

0269

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

785016

ACC

10000/105/441

WAR CRIMES, ITA
ANGLO - AMER
NOV. 1944 - MAY

0270

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

10000/105/441

WAR CRIMES, ITALIAN, COMMITTED AGAINST
ANGLO - AMERICANS
NOV. 1944 - MAY 1946

0 2 7 1

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

785016

15A

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

3 MAY 1946

REF : SD/266.01-34

3 May 1946

SUBJECT : Statement of Dr. Ulderico SCISTI re inhuman treatment
of American Airman at MODENA.

TO : Acting Theater Judge Advocate, H.Q., MTOUSA, APO 512

1. Reference your JA -WCC No. 21 dated 30 April 1946 and to
AG. 000. /836 JA-O dated 3 October 1945.

2. In spite of investigations the Ministry of Interior have
so far failed to trace the man COVA or COVA from REGGIO EMILIA.

W. J. Bye
W. J. BYE,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/nb

1737

Copy to:- 1/29.4E/CA ✓



0 2 7 2

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

TRANSLATION

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direz. Gen. P.S.

Div. S.I.S. Sez II
224/74128
AS 266-01 -17 April 46

For Public Safety

14A

Rome, 27 April 1946

REGISTERED URGENT

ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/C ROME

SUBJECT: Statement of Dr Ulderico Scianti against
COVA .

*see 13A
page*

Ref to our note 224/74128 and following to our
n.560/78121 dated 20 dec 45 , we inform your Commission
that the further investigations made to indentify and
arrest a certain COVA born at Reggio Emilia, were, until
now, useless.

Notwithstanding the investigations are going on.

We shall notify your office of the further
developments.

	INT	DATE
DIRECTOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	27
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
EXEC. OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>	
CHIEF	<i>[Signature]</i>	28
C & REG.	<i>[Signature]</i>	28
ASONS		
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

FOR THE MINISTER
illegible

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Mod. 312

RACCOMANDATA

Roma, 27 aprile 1946


Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.
ROMA

Direzione S.I.S. Sez. II^a
Aut. N. 224/74123 Allegati

Rapporteur dell'17 corrente
Inv. N. 23266-CI

OGGETTO Dichiarazione del Dr. Ulderico Scianti
a carico di tal Cove.

In relazione alla nota sopradistinta e di seguito alla ministeriale del 20 dicembre 1945 n. 600/78121 si comunica a codesta On/le Commissione che le ulteriori, accurate indagini disposte per addiverire alla identificazione ed arresto di tale Cove nativo di Reggio Emilia hanno dato, fin qui, esito infruttuoso.

Le investigazioni tuttavia proseguono con impegno da parte della Polizia e non si mancherà di riferire tempestivamente, a codesta On/le Ufficio, ogni utile notizia.

PEL MINISTRO

[Signature]

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266.0134

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

SD/266.01

17 April 1945

SUBJECT : Statement of Dr. Ulderico SCIANI
re. Inhuman Treatment of American Airman.

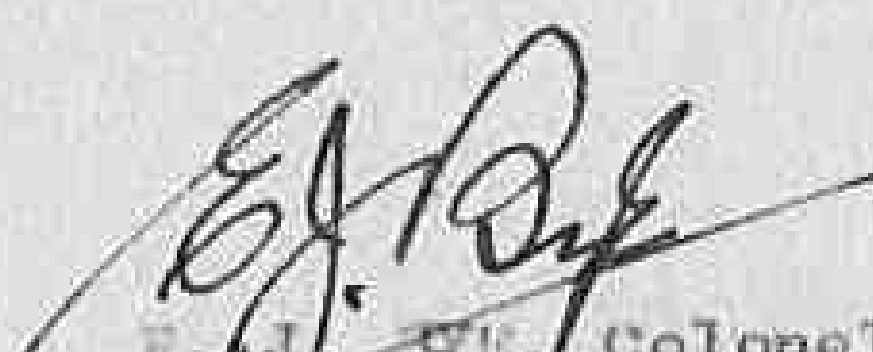
TO : Ministero dell'Interno,
Direzione Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza.

