

0304

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

785016

ACC

10000/105/443

WAR CRIMES, GERM
AUG. 1944 - DEC. 19

0302

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

785016

10000/105/443

WAR CRIMES, GERMAN, COMMITTED AGAINST ITALIANS
AUG. 1944 - DEC. 1945

0 3 0 3

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

✓
4/29.5A/CA

(60A)
3 Dec 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : Italian Central War Crimes Commission,
Piazza Indipendenza, No 6 - R O M A -

The enclosed War Crime report concerning crimes committed by
Germans against Italians is forwarded for such action as may be appropriate.

S.H. WHITE Lt Col,
A/VP CA Section.

Encl: Letter from Avv. Augusto DIAZ - LIVORNO - with encls.

All files (65A)
1856

3064

0304

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

785016

3 DEC 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

65A
9 64 82

G-5: 000.5-1

29 November 1945

SUBJECT: War Crimes

-2 DEC. 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
A.P.O. 394

1. Reference your 4/29.5/2/CA dated 26 November 1945 dealing in general with war crimes by the Germans against Italians in Italy.
2. This correspondence may be forwarded to the Italian Government.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:



A. I. RAMSLEY
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

1855

6233

0305

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

(17A)
81

Ref : 4/29.5/1/CA

26 Nov 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : ACHQ, C-5 Section

The attached letter deals with War Crimes committed by the Germans in Lucan Province and it is forwarded for such action as you may deem appropriate.

W/ THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

S.H. WHITE, Lt Col,
A/CP CA Section

Encls ; Letter from Avv. AUGUSTO DIAZ) Livorno.

1854

3021 -

0303

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

(63A)
50

Ref: 4/29.5/A/CA.

16 Nov 45.

SUBJECT: War Crimes - Oscar SERECH

TO: CHQ. GEN.

(57A)

Reference your 16414/A-3 dated 30 October 45.

- 1 It is regretted that when the papers relating to Oscar SERECH were first transmitted to you it was not made clear that the position was that Oscar SERECH is a Prisoner of War whose location is known.
- 2 He is at present in the Carabinieri Caserma in PAVIA and is shortly to be moved to the POW Camp at RICCIONE. That the files sent you contained particulars of the allegations against him and the request that he might be included in the list of War Criminals.
- 3 The papers are returned to you for submission to the proper authority.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

S.M. WHITE, Lt Col.
A/VP CA Sec.

1853

Copy to: C-5 AFHQ.

1851

0307

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

Subject: - WAR CRIMES - Oscar SERSCH.

CONFIDENTIAL

GHQ CMF.

16414/A-3.

14 Nov 45.

16 NOV 1945

HQ Allied Commission.

Copy to G-5, AFHQ.

Reference this HQ letter of even number dated 22 Oct 45
and 30 Oct 45.

Herewith remaining file labelled "Interrogations".

mem.

Encl. 1 file



HEADQUARTERS
1945 ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
Regional Public Safety Office

115 NOV 1945

PS/12.4

10 November 1945

SUBJECT: OSCAR SERSCH.

TO : VP CA Section,
HQ Allied Commission.

1. Reference the letter dated 1 November 1945, received from the VP CA Section, HQ AC, Ref No 4/29.5/A/CA, regarding the above named man, and also previous correspondence.

2. Some mistake has arisen for Oscar Sersch is in custody and it is at present in the Carabinieri Caserma in Pavia.

3. It is expected that he will soon be transferred along with other German POWs to the POW Camp at RICCIONE by the 10th Indian Division.

4. The point at issue is whether or not Sersch, on the evidence submitted by the CLM of Mortara, could be dealt with as a War Criminal, and if so, could the evidence contained in the four files sent from Mortara be forwarded to the proper authorities.

For the Regional Commissioner.

W. F. Totler
W. F. TOTLER
Major

Regional Public Safety Officer.

RPT/

Copy to: PPSO Pavia.

Encl: 4 Files.



✓
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

14/29.5/A/CA

5 Nov 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : Ministry of Foreign Affairs

With reference to your Memorandum 6/2712/1253 of 11 Aug.

- 1 I have to inform you that appropriate instructions have been issued as regards

Major WIEGAND, Ludwig
Lieut DHETRICH, Hans
Lieut WOLF, Dunnebier
Dr. PITROCH, Alfons
Colonel VON WITZLEIN
Sgt Maj PETSCH, Martin

- 2 The remaining three names on your list cannot yet be circulated since insufficient details of their units or appearance are given to facilitate identification.
- 3 When further details, as mentioned in para 2 of your above quoted Memorandum, are received all possible action will be taken to trace these War Criminals.

S. H. WHITE Lt Col,
for VP CA Section.

1850

2880

1198

Subject:- WAR CRIMES.

CONFIDENTIAL

HQ Allied Commission.

Copy to - DIAG, GHQ CMF.

Reference your letter 14/29B/CA of 21 Aug 45.

1. The names of the following Germans have already been circulated as being wanted for interrogation :-

Maj WIEGAND, Ludwig
Leut DIERICH, Hans
Leut WOLF, Donnebier
Dr PITROCH, Alfons
Col von WITZLEIBMAN
Sgt Maj PETSCHER, Martin

2. The remaining three names on your list cannot yet be circulated since insufficient details of their units or appearance are given to facilitate identification.

3. When further details, as mentioned in para 2 of your above quoted letter are received all possible action will be taken to trace these War Criminals.

men.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL.

- 5 NOV 1945

GHQ CMF.

16200/A-3.

1 Nov 45.

Major General,
DIAG. 1849

5519

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : 1/29.5/A/CA

1 Nov 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes - Oscar SERSCH

TO : RC LOMBARDIA Region
(Attn. RISO)

Reference your RS/12.4 of 3 Oct.

- 1 4 Files concerning Oscar SERSCH are now enclosed.
- 2 A further Section labelled "Interrogations" will be forwarded when received from AFHQ.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M. CARE, Brig,
VP CA Section

1848

0312

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

785016

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject : WAR CRIMES.

1 NOV 1945

CHQ CMT

16414/A3

30 Oct 45

HQ Allied Commission
APO394
Civil Affairs Section

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to : G-5 AFHQ

Reference this HQ letter 16414/A3 of 22 Oct 45.

1. 4 files concerning OSCAR SERSCHE are now enclosed.
There is one further Section labelled "Interrogations"
which will be forwarded in due course.

1847

PT/jam.

Encl.

Major General,
DAG.

5/130

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

Subject:- WAR CR S.

GHQ CMF.

16414/A-3.

22 Oct 45.

24 OCT. 1945

HQ Allied Commission,
APO 394,
Civil Affairs Section.

Copy to - G-5, AFHQ.

Reference your 4/2935A/CA of 6 Oct 45 addressed to G-5 Section,
AFHQ.

1. The SERSCH file is at present in possession of the American and British authorities concerned, for scrutiny with reference to possible War Crimes committed against American and British personnel.

2. As soon as the file is returned to this HQ it will be forwarded to you. If these documents are needed immediately, perhaps you will advise this HQ when urgent application will be made for their return.

mem.



Reining
Capt. Staff Capt.
Major General,
DAG.

1846



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

4/29.5A/CA

6 Oct 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section

50A
With reference to your letter G-5: 000.5-11 of 7 Sept 1945, Lombardia Region have requested that the file sent to you under cover of our 4/29.1/CA of 3 Aug 1945 should be returned to them.

Could you therefore forward same to this Section.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

M. CARP, Brig.
VP VA Section.

37-28
Copy to: Lombardia Region

0.316

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
Regional Public Safety Office

PS/12.4

3 October 45

SUBJECT: Oscar SERSCH

-5 OCT. 1945

TO : HQ.Allied Commission,
Civil Affairs Section.

1. Reference your 3/7B/CA dated 24 Spt.45,
may the file enclosed with our PS/12.4 dated 31 Jul.45 be
returned please.

For the Regional Commissioner:

N.W.F. Fowler
N.W.F. FOWLER, Major
RPSO. LOMBARDIA REGION



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/AMB/as

G-5: 000.5-11

26 September 1945

SUBJECT: War Crimes Committed by Germans against Italians.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your 4/29.5/A/GA of 22 September forwarding letters and documents with respect to the alleged murder of an Italian by the Germans.

2. The papers are returned herewith as the investigation of war crimes by Germans against Italians is now the responsibility of the Italian Government except in the Ardeatine Caves case and the case of certain high ranking Germans who may later be brought to trial in connection with the policy for reprisals against the civilian population.

3. If the Italian authorities require German personnel traced, sufficient details to identify them and a short statement of the evidence against them should be submitted to this HQ, translated into English with a request that the whereabouts of the accused may be ascertained. If the details supplied are sufficient for this purpose the names will be circulated in an endeavour to trace the wanted persons.

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

Incls:
as above

F. T. HAMMOND, JR
Colonel, GSC

Legal

Please pass these papers to the Minister of Justice for such action as may be appropriate and inform them of the action they should take if they require any person to be traced or produced.

28 SEP. 1945

S.H. WHITE Lt Col
For VP CA Section.

1843

4432

27 SEP 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/wsw

G-5: 000.5-11

25 September 1945

SUBJECT: War Crimes Committed by Germans in Venezia Region 27 SET 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is to your 4/29.5/A/CA of 6 September 1945 concerning this subject.

