of Piacenza. A number of houses was destroyed, while a large number of other buildings was damaged, more or less seriously. The church of S. Maria Garibaldi was also damaged. A number of people were killed, while about 30 persons were wounded.

1121

20093

Copy to:

MONITORING REPORT

18 APR 1945
APR 20 1945

ANDREO REPUBLICANISM In Italian to Italy 600 KC 2000 April 18

Commentary (Damage to Alfredo Oriani's House)

CAROCILLO IN

1000 01 3500

(See Keller-

18 Jan 45, file 20464)

We can imagine them, these poor coloured soldiers and mercenaries of the various democracies, on the Italian front. Poor negroes who did not know that they would have to fight in the rain and snow and who did not want to fight in the bad weather. Poor shivering nostalgic blacks, poor Australians, New Zealanders, and Brazilians, dragged here to be the blind instruments of far-sighted rapine. We can imagine

then, poor black soldiers, marching through the long winter to an impervious terrain, without either advancing or retreating. The winter march war has turned into a tremendous war of position and attrition. This was not on the programme; it was not in the bargain. It was hard, terribly hard, to have to remain for months and months in the frost and snow and rain under shell-fire.

And then, towards the spring, they reach Cardello and a secluded house where a tablet states that a certain Alfredo Oriani lived there for many years. Do you know Mister Oriani? Perhaps he was a big Fascist, since Mussolini paid him a visit there years ago.

Good booty this house, where it is possible to 1120 billet officers and NCO's of various races and many nationalities with a certain amount of comfort. But in the early spring, there on the hill, the nights are still cold, unpleasant to endure. There is no coal and it is a nuisance to have to go into the woods to gather fuel. Why not take advantage, therefore, of what is to be found in the house of this Mister Oriani? And so the antique furniture was broken up and cast upon the hearth; and the many books, the old, yellowing books, what gaiety they gave to the comfortable fire! What beautiful flames! What beautiful flames! "Think the heralds of the more perfect civilization, even if they have not read Mister D'Annunzio. There are a lot of old and dusty manuscripts, with significant titles, 'The Revolt of the Ideal' and 'Political Struggles in Italy'. This Mister Oriani must certainly have been a servitor of Fascist tyranny. These pages would be better reduced to ashes. Fire is a great purifier and

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It does not only warm the chilled men of many nationalities; it also has a sacred redemptive function; the democratic flame is illuminated and conscious. The days pass, the sun returns, and the brave soldiers go away, happy from their stay in Mister Oriani's comfortable friendly house. But we hope that they will remember to send a shilling or so or a dollar to the afflicted, prating Professor Benedetto Croce, who is raising a subscription for the restoration of the artistic patrimony of Italy, which has been destroyed or scattered by (of course) the Nazis and Fascists.

We think that several weeks of warmth in Mister Oriani's house are worth this modest sum.

AFH, AND, RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 253, 27 Mar 45

27 Mar 45

REMI-1011 FASCIST BROADCAST

Salsomaggiore Raided

Anglo-American aircraft recently carried out a terror raid over the well-known resort of Salsomaggiore. Among the buildings most seriously damaged are the new theatre, the grand hotel of the "Tennis" and several other establishments. Civilian inhabitants suffered casualties.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Mar. 27)

Copy to:

~~20103~~~~20133~~

20093

1119

17 May 45

AFHL, PEB. RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 245, 17 Mar 1945

GERMAN BROADCASTS

Destruction in Northern Italy

Northern Italy: During the latest terror attacks by Anglo-American bombers on North Italian cities, valuable buildings, many centuries old, as well as monuments and churches have been destroyed. In Bologna the University, dating from Middle Ages, has been hit again. Some of the well-known frescoes in the Castello del Balgari, already badly damaged earlier, have been brought to safety. In Verona four churches and a convent have been entirely destroyed by bombs. In Udine a new terror attack has destroyed the cathedral the church of San Francesco, a convent, a hospital and a school. Severe damage has been caused in Treviso. In Padua many bombs struck the Franciscan convent.

(German Overseas Service - 2030 - Mar. 17)

Copy to:

20053

1118.6

Radio Monitoring Division - PWB + No. 246 - 19 March 1945

Artistic Treasures Stored at Ferrara

MILAN - A general commanding a German Division in Italy has handed over to the Podestà of Ferrara articles of great artistic value, collected during military operations, thus refuting the assertions made by enemy propaganda. German soldiers, fighting with great gallantry and at the cost of great sacrifices, have no desire to plunder the countries and the people so hardly tried by the war.

(Radio Alpen in Italian - 1945 -
Mar 19)

Copy to:

1116

20093

11 MAR 1945

11 Mar 45

AFSA, PAB, RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 240, 12 Mar 45

REPUBLICAN FASCIST PROPAGANDA

Allied Destruction in Italy

According to information garnered from a correspondence of Reuter's News Agency, the British and the Americans are responsible for the destruction of many artistic monuments in invaded Italy, destructions so far kept hidden by enemy propaganda.

We can give the following precisions on what has happened in Faenza, where the International Ceramic Museum has been destroyed, as well as 129 cases of priceless porcelain kept in a near-by store place. In Cesena the Cathedral has been damaged, in Bergamo the pulpit of the church of San Francesco, at Castel Fiorentino the ancient gate leading into the town has been blown to the ground. And this is only a small list of all the art treasures which have suffered at the hands of the barbarous methods employed by the Anglo-Americans against the artistic patrimony of Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 6800 - Mar. 11)

Copy to: 20093

1115

11 MAR 1945

8 MAR 1945

5 March 1945

RADIO MONITORING REPORT, P.W.B., No. 237, 8 March 1945

Valuable Paintings Saved from Destruction

The general in command of a division operating on the Romagna front has handed over the head of the province of Ferrara six valuable paintings which have been saved from inevitable destruction. This is the hundredth time that enemy assertions on the alleged destruction of works of art in Ferrara by German soldiers have been denied.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Mar. 5)

Copy to:

20033

1114

8 MAR 1945

8 March 1945 8 MAR 1945

P.W.D., RADIO MONITORING REPORT, No. 237, 8 March 1945

NATIONALIST FASCIST BROADCASTS

Monfalcone, Ferrara and Province of Padua Raided

The enemy air forces repeated their indiscriminate attacks on localities of northern Italy in the last few days. At Monfalcone, Ferrara and in the province of Padua the criminal bombings caused the destruction of civilian dwellings, hospitals and workers' canteens.

The number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Mar. 8)

Copy to: 10093

1113

8 MAR 1945

Radio Monitoring Division - PWB - NO: 225 - February, 23, 1945

Bishops Palace in Bologna Hit During Raid

In the course of an enemy air raid on Bologna on the 29th of December last, the Bishop's Palace was hit. By a miracle Cardinal Naselli Rocca and wounded soldiers in the Military Hospital situated in the part of the building that was bombed escaped. Messages of congratulation were received by the Cardinal, who thanked all his well-wishers.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Feb 22)

Copy to: 20003

1112

14 FEB 1945

"THE STARS AND STRIPES

14 Feb 45

MATAP BUSY

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Feb 13

++++++

At the Parma railyards, south of the Po, 2478
damaged a locomotive and ten rail cars.

1111
20093

14 FEB 1945

Radio Monitoring Division - PWB - No. 214 - 10 February 1945

Air Raid over Bologna

Anglo-American planes the day before yesterday bombarded and machine-gunned the centre of Bologna, which has for long been clear of any military objectives.

The air raid- resulted in many victims amongst the population.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Feb. 10)

Copy to: 80093

1110

3 February 1945

RADIO MONITORING Division, P.W.D., No. 207, 3 Feb 1945

ITALIAN BROADCASTSEnemy Air Raid on Piacenza

During the air raid carried out by the enemy against Piacenza on January 11, various important buildings were hit: the Capuchin church, built at the end of the fifteenth century was hit. The altar, various pictures and the library of the convent were damaged. Moreover the Marabini palace was also hit.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Feb 3)

20093

1109

Radio Monitoring Division - DWB - No. 191 - 16 January 1945

The Library at Cesena

A United Nations News correspondent reports that the Library at Cesena is being put into order again.

The books had been collected in hundreds of wooden cases and taken to safety in the cellars of a convent near the town. Many volumes were; however, destroyed or damaged when the convent became the target for Allied guns.

(Fascist Radio 1300 - Jan 16)

Copy to:

20093

1108

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 11 January 1945

TAF HITS BRIDGES AT MILAN AND PARMA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 - Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday knocked out one bridge and damaged approaches of four others in the Milan and Parma areas, in their continuing attacks on enemy communication lines in the vital rear area of the Valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

The medium bombers also bombed an enemy troop concentration at Crestallano, 10 miles west of Bologna.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers strafed enemy ammunition dumps 15 and 20 miles southwest of Parma, causing fires and explosions. Havoc light bombers, in a night attack, set huge fires along the Brenner Highway west of Lake Garda, where it is believed enemy fuel stores had been concentrated.

(PRO)

Copy to:

23093

1107

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 9 January 1945

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

+ + + +

Allies Bomb Hospital: Radio Litorale Adriatico reports that enemy fighter-bombers dropped bombs on the hospital area of Bologna on December 29, seriously damaging the archbishop's residence and a hospital wing, and causing casualties among patients.

+ + + +

Copy to:

22083

1106

6 GEN 1945

20093/MFAA
5 Jan 45MEMO to

Major H.T. Newton, MPAA Officer, ARS, 8 Army

Capt. E. Croft-Murray, MPAA Officer, EMILIA Region.

Capt. D. Keller, MPAA Officer, ARS, 5 Army.

1. A civilian letter (in Italian) of 18 June 44, captured at FLORENCE and studied by Civil Censorship, reports, according to an English abstract just received in this Hq., serious damage by bombs to "the historic S. Vitale Palace at PARMA".

2. Since in PARMA itself there appears to be nothing that corresponds (buildings attached to the unimportant church of S. Vitale can hardly be meant), it appears probable that the monument in question is the 13th-century Rocca del Sanvitale at FONTANILE (near PARMA), a one-star monument in List No. 6.

E. De Wald
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Lt. Col., Spec. Res.
Director.

1105

6 GEN 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

STATION SIENA
RECORD No. TA 6779-45

From: BAGNASCA, Ines
Cabanno, Parma, Italy.

To: Dr. BAGNASCA
Via Gioberti 1
Montecatini Terme, Lucca, Italy.

Give place of Postmark where there is no address

Date of communication or postmark if letter is undated 18 June 1944	Type mail Captured Mail Florence	Reg. No. -	Language Italian	Previously censored by -	Endorsement -
Previous relevant record -	Station allocation OSB	C. & G. Allocation G-2 (CC) AFHQ AC HQ/FILES MAF INT (CIN)	Disposal of original communication H Passed Photographed Returned Sent with comment to:		

C O M M E N T

AIR RAID ON PARMA

1104

Sender states that the historic S. Vitale Palace at PARMA was badly damaged by bombs.

In PARMA itself we find nothing that corresponds to Parma above. (This is an ~~unimportant~~ church of S. Vitale). What is probably meant is the Rocca dei Sanvitale at Fontanellato - a one-story monument in Livi No. 6.

from packet

Previous routing record	Station allocation	C. S. G. Allocation	Disposal of original communication
	033	G-2 (CC) AFHQ NO R. / FILES MAAF INT (CEN)	H Held Reviewed Photographed Sent with comment to:
			Passed Condensed Return to sender

C O M M E N T

ALL RALD ON PARMA

1104

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from present

* ca. 20 km. / just to the N.
off the road to Piacenza.

20093/

EXAMINER Italian Censor REVIEWER T.S.M.

EXAMINATION DATE 22 December 1944

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

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A. C. Nov. 1944

Un News Service, BASIC NEWS, 3 January 1945

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Bologna wrecked: The Fascist Radio tonight at great length denies an Allied report that the centre of Bologna is intact and not wrecked by bombs. The Fascist reply is that on the contrary, the "criminal and ferocious destruction" of the Allied air force has ruined even the "very centre of the town", without being "justified by the presence of military objectives."

A long list is included of famous monuments and churches damaged inside Bologna

Copies to: 200 93

1103

January 2

Un news Service, BASIC NEWS, 3 January 1945

TAF USED IN DIRECT SUPPORT

ADVANCE ARMS, ITALY, January 2
American Thunderbolts hit in two successive waves at an enemy fuel
dump near Pidenza, midway between Piacenza and Parma on the Bologna-Milan
rail route.

Medium bombers struck two rail bridges east of Milan and one at Parma,
as well as an ammunition dump just south of Pavia in the Valley of the Po.
Bombs hit the center of the mass of munitions, causing a great explosion.

(PRO)

Copies to: 20093

1102

January 2

Un News Service, BASIC NEWS, 3 January 1945

RUSSKY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Republican Fascist - Bologna Wrecked: The Fascist Radio tonight at great length denies an Allied report that the centre of Bologna is intact and not wrecked by bombs. The Fascist reply is that, on the contrary, the "criminal and ferocious destruction" of the Allied air force has ruined even the "very centre of the town" without being "justified by the presence of military objectives."

A long list is included of famous monuments and churches damaged inside Bologna.

Copies to: 20 93

2 BEN 1945

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 179, 2 January 1945

ALLIED RAIDS DEVASTATE REPUBLICAN ITALY

The U.M.N.S. publishes an article in which is stated that the centre of the town of Bologna, is undamaged, having suffered no bombing. This unheard-of falsehood put out by enemy propaganda is hardly worth denying. The destruction caused in every quarter of Bologna by the criminal ruthlessness of Anglo-American methods is only too well-known (even without the evidence of photographs) to allow the statements of our adversaries to be believed. ... have been damaged, as well as historic buildings in various parts of the town.

Among those of great historic and artistic interest are twelve of the principal churches, the house of Guglielmo Marconi, the town hall, the tomb of Rolandino... the Corso theatre, the "Arciginnasio" and many other monuments and private dwellings. All the inhabitants and those who know Bologna are well aware that not only has the beautiful and brave city not been spared by the Anglo-Saxon terrorists, but that they have repeatedly attacked and taken as a target the very heart of the town. (Fascist Radio - 0800 - Jan 2)

Copies to: 20093

1101
2 BEN 1945

January 1

US News Service, BASIC NEWS, 2 January 1945

TAF HITS ENEMY SUPPLY LINES

ADVANCE APIN, ITALY - January 1 - TAF yesterday finished the year by a round-the-clock bombardment of enemy supply lines in northern Italy, it was announced here today.

Mitchell bombers struck with good results at the Rovereto, Mantua North, Piasolo and Galliano rail bridges and the Padua North rail diversion route all along into southern Germany. Mitchell bombers scored a direct hit in the center of the 700-foot rail bridge at Canal S'Ilsezzo, 75 miles northeast of Venice.

In night attacks, Catalina aircraft struck the gas works at Pinesana, and dispersal areas at the Villafranca, Ghedi and Vicenza airfields, as well as carrying out bombardment of rail yards at Basiglio, Casarea and Pordene. (PRO)

Copies to:

20093

1100

RIMINI DESTROYED BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT

Dec 44

The mayor of Rimini, commenting on a news broadcast by the London radio about German destruction in the town, has stated that, in the name of Rimini's dead, it can be asserted, with no fear of denial, that Rimini has been completely, savagely and uselessly destroyed by Anglo-American aircraft raiding the town.

Between November 1, 1943 and September 2, 1944 Rimini suffered 148 raids, at least forty of which were made by massive four-engined bombed formations. Today Rimini is the one Italian town which has been totally destroyed in the true sense of the word. The Anglo-Americans complained that nobody was there to welcome them in this city of the dead; they were wrong; many Rimini people were there - all these killed in more than one hundred raids, who did not rest in peace even in the grave as the brutal fury of the enemy reached them even there.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Copy to: 10997

1099

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 24 December 1944

24 DEC 1944

Porcelain Factory Razed

FARENZA

+ + + + +

It is believed that the museum, which contained virtually priceless ceramic antiques, has been damaged beyond repair. Before the fighting started in the area, the exhibits were moved out of the town to a place considered safe, but the refuge.

