Operation Alfa (Italian: Operazione Alfa; Serbo @-@ Croatian: Operacija Alfa, ?????????????) was an offensive carried out in early October 1942 by Italian, Croatian and Chetnik forces against the communist Partisans in the Prozor region (today in Bosnia and Herzegovina), then a part of the Croatian puppet state, the Independent State of Croatia (NDH).

The operation was arranged between Generale designato d 'armata (acting General) Mario Roatta , commander of the Italian Second Army , and Chetnik commander (vojvoda) Ilija Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin with approval of Chetnik leader Dra?a Mihailovi? . It was carried out in coordination with the Germans and included elements of the Croatian Home Guard and the Croatian Air Force . Faced with heavy weaponry and heavily outnumbered , the Partisans retreated and left Prozor . Chetniks under the command of Dobroslav Jev?evi? and Petar Ba?ovi? then massacred between 543 and 2 @,@ 500 Croats and Muslims , and destroyed numerous villages in the area . Following protests from both the Italians and the Croatian authorities , the Chetniks were discharged or relocated . Italian and NDH forces followed up Operation Alfa with Operation Beta , which was focused on capturing Livno and surrounding localities . Ba?ovi? was killed by NDH forces near the end of the war , while Jev?evi? escaped to Italy and avoided prosecution by the new Yugoslav government . Mihailovi? was captured by the communists following the war , tried and found guilty for the Chetnik actions at Prozor (among other charges) , and was sentenced to death and executed .

= = Background = =

In September 1942, the Chetniks, knowing that they could not defeat the Partisans alone, attempted to persuade the Italians into carrying out a significant operation within their occupation zone. On 10 and 21 September, Chetnik vojvoda Ilija Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin met with Generale designato d 'armata (acting General) Mario Roatta, commander of the Italian Second Army. He informed Roatta that he was not under the command of Dra?a Mihailovi?, but that he had seen Mihailovi? in Avtovac on 21 July and that he had his approval in collaborating with the Italians. Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin urged Roatta to take action " as soon as possible " in a major operation against the Partisans in the Prozor? Livno area. In return Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin offered support in the form of 7 @,@ 500 Chetniks, on the condition that they be provided the necessary arms and supplies. Roatta provided " some arms and promises of action " in response to Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin 's demands. Mihailovi? later congratulated Trifunovi? @-@ Bir?anin on his conduct and " high comprehension of the [Serbian] national line " in these arrangements.

= = Timeline = =

In early October , the operation was launched by the Italians targeting Partisans located northwest of the middle part of the Neretva River . Elements of the 18th Infantry Division Messina , commanded by maggior generale (major general) Guglielmo Spicacci took part , consisting of the 29th Battalion of the 4th Bersaglieri Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the 94th Regiment . Between 3 @,@ 000 and 5 @,@ 500 Chetniks took part in the operation under the command of Dobroslav Jev?evi? and Petar Ba?ovi? . Partisan sources reported 4 @,@ 000 soldiers of the Italian 6th Army Corps and 5 @,@ 000 Chetniks of the Trebinje , Nevesinje , and Romanija Corps as being involved . NDH units involved included the 7th Infantry Regiment , under the command of Colonel Sulejman beg Filipovi? , and the 15th Infantry Regiment , under the command of Colonel Josip Kopa?in , as well as the Croatian Air Force .

The operation was coordinated with Germans and NDH armed forces located near northern Partisan territory in the direction of Banja Luka . The Chetniks arrived by trains from Dubrovnik and Metkovi? and by Italian trucks from Nevesinje . On 2 ? 3 October they arrived in Mostar and left on 3 October . The same day , they killed one villager and committed mass looting in the village of Ra?ka Gora , 10 kilometres (6 @ .@ 2 mi) north of Mostar . In the village of Gorani , 7 kilometres (4 @ .@ 3 mi) southwest of Mostar , three villagers were killed and , as elsewhere , they carried out looting and burning . The next day they were in Dre?nica where Jev?evi? gave a speech that " the chief enemy of Serbs are the Partisans , then the Usta?e . They need to be ruthlessly destroyed and the other left alone " . Subsequently the Chetniks killed between 62 and 142 people , looted , and carried out burnings in the town .

= = = Operation = = =

On 4 ? 5 October the Chetniks crossed the Neretva River in Konjic and headed , as did the Italians , towards Prozor , ??it , Gornji Vakuf , Donji Vakuf , and on to Bugojno , Komar , and Travnik where the headquarters of the 5th Montenegrin and the 10th Herzegovinian Partisan brigades were situated . The offensive took place from three directions with light and heavy artillery and a large number of tanks and trucks converging . Three battalions of the 10th Herzegovinian Brigade intended to assemble near Prozor , but withdrew and escaped on 6 October before the arrival of the Italian ? Chetnik forces . The Partisan battalions estimated that 1 @,@ 200 ? 1 @,@ 500 soldiers of the Italian army and about 3 @,@ 000 ? 3 @,@ 500 Chetniks were approaching , while they had a little over 300 men , a ratio of approximately 1 : 15 .