2. The investigation of War Crimes by Germans against Italians is now the responsibility of the Italian Government subject to certain exceptions not presently involved.

3. If the Italian authorities require German personnel traced, sufficient details to identify them and a short statement of the evidence against them should be submitted to this HQ, translated into English with a request that the whereabouts of the accused may be ascertained. If the details supplied are sufficient for this purpose the names will be circulated in an endeavor to trace the wanted persons.

4. The Italian authorities will be notified when wanted persons have been traced and requests for handing over will be considered in accordance with the terms of CCS instructions.

5. Requests by the Italian Government in such matters should be addressed to you for transmission by you to this HQ for G-1(B) and JA through G-5.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

F. T. Hammond Jr.
F. T. HAMMOND, JR.,
Colonel, G.S.C.

Inclosures to your reference letter returned for handling as indicated.

Legal
att? dupes
Please pass to Italian Govt for such action as may be appropriate.
Please note above instructions as regard action.
Italian cases will be passed direct to the Italian Govt for action in accordance with above.

1842



27 SEP 1945

0318

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.5/A/GA ✓

22 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crime

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section

The attached documents deal with a War Crime committed by the Germans at Chiusa Pesio and they are forwarded for such action as you may deem appropriate.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

M. CARR, Brig.
VP CA Section.

Encls: Letters and documents relating to the murder of Consigliere Carlo Ferrero.

1841

2620

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

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/41119/5/L

20 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes - Consigliere Carlo FERRERO.

TO : Regional Commissioner (Attn: R.L.O.),
PIEMONTE Region.

1. File of the above case is duly acknowledged and has been passed to Civil Affairs for action.

2. There is no evidence, except the word of a Nazi, that a Military Court was ever convened to try Consigliere FERRERO.

3. On the contrary from the letter of 27 Dec 44 addressed by the Procuratore of Cuneo to the Primo Presidente it appears that a number of persons were arrested and interrogated by the Germans on 17 Dec at Chiusa Pesio. While some of the persons were transferred to Cuneo for trial Ferrero and Mauro were shot with or without judgement on the 19th.

4. No minutes of the alleged trial are available to support Col Wolf's statement.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

s/

G. G. HANNAFORD,
Lt Colonel,
Officer i/c It Branch
For Chief Legal Adv.

Copy to : CA Section

1840

CO COPY

PR/LE/515

17 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes - Death of Dott. Carlo FERRERO

TO : HQ AC for Legal Sub-Commission

1. Letter of 12 September 45 from Procuratore Generale here with file is forwarded at his request.

2. It would appear from the letter dated 10 March 45 from the Military Commandant to the Procuratore Generale that Dr. Ferrero was condemned by a regular Military Court and there is no evidence to the contrary in the file.

FOR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER:

s/ D.D. Mc Colm
Major, R.A.
A/Reg. Legal Officer.

Encl: Letter and file.

2

TO : CA Section

Reference above.

The attached file is passed to you for necessary action

1839

s/ G.G. HANNAFORD,
Lt Colonel,
Officer i/c It Branch
For Chief Legal Adv.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
21 Sep 45

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5 000.5-11

7 September 1945

SUBJECT: Oscar Sersch

10 SET. 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

With further reference to our letter of 3 September, subject and file as above, we are advised that no trace has yet been found of Oscar Sersch. Investigations are proceeding.

Am Pullone
1945 AD
A. L. HAMBLIN,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Ref: 4/29.5/A/CA ✓

TO : RC (for RPSO) Lombardia Region

Above is forwarded to you reference your PS/12.4 of 31 Jul and 27 Aug.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

1838

CA Section, HQ/AC
10 Sep 45

M. CARR, Brig,
VP CA Section.

3/82

2522

0322

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

✓
4/29.5/1/CA

10 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section

The attached correspondence deals with War Crimes committed by a German FIENE Giuseppe in the district of Rovereto and it is forwarded for such action you may deem appropriate.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MR
M. CARR, Brig.
VP CA Section

1837

2524

0323

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

APHG

5 September 1945

- 7 SET. 1945

TO : Chief Legal Advisor, Legal Sub-Commission,
HQ., AC.

SUBJECT : War Crimes.

File No : RXII/LE/Reg/H/01.

1. The attached papers relate to crimes alleged to have been committed by the above named, a member of the German S.S.- They consist of statements of evidence and a list of some ninety odd witnesses from the district of Rovereto who can furnish evidence.

2. The man PIENE was arrested in Bolzano Province on 23 July, and was sent to the PW cage at Modena.

MacKinnon
Major,
Regional Legal Officer,
Venezie Region.

1836

(344)

0324

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/23.5/A/GA

6 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : AFHQ, C-5 Section

The attached letters deal with War Crimes committed by the Germans in Venezia Region and they are forwarded for ^{such} ~~any~~ ^{as} action you may deem appropriate.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M. GARR, Brig,
VP CA Section

NR

1835

2544

0325

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

1 September 1945.

TO : Chief Legal Adviser, Legal Sub-Commission, - 4 SET 1945
H.Q., A.C.

SUBJECT : War Crimes.

File No : RXII/LE/Reg/H/01.

A copy is enclosed of a letter received to-day
from P.L.O. Trento together the particulars therein referred
to.

MacKinnon

Major,
Regional Legal Officer,
Venezie Region.

1834

3213

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 35A
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.5A/CA

31 August 45

SUBJECT : Nazi War Criminals

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section

35A
41A
Enclosed is a copy of a Lombardia letter RE/12.4 of 27 Aug referring to this HQ letter 4/29.1/CA of 3 Aug. You will no doubt inform this HQ when a decision has been reached.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M. CARR,
Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

Encls as above

1833

2464

0327

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.54/CA

31 August 45

SUBJECT : Application for a German POW to be treated
as a war criminal.

TO : RC LORENTIA Region
(for RPSO)

Decisions as to persons to be treated as War Criminals have to be made
by the Allied War Crime Commission. It may therefore be some time before it
will be possible to reply to your letter.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

E. JARR,
Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

NR

1832

2463

0328

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

785016

✓
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.5A/CA

43A
1 Sep 45

SUBJECT : War Crime

TO : Italian Central War Crimes Commission
Piazza Indipendenza, No 6
R O M A

- 1 Attached please find War Crime reports concerning crimes committed by Germans against Italians.
- 2 They are forwarded for any action you may deem appropriate.

S.H. WHITE Lt Col,
for VP CA Section

1831

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

31 AUG 1945

28 August 1945

30 AUG 1945

TO : Chief Legal Adviser, Legal Sub-Commission,
H.Q., A.C.

SUBJECT : War Crime. -

File No : RXII/LE/Reg/H/01.

1. Enclosed are the istruttoria proceedings in the case of a crime committed on 4th May 1945 at BRESSANONE in the Province of Bolzano.

2. Possibly further evidence from a Captain KAHLENBERG who is a PW at Fortezza, and the soldier ZOHN HANS, a PW at Campodazzo, may disclose the identity of the persons responsible.

Jackhorn

Major,
Regional Legal Officer,
Venezie Region.

C. A. S.

It seems to me that this should be forwarded to the Italian War Crimes Commission, who may like to make further enquiries

30 Aug. 45.

Ludchow 1830
C.A.

2063

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
Regional Public Safety Office

30 AGO 1945

PS/12.4

27 August 1945

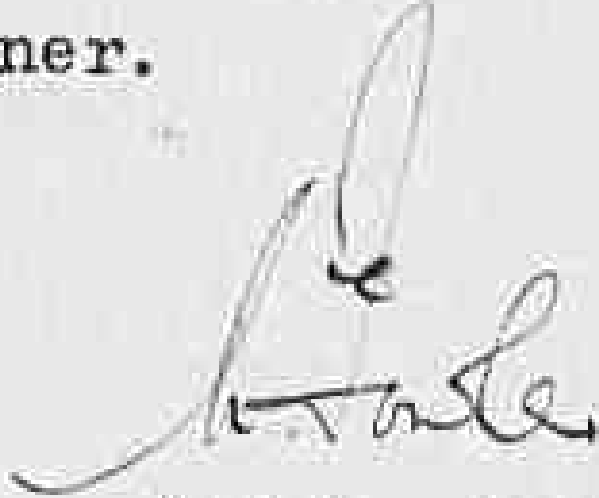
SUBJECT: Application for a German POW to be treated
as a war criminal.

TO : HQ AC, Civil Affairs Section.

36A
Reference this office letter of even number
dated 31 July 1945, requesting that SERCH Oscar, a
German POW be treated as a war criminal.

May a reply please be expedited.

For the Regional Commissioner.


N.W.F. FOWLER
Major

Regional Public Safety Officer.

jb

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30/14

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

40A
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16

Ref 4/29.5A/CA

28 August 45

SUBJECT : Nazi War Criminals

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section

The attached Memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ref: 6/2959/1365 and enclosure is forwarded for any action you may deem appropriate.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M. CANR,
Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

Encls as above

VR

1828

1837

2434

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: A/29 B/CA ✓

21 Aug 45

SUBJECT: Nazi War Criminals.

TO: AFHQ, G-5 Section.