Allied military took steps immediately to guard the demolished temporary shelter for the ceramics and a search of the wreckage has begun to uncover articles which may have escaped destruction.

+ + + + +

Deputy Mayor Ferraci compiled the following list of some of the better-known monuments which have been demolished or badly damaged by the Germans:

The belltowers of the Servi and San Augustino Churches, blown up by mines - the ruins cover ~~both~~ both churches; Torre dell'Orologio, completely destroyed; San Ippolito, the town's oldest church, of the Renaissance period, badly damaged; Comunale Biblioteca, burned to the ground and many old books and manuscripts lost, and an outstanding collection of paintings at Villa Acquaviva, partly destroyed. Those paintings which were not damaged were stolen by the Germans.

(UNH)

Copy to: 20093

1098

24 DEC 1944

24 DEC 1944

DEC 1944

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 24 December 1944

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FAENZA

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(UNN)

Copy to:

1097

24 DEC 1944

22 DEC 1944

20907/WFAA
22 Dec 44

Subject: As below.

To : Director WFAA S/C.



B

A

FASCIST POSTAGE STAMPS ILLUSTRATING REAL OR PRETENDEDDESTRUCTION, BY THE ALLIES, OF HISTORICALMONUMENTS

1096

Just in the days when the Allies were entering the city there were put on the market at ROME part of a series of Fascist postage stamps which are now of a certain interest to the WFAA Subcommittee. Issued by the Repubblica Sociale Italiana, these stamps carry designs of notable monuments of Italy and the statement in Latin that they have been destroyed by the enemy of the enemy (HOSTIUM MANIBUS DIRUIT). The series was printed in the North and not all the values which compose it are yet available at ROME. Those seen by the Subcommittee are as follows:

Cent. 20. BOLOGNA: Loggia del Mercanti.--S/C has no other indication of damage to this 14th century building.

25. ROMA : S. Lorenzo.--As is well known, the destruction was far from total.

Lire 1,25.
(Espresso)

PALERMO: Domus.--In fact ~~never~~ untouched.

A reputable dealer at ROME states that there has also been seen at ROME a further stamp in the same series, showing MONTICASSINO in ruins. Less certain information indicates that on another value the Domus of MILAN is represented. Values of cent. 30 and cent. 75 are treated by the philatelists as belonging to the same

MONUMENTS

Just in the days when the Allies were entering the city there were put on the market at ROME part of a series of Fascist postage stamps which are now of a certain interest to the WPAA Subcommission. Issued by the Repubblica Sociale Italiana, these stamps carry designs of notable monuments of Italy and the statement in Latin that they have been destroyed by the frenzy of the enemy (HOSTIUM FURIES DIRUIT). The series was printed in the North and not all the values which compose it are yet available at ROME. Those seen by the Subcommission are as follows:

- Cent. 20. BOLOGNA: Loggia dei Mercanti.--S/C has no other indication of damage to this 14th century building.
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Lire 1.25. PALERMO: Duomo.--In fact ~~it was~~ untouched.

A reputable dealer at ROME states that there has also been seen at ROME a further stamp in the same series, showing MONTECASSINO in ruins. Less certain information indicates that on another value the Duomo of MILAN is represented. Values of cent. 30 and cent. 75 are treated by the philatelists as belonging to the same series, but they do not illustrate monuments.

References

Italia Filatelica (Organo Ufficiale della Federazione Italiana
fra Commercianti in Francobolli; Roma)

Anno 1, N. 1 - Luglio, 1944, p. 28
N. 2, 3 - Agosto-Sett., 1944, p. 98
N. 4 - (no date), 1944, p. 78

Copies to:

File 20001/3/WPAA
File 20091/WPAA

B.H. peables
Staff Sergeant
Chief Clerk, WPAA W

22 DEC 1944

21 DIC 1944

OSSERVATORE ROMANO 21 DEC 44

La situazione di Faenza

Un corrispondente del N. N. U., riferisce, in data 19 corr., le prime notizie sulla situazione di Faenza.

La scorsa notte i tedeschi hanno concentrato il fuoco sulla città. In tal modo ulteriori distruzioni si aggiunsero ai gravi danni dei precedenti combattimenti. Quasi nessun edificio è rimasto illeso e la maggior parte di essi sono danneggiati senza possibilità di riparazioni.

Già prima erano stati demoliti sistematicamente i più importanti edifici. Le vetrine dei negozi sono in pezzi e non hanno più nulla in mostra. Piazza Grande, uno dei punti più rinomati di Faenza è ridotta un mucchio di pietre. La rinomata fabbrica di porcellana ed il museo di ceramica, per le quali la città è famosa sono stati gravemente danneggiati.

Le perdite in morti e feriti tra la popolazione civile sono state alte subito dopo l'occupazione ed i ospedali della città erano congestionati. Le autorità alleate disponevano per far giungere nella città medicinali e mezzi di pronto soccorso nel più breve tempo possibile.

1094

20093/

21 DIC 1944

20 DIC 1944

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

20 DEC 44

Il Santuario della Madonna del Monte presso Cesena

Il santuario della Madonna e l'annessa badia tanto cari ai Cesenati e noti in tutta la Romagna sono stati duramente colpiti dalla guerra.

Il tetto della grande navata è crollato, la cupola e le mura sono squarciate dai colpi d'artiglieria. Il monastero è inabitabile: tetti rovinati, mura cadute o crollanti. Biblioteche, pinacoteca distrutte, sala capitolare colpita. Il bosco e l'orto attorno al monastero sono completamente sconvolti. Va considerata quale specialissima grazia della beata Vergine che, in tanta distruzione non vi è stato nessun morto e nessun ferito sia fra i monaci che fra i cinquecento sfollati ospiti della badia.

La comunità rimane ancora sul posto e procura con duro lavoro di far fronte alle più urgenti necessità: ma l'impossibilità di trovare materiali e mano d'opera specializzata rende estremamente difficile di potervi provvedere.

1093

20 DIC 1944

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 20 December 1944

19 DEC 1944

GERMANS LOOTED AND WRECKED FAENZA

FAENZA - December 19 - The Germans looted and wrecked everything they could lay hands upon in Faenza before they were driven out two days ago by a New Zealand surprise drive over a secretly-built road through difficult country, a UNN correspondent reported today.

Last night the Germans concentrated every available weapon on the town, adding further destruction to the heavy damage it sustained during the earlier fighting. Hardly a building remains unscathed, and the majority are wrecked beyond repair.

Systematic demolition of the best buildings and an organized looting program were carried out by the Germans before they left. Shopwindows in the streets are shattered and gaping. Rubble is piled high in Piazza Grande, one of Faenza's finest centers, which is the scene of the worst destruction. The famous porcelain factory and the ceramic museum, for which the town is famous, have been badly damaged.

The Germans made preparations to evacuate several days ago. Widespread destruction and looting followed. Then the German High Command reversed its decision, and ordered the defense of Faenza with every possible means. This enabled the German troops to complete the sacking. This removed all valuables from houses, and civilians were robbed in the streets.

Copy to: 20093

1092
19 DEC 1944

8 DIC 1944

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 131 - 8 November 1944

(D.H.B. - 12,00)

Irreplaceable Treasures Are Destroyed by Allies

Milan: Parma was the target of a heavy Anglo-American bombing raid on November 6. Numerous dwelling houses and many famous buildings and art treasures were destroyed....which is believed to be the oldest theatre in the world, and the library containing famous ancient...including a very old Koran and two famous manuscripts, one of the "Divina Commedia" and one of Martin Luther were obliterated. The Palace of Empress Maria Luisa with its famous frescoes by Correggio is now nothing but a heap of debris. In addition to these irreplaceable art treasures, several churches and historical buildings for which the town was famous have been...completely?

Copy to: 20043

1091

5 DIC 1944

AFQ. PWB. R.H. 2 pnt. No 155 3 December 1944

TROGLODYTES OF BOLOGNA

(By EP correspondent Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach)

BOLOGNA - Bologna, the large Italian city nearest to the front, goes more and more underground. The population have made their homes in deep underground shelters. The half of the inhabitants, who left the city two months ago, has long since been replaced by refugees pouring into the town from the front area. But since the front has become stabilized tens of thousands of evacuees are returning to their homes. In consequence the Town Prefect has had to forbid re-emigration as from December 10th, so as to avoid dangerous overcrowding. (Transocean in German)

Copies to:

20093

1090

4 DIO 1044

Un News Service, Basic News, 4 December 1944

PARTISANS AID IN RECONSTRUCTING TOWN

WITH ALLIED ARMS, ITALY, December 3. Partisans have taken a leading part in aiding the reconstruction work at Loiano, in Bologna Province, it was revealed by the Allied Military Government officer here today.

Cooperating with the Mayor, the local town committee, and the AMG, the Partisans are running the mill and the bakery. The leader acts as labor chief for the town committee.

The Partisans are working on the reconstruction of the hospital, which the Germans used as a resistance point, and they are also clearing debris from the streets. This is no small task, for the Germans mined and blew up practically every home along the main highway running through the town. (UHM)

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- 4 DIC 1944

AFRO, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 154 - 4 December 1944

LIFE IN CESSA

You would not recognise Cessa. Allied bombers and artillery have devastated the city. Even the fifteenth century Cathedral, at the end of Via Mazzini, and the lovely library of Piazza Brialmont have been irreparably damaged.

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20093

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4 DEC 1944

SECRET
57 Section Italy (Dec).

4th December, 1944.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
 Unit No 12 APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ITALY OCCUPIED AREA - 30 Dec.

XXV. Air Raid Activity.

BOLOGNA The railway station has been badly damaged by Allied air raids and civilian travel is prohibited.

BOLOGNA The town of Bologna has been practically destroyed; the station does not exist, nor the railway lines of BOLOGNA-RAVENNA-EMILIA VERONA, which are completely interrupted.
 (P.W.B. Florence Report 5.9.44. Fouri, Mario).

BOLOGNA The R.I.A.R. Building in Piazza S. Martino has not been hit by the Allied bombardments.

VENICE The record number of alerts in one day in Venice is 14, the daily average being six. At the end of the causeway joining the city to the mainland there are bomb craters. The inhabitants often hear the crash of the coastal artillery in the Adriatic positions and usually several times daily the thunder of the German-Italian A.A. guns.... For six months now Venice has been without water supply, as bombs destroyed the water supply. Yet, in spite of the heat there were no epidemics. At every alert the light is switched off, and all wartime restrictions prevail.
 (Francesconi 5.11.44).

20093

1687

1944

DAG

IL MONDO LIBERO

N. 28
DEC. 44

Romagna ferita

La guerra è passata violentissima sulla Romagna lasciando tracce spaventose. La città che forse più di tutte ha sofferto è stata Rimini, di cui solo pochi edifici restano in piedi. Fra l'altro è andato irrimediabilmente perduto anche il Tempio Malatestiano, mirabile costruzione del XV secolo, capolavoro di Leon Battista Alberti, al quale era stato ordinato da Sigismondo Malatesta signore di Rimini.

Sigismondo fu uno dei più illuminati principi della Rinascenza, uno di quei signori italiani le cui corti facevano a gara per ospitare ed onorare poeti ed artisti. Egli visse in un'epoca torbida dal punto di vista politico, lottò contro i vicini e soprattutto contro il Papa che mirava al dominio delle terre di Rimini, Fano e Senigallia. Sigismondo ebbe un principato agitato e morì spedito di due dei suoi domini, restandogli la sola Rimini che, alla sua morte, passò al Papa. Ma per quanto le cure politiche del suo stato fossero agitate e preoccupanti, egli si dedicò lo stesso e con ardore alle arti ed agli studi, lasciando quale testimonianza della sua attività il Tempio. In esso si potevano ammirare alcune fra le piùquisite opere di Agostino di Duccio, quali i meravigliosi

pilastri a riliefo, dove putti ed angeli musicanti si libravano avvolti in veli trasparenti, ed il trionfo di Minerva, scolpito in onore di Isotta, l'adorata sposa di Sigismondo.

Lasciando Rimini per recarsi al nord, un tempo si passava sopra un ponte romano a tre luci che aveva già festeggiato il suo bimillenario. Anche del magnifico ponte non restano che poche macerie. I tedeschi, ritirandosi, lo hanno fatto saltare.

La guerra non ha risparmiato nemmeno l'umile casetta di Pascoli a San Mauro. Una bomba è caduta nella stanza dove il poeta è nato. Altre bombe hanno fatto strazio anche dell'asilo dei vecchi e dell'asilo infantile che il poeta aveva voluto sorgessero accanto alla casetta modesta.

« Romagna solatia dolce paese ».

Il « dolce paese » conobbe la furia della guerra e della devastazione, conobbe le cruente lotte alle quali i suoi generosi figli presero parte in ben organizzate bande partigiane, che ebbero da parte degli Alleati lodi e alti riconoscimenti.

Nella landa desolata, cosparsa di rovine, fangosa, devastata, privata di tutto, con i villaggi ridotti in macerie, è difficile ora riconoscere il « dolce paese » cantato dal poeta di Myrica.