1. Reference letter from this Hq. 4/29-4/CA
of 24th October 1945, regarding inhuman treatment of
an American Airman.

2. May this Hq. now be informed of the action
taken, please.

It would be appreciated if a reply can be
forwarded as soon as possible.

EJB/ee


E. J. Mc, Colonel
Deputy Director.Copy:- 4/29.4B/CA.

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

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Ref : 4/29.42/UA

16 Apr 46

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I received your letter of the 31 March concerning the sentence of death passed by a British Military Court on 8 March against Carabinieri Marinello BODINI.

I immediately transmitted your letter to AFHQ who have jurisdiction in a matter of this nature and I feel sure that your appeal will receive due consideration.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

1733

Copy to : Ex. Com.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

11A

Ref : 4/29.42/OA ✓

2 Apr 46

SUBJECT : War Criminals

TO : AMHQ for C-5 Section

SEE 10A

Carabinieri Marinello SODINI

The attached appeal (with translation) against sentence of death of a/n received from the Prime Minister is forwarded for onward transmission to the appropriate authorities.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

plc

M. CAIR, Brig,
VP CA Section

1732

Encl. as above

Copy to EC

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0 2 7 7

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

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TRANSLATION

CA Sec
10A

65431
1.2.1.

Rome, 31 March 1946

The President of the Council of Ministers

Dear Admiral:

As you will probably know, the English Military Court in Afragola (Napoli) sentenced to death on March the 8th the Carabinieri Marinello Sodini, accused of killing an Allied prisoner of war. The man has appealed to higher authorities against the sentence.

As I am receiving letters from all parts begging me to intervene in favor of Sodini, I am bringing the case to your attention so that with your high sense of justice and impartiality you might be willing to consider the action of Sodini as an action that went beyond his intentions, and that his behavior was determined by a subjective, even if wrong, interpretation of the intentions of the prisoner towards him.

Believe me,

/s/ DE GASPERI

To Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

EC. Dist. 1 Apr. 46 31

ACTION. CA SEC (2)
INFO. EC.

URGENT



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

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4/29.4E/CF

SECRET

Ref: 6517/100/EE

21 December 1945

SUBJECT: Persons Wanted by the Allied Authorities

TO : AFHQ (Attn: G-5 Section).

1. There has been lately a considerable increase in the number of requests for information in respect of Italian Army officers and men, believed to be connected with War Crimes against the Allies. It is understood that these requests originate with the International War Crimes Investigation Authorities, from whom they are passed via AFHQ to Land Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission (ALFIA) for investigation by the Italian War Ministry.

2. In recent lists appear the names of several Italian Generals and senior officers who are well known to have co-operated wholeheartedly and fought with the Allied Armies in Italy since September 1943, who are still engaged with us in reorganising the Italian Army as required by the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff, and on whose services reliance is being placed for future co-operation and success.

3. It is realized that in many cases requests for tracing these officers are based on very scanty information and that they may be required more for purpose of evidence than actual indictment; nevertheless, such demands, particularly when made in their present form, are likely to have a disturbing effect on the morale, confidence and co-operation of the Italian Army.

4. It should also be remembered that at the same time there is going on the Italian de-fascistisation and epuration campaign involving investigations into the former activities of most Italian officers.

5. Although this matter has not been discussed with the Ministry of War, it is clear that they are a little disturbed at these requests; and it is only natural to suppose that, not knowing for what purpose the information on an individual is required, they may in some cases not pursue their investigations as energetically as they should.

6. Whilst it is obvious that enquiries must be made in respect of those reasonably suspected of crimes and justice done to those guilty, it is felt there should be some means of differentiating between these and those against whom there are no charges but who are wanted for evidence.



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7. Without willing Italian co-operation in this matter we can achieve but little and full co-operation is not assured by the present procedure. It is recommended, therefore, that a full policy statement should be issued by APHQ which can be passed to the Ministries concerned; and that when requests for tracing individuals are made, these should be accompanied by some remarks or reasons or background for the request, perhaps mentioning the nation or nations concerned who have made the request. It is felt that by so doing we shall be more likely to achieve our object and to avoid unnecessary unsettlement in Italian minds.