- 1 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has forwarded a first list of Nazi War Criminals with a description of the crime for which each individual is responsible. This list is attached hereto.
- 2 A fuller description with documents and certificates with regard to the crimes will follow.
- 3 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs request that these War Criminals be located and arrested with a view to their committal for trial in accordance with the Moscow Declaration of 1 Nov 43.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. Shultz
f. M. CARR, Col
Brigadier,
VF CA Section.

Encl: As Above.

*Encl to Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ltr 6/2712/1253 of 11 Aug 45 (398)*

1827

2859



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/2712/1253 182
C A SEC

21 AGO 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

398

Subject: Nazi war criminals.

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs beg to forward to the Allied Commission, herewith enclosed, a first list of Nazi war criminals, containing the indication of the crime for which each individual is responsible.

2. Complete description, documents and certifications of such crimes will follow.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would greatly appreciate if the Allied Commission would forward the list in question to the proper Allied Authorities in order that said war criminals be located and arrested so that they may be committed to trial, in accordance with the terms of the Moscow Declaration November 1st 1943, concerning war atrocities.

Rome, August 11th 1945

Encl. 1



1826

2524

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 32
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: 4/29.1/CA. ✓

20 AUG 45

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: AFHQ, G-5 Section.

- 1 The attached charges emanating from 2677th Regiment (U.S.) and relating to crimes committed by Italians against Italian Nationals and by Germans against Italians, have been passed to this office direct from War Office, with the request that some amplification of evidence be obtained through the competent authorities.
- 2 Such work has not hitherto been undertaken by the Allied Commission and it seems that the documents should have more properly been forwarded to you.

for *KHoff*
M. CARR,
Brigadier,
VF CA Section,

1825

2339

785016

~~37A~~
~~53~~

20 Aug 45

✓

27B

Reference your CA/DO/U/4, dated 12 July 1945.

- 1 The documents relating to war Crimes committed by Italians and by Germans against Italian Nations have been passed to AFHQ, G-5 Section for necessary action.

for *W. E. Haulley* Col
M. GARR,
Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

1824

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: 4/29.1/CA

9 Aug 45

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: AMHC, G-5 Section.

Reference this Headquarters letter 4/29.1/CA dated 11 July 45.

- 1 Another letter has been received from Miss Lena Sardella and is enclosed herewith in case it is of any assistance.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

for *W. S. K. Co*
G.R. WILSON, Brig.,
VP C-Section.

Encl: As above.

1823

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

TO THE HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

CIVIL AFFAIR SECTION

30A ~~Recd~~ August, 3rd, 1945

I am in possession of your letter of 21 July, 1945 and I beg to answer you. I give you the name of some of the responsible persons of the facts supplied by me concerning my brother's death (the prisoner of war MARIO SARDILLA, no 31619, Stammlager XIII A Arbeit Kommando 55/GW, Austria 2. This persons is the Factory Manager of the Magnesium mine at GROSS VEITSCHE (Austria) where my brother worked. His name is: K H O I E H, Bruck (Mörsch) Steiermark (Austria). He denounced my brother to the Police Guard who in turn beat and sent my brother to the punishment camp of EISENERZ, where he died by brutal treatment. Further evidence can be given by Mr. Mario BELLUSCI of Osimo (Ancone) who can identify the guards of the punishment camp of Eiseinerz, but who does not know their names.

We have received other informations about my brother's death from the ex-prisoner RAZZI JADEN, living at Iatis d' Ombone (GROSSETO), who shared with my brother the terrible life in that punishment camp, and was an eye witness of my brother's death. I am going to give you a literal translation in English of the part of the letter describing the life in that Hell for the living and which cries out for revenge not only for my brother but also for all the unhappy prisoners who lived there a long & painful "Via Crucis". Here is what he writes:

".....I heard of the Straflieder (punishment camp), I had seen somebody come out from 1932 but I never thought that it was a thing of that kind. Man had lost his nature there, men sold himself for a little bit of a turnip or for a kush of a potato. Hunger, cold, obscenity of beatings, the utmost demoralization: this was our life in that camp. One entered there without knowing when one

APC 394

CIVIL AFFAIR SECTION

87

30A Iesi August, 3rd, 1945

I am in possession of your letter of 21 July, 1945 and I beg to answer you. I give you the name of one of the responsible persons of the facts supplied by me concerning my brother's death (the prisoner of war NARIO SARDILLA, no 31619, Stemmlager XVIII, A. Arb in Kommando 55/GW, Austria). This person is the Factory Manager of the Magnesina mine at GROSS VEITSCHE (Austria) where my brother worked. His name is: K R O I E R, Bruck (Mura-zuschlag) Steiermark (Austria). He denounced my brother to the Police Guard who in turn beat and sent my brother to the punishment camp of EISENERZ, where he died by brutal treatment. Further evidence can be given by Mr. Mario BELLUCCI of Osimo (Ancona) who can identify the guards of the punishment camp of Eisenerz, but who does not know their names.

We have received other informations about my brother's death from the ex-prisoner RAZZI JADER, living at Istia d' Ombrone (GROSSETO), who shared with my brother the terrible life in that punishment camp, and was an eye-witness of my brother's death. I am going to give you a literal translation in English of the part of the letter describing the life in that Hell for the living and which cries out for revenge not only for my brother but also for all the unhappy prisoners who lived there a long & painful "Via Crucis". Here is what he writes:

".....I heard of the Straflager (punishment camp), I had seen somebody come out from 1922 but I never thought that it was a thing of that kind. Man had lost his nature there, man sold himself for a little bit of a turnip or for a husk of a potato. Hunger, cold, obscenity of beatings, the utmost demoralization; this was our life in that camp. One entered there without knowing when one would come out. The Guards were not Germans but Russians, Poles, Slovaks, people perhaps released from jails, in whose souls there was no least impulse of conscience; they were raw and pitiless.

1819

(2)

As I reached the barracks (I was paraded with the others who came back from work), the guards ordered us to undress ourselves there in the courtyard, with a heavy ^{snow} falling. We remained only with our drawers and a simple vest on. We packed up our other garments and we left them in a room intended for this purpose which was near the Camp Office. At a rush, passing between two lines of guards, all provided with scourgings, we crossed the courtyard to reach the other barracks. In the light I could see the faces of the prisoners; they were pale, meagre with hunger and cold, their faces and backs were covered with sores and dirtiness and they were not like human beings. They angrily contended with each other for a corner of the stove, which only gave off an infernal smoke.

I looked at that pitiful scene and thank only God to have given me a strength certainly superior to my character and my physique. I suffered everything with resignation and courage.

In that very evening I asked about MARIO SARDINIA, but nobody replied as if I had spoken to the wind. I again demanded to a prisoner, but he replied to me badly, so I gave up. Soon after the chief came with the guards and made inquiries because it had been reported that someone had smoked and that another had some potatoes and cabbage leaves. Almost ten prisoners were beaten until two cigarettes, a few potatoes and some cabbage leaves were found. The two unfortunate prisoners were seen after five days, more exhausted than ever. In the night I could not sleep at all because insects devoured me. The majority got up during the night, shook their shirts and lay down again; they were accustomed to this.

In the following morning we took again our tugs; we put them on, torn and wet as they were. There was no change of clothing. In the morning I saw the paper of the cement sacks wrapped up around the feet and legs as a substitute for missing or split shoes. The swollen feet and legs full of sores, could hardly drag the meagre bodies along.

We were about 130 or 140 of whom about sixty were Italians. The place of work was at a distance of 6 kilometres

from work), the guards ordered us to undress: ourselves there in the courtyard, with a heavy ^{snow} falling. We remained only with our drawers and a simple vest on. We packed up our other garments and we left them in a room intended for this purpose which was near the Camp Office. At a mist, passing between two lines of guards, all provided with snowgoggles, we crossed the courtyard to reach the other barracks. In the light I could see the faces of the prisoners; they were pale, meagre with hunger and cold, their faces and backs were covered with sores and dirtiness and they were not like human beings. They angrily contended with each other for a corner of the stove, which only gave off an infernal smoke. I looked at that pitiful scene and thank only God to have given me a strength certainly superior to my character and my physics. I suffered everything with resignation and courage.

In that very evening I asked about MARIO CARDELLA, but nobody replied as if I had spoken to the wind: I again demanded to a prisoner, but he replied to me badly, so I gave up. Soon after the chief came with the guards and made inquiries because it had been reported that someone had smoked and that another had some potatoes and cabbage leaves. Almost ten prisoners were beaten until two cigarettes, a few potatoes and some cabbage leaves were found. The two unfortunate prisoners were seen after five days, more exhausted than ever. In the night I could not sleep at all because insects devoured me. The majority got up during the night, shook their shirts and lay down again; they were accustomed to this.

In the following morning we took again our togs; we put them on, torn and wet as they were. There was no change of clothing. In the morning I saw the paper of the cement sacks wrapped up around the feet and legs as a substitute for missing or split shoes. The swollen feet and legs full of sores, could hardly drag the meagre bodies along.

We were about 130 or 140 of whom about sixty were Italians. The place of work was at a distance of 6 kilometres

(3)

from the camp in high mountains and we walked the way very quickly.