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1088

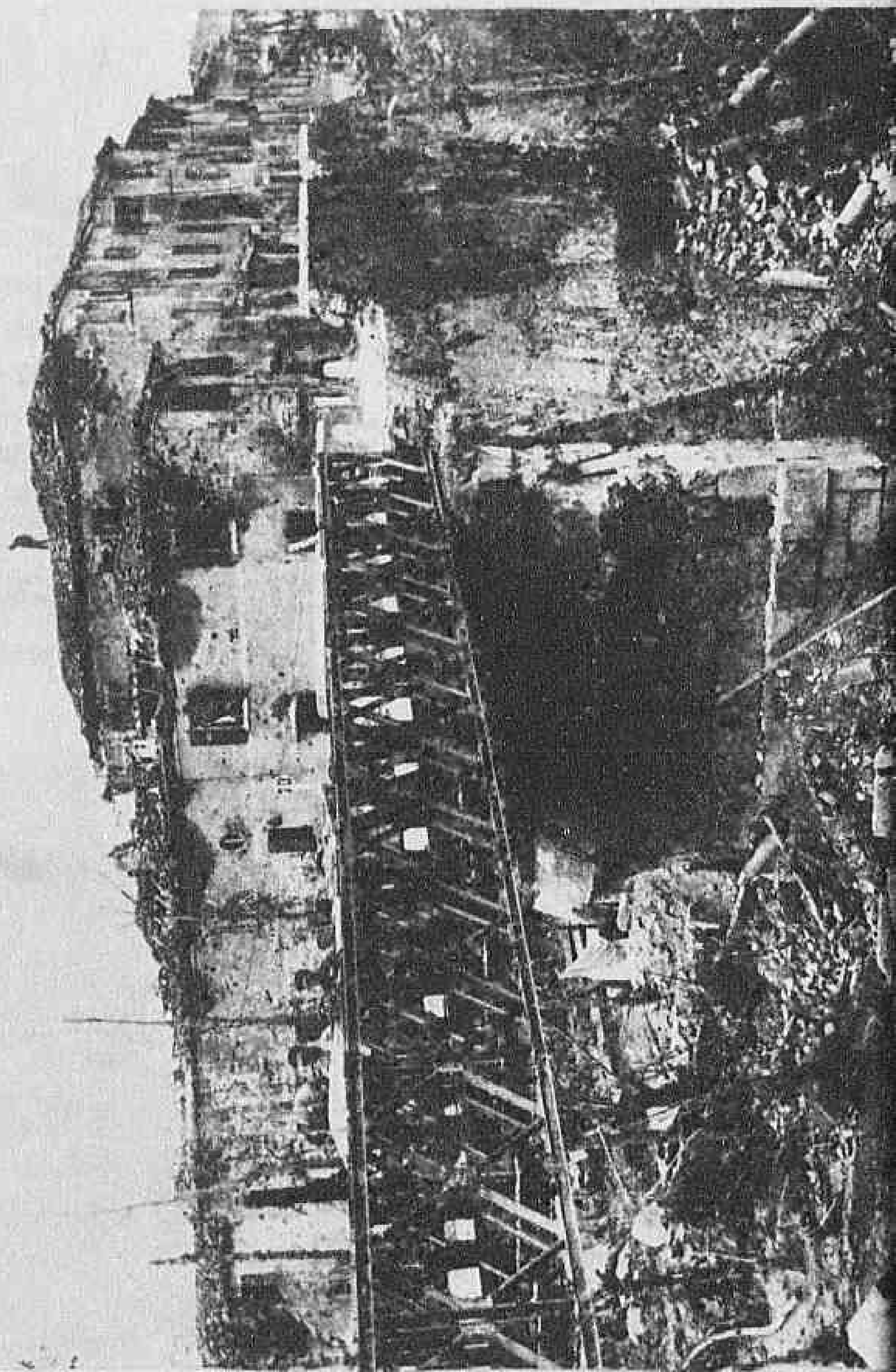
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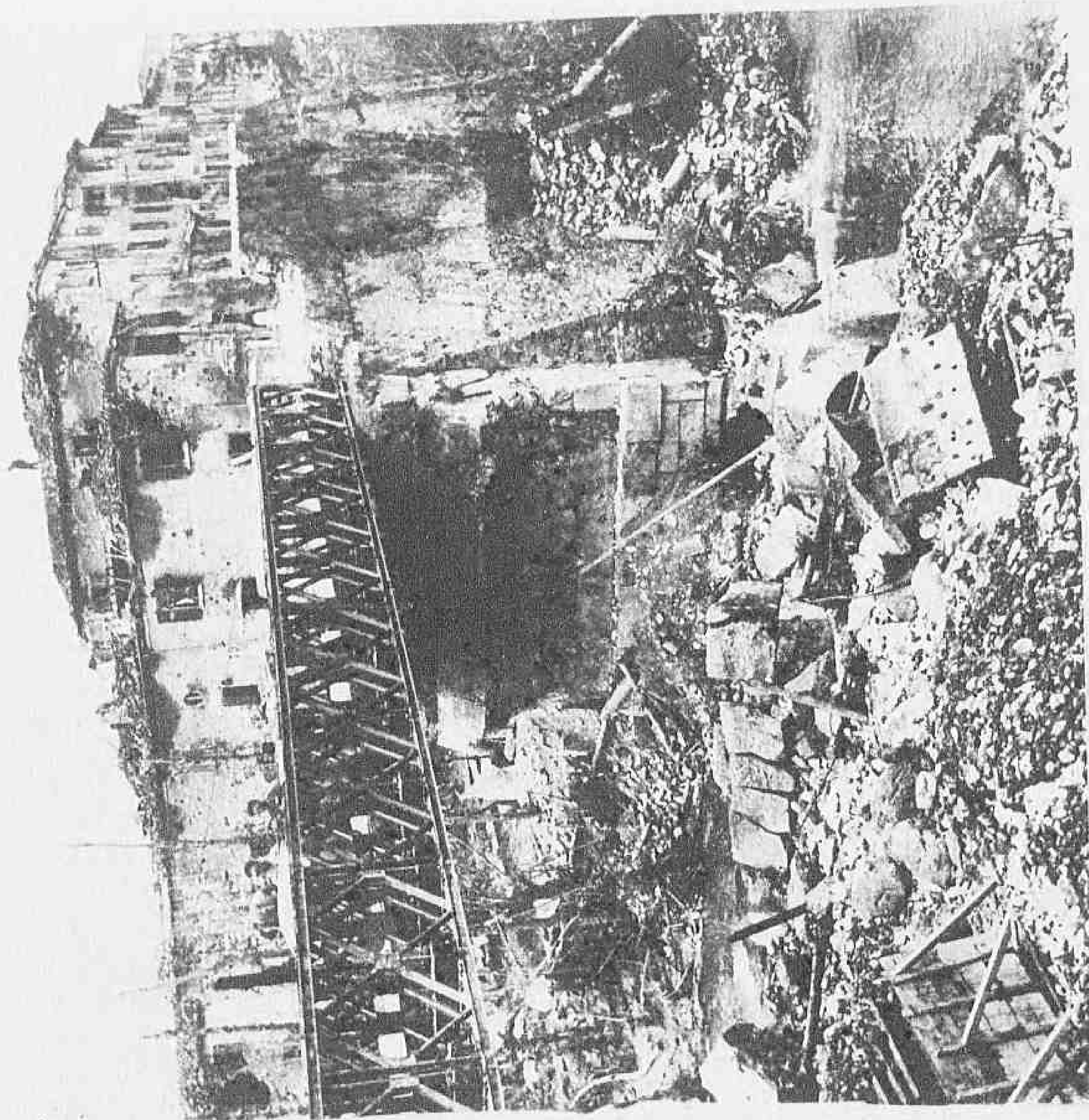
IL MONDO LIBERO

NOVEMBRE 1948

IL PONTE ROMANO DI SAVIGNANO

Ecco quanto resta del ponte romano a tre luci gettato sopra il Rubicone nei pressi di Savignano, in Romagna. Esso fu costruito nell'anno 186 a. C. ed era stato restaurato nel 1612 e nel 1760. Aveva quindi più di duemila anni di storia. I tedeschi in ritirata lo hanno fatto saltare in aria, distruggendolo così, senza alcuna utilità, un'opera del più alto interesse storico. Ora un ponte Bailey è stato gettato attraverso i piloni semidistrutti.





intercambio storico. Ora un ponte Bailey è stato gettato attraverso i piloni semidistrutti.

Giovedì, 30 Novembre 1944

L. 10 la copia

Direzione, Redazione, Amministrazione: Via Po, 22, telef. 850661 - 862769

BOLLOGNA

La guerra, salendo inesorabile dal Sud verso il Nord, sta per raggiungere Bologna.

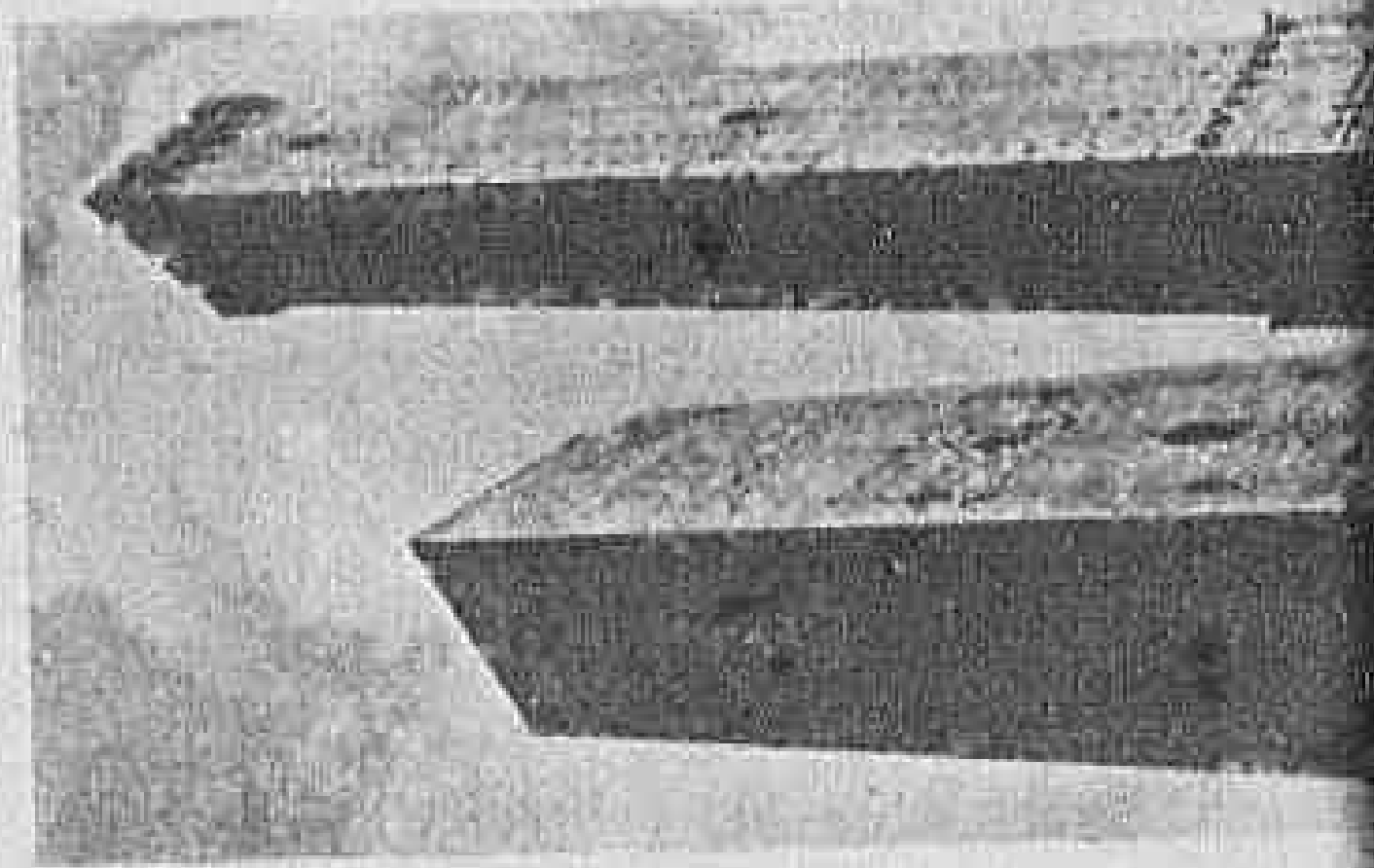
Ecco un'altra nostra gloriosa città in pericolo: un'altra volta ancora milioni di italiani, appartenzano essi all'Italia liberata o a quella ancora da liberare, col cuore stretto da una terribile angoscia, in attesa della sorte riservata a questa città.

Dopo Napoli, Perugia, Siena, Firenze, Pisa, (non parliamo di Roma perché a Roma le cose mi racolosamente precipitarono nel giro di poche ore), Bologna distesa nella pianura, nel velo delle incipienti nebbie, fra la corona dei colli spruzzati dalle prime nevi, conta le ore e conta i minuti in cui si deciderà del suo destino. Quasi accanto ad essa, un'altra città — Ravenna — divide la medesima ansia ed è un'altra città illudere per le sue memorie storiche e per i suoi monumenti, fra i quali il Sepolcro di Dante, venerato da tutte le genti civili. «Ora — disse recentemente alla Radio il Direttore Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti — la nostra anima è sospesa al destino di Ravenna e di Bologna: l'una la città dove l'Oriente e l'Occidente si fusero nel primo germe di una unità spirituale europea; l'altra la città che vide risorgere il diritto più umano e più giusto, il diritto di Roma, che l'Europa — Germania compresa — salutò ed accolse come luce di una più alta civiltà. L'appello che noi italiani leviamo per la salvezza di esse non può diffidare, se non per l'accerato più accorato e commosso, da quello che

per ricordarsi del primato negli studi che vanta Bologna, con l'università più antica di Europa, alla quale accorsero, fin dalla metà del secolo XII giovani di tutte le nazioni? Nessuna altra città ha per questo titolo, maggior diritto di essere rispettata. Gli studi del diritto, già fiorenti in Roma, cominciarono a decadervi dopo il secolo VII e solo trovarono cultori a Pavia e a Ravenna, quando forse Bologna a rinnovare la tradizione di Roma. Lo stesso Federico Barbarossa — è tutto dire — riconobbe la supremazia di Bologna negli studi giuridici, quando alla dieta di Roncaglia, nel 1158, fece definire da quattro giuristi bolognesi i limiti e i diritti dell'autorità imperiale nei confronti dei Comuni. Gli eredi e i continuatori di Barbarossa, resistendo a Bo-

logna, hanno già cancellata questa pallida benemerenza del loro antecessore, hanno finto di ignorare che da Bologna insanguinarono al mondo Inerio e Graziano e che, nel corso dei tempi, lo studio bolognese fu uno dei fari italiani che mantennero accesa la luce della civiltà, quando più profonda era la notte.

Nonostante la gaiezza della vita dei suoi abitanti, Bologna si è sempre riservata il diritto di essere la prima città d'Italia nel campo del sapere. Si può anzi dire che la vita cittadina fu sempre in rapporto con la università. Intorno a questa, il famoso Studio medievale, la città sorse e prosperò: si fecero vita di torri, si cinse di mura, si erigono di monumenti che, come quelli di Roma, di Firenze, di Venezia, basterebbero essi soli a fermare la mano di un barbaro che stesse per commettere il sacrilegio di ordinare la distruzione della città; le sue stupende chiese (San Francesco, San Domenico, San Petronio, Santo Stefano, San Pietro, tante altre minori); i suoi palazzi medievali, dei quali quello di Re Enzo dovrebbe suggerire ai tedeschi rispettosissimi pensieri: certe sue vie e certe sue piazze solitarie che ti riportano di improvviso nel passato e poi sboccano in altre vie e in altre piazze dove senti di trovarti in una delle più affascinanti città moderne; i suoi portici, le sue librerie, di cui talune, per le memorie che conservano di illustri frequentatori, degne di essere considerate monumenti nazionali. Si pensi al Carducci e al Pascoli (per citare solo i due maggiori poeti nostri contemporanei) che diedero a Bologna, fra la fine



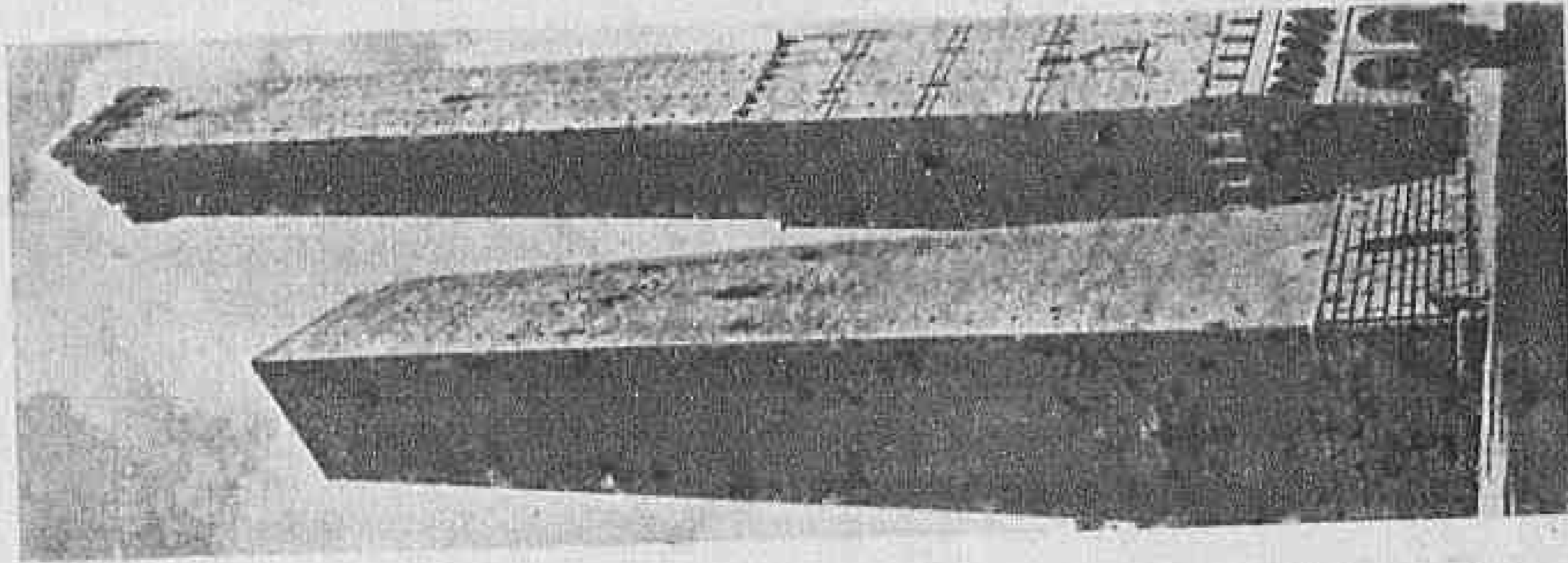
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cro di Dante, venerato da tutte
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centemente alla Radio il Diret-
tore Generale delle Antichità e
Belle Arti — la nostra anima è
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rire, se non per l'accento più ac-
corato e commosso, da quello che
si leva da tutto il mondo civile, e
possa questo appello aver ragione
della inesorabilità della guerra e
risparmiare al mondo, allorché fi-
nalmente sulla terra insanguinata
sarà discesa la Pace, un grande
dolore e un più grande rimorso ».