On 7 ? 8 October the Italians heavily bombed Prozor with artillery and airplanes and entered the town on 8 October . On the same day , Mihailovi? informed his commanders in Herzegovina that " now is the definite time to wipe out the communists " and to be as tactical as possible with the Muslims and Croats . The nature of these tactics required the Muslims to " only be organized under the command of our [Chetnik] military leaders and in our struggle against the Usta?e and the communists with complete loyalty to the Serb population to repair the shameful role they 've played since the capitulation of Yugoslavia up to today " . He also called for the Muslims to " take part in the liquidation of those Muslims who still today work against the Serb people " . As for the Croats : " what will become of the borders of the Croatian unit and what rights the Croats will have in the new state of the future will depend solely on them " . He explained that " if they continue to be inactive , there will be no force that will be able to protect them from the retribution of the Serb people , so let them guide themselves in accordance with that " and announced that after the " liquidation of communists , they will be able to liquidate the Usta?a " .

On 14 ? 15 October , the Chetniks , acting on their own , massacred over five hundred Croats and Muslims and burnt numerous villages in the process of the operation on the suspicion that they "harbored and aided the Partisans". According to the historian Jozo Tomasevich , incomplete data shows 543 civilians were massacred. At least 656 victims are known by name while another source says about 848 people , mainly "children , women , and the elderly ", were killed . Historian Ivo Goldstein estimates 1 @,@ 500 were massacred in total and attributes the discrepancy " due to the fact that the estimates refer to different territories ". Historian Antun Mileti? and Vladimir Dedijer

place the figure killed at 2 @,@ 500.

In the following days , around 2 @,@ 000 Chetniks were in the district of Prozor . According to Partisan sources , they moved southeast to the Neretva River and Mostar at the request of Italian officers . Partisan sources claim that this was done because Chetnik and Italian atrocities caused great resentment in the local population , especially the Croatian Home Guard , which felt obliged to intervene militarily in such instances . Chetnik commanders argued that this move was initiated by Germans to prevent the Chetniks from heading west towards Mount Dinara .

After the killings, Muslim Chetnik leader Ismet Popovac arrived in the town to console the local population and to advise the Chetniks there against committing further atrocities. He also attempted to convince local Muslims to join the Chetnik ranks but was unsuccessful due to the extent of Chetnik atrocities against the Muslim population.

On 23 October , Ba?ovi? reported to Mihailovi? that " in the operation of Prozor we slaughtered more than 2 @,@ 000 Croats and Muslims . Our soldiers returned enthusiastic . " Borba , a Partisan newspaper , also reported that " about 2 @,@ 000 souls " were " killed by the Chetniks in Croatian and Muslim villages of Prozor , Konjic , and Vakuf " . The report also mentions that " the districts of Prozor and Konjic have hundreds of slaughtered and murdered women and children as well as burnt houses " .

= = Aftermath = =

Roatta objected to the mass slaughters and said Italian support would come to a halt if they did not cease . He requested that " commander Trifunovi? be apprised that if the Chetnik violence against the Croatian and Muslim population is not immediately stopped , we will stop supplying food and daily wages to those formations whose members are perpetrators of the violence . If this criminal situation continues , more severe measures will be undertaken " . The massacre upset the NDH government which compelled the Italians to force the Chetniks to withdraw . Some forces were discharged while some were relocated to join Mom?ilo ?uji? 's forces in northern Dalmatia . Operation Beta later followed in the same month in which the Italians and NDH forces captured Livno and surrounding localities .

After the war an indictment was issued against Jev?evi? in Sarajevo . It charged that under his command in " the first half of October 1942 in and around Prozor they [Italians and Chetniks] butchered and killed 1 @,@ 716 persons of both sexes , Croatian and Muslim nations , and plundered and burnt about 500 households " . A month after the massacre , Jev?evi? and Ba?ovi? wrote a self @-@ critical report on Prozor to Mihailovi? in order to distance their responsibility . Jev?evi? fled to Italy at the end of the war where Allied military authorities arrested and detained him at a camp . They ignored Yugoslavia 's request for extradition and set him free . He avoided trial and died in Rome in 1962 . Ba?ovi? was killed by the Usta?e in 1945 and also did not come to trial .

Mihailovi? was indicted and in 1946 the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia judged him guilty of leading a movement " which committed numerous war crimes against people " that , among other things , in " October 1942 , under the leadership of Petar Ba?ovi? together with the Italians , killed in the vicinity of Prozor about 2 @,@ 500 Muslims and Croats , among whom were women , children , and the elderly , and burnt a large number of villages " . He was sentenced to death and executed .