At the place of work the scenes were more pitiful. Sick people who could hardly lift the pickaxe or the shovel were beaten because they could not work. So the story was the same every day. Our eyes were accustomed little by little to these scenes so we did not suffer any more; I understood: we became indifferent.

After two days I got acquainted with Mario Sardiella; his moral was high, he was not discouraged. He became friends and we tried to work always together. We slept in the same pallet, so taking advantage of the two coverlets we had; we pressed close to each other to feel less cold. Two Italians died one a week after the other: they died because they had been beaten beyond measure; so weak as not to be able to stand, they were dragged away to work by their friends, and they had to work the same. These scenes were common and we gave no importance to them; selfishness and indifference exceeded any humanitarian feelings.

Three weeks so elapsed and Mario began to feel discouraged. He felt weaker and weaker every day; he could not even eat any more the little food and I saw him pine away. One day Mario felt more ill but he had no fever, he could not stand. He was beaten: by the help of another prisoner I just succeeded in taking him to the work. At the place of work there were other scenes..... In such way we went on for four days more. On the 11th or 12th of December, I do not remember exactly, they were more merciless to him. At last in the afternoon he was informed that he had finished his penality and that he would come back on that very day to his concentration camp." Fortunately, I thought, he will pluck up his courage, now!" Together with others who likewise had finished, he was taken to the disinfection bath as was usual in such circumstances, and also to take his documents. The whole afternoon he was far from me and I did not know what happened to him. I was still at work and could not remain with him; we had already exchanged farewell greetings. Then I was informed

At the place of work the scenes were more pitiful. Sick people who could hardly lift the pickaxe or the shovel were beaten because they could not work. So the story was the same every day. Our eyes were accustomed little by little to these scenes so we did not suffer any more; I understood: we became indifferent.

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Miss guards took him back.

I met him on my coming back from work: he was transfixed. He supported him as far as half the way. It was about eight in the evening, the cold was incredible and Mario, in his condition could not endure and he died in our arms remembering his beloved ones and giving encouragement to us. He was not abandoned. I have cared for him to the last and I have seen to him in the night. He had deserved the sympathy of everybody. In the same night, in the same way, a French prisoner died. On the next morning, both enclosed in two coffins, they were taken away on a sledge and I could not find out anything else of them....."

The above is a translation but the

original can be produced as evidence if necessary and on demand.

I trust that this further evidence will assist in bringing the persons responsible for my brother's death to justice, and that any resultant action in this case will be communicated to us.

We desire to be present at the trial if this is practicable.

With many thanks for your further cooperation and action I am

Yours very truly,

MISS. SARDIELLA
Leda Sardella
 Addressee to: Miss Leda Sardiella Via Pergolesi, 16 MISS (Ancona)

0344

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

35A

10

Ref: 4/29.1/CA.

3 Aug 45

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: AFHQ, G-5 Section

36A

The attached files relating to a German P.O.W. named Oscar SEIBH are forwarded to you for action as you may see fit.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

G.R. THOMAS, Brig.
VP CA Section

Encl: As above.

1818

2193

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
Regional Public Safety Office

CA SECTION

344

11/4

PS/12.4

31 July 1945

SUBJECT : Application for a German P.O.W. to be
treated as a war criminal

TO : HQ Allied Commission, Civil Affairs

Forwarded herewith is a file containing
denunciation against a German prisoner of war named
SERCH Oscar.

The Italian authorities of Mortara ^{request} suggest
that he should be treated as a war criminal.

For the Regional Commissioner:

N. W. F. Fowler
N. W. F. FOWLER, Major
RPSO, LOMBARDIA REGION

Encls: as above

1817

NWFF/WB

1386

785016

Oscar SEARCH German Senior N.C.O.

Date: 16 July 45

To: AMG Vigevano

From: Questura - Vigevano.

The above-named is a prisoner in the Castle here. CLN Mortara has preferred several charges against him so that he is to be considered as a war criminal.

Allied Courts being competent, the whole file is passed on to you.

Commandant of Castle is requested to hold SEARCH at disposal of AMG Vigevano.

1816

Raccomanda te di nuovo
QUESTURA D. PAVIA

Sezione di VIGEVANO

N. 0595

Oggetto: Oscar Serch Maresciallo Tedesco-

Vigevano 16 Luglio 1945

e.p.c.

All' A.M.G. di Vigevano-

Alla Questura di P A V I A

"

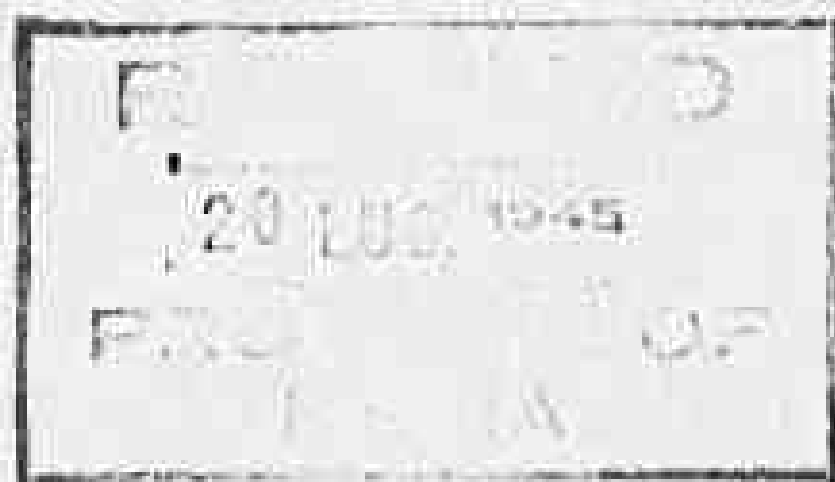
Al Comando Castello V i g e v a n o

Nel locale Castello trovasi detenuto il prigioniero di guerra in oggetto a carico del quale il C.L.N. di Mortara ha raccolto varie denunce tale da farlo annoverare tra i criminali di guerra.

Trattandosi si suddito tedesco passabile di giudizio di competenza del Tribunale di Guerra interalleato, trasmetto tutti gli atti relativi a cotesto Comando per l'ulteriore cenno di Legge.

Il Comandante del Castello é pregato di passare il Serch a disposizione dell' A.M.G. di Vigevano.

Il Dirigente l'Ufficio di P.S.



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

From: Lt. Col. A.D. Bonham-Carter,
OS 1 Section. HQ. AG.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

33/4

46

Ref: D.O. 4/29.1/14

3 August 45

Dear

With reference to your C.A. 2/DO/U/4 dated 29th July 45 enclosing charges from the 2677th Regiment.

I am sending the charges on to A.F.H.Q. who in the first place deal with all War Crimes out here.

Brigadier Upjohn is away on duty at the moment so I am answering your letter in his absence.

Yours

LB

Junior Commander M. Sharpe,
The War Office, A.C.2 (b),
Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland Avenue,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

1814

2196

785016

The War Office

C.A.2(b),
HOTEL VICTORIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

32A

C.A.2/DO/U/4

29th July, 1945.

Dear Brigadier Upjohn.

2 AGQ 1945

With reference to a letter C.A./DO/U/4 dated 13th July, 1945 from S/Comd. Stones, who is at present on leave, forwarding charges emanating from 2677th U.S. Regiment, relating to crimes committed by Italians against Italian Nationals, and by Germans against Italians.

I am enclosing a further number of charges from 2677th U.S. Regiment, at the request of Lieut. Colonel Wade of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

We would be grateful if you would forward them to the competent Italian authorities, if you see fit, in order that some amplification of the evidence may be obtained.

Yours sincerely

1383

Brigadier G.R. Upjohn, K.C.
Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section,
H.Q. A.C.
C.M.F.

May Sharpe.

1813

Thank you for your cable which I am afraid was founded on my atrocious hand. nothing - in "not war food, but awfully keen" & still a J. Comd!

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: 4/29/45 ✓

3 August 45

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: AFHQ, G-5 Section.

- 1 The attached charges emanated from the 2677th U.S. Regiment and relate to crimes committed by Italians against Italian Nationals and by Germans against Italians.
- 2 These charges have been forwarded to this Commission from the War Office and it seems that they should more properly have been sent direct to you. The War Office has requested us to forward the charges to the competent Italian authorities in order that some amplification of the evidence may be obtained. This, of course, is not work which has been previously undertaken by the Commission.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

G.R. HUGHES, Brig.,
VP CA Section.

1812

2195

0351

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

30/4
114

Ref: 4/29.1/CA.

21 July 1945

Dear Miss Sardella,

Thank you for your further letter of 3 July 45 which has already been passed to the Allied authorities concerned with the investigation of War Crimes.

I am asked to assure you that conditions in camps in Austria are being thoroughly investigated and that every effort is being made to trace the persons responsible for ill treatment of prisoners.

It will, however, be difficult to make specific investigation on the facts supplied by you.

Yours very truly,

G.H. BRIGGS, Brig.,
VI CA Section.

Miss Lada Sardella,
Via Pergolesi, 16,
1051
Ancona.