Non possiamo ancora dire, men-
tre scriviamo, se questo appello
sarà ascoltato, oppure se anche
Bologna e Ravenna vedranno, co-
me Pisa e Firenze, la guerra in-
vadere le loro strade, se anche in
queste due città non rimarrà il ri-
cordo del furore tentatorio e di
quella *Kultur* di cui ci hanno
rimpicci le orecchie i professori e
i propagandisti tedeschi. Se *Kul-
tur* e civiltà potessero stare bene
insieme, quale migliore occasione

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rie che ti riportano di improvviso
nel passato e poi sbocciano in al-
tre vie e in altre piazze dove senti
di trovarti in una delle più affa-
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nali. Si pensi al Carducci e al Pa-
scoli (per citare solo i due mag-
giori poeti nostri contemporanei)
che diedero a Bologna, fra la fine
dell'Ottocento e i primi del No-
vento, anche il diritto di van-
tarsi capitale della repubblica del
letterario italiano.

1084

Scriviamo queste righe, come
dicemmo in principio, col cuore
stretto da una profonda angoscia,
simile a quella che si prova pres-
so il letto di una cara persona in
ferma, alla quale sia legata la no-
stra vita, di una cara persona in-
certa fra la vita e la morte. I pros-
simi giorni, forse anche le pros-
sime ore, ci diranno quale sarà
stata la sorte di Bologna. Se dov-
remo piangere la sua rovina o ral-
lentarci di superarla salva.

L. B.

Stamps Issued (Date Unknown) by the Italian Social Republic

(This Government, began in September 1943, after the Armistice concluded between the Allied Powers and the King, now continues in N. Italy, with Mussolini at its head.)

30 cent. } Legend: To Arms ! To Arms !
75 cent. } —

20 cent. } Legend: BOLAGNA, Loggia dei Mercanti
An elegant Gothic construction of 1384. Whether it was indeed destroyed by Allied bombing will be clear when the city is occupied; probably not before.

25 cent. } Legend: ROMA, S. Lorenzo
Church dates back to the Emperor Constantine. The only monumental building in ROMA to suffer appreciably from war bombing: badly damaged in air-raid 19 July 1943, when nearby railroad yards were being attacked.

Lire 1.35 } Legend: PALERMO, Duomo.
The Duomo (Cathedral) of PALERMO dates to 1185 and, in its original portions, is one of the great Norman churches of SICILY. Claim that it was destroyed by the Allies is utterly false. War-damage is negligible and already repaired.

All carry
the Latin
legend:

HOSTIUM
RAVINES
DIRUIT

("Destroyed
by the
frenzy
of the
enemy.")

Today
* Lt Cott stated that he had heard
that this building had been demolished
by German order.

B. M. Peckler 8/8/45
C/C, W-44

1083

20093

APHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT - No. 133 - 10 November 1944

ALLIED AIR RAID OVER PARMA (Fascist Radio 2000)

PARMA has again been attacked by enemy aircraft. Many high explosive bombs were dropped on the centre of the town. Enemy airmen also machine-gunned the inhabitants from a low level. Many public buildings, including a school, and numerous civilian homes were hit. Casualties so far reported are 15 dead and more than 30 wounded.

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S801

UN News Service - RADIO NEWS - 7 November 1944

ROMAGNA TOWN RESUMES NORMAL LIFE

WITH 8TH ARMY, November 6 - Another little Romagna town on the Via Emilia between Cesena and Forlì - Forlimpopoli - is emerging from the terror of German domination and in the final stages of warfare being fought in the vicinity, has begun its resumption of normal living.

+ + + + +

In Forlimpopoli, little damage was caused to the houses or buildings. A leading citizen told a UNN correspondent that 10 per cent of the town had been damaged, and of that damage, 50 per cent was repairable.

+ + + + +

The famous Forlimpopoli castle, built by the Ordeleffi Family in 1372, is being used by countless refugees. The castle was not hit when the battle raged in and around the town, and the custodian was able to hide from the Germans most of the age-old Roman relics and paintings in the castle.

(UNN)

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1081

UNSERVICE - BASIC NEWS - 1 November 1944 -

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Fascist Art Critic Shot: Considerable space was given to the martyrdom of the noted Fascist professor and art critic, Pericle Ducati. Ducati, a specialist on Greek and Etruscan civilizations, was supposedly shot by assassins because of "his refusal to approve the betrayal of the House of Savoy".

Copy to: 20043

1080

UN NEWS SERVICE - BASIC NEWS - 1 November 1944

CESENA LITTLE DAMAGED BY WAR

ROME, October 31 - Less than 20 per cent of the houses in Cesena, the first Po Valley industrial city to be liberated by the Allies, were rendered uninhabitable by air bombings and German demolition squads, according to a report reaching here today.

Most of those dwellings, the report added, can readily be put in condition. Fifteen thousand of the city's normal population of 40,000 already have returned to their homes.

The town's two most important industries, a large canning factory and a sugar refinery, were saved from German demolitionists and should soon be back in operation.

All but two of the city's flour mills were totally destroyed, but flour and pasta stocks on hand are said to be sufficient to meet the city's needs for about four months.

(UNN)

Copy to: 200 93

1079

IL CORRIERE DI ROMA

"Le opere del Regime"

Il tempio malatestiano olocausto al dio della guerra

Per i contraddittorie son cose
sulla sorte di quel gioiello del
Rinascimento Italiano che è —
che era purtoppo — il Tempio
Malatestiano di Rimini. Mi son
recato a vederlo, anzitutto, la
rovina di Rimini: il tempio è
semidistrutto, divorato anch'esso
dall'invasione. Dio della Guerra,
in volto alla lotta degli uomini.
La facciata è alta, assorta, seppur
vaporizzata e perduta da cento cre-
ste e bianchi neri, tra il pol-
vere e i bianchi neri, ha, loro
vero delle mura, ha, loro
no qualche di l'incassato, di in-
ferno, che il rene an-er più
spallati e severi.

L'ipotesi non è che un vecchio
palazzo. Sui muretti di rovine
più crudi e più e nelle porte
d'acqua portano riflette l'acqua
del cielo. Gli altri, quei per-
tinali che sembra escono non con-
di a solleciti. I bassorilievi, di
Agostino di Duccio sono in parte
svaniti, in parte danneggiati.
Le bombe hanno polverizzato le
arche finestre e ne hanno aper-
te delle nuove ed ardente anche
la luce del giorno battendo riu-
ma. La chiesa opera come un mae-
stro e appassisce i rilievi delle
colonne, assai impudico le pic-
cole statue che ancor restano sul-
le mura distrutte. Poiché in la
ricorda la chiesa, al suo spensio.
ra, quando sembra non e in-
tangibile, neura come può esser-
lo una montagna o una scogli.
L'arco gotico da Rimini è in
cerchia. Una ellittica forma pa-
riva nel tempio, ma non in le
monumenti. L'ipotesi, una anco-
sta le perenne, un'armonia di
l'ipotesi, le mura del tempio.

(Dal corrispondente di guerra
del "CORRIERE DI ROMA")

Le statue di famiglia sono
vanti, tanto meno tra loro e
tra le statue malatestiane, ap-
parendo così sole e sparse come
frammenti di bellezza ormai di-
un unico artistico più grande e
completo: come un altare di soli.
lo, come una melodia senza cen-
fusione ed inizio. I festoni di
fiori e di frutta hanno perso la
loro continuità d'onda e appaiono
quasi concettuali, più
getti ai muretti. Solo le foglie
sembrano ancora tenere (quelle
del Malatestiano ha perso il busto
del Personaggio) ma non hanno
un belletto. Non pare di se-
polcro, freddo, come quelle dei
canteri, all'opera.

C'era, c'è più da guardare?

Al nostro l'antico. Un'ipotesi
il dentro per vedere il disegno
del Altare. E non più quel-
la di Bontade. Ma l'ipotesi capite-
bile, due grandi mura mae-
stre, una conservata, come in-
terro, archeologica, "classica"
come) per vedere il Tempio?
N. Fincato del tempo? E la ric-
chezza di suoi secoli che a son-
dare ai muretti, di tante mura
che li hanno portati in la ric-
chezza di tanti secoli che hanno
mura d'ammirazione: tutta
questa ricchezza che sembra a
poi di quelle pietre, proprio
quelle pietre e non altre, proprio
quel muretti e questi muretti non
altri? Non era così tutta l'Italia?
Un'opera in cui l'ipotesi tuc-
ca, che era un'opera di re-
mura civile. Tutta questa Italia
è stata, tutta, da un'opera.

24 oct 44

malatestano
diocansio
al dio della guerra

l'eco contraddittorie non corre
sulla sorte di quel gioiello del
finimontano italiano che è —
che era purtroppo — il Tempio
Macedoniano di Rimini. Mi in-
teressa a vicenda antichario lo
scoglio di Ravenna: il tempio è
sconsigliatissimo, — dicono anche su
del materiale Dio della Giudea,
in vato alla folla degli uomini.
La facciata d'oro ancora, seppur
copiosamente e faldati di cento cre-
pe, e i bianchi marmi, in il pol-
veroso nerango delle murese, lan-
to, quando si innalzano di in-
dole, che li rende ancor più
spendidi e belli.

L'ignavia non è che un vizio
pericoloso. Su' muretti di resina
non cresce l'erba e nelle pozze
di fangia pecunia rinflette l'insulto
dei ciechi. Gli otturi, quei pochi
che osano esistere sono ro-
tti e schiacciati. I bastardi di
Mugello di Ducco sono in parte
disprezzati, in parte danneggiati.
Le bombe hanno polverizzato le
vecchie pietre e ne hanno aper-
te delle nuove ed ornate anche
a fiorire. Nel giorno intingente rimen-
te la chiesa aperta come un nes-
tore e appiattisce i rilievi delle
colonne, vuole impedire la par-
te di stallo che ancor restano sul-
la maca circolare. Pochi in la-
vorando lo chiedo, al suo splen-
do, quando ammirava tanta e in-
arrivabile, sicuro come può essere
una neopagina è uno scoglio
d'acqua generata da una grotta
armonica. Una elenca possa po-
tano sopraggiungere maldestri, tre la
maldestra cristiana che un osario
di pietre ed un armadio di
figlianza, le si accende il rifugio.
Al tempo come a torre lepi-
dazione per la sua fragilità da
minimo, schiacciato d'innanzi, e
si condò nelle sue arca e nelle
sue mura, si accende, dimesso,
con una fantasia rivelare d'ap-
prensione, l'ancora.

«La bella Primavera fa partire
che cose! Partiti ed andrai dritta
verso il disaggio di Leon Battista.
Come vinta nell'essere natura
la gola nei diamanti, matura
qualun senza avere; ed un'intera
profonda felicità feci in tal modo
che non potrei argomentare in ogni
modo, (e) per te parlare e l'altro»

(Dal corrispondente di guerra
del "CORRIERE DI ROMA")

Le statue di fusibile an-
tenità, come detto già era ed ar-
rà le statue imbecillissime, ap-
pariscono così sole e sparse come
simonetti di bell'era assai di
santità artistiche più grande e
più pura: come un distico di Sof-
ocle, come una melodia senza con-
fusione ed inizio. I festoni di
fiori e di frutta hanno poco in
sé, continuano d'onda e appaiono
suddi, quasi convenzionali, più
anzi di nuovo. Solo le tombe
tributarie ancora tombe (quella
di Minerva ha perso il busto
il Personaggio) ma non hanno
la leggenda. Sen prete di se-
gretario, freddo, come quello dei
corti, all'aperto,
oro c'è più d'io guardare e
io.

Ma roverà l'antico, l'antico-
dentaro per vedere il diavolo
il diavolo? E chi, non più quel-
l'antico? Bastano questi faccendi capricci
e le due grandi mani impetite
che hanno cominciate, che in-
tra archeologica, coltore e
libro) per ridare il tempo?
L'antico del tempo? E la ri-
scoperta di quei secoli che si son
detti un giorno, di tante mani
il tanto varietate? E la re-
scoperta di tanti secoli che hanno
potuto d'antichità: tutta
una richiesta che l'antico i
di quelle pietre, proprio
le pietre e non altro, proprio
i muri e quelli albanesi e non
altri? Non era così tutto? E chi
aveva in custodia l'antico de-
v'era che antichità? E chi
non c'era. Tutta questa Italia
stata gettata da un uomo spre-
sto sulla bilancia della sua
bizione, buttata da un uomo
e in alto per il brivido di
conquista e finora e di un ap-
po di crechi e dementi.

Ritornerebbe farlo ingiungere
te sulle routine della Camera
di Rimini, prima di consegnarlo
alla necessaria espiazione.

PATISHA

20093/MFA4

UN NEWS SERVICE - BASIC NEWS - 25 October 1944

CESENA CEMETERY TARGET FOR GERMAN GUNS

With 8th Army, October 24.

Cesena cemetery was the target for German stillerymen Sunday night as nearly 100 graves were hit, dispersing the coffins in all directions. Cesena Partisans immediately undertook voluntary work to restore the graves smashed by the shells.

Copy to:

10093

1077

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 22 October 1944

ADVANCE APHQ, Italy, October 21 -

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

+ + + + +

Medium bombers concentrated their effort on the bridges over the River Po with considerable success, while fighter-bombers and fighters made attacks on gun positions, road traffic, and strong points in direct support of the ground forces in the Bologna area.

+ + + + +

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the airfield at Szombathely, in Hungary, and a bridge at San Benedetto in Italy.

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1076

093

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT -

UN News Service, BASIC NEWS - 20 October 1944

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 -

+ + + + +

Bad weather yesterday considerably curtailed operations, but fighter-bombers attacked rail yards at Vinkovci, Yugoslavia and gave close support to the land forces in attacks on bridges near Bologna and on the rail yards at Modena.

Medium bombers hit Padua rail bridge.

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1075

21 NOV 1944

Via News Service, BASIC NEWS, 21 November 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Allies Bomb Parma, Brescia, and Savona Province: It is stated tonight that Allied planes on Saturday made several bombing and strafing attacks on the outskirts of Parma, the town and province of Brescia, and the province of Savona. In Parma, many women and children were allegedly killed and others wounded; in Brescia, there were numerous wounded; in the rural areas of the province of Savona, three persons were reported to have been killed and five wounded.

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1074

RIMINI NON C'È PIÙ

DOMENICA

Testimonianze dei primi profughi giunti a Roma

15-10-44

Durante i mesi di Roma tedesca, anche lei ascoltava alla radio la voce di Londra, sempre in trepida attesa dei successi alleati. Ma una notizia — nel suo rinnovarsi l'evento — veniva ogni volta a colpirla più dolorosamente. «La città di Rimini è stata distrutta da potenti formazioni di bombardieri alleati», oppure «Bombardieri americani hanno ripetuto gli attacchi su obiettivi e scali ferroviari e sulla stazione di Rimini», o ancora «A Rimini sono stati colpiti gli impianti ferroviari e le Officine locomotive». E così innumerevoli volte.