/s/ Elsey W. Stone

ELSEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

Naval Sub-Commission, AG
Land Forces Sub-Commission, AG (NSIA)
Air Force Sub-Commission, AG
CA Section

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SECRET

GA

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

REF.

: 1/29.4E/OA ←

24 October 1945

SUBJECT

: Statement of Dr. Ulderico SCIANI
re. Inhuman Treatment of American Airman

TO

: Ministero dell'Interno,
Direzione Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza.

EB

1. Attached hereto is a statement of Ulderico SCIANI
accusing a certain Captain COVA of Reggio Emilia of maltreating a
wounded American airman at Modena.

2. It is requested that this matter be investigated
and dealt with and this Hq. subsequently informed of the result of the
investigation and of the action taken.

J.W.C.
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

1729

Copy to : ~~10/25/66~~

SECRET

Il sottoscritto SCIANTI Dottor Ulderico di Camillo da Modena, attualmente in servizio presso l'Ospedale Militare di Modena come S. Tenente Medico, presenta al Comando Militare Alleato in Modena, la seguente dichiarazione:

Il 17 Maggio 1944, prestavo servizio presso l'Ospedale Civile di Modena come medico di guardia. Verso le ore 13,30 veniva la' trasportato, a mezzo di autocarro, da militari della guardia repubblicana, un pilota americano, che costretto ad atterrare nelle vicinanze della città, coll'apparecchio in fiamme, era rimasto gravemente ustionato.

Subito gli ho prestato, aiutato dal collega Dottor CAIUMI Gino di Modena, e da alcuni infermieri il pronto soccorso: le condizioni generali dell'ustionato, sono apparse subito gravissime, la prognosi sicuramente mortale.

Presentava infatti ustioni di II e III grado diffuse a tutto il corpo; particolarmente colpito il viso, gli arti superiori ed inferiori, ed il tronco. Al palmo delle mani le ustioni erano di IV grado. La coscienza era però ben conservata: diceva di soffrire atrocemente, lamentava sete continua ed intensa, invocando acqua e "cocktail". Come medicazione abbiamo applicato su tutta la superficie cutanea compresse di garza bagnata in soluzione fisiologica ed Amuchina, mantenute di continuo umide, cardiocinetici, ed abbondante morfina per via ipodermica, saziando la sete con acqua e cognac.

Ebbero allora a verificarsi i seguenti episodi:

Gia' all'ingresso dell'americano nella camera di medicazione, situata a pianterreno (testimoni numerose persone che, trovandoci in periodo di allarme, stazionavano nel cortile interno dell'Ospedale) un sergente della guardia nazionale repubblicana, con rivoltella in pugno, si precipitava contro di lui con parole ingiuriose e gridando di volerlo uccidere. Trattennuto da uomini del personale ospedaliero, ed alla vista delle condizioni del prigioniero, desisteva però dal suo proposito. Dieci minuti dopo, quando già la medicazione era a buon punto, penetrava nella cameretta un energumeno (che più tardi risultò essere un capitano della guardia repubblicana) che, gridando parolacce, si precipitava sul ferito, cercando ripetutamente di colpirlo con pugni. Tali colpi, però, andarono a vuoto perché io, che in quel momento ero chino sull'americano a sistemargli le bende umide, mi rialzai di scatto e parai i colpi respingendo violentemente quel forsennato. Nella rapida colluttazione però, quel degno ufficiale della guardia, riusciva a strappare le bende applicate sul viso dell'ustionato, trascinando con esse anche estesi lembi di cute. Con un urto cacciai indietro quel vigliacco, che, giunto tra le robuste braccia del Dottor CAIUMI, volava letteralmente fuori dalla porta. Tale scenetta ebbe la durata di pochi secondi. Portata a termine la medicazione, interrogai l'americano che conosceva qualche parola di tedesco: disse di chiamarsi PIR Franklin di anni 20 da S. Francisco di California, di essere un pilota cacciatore del campo di Lecce, dal quale era partito il mattino a bordo di un Lightning. Temeva che lo si maltrattasse, anzi che lo si uccidesse; io lo rassicurai più volte e lui, persuaso, ringraziava continuamente. Uscito dalla cameretta di medicazione, venni affrontato da un capitano del-

Civile di Modena come medico di guardia. Verso le ore 13,30 veniva la' trasportato, a mezzo di autocarro, da militari della guardia repubblicana, un pilota americano, che costretto ad atterrare nelle vicinanze della città' coll'apparecchio in fiamme, era rimasto gravemente ustionato.