1811

2042

0 3 5 2

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

6063

CA SEC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/AMB/jjjr

G-5: 000.5-11

18 July 1945

19 AUG 1945

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn: Civil Affairs Section)

1. Reference is made to your 4/29.1/CA of 11 July.
2. It will be appreciated if you would inform Sardella, Lena that conditions in camps in Austria are being carefully and thoroughly investigated and that every effort is being made to trace the persons responsible for ill treatment of prisoners of war.
3. It is not possible to make a specific investigation on the basis of the evidence submitted by Miss Sardella.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

F. T. Hammond, Jr.
F. T. HAMMOND, Jr
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Legal Advisor

Copy to:-
G-1(B) A3

1810

416



16 AUG 1945

The War Off.

C.A. 2(b),

Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland
Avenue,
London, W.C. 2.

12th July, 1945.

CA/DO/U/4.

Dear *Brigadier*.

I have been asked by Lt.Col. Wade of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, to forward to you the enclosed charges emanating from 2677th U.S. Regiment, relating to crimes committed by Italians against Italian Nationals, and by Germans against Italians.

With regard to the crimes committed by the Italians, these are outside the scope of the War Crimes Commission and appear to concern the Italian Government, perhaps therefore you will have the charges transmitted to the competent Italian authorities.

Lt. Colonel Wade states that his committee consider it will be necessary to have rather more details relating to the crimes committed by Germans against Italians than are given in the statements in order to found charges against the alleged criminals.

Could you therefore, if possible, obtain for the War Crimes Commission some amplification of the evidence through the competent authorities.

Yours *sincerely*

1809

Brigadier G.R. Upjohn, K.C.
Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section,
H.Q. AC.

P.R. Jones (2338)

0354

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

file

28/A

42

Ref: 4/29.1/CA.

11 Jul 45

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: ATR, G-5 Section.

24/A

Reference your G-5: ooo.5-11 dated 15 June 45.

1. A further letter has now been received from Miss Lena Bardella and is enclosed herewith.
2. While it is not felt that this is very conclusive, I do not think that there is any more assistance which I can give.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

B

G.R. UNGER, Brig.,
VP CA Section.

Encl: As above.

1808

1064

TO HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

4/29/48

1941 JULY 3rd 1945

I am in possession of your letter of June 17th 1945 for which I thank you and I beg to answer.

Until now no official information has been received by us about my brother's death, but from many inquiries we have made from ex-prisoners of war, come back from Austria, we must presume that the news is true. The information I am going to give you is gathered from some ex-prisoners come back from the same camp of my brother in Austria, with whom I have spoken. Two of them told us that they heard the news from the Municipality of GROSS VEITSCHE (Austria)

The details you ask me about my brother are as follows :

MARIO GARDELLA, late Ernesto, born in IESI, province of Ancona, on the 13th February 1911, Italian soldier of the Division "MEISSNER" taken prisoner in Croatia in September 1943 and later transferred to Austria to the concentration camp M. STAMMLAGER XVIII A Arbeit Kommando 55/G W, number of the prisoner 31619. He worked at GROSS VEITSCHE (Austria), province of Eisenberg, in a magnesium mine. In September 1944 he was compelled to pass as a civilian labourer always working in the above said magnesium mine.

Though physically he was normal

he could not carry out the work which was hard and strict control led and to which he was not accustomed (in his civilian life at Iesi he was a cloth retailer). Since the prison diet was of a low standard he could ^{not} produce as much as Germans desired, and so he was deprived of a supplementary food given to miners; to his claims his controllers answered by beating him and sending him to the disciplinary camp of EISENBERG which, as I was told by the ex-prisoners, was staffed by

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

1981 JULY 3rd 1945

I am in possession of your letter of June 17, 1945 for which I thank you and I beg to answer.

Until now no official information has been received by us about my brother's death, but from many inquiries we have made from ex-prisoners of war, come back from Austria, we must presume that the news is true. The information I am going to give you is gathered from some ex-prisoners come back from the same camp of my brother in Austria, with whom I have spoken. Two of them told us that they heard the news from the Municipality of GROSS VEITSCH (Austria).

The details you ask me about my brother are as follows:

MARIO SARDELLA, late Ernesto, born in 1931, province of Ancona, on the 13th February 1941, Italian soldier of the Division "MEISSNER" taken prisoner in Grossz in September 1943 and later transferred to Austria to the concentration camp M. STAMMLAGER WILH. A. ARBEIT KOM. mendo 55/G W, number of the prisoner 31619. He worked at GROSS VEITSCH (Austria), province of Eisenberg, in a magnesium mine. In September 1944 he was compelled to pass as a civilian laborer always working in the above said magnesium mine.

Though physically he was normal he could not carry out the work which was hard and strain **1807** control. led and to which he was not accustomed (in his civilian life at Iasi he was a cloth retailer). Since the prison diet was of a low standard he could ^{not} produce as much as Germans desired, and so he was deprived of a supplementary food given to miners; to his claims his controllers answered by beating him and sending him to the disciplinary camp of EISENERZ, which, as I was told by the ex-prisoners, was staffed by S.S. Guards. There the prisoners by brutal treatment, poor food, cold water baths in full winter, were reduced to a terrible physical

condition. It seems that he remained there forty days. I do not know exactly an ex-prisoner, living in Oaino. (Anonymous) with whom I have spoken, (his surname is Bellucci), saw him on 12th of December 1944, the very morning when my brother had finished his period of punishment and told me that my brother had become almost a skeleton. He exchanged a few words with my brother who told him that on that very morning he had been beaten with 25 strokes of truncheon because he had fallen down due to physical weakness. A few hours later this same prisoner inquired about my brother and was answered that he was dead.

Another ex-prisoner wrote us that my brother, coming out of the disciplinary camp, fell down on the way and was taken to an hospital where he died after a short time.

We therefore accuse:

- 1) the person or persons responsible for sending my brother to the disciplinary camp of Bisenerz.
- 2) the commandant and guards of the disciplinary camp of Bisenerz for causing my brother's health to be ruined by starvation and ill treatment.

- 3) The guard or guards responsible for administering him twenty five strokes on his release from the punishment camp, which treatment was most probably the final cause of his death.

We would be grateful if

you would inform us of the result of any inquiry.

Thanking you in anticipation

I am yours truly,

1806

Enza Fontana

Address to: Mrs. ENZA FONTANA

RECEIVED

condition. It seems that he remained there forty days, I do not know exactly. An ex-prisoner, living in Osino, (Ancona) with whom I have spoken, (his surname is Bellacchi), saw him on 12th of December 1944, the very morning when my brother had finished his period of punishment and told me that my brother had become almost a skeleton. He exchanged a few words with my brother who told him that on that very morning he had been beaten with 25 strokes of truncheon because he had fallen down due to physical weakness. A few hours later this same prisoner inquired about my brother and was answered that he was dead.

Another ex-prisoner wrote me that my brother, coming out of the disciplinary camp, fell down on the way and was taken to an hospital where he died after a short time.

We therefore accuse:

- 1) the person or persons responsible for sending my brother to the disciplinary camp of Eiserantz.
- 2) the commandant and guards of the disciplinary camp of Eiserantz for causing my brother's health to be ruined by starvation and ill treatment.
- 3) The guard or guards responsible for administering him twenty five strokes on his release from the punishment camp, which treatment was most probably the final cause of his death.

We would be grateful if you would inform us of the result of any inquiry.
Thanking you in anticipation.

I am yours truly,

1806

Renato Fontana

Address to: Mrs. LIDA SARDILLA

Via Pergolesi, 16, 1051 (Ancona)



785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: AC/3033/PH

2 Jul 45.

3- LUG 1945

SUBJECT: Atrocities by Wehrmacht against former Italian POW and
Deportees returning from Germany.

TO: RC, Venezia Region.
(Attn. RC BOLZANO.)

- 1 A letter has been received from the Italian Red Cross reporting that at BRESSANONE (BOLZANO) railway station, members of the Wehrmacht including an officer, opened fire on unarmed Italian workers and deportees on their way back from Germany and on railway personnel on duty at the station. *This happened on 4 May 1945*
- 2 It has been pointed out to the Italian Red Cross that this occurred before the capitulation of the German forces but as there is a suggestion that a war crime has been committed I pass the information on to you in case you should consider investigation necessary.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig..
VP CA Section.

Copy for War Crimes File

1005

0360

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

25A
2/8

Ref: 1/29.1/CA.

17 June 1945

Dear Miss Sardella,

24B

Thank you for your letter of 1 May 1945 which was forwarded on by this Headquarters to the responsible persons. We have, however, been requested by them to obtain further details from you and we would be grateful if you would supply the name of the victim, his date of death and grounds of accusation. All details known to you will be helpful.

Yours very truly,

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig..
VP CA Section.

Miss Leda Sardella,
Via Pergolesi, 16,
IESI, Ancona.

1804

0367
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CA SEC (2X) A
31
28
FTH/AMB/lask

G-5: OGC.5-11

15 June 1945.

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

17 JUN 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

1. Reference is made to your 4/29.1/CA dated 8 June 1945.
2. There is returned herewith original letter from Miss Lena Sardella forwarded to this Headquarters with your reference letter.
3. It is requested that further details be obtained from Miss Sardella concerning the alleged war crimes. In order to investigate the matter further particulars respecting the name of the victim, his date of death and the grounds of the accusation are required.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

16 JUN 1945

F. T. Hammond, Jr.
F. T. HAMMOND,
Colonel, GSC.
Legal Adviser.

Incl:
as above.