Il primo bombardamento era avvenuto il giorno dei Santi: da quasi un anno lei quindi viveva in cortile, ma anche Rimini era in sua città. Per fra le nuove cure, lei aveva sempre sentito la nostalgia dei cari luoghi, le dolci memorie della sua infanzia felice. E poi a Rimini vivevano i suoi cari: la mamma, il babbo, i due fratelli. Di più: il babbo lavorava alle ferrovie, segretario principale proprio alla officina locomotive, e la loro casetta era lì, al Viale Trispoli, proprio a un passo dalla stazione. La ragazza adorava la sua famiglia, aveva più che ragione per essere in pena.

Fol riceve la notizia che i suoi si erano decisi a sfollare e avevano trovato da sistemarsi in una località dei dintorni, fuori dal raggio degli obblivi, la borgata di San Martino. Monte l'Abate, su una collina prospiciente il mare, e allora lei finalmente si sentì liberata dalle miserie preoccupazioni. Ma dopo qualche mese, con l'avanzata degli alleati, la battaglia infuria proprio in quella zona dove i tedeschi avevano stabilito l'ultima resistenza accanita. Per molti giorni il nome di San Martino Monte l'Abate ricorre su tutti i giornali, insieme alle notizie di scoppi di disastri e di intensi bombardamenti. Allora la ragazza si chiede: «Dove saranno? La mamma, il babbo, Luigi, Enrico?». E un nuovo pensiero più crudele sorgeva nella mente: «Forse non li rivedrò mai più». Con l'indovinare in una sofferta angoscia e fonda, gelosa e chiusa. Ormai, vedeva anche intorno al vent'anni, una donna può soffrire così.

Stamattina (è il 7 di ottobre) non appena svegliata sente bussare alla porta, va ad aprire e lancia un grido di stupore e di gioia. Era il minore dei suoi due fratelli, per cui aveva tante preoccupazioni e che non vedeva da tanto tempo. Lei non crede ai suoi occhi, le sembra di impazzire. In

di ogni genere e i barili di lavoro obbligatorio ai cittadini, con la pena di morte minacciate per ogni inosservanza.

I fascisti tenevano lontano. Il colore multicolore della quadrata Platania e il meno noto fedele Tacchi, con forte scorta di agenti camerati, fanno un'improvvisa irruzione in un appartamento di via Ducale, arrestano tre giovani partiti accusati di azioni di rappresaglia, li consegnano al tedesco che — quale esempio a misero per tutti — decide di loro impiccazione. I tre giovani vengono impiccati ed esposti per due giorni nella piazza principale della città.

Ma ancora più oltre doveva arrivare l'abbazia orfida di quella gente. Avendo motivo di che sospettare contro molti ritenuti armati per forza al servizio del lavoro e nella organizzazione Todt, li caricarono in treni numero sul loro camion e dopo aver detto che li avrebbero condotti come premio a un interessante spettacolo, li condussero sulla piazza restringendoli ad assistere allo spettacolo dei tre loro compagni.

A S. Martino Monte l'Abate

I preparativi militari tedeschi e la loro crescente invadibilità resero più frequenti gli insistenti attacchi dei bombardieri alleati. Così, non appena in città ebbe subito i primi gravissimi danni, si determinò tra la popolazione un esodo quasi generale verso paesi, borgate, o comunque vicine. Gli amici alleati richiamavano tutti coattivamente; lontano da essi, tutti avrebbero potuto ritenersi al sicuro, ma quale tristezza in quell'ultimo addio.

La figliola domanda «come insisterà la cura?». Il padre racconta: «Fu a dicembre dopo il terzo violento bombardamento. Una bomba era caduta a pochi metri da noi. La casa fu tutta sconvolta, avvolta nella polvere, le porcelane divelte, sconvolte le posate. Lo spostamento d'aria ci aveva gettati a terra e la mamma era rimasta ferita ad una gamba. Così ci decidemmo a sfollare. E fu un grande dolore, perché sapevamo che non avremmo abitato più nella nostra casa. Corremmo alla meglio a qualche casa e andammo a San Martino Monte l'Abate, dove trovammo per miracolo una stalla disponibile, copiosa e pulita. Ormai rassegnati, qui stabilimmo la nostra nuova dimora, anzi l'adornammo con ammorbidimenti e rifugii si convertivano a casa cura. I rifugii si convertivano a

il quale — fortunatamente Sinto — dopo essere stato sfollato da Rimini a Verucchio, era venuto trasferito in Repubblica anche lui ed esattamente in quella Chiesa di S. Andrea a Serravalle dove altri tempi venivano a operare agenzie curiose coppie di fiduciosi.

Sotto le gallerie di San Marino

L'area della Repubblica di San Marino è di 61 chilometri quadrati; gli abitanti in tempi normali sono circa 14 mila. Ora si calcola che nell'ultimo mese di settembre il numero dei residenti nel territorio abbia raggiunto i 130 mila.

Ma neppure San Marino — con i tedeschi che transitavano continuamente coi loro contingenti militari e con le postazioni di artiglieria sui margini del Monte Titano — poteva sottrarsi al progredire della battaglia.

Il quel giorno, sotto il tiro delle artiglierie e sotto le bombe degli aerei, tutta quella parte verso cui si innestava la galleria sotto le gallerie della ferrovia Rimini-San Marino. Le gallerie sono 13, tutte comuni, costate fra loro. Decine e decine di migliaia di persone vi si rifugiavano.

La notte vi dormivano su improvvisati giacchi allineati ai margini esterni delle volte. Di giorno, quando era possibile, uscivano dalla bocca sul Borgo Maggiore, proprio al piedi della città di San Marino. Qui, sul cosiddetto Campo della Pace, i comandi avevano raccolto i loro animali, e qui un enorme cantiere si era improvvisato su un'impalcatura di legno (peraltro a rischio di incendio) serviva a studiare il modo di farli al giorno per ben 100 persone, le quali, presentandosi con scordate di fortuna (zucchero, viti, tagliate a metà) avevano la possibilità di nutrirsi, previo acquisto di un buono che costava soltanto sei lire. Come si vede, anche nel suo più pericoloso frangente, la Repubblica di San Marino non dimentica le sue tradizioni ospitali.

Dopo una battaglia di carri armati, che si svolse accanita proprio alla bocca della galleria di Borgo Maggiore, i rifugiati poterono tornare al fine del sole e si trovarono liberi all'improvviso.

Questa «povera gente»

I genitori avevano raccontato tutto ciò che gli figlioli. Lei aveva ascoltato con dolore, felice di averli vicini, e

Monte l'Abate

I preparativi militari tedeschi e la loro crescente invadenza verso più frequenti g'irascabili attaccati dei an'ardici alleati. Così, non appena la città ebbe subito i primi gravi danni, si determinò fra la popolazione un c'cio quasi generale verso boschi, borgate, e campagne vicine. Gli aerei alleati perquisivano quelli obblivi; lontano da essi, tutti avrebbero potuto rifugiarsi al sicuro, ma quale tristezza in quell'ultimo dello.

La piccola domanda è come bastarete in casa? Il padre racconta: «Fu il dicembre dopo il terzo vittoria o bombardamento. Una bomba era caduta a pochi metri da noi. La casa fu tutta scossa, avvolta nella polvere, e le pietre e i vetri, sordinati le porte. Lo spettacolo d'aria ci aveva restituiti a torto e la mamma era rimasta ferita ad una gamba. Così ci decidemmo a sfollare. E fu un grande dolore, perché sapevamo che non avremmo abitato mai più nella nostra casa. Caricammo alla meglio qualche cosa e andammo a San Marino. Monte l'Abate, dove trovammo un piccolo ma stalla disabitato, pulita e pulita. Ormai rassegnati, stabilimmo la nostra nuova dimora, e nel l'adattamento con alcune cure, i ragazzi si divertivano a vederla un bel po'. Le separazioni di tutto gli dedicate alle bestie, serbano a traspare il nostro piano di dolore, ed avemmo le nostre stanze, e, definite in quel grande stanzoni, quella mia e della mamma, quella di papà e Luigi. Nella stalla restammo un cartello con il nostro nome. Siamo gente modesta, avevamo chiesto bene che il

Dalla collina si vedeva lo specchio d'acqua del mare da Riccione fino oltre Vieste, di là i ruderi contornavano le rovine che, sbarrate al largo, agghiacciavano i visi sulle postazioni tedesche. Gli apparecchi passavano proprio sopra di noi e di loro si lasciò vedere uno colpo che cadevano sulla nostra piovra (Rimbi). Un giorno vedemmo un aereo turchino nella zona della Stazione e l'indomani ci dissero che la notte casa dei Tardiani era andata distrutta; di "dule Tripoli" era andata distrutta; tutto in polvere, solo due piante rimaste, tutti i ruderi, rimaste Mese. I ragazzi ci fecero coraggio. Ci voleva pazienza e filosofia. Ci rimaneva la consolazione di essere vivi, di poter un giorno raccontare questa storia e per il momento di poter abitare la più confortevole stalla della contrada.

Trasmissioni
sotto le bombe

Il latitante si passa una mano sulla fronte, scrosta il capo e poi resta in silenzio. Riprendono gli altri il racconto.

Dopo il 4 settembre in tutte le zone comincio l'insurrezione. I tedeschi avevano fatto ormai di rastrellare ad ogni costo, nell'unica speranza di elargire di qualche giorno la caduta tardiva di qualche giorno la caduta della città. Avevano improvvisato i cordoni, piazzato barriere sulle alture, chiuso posti di osservazione nelle cunicole dei contadini. Gli alleati, d'altra parte, avevano accorciato il loro po-

Come le bestie

F' come un miracolo. La famiglia di persona si è ritirata. La mamma è sempre mite e serena; il papà ancora più molliccioso; il fratello che un po' prima non sapeva più che fargli, appena un ragazzo è diventato più grande e più serio, un uomo fatto, ormai. Ma hanno tutti un aspetto misero e stanco, lo sguardo sparito, fanno compassione. Hanno le scarpe rotte, i vestiti consunti e infangati e si guardano attorno quasi spauriti, increduli di aver trovato una casa dove abitare, un letto dove dormire, stanni, perché tutto.

Hanno vissuto come le bestie e così sono arrivati. Sono stati 40 giorni senza vedere un letto e senza averne vestire, dentro le gallerie, sotto le bombe. Hanno viaggiato a piedi da San Marino fino a Ravenna, poi in camion fino a Chiavari e finalmente — per concessione speciale — ammassati in un cargo baltico da Chiavari a Roma. Per sfiorire scogli e gherci come sfollati, le autorità avevano intruso a ciascuno un timbro viola sull'avambraccio, proprio come ai mare. Il bastimento così avevano bollato tutti i portanti. Nel compreso un bambino latitante. Data l'enorme quantità di senza tetto, le autorità favoriscono lo sfollamento dalla zona di Rimini verso il Sud e un simile servizio già funziona

Sud è un grande servizio già (nazionale) ma ci vuole sempre un po' più

Le gallerie sono 14, tutte contenenti fra loro. Declina e declina di migliaia di persone vi si rifugiavano. La notte vi dormivano su tappeti.

Su tutti giaceli allineati ai margini occidentali delle rovine. Di giorno, quando era possibile, uscivano dallo sbocco sul Borgo Maggiore, proprio ai piedi della città di San Marino. Qui, sul cosiddetto Campo della Pigna, i contadini avevano raccolto i loro animali, e qui un enorme mandalo (poggiato con un'imponente spallata su un'improvvisato dizionario forcello) serviva a riunire il branco due volte al giorno per ben 100 persone; le quali, presentandosi con accorde di fortuna (anche vuote tagliate a metà) avevano la possibilità di nutrirsi, previo acquisto di un bucco che costava soltanto sei lire. Come si vede, anche nel suo più reticioso frangente, la Repubblica di San Marino non smetteva le sue partigiani capiali.

Questa «povera gente»

I genitori avevano raccontato tutto
 ciò alla figlia. Lei aveva ascoltato
 in silenzio, felice di averli vicini e
 infantile alla maniera accademica delle
 ceneri la mano, quel che fosse lei
 a volerla materialmente proteggere e
 rincuorare. A un tratto affiorò: «E
 la vostra casa di San Martino Monte
 l'Abate?». La mamma rispose:

Quando ritornammo, io trovammo
saccheggiata e quasi distrutta dalle
granate, inabitabile. Non avevamo
davvero più niente. Anche quella ca-
sa dove avevamo potuto vivere an-
cora vicino alla nostra Rimini, era
andata distrutta. Vedei ora ci trovavi-
mo qui, in una città come Roma e
in un così tanto più bella; ma la
città non è più la nostra, la casa non
è più quella che era fatta per noi.
L'uomo disse: « Abbiamo perduto
le nostre cose più care. La guerra
ci costringe gli occhi con le mani con-
giunte e noi perché tanto male a noi
povera gente. Dio misericordioso,
perché ».

E ora doverci avvertire che ho ricevuto autentiche testimonianze e che tutto quanto ho scritto è veramente accaduto. Ho parlato di Rimini. Ma questa è solo una tappa del nostro cammino, perché Italia è ridotta così. Ebbene, a questo punto c'è da dire a chi ancora, a chi deve e a chi può: « Signori, se siete italiani, abbiate un po' più di rispetto per questa povera gente! ».

Silvano Castellini

Come / Destro

È come un miracolo. La famiglia che aveva si è riunita. La mamma è sempre mila e serena; il papà ancora più medicoso; il fratello che era ancora un ragazzo è diventato più grande e più serio, un uomo fatto, ormai. Ma hanno tutti un aspetto malato e slento, lo sguardo smarrito, fanno compassione. Hanno le scorpie rotte, i vestiti cinghiosi e infangati, e si guardano attorno quasi assurdamente, come se avessero una casa dove abitare, un letto dove dormire, un tavolo, persino tutto.

Hanno potuto farlo.
Hanno vissuto come le bestie e così sono arrivati. Sono stati 40 giorni senza vedere un letto e senza poter svestirsi dentro le gallie, sotto le bombe. Hanno viaggiato a piedi da San Marino fino a Rimini, poi in camion fino a Chiaravalle e finalmente — per concessione speciale amministrativa a Roma. Per merito di Chiaravalle e Roma. Per merito degli eccelsi signori prefetti, i quali si partitelli come affollati, la autorità avevano imprecato a classificarlo un libro viola sull'avambrosio proprio come si marca il bestiame. Così avevano bollato tutti i partitelli compreso un bambino lattante. Data l'enorme quantità di gente che le autorità favoriscono lo sfoltimento della zona di Rimini verso Sud e un simile servizio già funzionava con pazienza ogni sei giorni da Roma organizzato dal Fatti dove la Chiesa della Marina. Ogni via era preo rispettare 250 persone fino a tutta meridionale.

Patrioti impiccati
sulla piazza

Le domande e i racconti si susseguono a non finire. Le ragazze chiedono quel che è rimasto delle sue città. Il padre sospira, la madre non trova parole: «I bimbi non c'è più».

Non è rinascito niente, distribuito a case, chiarito le chiese. Solo forte rimasti in piedi e non si capisce perché) questi tutti i campanili che emersero desolati sulla città rasa al suolo. Il Tesoro Vittorio Emanuele — duro a vedere — è stato risparmiato in ogni caso.

Rimini ha subito — a quanto risulta — ben 178 bombardamenti, contro o minaccie; 38 elicotteri di maggiore o minore valore, 15 aerei, 1000 tonnellate di munizioni, 1000 tonnellate di bombe di grosso calibro.

Calisto.