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to, traditore, anglofilo, pattigliano, ecc. ecc. Io però rimasi calmo e cercai di fargli capire che la mia missione di medico mi imponeva di soccorrere i malati e feriti, senza curarmi di quale nazione fossero, a quale esercito appartenessero e che fede professassero.

Alle mie argomentazioni, lui rispondeva (sempre arrogante) con altre degne di un alienato mentale, finché io, ormai stanco, e chiamato ad altro lavoro, minacciandolo di farlo buttare fuori Ospedale da due facchini, riuscii a liberarmi di lui. Tale discussione durò oltre mezz'ora. Verso le ore 16 venne l'autorità militare tedesca e quella della polizia locale ad interrogare l'americano; tutti si sono comportati nei riguardi di lui, nel modo più corretto. Verso le ore 18 l'ustionato, sempre gravissimo, ma però sempre cosciente, veniva trasportato all'Ospedale Militare di Modena. Due giorni dopo, 19 Maggio, venivano ad arrestarmi a casa mia, due agenti in borghese; a mezzo macchina, sulla quale trovai il solito capitano, venni trasportato alla caserma, sede allievi della scuola guardia repubblicana. Durante il tragitto venni minacciato di sicurtà, anzi di immediata fucilazione, dopo essere stato taciato come traditore e favoreggiatore del nemico. Dalla caserma fui condotto e rinchiuso nelle carceri locali di S. Eufemia, ove rimasi fino alle ore 10 del giorno dopo. In tale periodo, ed anche prima, non fui mai soggetto a maltrattamenti ed a violenze. Il giorno dopo insieme al Dottor CAIUMI, pure lui arrestato la sera prima, venni trasportato per un interrogatorio alla caserma Muti; il colonnello comandante la guardia nazionale repubblicana, dopo la nostra deposizione, provvedeva all'immediata nostra scarcerazione, pregandoci di accogliere mille scuse. Provvedeva pure affinché l'ufficiale in oggetto, venisse arrestato e giudicato. Non so se questo sia avvenuto; so soltanto che si trattava di un certo capitano COVA da Reggio Emilia, comandante di compagnia ed istruttore presso la scuola allievi della guardia repubblicana in Modena, e che il nostro arresto era stato un abuso suo personale. Tutte le autorità civili e militari di allora, e tra esse specie il magnifico Rettore dell'Università di Modena, Prof. MOR, il Prof. TRABUCCHI, ed il Prof. DE GAETANI, si sono subito interessati al caso, e riconoscendo tutti l'assurdità dell'accusa, mi liberavano definitivamente dalla incombente situazione.

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Quanto sopra ad onore del vero, e per la causa della Giustizia.

SCIANTI Dr. Ulderico
Military Hospital
of Modena.

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

SECRET

CASEC 9154
7A

1st Ind to Ltr Hqs Allied Commission, APO 394, Civil Affairs Section,
file Ref 4/29.4E/CA, dtd 8 Oct 45, subj: "Statement of Dr. Ulderico
Scianti, re inhuman treatment of American Airman."

20 OCT. 1945

AG 000.5/836 JA-C

1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS MTOUSA, APO 512, 18 October 1945

TO: Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, APO 394
FOR: Civil Affairs Section

Attached hereto is original statement requested.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MCNARNEY:

1 Incl
Original statement of Dr.
Scianti in Italian

M. Frances Aman

M. FRANCES AMAN
1st Lt., AGD
Asst Adjutant General



1726

SECRET

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.4E/CA

8 Oct 45

SUBJECT : Statement of Dr. Ulderico SOLIANI
re inhuman treatment of American Airman.