1803

8031

1551-Elly - 10/17/1945

To A. M. G. - ANCONA -

Dear,

I should be very obliged if you would tell me the name and address of the Allied Commission who is interested in collecting parliamentary of activities committed against prisoners of war in German camps (Austria) -

My brother was an Italian prisoner of war in Austria (Stammager XVIII ARBEIT KOMMANDO 55/54) and is presumed dead as a result of brutal treatment. I should like to put this case before the proper authorities -

Yours Faithfully

MISS LEOA SARDENNA -

0362

To A. H. G. - ANCONA -

Sir,

I should be very obliged if you would tell me the name and address of the Allied Commission who is interested in collecting particulars of atrocities committed against prisoners of war in German camps (Austria) -

My brother was an Italian prisoner of war in Austria (Hammerlager XVIII ARBEIT KOMMANDO 55/54) and is presumed dead as a result of brutal treatment. I should like to put this case before the proper authorities -

Yours faithfully,
L. S. 02

MISS - LEOA SARDENNA -

Address: VIA PERGOLESI - 16

1551 - (ANCONA)

1305

0364

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

✓
1/29.1/CA

23a
26
6 June 45

SUBJECT : War Crime.

TO : AFHQ, G-5

23B
The attached report of a War Crime which has been received from the Province of Pistoia is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

G.R. UPJOHN Brig.
VP CA Section

Encls.

1801

1514

TRANSLATION NO. 775

It is necessary to state at the outset that the political and military events which from 8 September 1943 shook my country are so complex and riotous that although some of them affected me, yet they lived in such a chaotic and rapid way that it is difficult of me to relate them in their proper light or chronological order. Some date therefore will not be exact and some names, which at the time seemed impossible to forget, will not come to my mind. Moreover I shall have to relate events which, although apparently too personal, are necessary to clarify others. I shall try to make the report as brief and clear as possible, so that those responsible for so many crimes will be justly punished. As it will appear, some of them are still here in liberated Italy and do not know that I know their names and their vile actions or perhaps think that I would never be returned among the living. However, I do not wish to bring my rage to bare on them. Only by stating the facts can their low character be seen by whoever reads this. Here then are the events which led to my arrest and to my conviction by the German S.S.

On 8 September I escaped from the military hospital of Imola because the Germans had surrounded the town and were deporting every officer that did not report to them. I took refuge in my house in Borgo a Buggiano (Pistoia); however, on the 14th of the same month I fled, together with my brother-in-law, Colonel Piero Incarpi, a flyer, and a civilian, Ovidio Pucci to Malocchio di Fiesole, a village lying on the hills around my native town. I found many disbanded soldiers there who had all types of arms but hardly any ammunition.

I felt it my duty to organize those men according to military discipline in order that they might be useful in the struggle against the German invader. A certain Lt. Giulio Bordini who had deserted his regiment, which was stationed in Peschia, became my friend and collaborator. The lack of discipline and the absentism of the group induced me to issue an explicit and severe ordinance, requiring the pursuance of the severe regulations contained therein. Of two or three hundred men, only a handful responded to the order, for the majority did not want to accept the risks, the suffering which these illegal activities had in store for us. Almost all the men deserted. In the meantime the fascists and the Germans of Borgo a Buggiano requested the German Command to arrest the writer, Col. Incarpi and Lt. Bordini, denouncing us as partisans and stating that in the hand there were nine Englishmen who had escaped from a concentration camp, which was all very true. These men are: a certain Arturo officer of the Republican Militia, put in charge by the Nazis of the deportation of men for compulsory labor in Germany, at present in an Allied concentration camp; Leonetti Bernardo and Ugo Bernerdi, brother of Arturo, who are still at large in Borgo; Amleto Bernerdi, Ottavio Giannini and Spanti, members of the Directorate of the republican fascio, at present in Milan; Desideri Giuseppe, former Maresciallo in the R. Air Force, transferred to the republican air force, who is, I believe, dead as a result of a plane accident in Bologna; Scandaghi Aliante, custodian of the elementary schools of the town, at present in Northern Italy. Having learned of this denunciation I dissolved the band and retired on a farm I own in S. Vito di Certaldo (Castello). The German attack came; as far as I know no partisan was taken prisoner, though the rage of the barbarians found an outlet in killings, deportations and other bestialities committed against the defenseless population of Malocchio. Who is more responsible for these acts than the traitorous persons mentioned above?

Persecuted by the SS in my new refuge which was revealed to them by the fascists of the town, I left my family who was also threatened and persecuted, and withdrew to Florence. I sought in this city the support of a party in order to carry out the fight

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Persecuted by the SS in my new refuge which was revealed to them by the fascists of the town, I left my family who was also threatened and persecuted, and withdrew to Florence. I sought in this city the support of a party in order to carry out the fight against the Germans. The action party gave me support. An incident occurred then which greatly disturbed me and the explanations of which I was to get only a long time after. We were then at the end of January 1944. A certain Max Boris, a member of the said party, who had taken me into his complete confidence, confessed that at one time he was prejudiced against me because a certain Conte Bucci (also a member of the action party) who had been arrested, almost simultaneously with Lt. Bordini, had assured him that a certain "Malteglia" had betrayed Bordini by leading him to the SS. Although my conscience was clear, I was not able to explain this incident and no matter how hard I tried I did not succeed in contacting Bucci who had in the meantime escaped from the SS.

On 2 March I was arrested, together with Colonel Inearpi, due to the carelessness of a comrade with whom I was forced to associate. I was taken to the SS HQ in Florence, then to the Muraro jail; after being examined four or five times, I was sentenced to death. On 20 April without any explanation, they took me, together with Inearpi, Bandini and fifteen others to the concentration camp of Fossoli-Carpi (Modena). As soon as I could speak with Bandini I asked him if he knew why Count Busci had called me a traitor. He smiled and related the reason for his arrest. For some time he had had relations with a certain Liliana Giovannini, daughter of Otavio Giovannini and Teresa Maltagliati, born in Borgo a Buggiano. While Lt. Bandini was stationed in Pescia he had had trade relations with Giovannini who went under the name of Liliana Maltagliati; and this caused the misunderstanding. These trade relations were established as a result of the fact that the woman was the owner of a bakery which supplied the regiment of Bandini in the capacity of Adjutant. She became his mistress thereafter. Towards the end of November or during the month of December of 1943, after she had not seen him for a long time, the woman telephoned his house a number of times (some of the calls were received by Bandini's wife) and finally made an appointment with him in a cafe of Florence. Via Figma Nova where he went. Together with the woman there were two men who, as SS agents, arrested him. After the cross-examinations Bandini learned that Giovannini had become the mistress also of a Maresciallo SS Rabanzer and that she had delivered him to the Germans for which she was well paid. The spy is at present free and in Borgo a Buggiano. She is engaged in various activities and is well off. Nobody knows the dirty game she played in the life of a true patriot. Bandini's family, I believe is in conditions by no means prosperous. He was deported to Germany in a third grade political camp (Mauthausen) from which, unfortunately he will not return to ask for justice.

In the SS of Florence I became acquainted with the following persons:
SS. Capt. Alberti, who was in charge of my case. Maresciallo of the SS Rabanzer, a native and inhabitant of a town between Merano and Bolzano, stopper in the SS HQ of Verona. Two girls secretaries of the latter, whose names I do not know, but who were from Florence and whom I could immediately recognize at sight; two Italian spies, very easy to recognize; one of them from Florence, with a distinguished face, and gray hair; the other a Southerner with the face small-pozed, with brown eyes, of medium height and half illiterate.

I arrived in Fossoli in spring. The command of our guards was composed as follows:
2nd Lt. Tito, commander of the camp, a Russian. Marshal of the SS Han Henge, of Suderland, certainly of the Gestapo, and in charge of discipline and official records. Maresciallo SS Katig in charge of work, Lt. SS Messner, Russian, camp administrator (I succeeded in bringing a photograph of the above-named persons; Maresciallo Katig with charge of work, Maresciallo Greco), Sgt. Maj. SS. Halebor, Maresciallo Rikoff in charge of the Jews camp in particular (who before my eyes killed an old Jew who had not heard of the assembly order), Corp. SS. Gutwenger of Bolzano owner of an inn outside that city. Melliver, a rich merchant and manager and supplier whose grade in the SS, I have never known as he was always in civilian clothes. The last named was not very much minded. He knows many SS secrets and crimes and much about some important responsible persons. He would easily talk if captured. Also Sgt. Maj. Messner administrator who would also talk easily and knows perfectly the places where the camp HQ. hid millions of costly carpets; Corporal Grosser Jugoslav of Lubiana, 20 or 30 soldiers, all Ukrainians and very fierce (they are responsible for the executions and the greatest atrocities against the Jews, the political internees, the British and American civil employees, twenty Italian soldiers and an Italian Sgt. Maj. from southern Italy who is at present in German uniform working with the SS HQ at Verona).