I tedeschi si erano piazzati nella città destinata ad essere uno dei cardini della linea Gotica. Essi avevano occupato tutti i maggiori edifici, le ville, le scuole, gli alberghi. Così fu fatale la distruzione della città. I tedeschi campirono le prime distruzioni. Dopo aver saccheggiato alberghi e ville sulla Marina (Rimini era una delle spiagge più belle e attrezzate del mondo) i vandalli distrussero completamente gli edifici, a cominciare con la dinamite, per liberare la visuale e creare il cosiddetto spiazzo antistarco; e per ottenere materiale per costruire fortini e difese a protezione della loro linea del Goti.

Trasm. grazie
sotto le bombe

Il babbo si passa una mano sulla fronte, accosta il capo e poi resta in silenzio. Riprendono gli altri il racconto.

Dopo il 4 settembre in tutta la
 zona cominciò l'inferno. I tedeschi
 avevano deciso ormai di resistere ad
 ogni costo, nell'usua speranza di ri-
 tardare di qualche giorno la caduta
 della città. Avevano improvvisato
 fortili piazzati batterie sulle alture,
 creato posti di osservazione nelle ca-
 se dei contadini. Gli alleati, d'altra
 parte, avevano assicurato il loro po-
 tenziale offensivo e il transito delle
 forze tedesche veniva regolarmente
 battuto dalle navi sulle strade di Co-
 riano, di Montecarlo e di San Ma-
 rino. La zona fu battuta metro per
 metro e restarono distrutti gli olive-
 ti sulle colline, bruciati i covoni di
 grano, disperso ogni raccolto; dovetti
 rimanere solo il segno di una totale
 distruzione e l'odore cattivo della
 distruzione.

E allora si verificò una seconda emigrazione in massa da tutte le contrade dei dintorni. Lo sfollamento dei contadini dalla guerra da noi fu completata. Cacciati dalla guerra da una casa all'altra, cacciati di paese in paese, non ebbero più che una meta: raggiungere la neutrale Repubblica di San Marino che un tempo era definita la Svizzera dei poveri e che adesso avrebbe potuto chiamarsi la Svizzera degli sfollati.

Il Vallesano degli sfollati.
Vennero da tutti i dintorni, da Corsario, da Cavigliano, da Ospedaletto, da Moncalvo, da Gemonio, da San Savino, da San Lorenzo. Sfolati già da Rimini, che uniti ai contadini del luogo, si trasferirono in Repubblica con armi, bagagli e bestiame. Tutte queste migrazioni avevano il loro pittoresco nativo e non di rado accadeva di scoprire, pur nella angustiosa folla, gli aspetti festosi del tradizionale folklore romagnolo.

Negli ultimi giorni, ad esempio, sotto l'imperverare del fuoco, venne gente in processione da Verucchio e Pietrascuta. Alcuni portavano sacchi di farina, altri trascinavano buoi infuocati e scompaiono e altri infuocati abbruciavano ad agitate bandiere bianche al passaggio degli apparecchiati alleati che si abbassavano a minacciare in strada. Di lì passavano i tedeschi fino al cavalcarin dei due versanti (togo e emilieno) della linea del Gotto. E tutti insieme accompagnavano salmodiando le sacre reliquie di San Gualiano.

pil quella che ora tanno per noi.
L'uomo disse: « Abbiamo perduto
la nostra casa già cara ». La donna
rispose: « Conto gli occhi con la mani e
mi contano le dita ». Perchè tanto male a noi
per un peccato? Dio misericordioso,
povera gente. Dio misericordioso,
perché?

Li ora dovrei avvenire che ho ricevuto un autentico testimonio e che tutto quanto ho scritto è realmente accaduto. Ho parlato di Rimini. Ma questa è solo una tappa del mio viaggio, mezza Italia e rinetta calabrese, a questo punto c'è da dire che governa, a chi deve a chi o chi governa, me siete italiani, ab-

può... e Signori, io dico italiani, da
bante un po' più di rispetto per que
sta e dovem pentola.

Silvano Castellan

Un News Service - BASIC NEWS - 13 October 1944

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY - October 12

+ + + +

RAF Medium and heavy bombers took off after dark for a concentrated attack against the rail yards at Verona, in northern Italy, in a raid which followed a successful daylight bombing of Trieste harbor and the rail bridge at Casara. In the Bologna area, Maurauder bombers went for bridges and an ammunition dump, while other medium and light bombers supported Allied troops pressing on the key city with attacks on communications and gun positions in the battle area.

Copy to: 20093

1072

AFH, FBI, R.M. REPORT No. 94 - 26 September 1944

RADIO MILANO LIBERTY in Italian - 1230 - Sept. 25

The Destruction of Rimini

The town of Rimini is a heap of smoking ruins. Before their flight, the Germans razed Rimini to the ground. Out of the 70,000 inhabitants only a few tens of thousand remain.

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1071

20381/MFAA

PWB, REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY
No. 24 - 13 Sept 1944 -

Air Raid Damage.

IMOLA (Bologna). The outskirts of the town and targets such as bridges and stations have been constantly bombed throughout May, June, and July.

(Civil Censorship Intercept 22.7.44)

Copy to: ~~20095/3~~

20093

1070

AFHQ, PWB. R.M. REPORT No. 22 - 23 Sept 44.

LEIPZIG RADIO in Italian to Italy - 14.29.16 - 18.00-September 22

Rimini is a Heap of Ruins

Milan - The town of Rimini has been reduced to a mass of rubble by British and American artillery. This fine sea resort of 30,000 inhabitants on the Adriatic coast has been razed to the ground without any military reason as no military target was in the city.

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20033

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1068

UN NEWS SERVICE - BASIC NEWS - 14 October 1944

1,200 TONS ON GERMANS IN BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 1 - More than 1,200 tons of bombs were dropped on German barracks, bivouacs, ammunition factories and supply depots in the 15th AAF's record-breaking assault on enemy positions surrounding Bologna yesterday, it was announced here this afternoon.

+ + + + +

Last night, RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked the Bronzolo railyards on the Brenner route with good results. All planes returned to their bases.

+ + + + +

(PRO)

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107

20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 88 - 19 September 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian To Italy - M.491 - 8-1300 - Sep.17Enemy Air Attacks in North Italy

Modena was repeatedly attacked during the last few days by formations of enemy bombers. Many people were killed and wounded, and the head of the province was amongst the casualties. Bologna was attacked on Wednesday last by a large Anglo-American formation which dropped bombs on the centre of the city. Amongst the buildings hit were the dental clinic and the Church of Santa Maria dei Servi.

Copy to:

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UN News Service BASIC NEWS - 14 September 1944

20381/MPAA

RAF. ATTACKS BOLOGNA RAIL TARGETS

Advance AFHQ: September 13 - German communications lines in the Po Valley were blasted last night as RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes attacked railway yards at Bologna, it was announced today.

The yards, built only a few months ago, are off the main line, northeast of the city, it was the first time they were bombed by RAF medium and heavy craft.

+ + + + +

(PRO)

1066

Copy to:

23243

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30381/27AA

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 12 September 1944

T.A.R. BOMBERS HIT GERM LINE

Advance APHQ, Italy - 11 September 1944 -

+ + + + +

The bridges attacked are at Vincenzo, 20 miles northeast of Florence, at Canneto, 60 miles southeast of Milan, and near Versato, southwest of Bologna.

+ + + + +

(PRO)

1065

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1253

ON HOME SERVICE - RADIO NEWS - 14 September 1944

AFHQ, September 13 -
Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

+ + + + +

Coastal aircraft carried out attacks against shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Bologna.

+ + + + +

Copy to:

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(PRC)

1064

203817MFAA

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 13 September 1944

RAILWAYS BLASTED

Behind the battle-lines in northern Italy, successful attacks were made on enemy communications. Rail bridges ^{were} hit in the Modena area and northwest of Bologna. Roads and rail tracks near Bologna were also cut. A bridge over the Po north of Castel Giovanni was destroyed.

Copy to:

20093

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1063

20381/MPAA

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 13 September 1944

SOUTHERN FRANCE, GOTH LINE TARGETS BOMBEDADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY - 12 September.

+ + + + +

Later today, railroad bridges at Piacenza, Parma, and Solignano, and a road bridge at Pavia were attacked. Other road bridges were bombed near Molare, south of Alessandria, at Pernovo, south of Parma, and at Traversa, north of Florence.

Copy to: 20093

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT - 12 September 1944

RADIO STEFANI in Italian to Italy - 491.M. - 2335 - September 11German Planes Attack Italian Front

+ + + + +

The first wave of German night fighter planes appeared at about one o'clock over the region of the objectives. The night was clear and visibility excellent. Despite violent enemy defence, the German aircraft launched several heavy bombs, particularly on the localities of Riccione, Bombaccio and Altobascio, transformed by the enemy into supply bases.

+ + + + +

Part of the aircraft attacked communication lines, artillery positions and anti-aircraft batteries from a low level, particularly in the Pesaro, Pistoia and Lucca regions, where serious destruction was caused.

Copy to:

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20381/MPAA

OH News Service - BASIC NEWS - 11 September 1944

BOMBERS SUPPORT 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 -

+ + + + +

The attacks, carried out with fragmentation and high explosive bombs, were directed against enemy installations in the town of Marasca eight miles northwest of Pistoia, and at the edge of the mountain gap through which Highway 56 runs.

+ + + + +

Other medium bombers struck three bridges north of Bologna and also at Fiorenzuola, northwest of Parma.

Strategic air forces heavy bombers today hit two refineries in the Vienna area, and shipping and harbor installations in Trieste harbor.

+ + + + +

(PRO)

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20381/MFAA

UM News Service - BASIC NEWS - 11 September 1944

RIMINI AREA SHELLED FROM SEA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 - The British gunboats URCHIN and APHIS yesterday bombarded enemy batteries, ammunition dumps and road and rail junctions in the Rimini area with excellent results, it was announced here this afternoon. Despite heavy return fire, the ships suffered neither casualties nor damage.

(PRO)

1059

Copy to:

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News Service - BASIC NEWS - 11 September 1944 -
ADVANCED ASHQ, ITALY, September 10 -

+ + + + +

Fighter-bombers attacked bridges, roads, rail lines and yards, rolling stock, motor transport and supply dumps. Both medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy strong-points and other close-support targets near Rimini .

+ + + + +

Bad weather prevented heavy bomber operations during daylight hours. Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the wharf at Ravenna .

+ + + + +

(PRO)

Copy to:

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1058

IN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 7 September 1944

8th ATTACKS AT RIMINI

With 8th Army. September 6 -

+ + + + +

A UNH correspondent had a grand-stand view of the onslaught on Rimini. Explosives of every sort were rained on the German positions and fortifications. From the ground, from the sea, and from the air, the enemy was pumded.

+ + + + +

(UNH)

1057

Copy to:

20093

Un News Service, BASIC NEWS, 4 September 1944 -

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY - Sept. 3

Other medium bombers attacked railroad bridges in the central Po valley, while fighter-bombers attacked pontoon bridges over the Po, roads in the area between Modena and Rimini, and shipping off the northwest coast of Italy.

.....
Last night our bombers attacked the rail yards at Ferrara.

Copies to:

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20381/MPAA

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 7 September 1944

MEDITERRANEAN

Advance APHQ, September 6 -

+ + + + +

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa.

+ + + + +

Last night, our bombers attacked the rail yards at Ferrara.

+ + + + +

(PRO)

Copy to:

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UN News Service, BASIC NEWS, 2 September 1944.

FERRARA RAILWAY YARDS HIT BY NIGHT BOMBERS - ADVANCE AREA, ITALY,
September 1

The railway yards at Ferrara, main road junction for enemy supplies and communication to the Goth Line, were attacked last night by RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes.

Explosions and fires were reported following an excellent concentration of bombs on the target.

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1052

ANN, PWB, R. H. REPORT No. 72 - August 31, 1944 -

TRANSOMAN in English - August 30 -

Ravenna and Turin Bailed 1615

Milan - Ravenna was again visited by Anglo-American aircraft formations. Numerous incendiaries and explosives caused considerable destruction and damage in the city's residential quarters. The baroque cathedral, a church and hospital were severely damaged.

During the night-attack by Anglo-American air forces on Turin, twenty-two persons were wounded. In the provinces of Vercelli and Cuneo, Anglo-American aircraft machine-gunned fields working in the fields. In the town of Cuneo twenty persons were killed and many others wounded.

Copies to:

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20381/WPAA

UNW News Service - BASIC NEWS - 31 August 1944

MAAF HEAVIES RANCE RIDE AGAINST ENEMY

Advance AFHQ, Italy - August 30

Railway Gun Silenced

+ + + + +

The same squadron has made hundreds of missions in this sector, bombing an enemy gun concentration near Candelaria recently, attacking the marshalling yards at Sant'Arcangelo, strafing German radio installations north of Castiglione, and passing a good score of blasted communication and bombed bridges.

Copy to:

20073

● 1052

2034 YMPAA

PWN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 31 August 1944

MAAP HEAVIES RANGE WIDE AGAINST ENEMY

Advance AFHQ, Italy, August 30 -

+ + + + +

Liberators scored hits on railroad bridges at Salcano, Italy in the Udine-Corizia area, as lightnings hit both approaches of a rail bridge at Latisana, between Trieste and Venice, in a high-level attack. Other targets in Italy included Ferrara, Berceto, and enemy installations on the Goth Line.

Copy to:

20093

• 1051

On Home Service, RADIO NEWS - 51 August 1944 -

ADVANCE ATTEMPT, AUGUST 12

MAAF HEAVIES BRUSHED WIDE AGAINST NEWS

Liberators scored hits on railroad bridges at Salorno, Italy, in the Udine-Corinza area, as Lightnings hit both approaches of a rail bridge at Istinum, between Trieste and Venice, in a high-level attack. Other targets in Italy included Ferrara, Ravenna, and enemy installations on the Goth Line.

Copies to:

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1050

News Service, BASIC NEWS - 31 August 1944 -

RAILWAY GUN BATTERIES

ADVANCE APEN, ITALY, August 30

The same squadron had made hundreds of missions in this sector, bombing an enemy gun concentration near Gandelavio recently, attacking the marshalling yards at Sant'Arcangelo, strafing German radio installations north of Cantigliano, and making a good score of blasted communication and bombed bridges.

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1. PWD, R. A. REPORT. No. 70 - 29 August 1944 -

TRANSMISSIONS FROM THE OFFICE FOR RESEARCH REPORTS 1309
(Monitored in London)

Civilians Suffer in New Air Raids

Version: On Friday, Tada, Bologna and Ravenna were attacked by enemy aircraft. In
Tada aircraft bombed the population from a low level. During a night raid on
Bologna two hospitals were damaged by heavy bombs. Over Ravenna the enemy dropped
bombs at random on residential quarters.

Copies to:

20093

1048

20381/AFMA
10 Sept 44

27-8-44

AFMA, PWB, Report on Conditions in Enemy Occupied Italy, No. 23,
6 Sept 44, p. 13.

Air Raid Damage.

FERRARA Damage has been pretty extensive, especially to industry and communications. The railway hardly works at all any more.

(P.W.B. Rome Lt. Z. 20.8.44).

VERONA In the Allied raid on 7th July the central station was hit, the industrial quarter and the railway damaged. The civilian hospital was also hit, causing 50 casualties. Another raid on the same districts was made on the 8th July, and railway traffic was brought to a standstill.

(P.W.B. Advanced C.U. 19.8.44).

PADUA There have been eight raids up to 10th July. A good many non-military objectives have been hit, with corresponding effect on civilian morale.

(P.W.B. Advanced 27.8.44).

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• 1047.

1059

20093

AFHQ, PW, R. M. REPORT No. 68 - 26 August 1944 -

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 2300 Aug 25

Bologna Bombed.

During a night air-raid on the town of Bologna, the enemy bombed the civilian hospital of Sant'Orsola, which was seriously damaged, including the complete destruction of the ophthalmic clinic. The number of the victims had not yet been ascertained.