TO : MFOUSA, A.G.D.

Reference your AG 000.5/836 JA-0 of 3 Oct.

As the matter is to be referred to the Italian Government, it would be a convenience if the original of Dr. SOLIANI's statement (or a copy in Italian) could be supplied for passing to that Government.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M. CARR, Brig,
VP CA Section

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4 OCT 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

RHF/kda

CA SEC

In reply
refer to

AG 000.5/836 JA-0

-5 OCT 1945

3 October 1945

SUBJECT: Statement of Dr. Ulderico Scisti re inhuman treatment of American Airman

TO: Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 394

1. Attached is copy of a statement by SCIANTI, Doctor Ulderico, son of Camillo from Modena relating to the alleged inhuman treatment of an American airman, Pit Franklin, by an officer of the Republican Guard, one COVA from Reggio Emilia, Company Commander and instructor at the Cadet School of the Republican Guard in Modena.

2. Request this matter be turned over to Italian Authorities with the request that the matter be further investigated and dealt with by them with subsequent advice to this headquarters of the action taken.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MONARNEY:

4 OCT 1945

R. H. Frese

R. H. FRESE
Major, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1724

1 Incl
As stated above.



CONFIDENTIAL

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No 1676

6 May 1945

Translation of enclosed document follows:

The undersigned SCIANI Doctor Ulerico, son of Camillo from Modena, at present employed at the Modena Military Hospital as a Medical 2nd Lt, presents to the Allied Military Command of Modena the following statement:

On the 17 May 1944 I was the doctor on duty at the Civil Hospital in Modena. Towards 1330 H an American pilot was transported there by soldiers of the Republican Guard using a truck. The pilot was forced to land his plane in the vicinity of the city and was gravely burned.

I offered my immediate help and was assisted by a colleague, Dr CAIUMI Gino from Modena and a few attendants. The condition of burned person appeared to be very grave and it looked like he will surely die.

As a matter of fact he had second and third degree burns all over his body; and wounds especially on the face, upper and lower limbs, and the body. On the palms of his hands he had fourth degree burns. However, he was quite conscious, talked about suffering greatly, complained about continuous and intense thirst calling for water and "cochtall" for medications we applied gauze immersed in physiological and amuchina solutions that we constantly kept wet; sufficient morphine applied through hypodermic quenching the thirst with water and cognac.

Just then, the following episode happened:

In front of the entrance to the room in which the American was cared for, located on the ground floor, (in front of numerous witnesses who, because of an air raid warning, were assembled in the inner courtyard of the hospital) a sergeant of the National Guard with drawn revolver rushed against the American yelling insulting words and crying that he wants to kill him. Held back by the hospital personnel and seeing the condition of the prisoner, he desisted however. Ten minutes later, when a medication reached a satisfactory degree an energumen penetrated the room (later he proved to be a Captain of the Republican Guard) and yelling profane words rushed at the wounded man trying repeatedly to strike him with his fist. These endeavors however, were prevented because at the moment I was bending over the American applying damp bandages. I rose suddenly countering the punches, and pushing the madman violently away. In this rapid fight, however, this worthy officer of the guard succeeded tear away the bandage from the face of the burned flyer ripping off also long strips of flesh. With a quick move I pushed this coward into the strong arms of Dr Caiumi who literally made him fly through the door. This scene lasted a few seconds. Having finished the treatment, I asked the American who spoke a few words in German: he told me that his name was Pit Franklin, 30 years of age, from California, a fighter pilot from the Lecce airfield, and that he left that field in the morning with a Lightning plane. He was afraid that he would be maltreated after being released from the hospital, or would even be killed. I assured him several times that he was safe, and he thanked me repeatedly. When I left the treatment room I was stopped by a Captain of the Republican Guard (the same madman) who asked me in a rough way who for the name of the doctor who threw him out of the room. I told him

On the 17 May 1944 I was the doctor on duty at the Civil Hospital in Modena. Towards 1330 H an American pilot was transported there by soldiers of the Republican Guard using a truck. The pilot was forced to land his plane in the vicinity of the city and was gravely burned.