I was chosen at random by Lt. Tito and Sgt. Maj. Henge from seven or eight officers to be camp chief. From then on I had not to fear for my life. The duties were as follows: organize an internal system of discipline for which I could be responsible; organize all necessary services for the prisoners; construct quarters for the SS troops; put the camp in good order, since it was to hold English and American civil internees as well as

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I requested full power to carry out my plans, certain that my assistants would remain as indispensable to keep the camp functioning properly. My request was complied with. I soon learned that Lt. Tito, formerly Sgt. Maj. and private driver to Gen. Wolff, was held in consideration by the latter as though he were his own son.

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Eng. Valeriani, I and thirty nine others of the Fiesoli camp remained, Barzini, Belgioiose, and Balducci left with the others, never to return. The camp commanders were SS Sgt. Maj. Papak, of unheard-of ferocity, SS Sgt. Maj. Bunk of Insbruck - SS Lanz - SS Muz SS Paula Zlatner of Bolzano, still at the camp, residence in Via Milano 1, 2nd floor, and the employee Renato Longo residing with Platner and still at the camp. The guard was kept by several SS troops by day, and by night by volunteers of the Stadtmaffe of the town. Upon arrival we were deprived of the few miserable objects in our possession. However, we found with more than one packet of cigarettes or one tin of food which we only applied but slapped and beaten. It was forbidden to ask for medical attention. However, remained on the floor in the morning, even if feverish, was made to rise with the whip. The hours and meals were as follows: reveill at 5 hrs. Each in turn had to run, bare, across a yard littered with sharp stones and under a freezing shower (we were told this was real hygiene); run back into the room; forbidden to dry ourselves we were ordered to dress wet (having only one suit and shirt we had indeed no other choice). Bunk or one of the others posted himself at the entry of the room and whipped for pleasure old, weak men and youths as they passed by him terrified. We then lined up before the kitchen and received our first meal consisting of half a litre of water, with three spoonfuls of toasted flour. We then worked till 12 hrs, transporting stones, bricks, wood or other material from one place to another and thence back again. The work therefore was futile, just to deprive us of the satisfaction of seeing something grow out of all our exertions. During this ignoble work the squad was watched by armed guards. If any of us stepped he was beaten, or fell, he was kicked until he got up. If one swooned, a living skeleton, then was dragged into a corner and left there. None were exempted from this work. I have seen old men up to seventy years of age work until exhausted. At midday we lined up for lunch, the usual three spoonfuls of flour in half a litre of hot water, and thanks to the Great Germany, 100 grams of foul, black bread. Five minutes were allowed us to eat (indeed fifteen longer than necessary), and work was continued until 5 p.m., after which a shower followed with the same procedure as in the morning. The evening meal was precisely the same quantity of flour and water as the other meals, and no bread. Finally, each shut in his cell, lay down to sleep on a bed of boards without a mattress and only a cotton blanket. At the reveille, given by a whistle, some unfortunate wretches would remain lying there cold and motionless waiting for his last place of refuge in a packing case. Bunk and Papak had ways of dealing with finesse. They would bring us, exhausted and dizzy with hunger, to the kitchen to receive our watery meal and cause themselves by giving meat and fried potatoes to a wolf-dog as ferocious as their masters, while we looked on. If a poor wretch stopped to gaze at such extravagance he stopped the whole responsible who was howled over, crying and bleeding. Another gallant act was to throw whole pieces of white bread into the ditch which served as a latrine. Some of us, including myself, would get down into the ditch, at the risk of being shot, in order to retrieve the bread. Our intention was not so much to continue living, as to retrieve the bread, as to have a hope of seeing the end of Germany.

Our miserable life was varied on one occasion by an act of unimaginable cruelty. A twenty-six year old boy who is now interned in Germany, had somehow heard that his fiancée living near Bolzano, was gravely ill. He escaped and went to see her. Fearing reprisals against his family he presented himself again five days later to Stadt Kommandantur. He was sent back to the camp and in a letter which I saw after, the camp commander requested the camp commander not to punish the boy, as he had voluntarily surrounded himself. He were assembled. Bunk attached a fire hose to the water tap and tying the boy up bare, played the powerful jet upon him at a distance of two yards, to give an example. The punishment lasted forty-five minutes, during which the boy swooned twice. His fiancée was torn to rags. He was in hospital for forty days between life and death, and came out a trembling physical wreck. The jet of water had caused, besides cuts and bruises, an injury to his sexual organs, rendering him impotent for the rest of his life.

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Our miserable life was varied on one occasion by an act of unimaginable cruelty. A twenty-six year old boy who is now interned in Germany, had somehow heard that his friends living near Bolzano, was gravely ill. He escaped and went to see her. Fearing reprisals against his family he presented himself again five days later to Stadt Kommandantur. He was sent back to the camp and in a letter which I saw after, the Camp Commandant requested the camp commandant not to punish the boy as he had voluntarily surrounded himself. We were assembled. Bunk attached a fire hose to the water tap and tying the boy up here, played the powerful jet upon him at a distance of two yards, to give an example. The punishment lasted forty-five minutes, during which the boy swooned three times. The boy was torn to rags. He was in hospital for forty days between life and death, and came out a trembling physical wreck. The jet of water had caused, besides cuts and bruises, an injury to his sexual organs, rendering him impotent for the rest of his life. On another occasion, a certain Lowe, seventy-year-old Jewish lawyer of Bolzano, was made to empty the latrine ditch with his hands for having forgotten his cap. A third who had escaped and had been caught, was beaten for having forgotten his cap. A third who had escaped after about a month I was beginning to lose all hope when the Commandant of the Garpi camp arrived. Sgt. Maj. Raage recognized me with difficulty. I had lost about 25 pounds in weight and could hardly stand up. Bunk and Rapak went to the Insbruck camp to continue their vile work. I became camp chief once more. A month after the first convey of

vanished when Sgt. Maj. Haage himself ordered that the usual weak drink of coffee substitute was to be given at 3 a.m. for breakfast to the persons leaving.

That evening after the 5 p.m. assembly, the seventy were ordered to prepare all their personal belongings. They were placed in a separate room that night in order not to disturb the other internees when rising, as we were told. Despite my protests, several ill persons were taken from the sick-wards, among whom were Cavallieri, political internee from Milan, and Eugene Anthony, an Englishman (I believe he belonged to the Intelligence Service). In the morning the internees left in trucks in groups of fifteen. During the night my interpreter Karl Frits, a Swiss (who later escaped from the camp and is at present head of an armed band in Piedmont) declared to me his doubts as to the lot in store for our comrades. At five o'clock Haage called me to say that one of the seventy, a certain Olivelli, had escaped. He was found again by chance(?) when the camp of Fossoli was dissolved, hidden under a heap of straw and kept alive for forty days with what little food a few courageous women could pass him. He was deported to Germany. A few hours later I was assured by a friend that all the personal belongings of the seventy had been left in the camp store-room. The bare reality stared me in the face. The news of the crime spread through the whole camp. Advised by the elderly internees whom I assembled to discuss the matter, I went up to Sgt. Maj. Haage in the afternoon and asked him what had become of our comrades. He replied truthfully: "they have been shot" - and added, "as a reprisal." Lt. Tito called me later and explained the liquidation fully. Following several acts of sabotage in the Provinces of Genoa and Milano which had caused the death of a few German soldiers, the Verona HQ had ordered seventy political internees (not hostages, let it be noted) to be taken and shot, but without giving it publicity. Apart from the atrocity of shooting men who have already been sentenced to other punishments, what advantage, I ask, did the assassins expect if they did not give the execution the publicity that a reprisal needs? The Lieutenant also told me to inform the camp only unofficially of the news which he had been strictly forbidden to make known. I said that as the internees were to consider themselves hostages and not political prisoners already punished, they, nor I their head could no longer remain inactive under such abuses. He replied that with fifty well-armed men he would be obliged to shed the blood of women and children upon the slightest rebellion (the interpreter Frits was present at the talk). I found out later that two of the 69 had escaped death at the last instant. One, whose name I do not know, dived into the ditch before the machine-gun fire had reached him. The other, Col. Paucari, commander of the 6th Bersaglieri of Bologna, was only slightly wounded, crawled out of the ditch where he had been thrown with his dead comrades and escaped to Milan, where he is still living in hiding. The last days of the Fossoli camp were covered by a veil of blood and martyrdom. Ignored and buried under a common field, sixty-seven martyrs await revenge. The sentence was read by Lt. Tito in the presence of Rikoff, Gutteniger and a few SS troops from Verona, and executed by the Ukraines. Rikoff directed the burial. The personal belongings, jewels and money of the victims were plundered by the SS troops of the camp.

As the front advanced the Fossoli camp was evacuated. The civilian alien internees were transferred to Libenaur (Austria), the Jews to Dachau, the political internees to Bolzano in lots of from 200 to 300, where there was already a small combined punishment and liquidation camp.

I was among the last to leave, being considered a permanent worker. ^{the 17th} HQ was to catch up with us a few days later in the cars belonging to the printing office, the carpentering shop, etc. I was assured that, instead of being sent to Germany with the others, I and a few essential workers would remain at Bolzano in order to equip, enlarge and reorganize the new camp which had until then served other purposes. On our arrival we were shut in a filthy room which stunk because of several W.C. vases in a corner.