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• 1046

20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M? REPORT - 19 August 1944 - No. 62

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSMore Allied "Terror Raids"

"The criminal terror activity of Anglo-American airmen continues." Savona and Reggio Emilia were bombed, in both towns damage was caused to artistic monuments, and a number of casualties resulted.

Copy to:

250 93

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, FVB, R.M. REPORT; No. 62 - 19 August 1944 -

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH - August 18Heavy Air Raids on Italian Towns

Milan: During the last few days Anglo-American air raids have been directed mainly against places in southern Piedmont. Particularly heavy raids were made on the towns of Mondovi, Saluzzo and Asti. Modena also was repeatedly raided.

Copy to:

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• 1044

20501/2744

Act. Gen. Staff. Italy - No. 22 - 16 August 1944Report. II. Air Force Report

ROMA is intact, but VERONA is greatly damaged by bombing. The district around VERONA has been hit and VERONA even more so. LORENZO, near VERONA has been badly hit.

22 073

Copies to:

• 1043

20581/RYAA

Emergency
in Cond Ops. Italy - No. 20 - 16 August 1944 -

Rept. IX. AIR RAID DAMAGE

RY/RYAA "Just imagine in BOLOGNA, owing to the repeated attacks, the sewers were damaged and the other pipes overflowed."
(Censorship Intercept 25.7.44).

Copies to:

20581 73

. 10421

London Daily News Italy - No. 23 - 16 August 1944

20381/MPAA

Sect. XX. AIR RAID DAMAGE

In a letter dated 17.7.44 a correspondent writes "Air raid alarms are more and more exasperating, but there were few bombardments on MILAN, which particularly aimed at the railroad. In EMILIA, on the contrary, which represents the back area, life is rather hard on account of the continuous air attacks. The towns are being destroyed systematically and reduced to deserts. We cannot understand how such terrific raids, as the recent one over BRESCIA, are possible; the city was heavily hit, chiefly in the centre. Piacenza, Cremona, Mantova and mainly BOLOGNA were repeatedly bombed".
(Conspiracy Intercept 3.3.44).

Ref to:

20093

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20381/387AA

1 Com. Navy G. C. Italy - No. 20 - 16 August 1944

Sect. XI. AIR RAID DAMAGE

REMARKS "... Rimini does not exist any more. Even the workshops have disappeared. This is the 20th bombardment she has gone through we call her the "great wounded". The hospital, the Suffragio Church, Castellaccio, the buildings of poor Mr. Rossolini, all razed to the ground. So many places don't exist any more... (Censorship Intercept 2.8.44.)

Copies to:

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1040

4 Aug 44

NEWS DIGEST No. 1517 4 AUG 44

Air Raid Damage: Ferrara, Bologna

K18. Italian Home Service 1.8.44 (07.00).

Enemy air raids on the towns of Emilia have caused fresh appreciable losses to the nation's heritage. At Ferrara serious damage has been caused to the famous Palazzo dei Diamanti, which housed works by Dosso Dossi, Giuseppe Mazzolino and Garofalo. (See Digest 1515, 2.8, K10) At Modena the Campori museum has been damaged, but fortunately considerable losses are not to be deplored there. At Bologna the building known as La Palazzina (? del Viola), which is associated with the name of Bentivoglio, has been hit. The church of Santa Maria delle Purificazione and the (? Porta Nuova), damaged previously, have suffered fresh damage. The 15th century Palazzo (?Alamandini), of which it is hoped to salvage the capitals and the portal, has been almost entirely destroyed.

Copy to: ~~copy 6-11.~~

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20381/WPAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 49 - 4 August 1944

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY METERS 25.4 08.30
3 August 1944

News From the Italian Front

+ + + + +

Heavy bombers taking off from Italian air fields have bombed objectives in southern France and the installations of the port of Genoa.

+ + + + +

Copy to:

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20381/BFAA

AFHQ, PWB, H. V. REPORT n.51 - 6 August 1944

DEB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1625 Aug. 2 (Monitored in London)Subiaco and Bologna Suffer from Allied Attacks

The town of Subiaco, where the Benedictine order originated, has been almost completely destroyed. British artillery fire has reduced it to a heap of rubble. The population lives in caves and has hardly any food. At the request of the Pope a feeding centre has been set up in a Benedictine monastery and 1500 people are fed every day. On the instruction of the Pope more feeding centres are being organized in the Alban mountains in the battle area of the former Nettuno beachhead, and in the Liri valley. A sarcophagus containing the remains of Galvani, the great Italian scientist, which stands in the church of the convent of the Order of St. Claire, was heavily damaged during the recent raid on Bologna. The wood work suffered severe damage, while the zinc coffin was unharmed. The coffin next to it, containing the remains of Galvani's wife, was smashed. Both bodies have been reinterred.

Copies to:

Capt C. - H.

1037

20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, RSM. REPORT - No. 48 - 3 August 1944

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMANY - 0900 - August 2, 1944Allies Destroy Art Treasures

Milan: In the course of July, precious Italian art treasures again fell victim to Anglo-American terror attacks, Italian headquarters reports. Churches and museums with irrepleceable treasures were destroyed or damaged in Ferrara, Modena and Bologna.

Copy to:

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On News Service, BASIC NEWS No.44 - 2 August 1944.

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Transocean and DMB:

Allied air raids are reported over northern Italy. The Palazzo del Diamanti in Ferrara and two churches in Modena have been damaged.

Copies to:

20093

11035

20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 47 - 2 August 1944

R.M.B. IN ENGLISH - August 1, 1944Art Treasures Destroyed by Allied Bombings

Milano - Anglo-American air forces on Monday made terror raids on several towns of the Italian province of Emilia, according to an announcement by a north Italian radio. Once again numerous irreplaceable works of art and precious buildings were destroyed. Palazzo dei Diamanti at Ferrara, which is named after the 12,600 The collection of pictures kept in the palace was also heavily damaged. At Modena two loggias of the old Ducal Palace were wrecked. San Domenico church opposite the palace also fell victim to a terror raid. The same fate was suffered by the Church of Santa Maria della Purificazione.

Copy to:

. 1001034

UN News Service, BASIC NEWS - No. 27 - 26 July 1944.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY July 25 -

Tactical Air Force planes yesterday attacked rail lines in the Milan, Piacenza, Cremona, and Mantua areas, and hit at stores and shipping at Ravenna. Medium bombers flown by French crews struck the Imperia rail bridge on the route into southern France. Fighters carried out punishing sweeps over Yugoslavia, hitting fuel dumps, bridges, and other objectives.

(PRO)

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Capt. Croft Murray

. 1033032

2123/INTQ/54A

COPY

Civil Censorships Report
from Information Division

CAPELLI MARIO
Hotel Excelsior
Rome, Italy

TO CAPELLI GINO
Cap. Regg. 530 BTG. Ftr. III Comp.
Comando
P.M. 216

18 July 1944

EFFECTS OF BOMBARDMENTS ON PARMA

The sender had news after the third bombardment.

"..... Old Parma was not damaged, but the other part, especially the center, is flat; via Mazzini, the piazza, via Dante, Pilotta, Cavour, Farini and adjacent streets, as far as the entrance to the city, have all been hit."

Concerning the last air raid I have no definite news."

1032

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED OFFICIAL COMMISSION
APO 394

Submissions for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

JDSR/x33

8 July 1944.

20003/5/AFSA

SUBJECT: Damaged Churches, Regions 4, 9, 10, 11.

TO : SCAG, AME, 5 Army, attn. MFA Officer.
SCAG, AME, 8 Army, attn. MFA Officers.

The following pictures of damaged churches in enemy-held territory are available for inspection at this Hq. when occasion permits. They are published in EXCELSIA (Vatican monthly review), Vol. XII, 1, Jan 44.

p. 15	MILAN, S. Babila
p. 16	MILAN, Chapel of Ospedale Maggiore
p. 17	TORINO, La Madonna di Campagna
p. 17	TORINO, Il Cottolengo
p. 17	TORINO, La Madonna della Divina Provvidenza
p. 18	GENOVA, S. Pietro della Corte
p. 18	GENOVA, S. Stefano
p. 18	GENOVA, S. Pietro del Ranchi
p. 20	Bologna, S. Francesco
p. 21	FIRENZE, S. Lorenzo

1031

David P. ...
MAJOR T. DE WILD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

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20384/MFAA

AFHQ, PAB, HHS, Unit No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 17 del 29 June 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 223 KC - 6700 - June 28

SAN MARINO BOMBED

The day before yesterday, in the late hours of the morning, numerous Anglo-American aircraft bombed the city of San Marino. The Cathedral and the Library were destroyed. The casualties were heavy. The Republic of San Marino had in due time advised the belligerent powers of its strict neutrality. At the present moment, the Republic of San Marino was a haven for the women and children who could no longer live in their own homes, destroyed by the enemy.

Copies to:

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20381/MPAA

AFHQ, PWB, RMS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

R.M. Report No. 16 - 28 June 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 0700 - June 27

RAID ON FORLÌ

The suburbs of Forlì were bombed yesterday by enemy forces, and a number of farm-houses were destroyed. Four enemy four-engined bombers were shot down.

Alessandria was also indiscriminately bombed by Allied aircraft.

Copies to:

20043 ✓

Capt. C-M

1029

2. H/7AA

AFHQ, PWD, RAS, Unit No. 8 - APO 542

R. M. Report No. 16 - 28 June 1944

FASCIST RADIO 2000 JUNE 27

SAN MARINO BOMBED BY THE ALLIES

Yesterday, from 11 o'clock to 1 p.m., in four successive waves, Anglo-American aircraft bombed the city of San Marino. Private houses, the Cathedral and the Library were destroyed.

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Capt C.-H.

1027028

20391/4EM

AFHQ, PAB, RIB, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 216 - 11 June 1944

REPUBLICAN PARTISAN RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 2300 - JUNE 10Anglo-American Air Raid

In the early hours of this morning Anglo-American bombers made a terror raid on the city of Trieste. The bombs fell chiefly on churches, hospitals and workers' quarters. The population suffered casualties.

The enemy raiders also made an indiscriminate attack on Faenza, destroying many homes.

At Pola, where the Anglo-Americans unleashed their fury two days ago on the center of the city, vast destruction and numerous victims are reported.

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1024

20341/MMA

AFHQ, PWB, RAS, Index No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 216 - 10 June 1944

TRANSMISSION IN ENGLISH - JUNE 9Allied Raid Causes Destruction in North Italy

Milano An Allied aircraft formation has heavily bombed Forlì. The city center was especially hard hit, Radio Milan reports. Another air raid was directed against localities along the gulf of Genoa, which caused many casualties.

Copies to: 20093

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20364/10001

AFHQ, PWD, ICH, Unit, No. 8 - APO 562

N. H. No. 242 - 6 June 1944

INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE RADIO (IP-0355) IS RELAYED TO ITALY 713 Hrs. JUNE 6Turin bombed

This morning, Turin has been the target of another indiscriminate air raid. Formations of enemy planes dropped bombs in a number of places, hitting churches and residential houses. The Moncalieri Cemetery was also hit. Friday, late in the afternoon and yesterday morning, Anglo-American bombers attacked rural centers in the Piemonte area with machine-gun fire and fragmentation bombs. The enemy formations bombed the outskirts of the city, causing damage and casualties. The flag of the aviators is unleashed especially against works of art, hospitals and schools. As regards the latter, the magazine....will publish in the next number the following list of state and private schools... At Verona, the... School; the Proscottoli school of Verona; in the province of Florence, the Conservatory of St. Annunziata di Reggio the Prato Professional and Commercial school; at Lugano the S. Francesco Institute.

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R.M. No. 209 - 2 June 1944.

List of Italian Monuments Destroyed.

Rome: The following additional lists of monuments and works of art destroyed by British and American airplanes has been published: In Mantua the chapel of Saint Gotthard (XVth century), two other churches and one mausoleum. In Parma the Gothic church of Saint Francis and the XVIII century Governor's Palace were destroyed, while the famous statue of the great sculptor, Canova, was severely damaged. In Faenza, an international museum was destroyed, and an incomparable collection of ceramic art, as well as three XVIIIth century palaces were severely damaged. In Vicenza historic buildings and palaces, including the XIIIth century cathedral built by Francesco della Porta, with cupola and frescoes by Mantegna. A previous list published on Tuesday enumerated 212 churches, 315 schools, 64 theatres and libraries, 53 hospitals, 117 cultural institutes and 361 other historic edifices as having been destroyed.

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AFHQ, PEB, SMS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 542

R.M. Report No. 207 - 31 May 1944

RADIO ROSS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 Kcs. 2000 MAY 30

Finnish Bulletin (see D.H.B.)

Chinese FrontItalian Cities Damaged in Enemy Raids.

During the terror raid carried out by Anglo-American formations on May 13th on Parma, many monuments were hit. The colossal building of the 16th century "Pilotto", which contained the library, the picture-gallery, the State Archives of the State, the Academy of Arts and the famous Farnese Theatre has been partially destroyed. The famous monument to Maria Luisa has been smashed. The Gothic churches of San Francesco and of Santa Maria delle Grazie were also hit.

The following day, Mantua was the objective of the enemy's fury. An incendiary bomb hit the 15th cupola of the church of San Gottardo and other bombs fell on the Fabrian building and on the church of San Gervasio. The Church of San Lorenzo and the Museum of Fabrian especially were hit. During the enemy raid of May 14th on Vicenza, many buildings of historic and artistic importance were hit, among them the 18th century church of San Gaetano and Palazzo Bastico.

Serious damage was caused in Faenza during the enemy raid of May 15th. The famous International Museum of ceramics was destroyed. The twenty-two halls and the scientific installations are now a heap of rubble.

On May 27th, 28th and 29th the enemy airforce carried out a raid on Vercelli where, among other things, a school and several houses were hit. Genoa was also the objective of an enemy raid which caused heavy damage to residential districts and some casualties. The neighborhood of Florence was attacked again, as was Pistoia. Rural districts, also, were raided in this province with resulting deaths and casualties. Bologna and country districts of the province of Perugia were bombed. An enemy aircraft was shot down and its crew captured. Other places in the provinces of Terni, Viterbo and Arezzo were raided.

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Attn, PWS, EWS, Unit No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 205, 28 May 1944.

RADIO ROSS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 Kcs. 2000 May 27

Enemy Raids on Italian Cities

Heavy assaults by Anglo-American bombers were made on Parma (?). Besides many buildings, artistic and valuable monuments, were destroyed: four churches, the Cathedral, St. Francesco's, Santa Maria's with its Monastery and Library, and Our Lady of Health, as well as the Civic Hospital, Schools and Colleges, the Professional Institute for Orphan Children, of war, the Archiepiscopal School, the Franciscan School, Sta. Maria's Cloister and other public buildings.

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EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 203
26 May 1944.

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Teatro Olimpico to be Protected

Milan: After the world famous Teatro Farnese in Parma was destroyed by air attacks the Italian Committee for protection of Italian art treasures decided to take measures to protect the equally world famous Teatro Olimpico at Vicenza, which has already suffered damage from air attacks.

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[EN, PUB, SEC, Unit. No. 8 - APO 542

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R. L. Report No. 195 - 17 May 1954

RADIO NEWS IN ITALY TO ITALY 713 EPM 2000 May 16Italian Cities Bombed.

Bologna was savagely attacked again yesterday by enemy aircraft. The bombs on the city and on villages of the province hit institutes, churches, hospitals and residential districts, causing everywhere death and ruin.

Vicenza was also raided. The Cathedral, churches, religious institutes and houses were hit.