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As a matter of fact he had second and third degree burns all over his body; and wounds especially on the face, upper and lower limbs, and the body. On the pains of his hands he had fourth degree burns. However, he was quite conscious, talked about suffering greatly, complained about continuous and intense thirst calling for water and "cochtail". For medications we applied gauze immersed in physiological and ammonia solutions that we constantly kept wet; sufficient morphine applied through hypodermic quenching the thirst with water and cognac.

Just then, the following episode happened:

In front of the entrance ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ of the room in which the American was cared for, located on the ground floor, (in front of numerous witnesses who, because of an air raid warning, were assembled in the inner courtyard of the hospital) a sergeant of the National Guard with drawn revolver rushed against the American yelling insulting words and crying that he wants to kill him. Held back by the hospital personnel and seeing the condition of the prisoner, he desisted however. Ten minutes later, when a medication reached a satisfactory degree an energumen penetrated the room (later he proved to be a Captain of the Republican Guard) and yelling profane words rushed at the wounded man trying repeatedly to strike him with his fist. These endeavors ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ¹⁷²³ however, American applying damp bandages. I rose suddenly countering the punches, and pushing the madman violently away. In this rapid fight, however, this worthy officer of the guard succeeded tear away the bandage from the face of the burned flyer ripping off also long strips of flesh. With a quick move I pushed this coward into the strong arms of Dr. Caiumi who literally made him fly through the door. This scene lasted a few seconds. Having finished the treatment, I asked the American who spoke a few words in German: he told me that his name was Pit Franklin, 30 years of age, from California, a fighter pilot from the Lecce airfield, and that he left that field in the morning with a Lightning plane. He was afraid that he would be maltreated after being released from the hospital, or would even be killed. I assured him several times that he was safe, and he thanked me repeatedly. When I left the treatment room I was stopped by a Captain of the Republican Guard (the same madman) who asked me ~~in~~ in a rough way ~~the~~ for the name of the doctor who threw him out of the room. I told him that I did not know his name and made him understand that I regretted not doing what my colleague did. After this statement he started to curse calling me corrupt, a traitor, an English-syphatizer, a Partisan, etc., etc. I remained calm, though, and tried to make him understand that my medical mission consists of helping the sick and wounded with disregard of their nationality no matter what Army ~~they~~ belonged or what belief they professed. To my arguments he replied ¹⁷²⁴ still arrogantly)

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(cont'd)

No 1676

In a way in which only a mentally sick person can express himself. I grew tired and was called to work and threatened to have him thrown out of the hospital by two attendants. In this manner I succeeded in freeing myself from him. This discussion lasted for more than a half an hour. Towards 1600 H German Military authorities and members of the local police arrived in order to interrogate the American. All behaved in a more correct manner towards him. About 1800 H the burned pilot, still in a grave condition but always conscious, was transferred to the Military Hospital of Modena. Two days later, on 19 May, 1944, two agents in civilian clothes came to my house to arrest me. I was brought by a car in which this same Captain was seated, and was transported to the school for the Republican Cadet Guards. During the trip I was threatened to be shot with certainty since I acted like a traitor and favoured the enemy. I was escorted from the barracks and locked up in the local prison of S. Eufemia, where I remained up to 10 o'clock the following day. During that time, and also previously, I was never subjected to maltreatment or violence. The next day I was led, together with Dr. Caiumi (also arrested the night before), to the Mutil barracks for an interrogation. The Colonel in charge of the National Republican Guard effected our immediate release after hearing our statements and apologized sincerely. He also ordered the arrest of the officer in question and his proper punishment. I do not know whether this took place. All I know is that the name of the Captain is Cova from Reggio Emilia, company commander and instructor at the Cadet School of the Republican Guard in Modena. Our arrest was a personal revenge of his. All civilian and military authorities (among them honorable dean of the Modena University, Prof. Mor, Prof. Trabucchi, and Prof. De Gastani) took interest in the case at once and recognized the absurdity of the accusation and freed me from this unpleasant situation.