Groups of bombers carried out a terror raid on Trento. Departments of the Santa Maria Hospital, the Archiepiscopal College, artistic buildings and houses were much damaged. "Liberators" also bombed Trieste and neighboring places. The Church of the Cappuccini was completely destroyed. An elementary school near Trieste was razed to the ground. Many isolated peasant houses were hit by the enemy bombers. Officials went at once to the bombed areas to assist the injured and homeless. The number of the victims is not yet ascertained but it is thought it will be high.

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HQ, PAB, RAS, Unit. No. 6 - APO 512

R. R. Report No. 200 - 23 May 1944

RADIO NEWS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 735 Kes. 0800 MAY 21
(Excerpts)The Raid on Parma

Now that some days have passed since the Anglo-American raid of May 13 on Parma, the damage done to the city is seen to be even more serious than was first thought. Various buildings such as the Government Palace, formerly the residence of the Duke of Parma, the Picture Gallery, the Library, the Parmese Theatre and the Oratory della Gracie, a national monument, were all completely destroyed. The Governor's Palace, the Town Hall, the Art Institute, the monuments to Vittorio Bottego and Giuseppe Verdi and a number of other buildings of artistic value were seriously damaged.

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WFO, PMA, EMB, GMA, No. 3 - 420 912

E. M. Report No. 491 - 12 May 1944

REPORT ON VISIT TO EUROPE 1942-43 (Continued in London)

AND VISIT TO ITALY

NOTE: It was ascertained from the above Headquarters that Anglo-American air forces have caused damage in Italy to date as follows:
242 Churches, 53 hospitals, 345 schools, 28 libraries, 36 art monuments, 34 theatres, 79 picture-houses, one concert hall, 117 cultural institutions, six public installations and nine institutions of social welfare.

Damage has occurred in the following towns:

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ROME: 4 churches, 144 schools, 12 libraries, 15 art monuments, 11 theatres, 34 picture-houses, 35 cultural institutions, one concert hall.
FIRENZE: 30 churches, 21 hospitals, schools, three libraries, four theatres, 23 picture-houses, five cultural institutions, nine art monuments.
MILAN: two churches, three hospitals, four schools, one library, one picture-house.
GENOA: 23 churches, seven hospitals, 35 schools, three libraries, six theatres, five picture-houses, two cultural institutions.
BOLOGNA: ten churches, three hospitals, one school, one library, five cultural institutions.
FLORENCE: two churches, two hospitals, one picture house, six social welfare institutions.
PORTO: 23 churches, three hospitals, nine schools, one library, two theatres, two picture-houses, one art monument.
SPERA: four churches, one hospital, six schools, one art monument, three picture-houses, six cultural institutions.
SANTA: three churches, one hospital, three schools, one library, one theatre.
MANTOVA: six churches, one hospital, one art monument.
ANCONA: five churches, two hospitals, four schools, three libraries, four art monuments, one theatre, four cultural institutions, seven social welfare institutions.

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AFM, PGB, HHS, UNR. NO. 8 - APO 512

R. H. NO. 135 - 5 May 1944

TRANSMIT IN ENGLISH
MAY 9~~RADIO VERONA IN GERMAN TO COMBAT 543 M 2800 MAY 4~~RAID RAIDS IN ITALY

MIAMI: A large number of famous and historic buildings, as well as many fine modern buildings, were destroyed by Anglo-American air gangsters in the course of the last few days' air raids on Italian towns. Buildings destroyed in Florence include a famous Renaissance palace in the Piazza Corsini. The Teatro Comunale of Florence, Italy's most modern opera-house, and the Church of the Seven Saints, were likewise completely destroyed by Anglo-American bombs.

At Alessandria, the Cathedral was demolished. The Church of St. Alexander in the same town was destroyed, as were the Palazzo Trotti, which contains one of Italy's finest Renaissance libraries, and San Michele, a welfare organization. The bombardment of Alessandria caused heavy casualties among the civilian population. Hundreds were killed or wounded.

The latest Allied air raid on Genoa likewise resulted in heavy casualties among the civilian population, since most of the bombs fell on densely populated working-class districts. It is feared that many people are still buried under the debris of demolished buildings. In the town of Reggio-Emilia, sixty were killed and sixty-three wounded.

In Florence hundreds of residential buildings were destroyed on May 1st and 2nd. Heavy planes dropped bombs mostly on densely populated parts in the centre of the town. About sixty twin-engined American bombers attacked Florence on May 1st, and about a hundred twin-engined Mustangs attacked on May 2nd. The American air gangsters dropped explosive bombs on several churches.

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HQ, PWS, MES, UNIT. No. 8 - APO 512

R. N. No. 186 - 6 May 1944

RADIO BUREAU IN GERM TO EUROPE 532M 2250 MAY 5

According to reports of northern Italian papers the bombing of Piacenza caused the death of eleven persons. Many people were injured.

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AL, PAB

US Navy Service, No. 109, 4 May 1944

ALLIED FORCES STRIKE RAILROADS IN ITALY

ALLIED FORCES STRIKE RAILROADS IN ITALY, May 3 - Bombers of the RAF struck for the second day in succession the rail yards at Florence continuing the "operation struggle" which is slowly throttling all the main supply routes in northern and central Italy.

Both medium and heavy bombers were out yesterday, giving weight to the series of attacks which since March 24 have cut and kept cut all longitudinal rail lines from Florence to Rome.

Bombing, heaviest hitting of all night bombers in use in the Mediterranean theatre, attacked a new target, Florence, on the main North-South-South-eastern line across northern Italy last night. For the fifth night running RAF Wellingtons bombed the three west-coast ports of Genoa, Leghorn and La Spezia, used by the Germans to move by sea the supplies now cut off from overland transport.

Maritime of the British Air Force attacked Florence rail yards yesterday. Freight, passenger and suburban lines were stricken in places as a result of the attack.

Two rail bridges south of Florence on the main line to Rome were struck by Mitchell bombers. They were the spans at Civitella and Poggio. A third bridge at Montecatini, on a spur line north of Rome, was also struck. Freight, passenger and suburban lines were also cut up by the well-targeted medium bombers. The bridges at Rome and Poggio were heavily bombed, and an approach bridge at the north end of Rome was reported hit.

German planes attacked enemy naval facilities at Fiume harbor, Yugoslavia, and strafed enemy motor transport in Albania. (U.S.)

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AFPD, FGR

US News Service, No. 100, 4 May 1944

COMMUNIQUEITALIAN FRONT

ALLIED FORCES ADVANCE IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY, May 3 - Wednesday's communiqué: AIR: Rail communications in northern and central Italy were main objectives yesterday of both medium and heavy bombers. Medium bombers attacked bridges at Orvieto, Macerata, Ganga di Marte and Piacenza, while heavy bombers attacked railyards at Castel Maggiore, Parma and Pano and bridges at Cristallo and the port of Genoa.

Shipping off the Adriatic coast was attacked by fighter-bombers. One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the day and six of ours are missing. Last night heavy and medium night bombers attacked Genoa and Piacenza. During daylight yesterday about 35 enemy aircraft were sighted active over the battle areas. Many flew nearly 1,000 sorties.

LAND: Several enemy raiding parties were repulsed along the front and on the Fifth Army Allied bridgehead. Patrols were active and there were some clashes.

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APRIL, 1944, UNIT NO 8 - APO 512

Report No 18, 2 May 1944

RADIO MESSAGE IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 9,500 Kcs. 9.45 MAY 3

BERLIN: On Tuesday night, the German air defenses repulsed an attack made by twenty Soviet planes, shooting down seven of them.

ROME: On Tuesday, American planes carried out a heavy terror raid on the residential sections of the city of Parma. Dropping explosive and incendiary bombs at random, they caused a great deal of destruction in the densely populated parts of the city, resulting in particularly heavy losses among the civilian population. Also in Bologna, which was attacked by U.S. fighter units, the civilian population suffered considerable losses.

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AFM, PAB, MEMPHIS No. 8 - AFO 512

Report No. 184, 4 May 1944

RADIO ROME IN ITALY TO ITALY 743 KCS 23:00 MAY 3RUSSIA PATIS ON ITALY

Rural countries near Bologna were heavily hit by Anglo-American bombers. Alessandria was raided twice in a few hours. The Communal Theatre, which was built in 1775, and many houses in the center of the city were destroyed. An enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

The center of La Spezia and its suburbs were attacked and devastated by the Liberators. The anti-aircraft defense shot down two planes.

During a strafing action carried out by the Anglo-Americans on Ascoli Piceno, Captain Giorgio Allegri, Volunteer of three wars, and Manager of the newspaper "Il Popolo Piceno", was killed. Pesenza was also raided by the terror bombers. A residential district in the suburbs was entirely destroyed. There were many victims.

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20381/MFAA

Q, PWB

UN News Service, No. 108, 3 May 1944

ROME RAIL TARGETS AND WEST ITALIAN PORTS ATTACKED IN AIR ASSAULT ON
GERMAN SUPPLY LINES

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, May 2:- With bad weather over principal target areas again cancelling the operations of heavy bombers, MFAA yesterday continued its slashing assault on the rail and sea supply routes of the German armies in Italy.

Among the latest objectives attacked were the Frosinone and the Colleferra railroad stations in Rome, the Campo di Marte rail yards in Florence, the west coast ports of Genoa, La Spezia and Leghorn, and the northeast Italy rail center of Alessandria. Alessandria, on the principal rail route from southern France into Germany, was attacked for the second night in succession, while the coast ports have been under relentless attacks for over a week.

Medium and fighter-bombers delivered a series of scorching attacks on bridges, rail lines, ammunition dumps and enemy concentrations all the way from Florence down to the battle lines. Bridges at Pontedera, on the Pisa-Florence line, at Cala Vara below Leghorn, at Grosseto and Montemolino, northwest of Rome, and just south of Florence were successfully attacked. A fighter-bomber formation returning from the attack south of Florence strafed a factory near Siena, where ammunition was stored. A gigantic explosion resulted, which sent a column of smoke a mile high and enveloped the attacking planes. All flew through it unscathed, although one plane was hurled 20 feet upward by the force of the explosion.

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New Digest N. 1435 1 May 44 p 56

- REPORTED DAMAGE IN PARMA -

K30. INB (for Europe), 28.4.44 (18.20), reports from Berlin:
Clearance work in the centre of Parma heavily hit by U.S. bombers on April 25th (see Digest 1434, 29.4, K18 still continues. The great extent of the damage is being gradually revealed. Although visibility was perfect, the Anglo-American terror pilots released their bombs on the centre of Parma, famous for its buildings and paintings. H.E. bombs almost completely destroyed the Madonna della Steccata Church, built during the first half of the 16th century. Under the debris of the church were found many women and children who had sought refuge in the church. The residential districts round the Romanesque Cathedral, erected in the second half of the 11th century, also suffered serious damage. Many artistically valuable Renaissance buildings were destroyed. Much damage was caused to an old school, on the walls of which were frescoes by Correggio.

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20501/MFAA

ITALIAN PRESS

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, April 26 -

AIR: Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force yesterday attacked an aircraft factory at Turin, rail yards at Ferrara and a bridge at Parma. Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers continued their attacks on enemy rail and communications targets north of Valmontone. Fighters and fighter-bombers carried out offensive shipping sweeps. On the night of April 24-25, light bombers attacked road movement in the enemy's rear areas.

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20381/NEAA

TURIN AIR FACTORY AND FERRARA RAIL YARDS ATTACKED

ALLIED FORCES ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, April 26 - Heavy escorted bombers of the 15th AAF Tuesday delivered a smashing blow at the Fiat steel works in Turin and the Aeromautica d'Italia aircraft plant, which produces single-engined fighters there for the enemy. They also attacked the key rail centers of Ferrara and Parma, on main rail lines south from central Europe.

Liberator bombers scored at least eight direct hits on the main assembly plant of the aircraft factory, and hit main buildings of the steel works and the factory airdrome nearby. Ferrara rail yards were particularly hard hit, the north end of the yards and the choke point being almost obliterated by bomb bursts, as shown by bombstrike photographs. Clouds over the target at Parma obscured results.

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20381/RTMA

RADIO BOMB IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 kcs. 2300 APRIL 26

RAID ON PARMA

The Anglo-Americans raided Parma yesterday. Several churches, including of the Specchiato (sic) suffered heavy damage.

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AFHQ, PWD

UN News Service, No. 101, 25 Apr 44

On Sunday night RAF Wellingtons attacked the harbors of San Stefano, Piombino and Leghorn, on the Italian west coast, while Liberators struck at the port of Genoa, and Halifaxes, heaviest hitting of all night-flying bombers, pounded the ~~Genoa~~ rail yards, on the Turin-Bologna-Rimini line across northern Italy. Tactical air force planes continued their secondary attacks against the enemy's supply lines in Italy, in raids against rail lines and bridges at Imperia, Poggendorf, Gecina, Ancona, Montebelluno and Attiliano. Only one plane was reported in all these missions, at Poggendorf, where the big raiders escaped both attacks.

In raids on enemy airfields at Rieti, Foligno and Perugia, several parked aircraft were destroyed. Ammunition dumps and motor transport were also targets for day and night attacks.

Coastal Air Force planes attacked rail traffic in the submontane area, Yugoslavia, and also demolished a bridge at Valona in Albania.

RAF flew approximately 1500 sorties Sunday. Fifty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 17 of ours are missing. (GND).

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION
UNIT. NO. 6 - APO 512

20381/MFAA
Intelligence, MFAA

War Damage

MARCH 30, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 155

RADIO ROMER IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 71 OKes 1400 MARCH 29

RAID ON RIMINI

The latest raid on Rimini shows once again that the enemy does not aim at military objectives. On March 24th, five waves of enemy bombers deliberately hit a civilian hospital, the churches of Suffragio and San Girolamo, the convent of the Capucin monks and the cemetery. Residential quarters also suffered heavily, and there were many casualties among the population.

RADIO ZEESEN GERMAN TO AFRICA 31M 1845 MARCH 29

ADD CASSINO COMMENT

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In discussing the reasons for their new defeat the Britons and the North Americans are silent on a very important fact; namely, that by the barbaric destruction, of the Monte Cassino Abbey which was executed without motive, the German line of defense increased greatly in strenght. As long as the Abbey existed, its territory has to be respected by the German military authorities; but after the Britons and North Americans had finished their wanton job of destruction of the Monastery inhabitants, the extended area of the former Monastery buildings was added to the German defense line. This also has been officially announced on the part of the Germans. Many tactical advantages resulted from that action.

CHIETI SHIELLED

BERLIN : British and American batteries again recently shelled the open city of Chieti. Several houses were hit and destroyed. Chieti is the seat of an Archbishopric and has no military installations.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION
UNIT. NO. 8 - APO 512

20381/WFAA
Intelligence, WFAA

War Damage

MARCH 30, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 155

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 71 OKes 1400 MARCH 29

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RADIO ZERSEN GERMAN TO AFRICA 31M 1845 MARCH 29

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CHIETI SHELLS

BREITEN : British and American batteries again recently shelled the open city of Chieti. Several houses were hit and destroyed. Chieti is the seat of an Archbishopric and has no military installations.

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7 Jan 44

RADIO ROMI

ITALIAN TO ITALY 06:00

20381/AFSA

ROME: We are now in a position to present the details on the incursions against the city of Rimini Dec 28th, 29th and 30th. The first raid was conducted in two ways, the second in four, and the third in one. The attack on the 28th was the most devastating in size of area hit and number of houses destroyed. It is not possible to list the streets and areas that were hit, especially the rural sections of the city. A number of public buildings and churches were either totally or partially destroyed. The population of Rimini maintained the greatest and most praiseworthy calm in the face of the series of terrorist attacks.

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1 Jan 44

20381/AFSA

RADIO ROME ITALIAN TO ITALY 08:00

FERRARA: The bandits of the air launched a violent attack against the densely populated quarters of Ferrara with several waves of bombers. The Red Cross Hospital was hit in full. The Palazzo di Ludovico il Moro, a world famous monument, receives three hits, but fortunately the bomb did not explode. The number of victims and amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

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