I give my word of honor with regard to the truth of the above statement which I made for the sake of justice.

Scianti Dr. Ulcerico
(signed)

1723

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Scianti Dr. Ulderico
(signed)

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

785016

SECRETHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.1/CA.

2 Feb 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : AFHQ G-5

- 1 The undermentioned documents are forwarded in connection with an alleged war crime at Tre Ponti in Feb 1944.

- a) Statement of Questore of Littoria Province
- b) " " Angeloni Pasquale
- c) " " Gralluccio Antonio
- d) " " Vasto Ulrico
- e) " " Folino Luigi
- f) " " Mazzola Antonio and Mazzola Carlo
- g) Translations of a) to f).

- 2 It is believed that the accused is now residing either in Rome, Naples or Maddaloni and it may be that this is another case for investigation as suggested in my letter A/29.1/CA dated 1 Feb 45.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

G. R. Shipman
G.I. USPOB Brig
VP CA Section
DCOB AC

CR/CR

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

SECRET

30th January, 1945.

File No. :- LUR/49/PS.
Subject :- Investigation of War Crimes.
To :- HQ., AC., Civil Affairs Section.

1. Reference your 4/29.A./CA of 19th January, 1945, enclosing copy Directive CR/15000/G.1(B) from AFHQ as to investigation of war crimes.

2. Enclosed are documents (with translation) submitted by the Questore of Littoria Province relative to Costa Gaetano, in which it is alleged that he, whilst in an enemy concentration camp at Tre Ponti in February 1944, disclosed the identity of an Allied soldier to the German Camp Commandant. It is further alleged that the soldier was subsequently shot and that Costa was rewarded and released.

3. Costa is now believed to be residing either in Rome, Naples or Maddoloni (his home town).

4. Forwarded for onward transmission to AFHQ please.

Forwarded to
AFHQ and
letter 4/29/CA
27.1.45

HEADQUARTERS
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
A. C.

John D. Ames 1720
JOHN D. AMES.
Lt. Colonel.
A/Regional Commissioner,
Lazio-Umbria Region.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

4/59.1/CA

27 Nov 44

SUBJECT : Charge of War Crime against MILLESIMI Arnaldo.

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission.

- 1 There is forwarded to you for information letter from AFHQ (G-5 CIO.2) of 21 November 44 concerning an alleged War Crime by MILLESIMI. The enclosures are also forwarded to you.
- 2 Please take action as required in para 3 of the above mentioned letter.
- 3 After arrest the papers should be submitted to Legal Sub-Commission to consider if there is a crime against Italian Law.

R. C.
R. CRIPPS Col.
CSO CA Section

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C O P

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 SECTION
APO 512

HYA/es

G-5 : 010.2

21 November 1944. 1A

SUBJECT: Charge of War Crime against MILLESIMI Arnaldo.

TO: Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394. 11a

Reference your letter 4/29/.1/AS dated 30 Aug. enclosing papers relating to the shooting of Sgt. Dick H. DONNEGAN, ASN 2070184 (a P.W.) at Rieti on 24 Oct 1943 by an Italian officer, Lieut Arnaldo di Silvio MILLESIMI.

1. Enclosed herewith are

a. The papers sent with your letter under reference.

b. Extract from a statement (obtained by N Sec. Adv "A" Force) of Sgt. William P. HANCOCK, ASN 11067978.

c. Original No. 1 District file 703/4/4GSI (which contains a photograph of MILLESIMI).

2. In addition to being a possible war crime, it also appears to be a crime against Italian law, which could be brought within the jurisdiction of the Italian courts or of an AMG court.

3. You will therefore take all possible steps to apprehend MILLESIMI and to complete the investigation of this case, so that MILLESIMI may be brought to trial under one or other of the jurisdictions to which he is subject. The case should be brought to the attention of the Italian Government with a request that every effort be made to apprehend MILLESIMI.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

1718

(Sgd.) H.Y. Anderson, Maj.

H. Y. ANDERSON
Major, RA

Incls:
as above.

To PS with 4/39.1/CA
27 NOV. 1944