During the night my interpreter Karl Frits, a Swiss (who later escaped from the camp and is at present head of an armed band in Piedmont) declared to me his doubt as to the lot in store for our comrades. At five o'clock Haage called me to say that one of the seventy, a certain Olivelli, had escaped. He was found again by chance(?) when the camp of Fossoli was dissolved, hidden under a heap of straw and kept alive for forty days with what little food a few courageous women could pass him. He was deported to Germany. A few hours later I was assured by a friend that all the personal belongings of the seventy had been left in the camp store-room. The bare reality stared me in the face. The news of the crime spread through the whole camp. Advised by the elderly internees whom I assembled to discuss the matter, I went up to Sgt. Maj. Haage in the afternoon and asked him what had become of our comrades. He replied truthfully: "they have been shot" - and added, "as a reprisal." Lt. Tito called me later and explained the mass assassination fully. Following several acts of sabotage in the provinces of Genoa and Milano which had caused the death of a few German soldiers, the Verona H. had ordered seventy political internees (not hostages, let it be noted) to be taken and shot, but without giving it publicity. Apart from the atrocity of shooting men who have already been sentenced to other punishments, what advantage, I ask, did the assassins expect if they did not give the execution the publicity that a reprisal needs? The lieutenant also told me to inform the camp only unofficially of the news which he had been strictly forbidden to make known. I said that as the internees were to consider themselves hostages and not political prisoners already punished, they, nor I their head could no longer remain inactive under such abuses. He replied that with fifty well-armed men he would be obliged to shed the blood of women and children upon the slightest rebellion (the interpreter Frits was present at the talk). I found out later that two of the 69 had escaped death at the last instant. One, whose name I do not know, dived into the ditch before the machine-gun fire had reached him. The other, Col. Paucari, commander of the 6th Bersaglieri of Bologna, was only slightly wounded, crawled out of the ditch where he had been thrown with his dead comrades and escaped to Milan, where he is still living in hiding. The last days of the Fossoli camp were covered by a veil of blood and martyrdom. Ignored and buried under a common field, sixty-seven martyrs await revenge. The sentence was read by Lt. Tito in the presence of Rikoff, Gutteniger and a few SS troops from Verona, and executed by the Ukrainians. Rikoff directed the burial. The personal belongings, jewels and money of the victims were plundered by the SS troops of the camp.

As the front advanced the Fossoli camp was evacuated. The civilian alien internees were transferred to Libenaur (Austria), the Jews to Dachau, the political internees to Bolzano in lots of from 200 to 300, where there was already a small combined punishment and elimination camp.

I was among the last to leave, being considered a permanent worker. ¹⁷⁸⁷ HQ was to catch up with us a few days later in the cars belonging to the printing office, the carpentering shop, etc. I was assured that, instead of being sent to Germany with the others, I and a few essential workers would remain at Bolzano in order to equip, enlarge and reorganize the new camp which had until then served other purposes. On our arrival we were shut in a filthy room which stunk because of several W.C. vases in a corner.

Twenty other unfortunate beings were there, many of whom were seriously ill with tuberculosis, and one madman. The rooms were divided from each other by not very high walls joined to the ceiling with barbed-wire netting. Thus we could communicate with those who had arrived before us. With difficulty did I recognize those thin, exhausted, ghastly faces as belonging to my comrades of a few days earlier. They informed me of the flight of Col. Incearpi to Verona under tragic circumstances. Without delay the prisoners were deported in two large convoys, including many of the permanent workers.

The men whom I chose to work and organize (Enl. Valerani Angiolo, Gen. Director of the "Breda Aeronautica", Benfi and Belgioioso architects of Milan, Architect Balzani son of the well-known writer, Prof. Ottorino Baldanzi, well-known European neurologist, Felde Gasparotto son of the present Air Minister, Lt. Bandini and many others) being intelligent and cheerful, I succeeded in transforming the camp from the pig-sty that it was, to a flourishing garden of comfort. Gen. Wolf, invited to inspect the camp a few months later, was so pleased with the result of our work that he promoted the Lt. one grade higher, the Sgt. Maj. two grades and granted compensations to the other dogs. I in turn was promised my freedom at an uncertain date in the future.

I secretly formed in the camp a kind of political council composed of the various party representatives. (What is today called a Committee of Liberation).

The camp was considered a reallocation camp (food and discipline equal to a first grade camp) where Jews and political and civil internees were sent. They were then taken out and sent to special camps in Germany, which were divided according to their position in labor camps and first, second and third grade camps. The last named are equal to elimination camps and any who enter are forced to do brutal, continuous, exhausting work threatened by the ships and machine guns of the Nazi guards, undernourished, in filthy conditions, treated far worse than animals. The overpopulation either die from starvation in two or three months or are violently oppressed if their spirit is not broken in that brief time (I spent twenty days in such a camp and could give special information on the methods used). Life in the camp was quiet until about the end of June 1944. The population of Lager, which rose and fell with the many deported persons coming and going, averaged between two and three thousand men, women and children. One day in July a car came from Verona with three SS troops, one of whom I thought to be Capt. Alberti, Sgt. Maj. Haage ordered me to call number 205; my comrade Gasparotto. He told me that number 205 was to be cross-examined at Verona. I asked if he was to take any luggage on at least put on decent clothes, since we were accustomed to wear only beach trousers and GC bare above the waist in the camp. Haage replied that it was not necessary. As soon as I had brought Gasparotto before the officers the Sgt. Maj. asked: "Is this the man?" One of the SS troops replied abruptly: "Yes". Leopoldo was taken away at once. On leaving the camp command I noticed that he had been handcuffed. Half an hour later a shooter truck left the camp and came back a few seconds later. A few minutes later an internee, his face pale, came and told me that he had seen blood dripping from the truck and had asked a Ukrainian guard the reason. The latter gave an evasive answer and intimidated him to go away. I suggested that he should climb onto a nearby truck and try to see what was in the shooter truck which had no hood. Thus we found our friend Gasparotto lying huddled in a corner on the floor of the wagon, drenched in his own blood. That evening, poor Gasparotto was taken to Carpi cemetery as if his assassins had wished to hide their crime. I later found out exactly where he had been buried and on his grave we placed a cross marked "unknown". In the record book number 205 was marked: "sent to Verona for interrogation".

Two days later the gruesome wagon reappeared. This time I was ordered to call two women, Miss Gnocchi Toepflicz of Florence and Kira (I do not remember her surname) a Russian and a classical ballet dancer. Captain Alberti himself (there was no mistaking him) entered the camp HQ. alone. I went to fetch the two named women, the former of whom had been pregnant for two months. I was ordered to have her dress as decently as possible and take her luggage. I remember Alberti saying to Haage: "I have come to take the most beautiful women of Florence." Gnocchi was indeed beautiful. They were interrogated separately and superficially at the HQ in my presence. A Russian woman, Miss Provetti, who had been interned as a Jew acted as interpreter. Miss Gnocchi, as I accompanied her to the HQ, declared she was not feeling well and asked me to give her my own. I think it

785016

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The camp was considered a relocation camp (food and discipline equal to a first grade camp) where Jews and political and civil internees were sent. They were then sent out and sent to special camps in Germany, which were divided according to their punishment in labor camps and first, second and third grade camps. The last named are equal to elimination camps and any who enter are forced to do brutal, continuous, exhausting work threatened by the whips and machine guns of the Nazi guards, undernourished, in filthy conditions, treated far worse than animals. The occupants either die from starvation in two or three months or are violently oppressed if their spirit is not broken in that brief time (I spent twenty days in such a camp and could give special information on the methods used). Life in the camp was quiet until about the end of June 1944. The population of Lager, which rose and fell with the many deported persons coming and going, averaged between two and three thousand men, women and children. One day in July a car came from Verona with three SS troops, one of whom I thought to be Capt. Alberti, Sgt. Maj. Haage ordered me to call number 205; my comrade Gasparotto. He told me that number 205 was to be cross-examined at Verona. I asked if he was to take any luggage and at least put on decent clothes, since we were accustomed to wear only beach trousers and go bare above the waist in the camp. Haage replied that it was not necessary. As soon as I had brought Gasparotto before the officers the Sgt. Maj. asked: "Is this the man?" One of the SS troops replied abruptly: "Yes". Leopoldo was taken away at once. On leaving the camp command I noticed that he had been handcuffed. Half an hour later a scooter truck left the camp and came back a few seconds later. A few minutes later an internee, his face pale, came and told me that he had seen blood dripping from the truck and had asked a Ukraine guard the reason. The latter gave an evasive answer and intimidated him to go away. I suggested that he should climb onto a nearby truck and try to see what was in the scooter truck which had no hood. Thus we found our friend Gasparotto lying huddled in a corner on the floor of the wagon, drenched in his own blood. That evening, poor Gasparotto was taken to Darpi cemetery as if his assassins had wished to hide their crime. I later found out exactly where he had been buried and on his grave we placed a cross marked "unknown". In the record book number 205 was marked: "sent to Verona for interrogation".

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The saddest of Gasparotto had not yet been forgotten when Sgt. Maj. Haage said to me one evening that seventy internees were to be transferred to Germany on the morrow. I was surprised at the small number, since hitherto internees had always been removed in bunches of from two to three hundred. However, what slight suspicion had crossed my mind

prisoners began to leave. As the Lager was made a reallocation camp again, our treatment became infinitely better.

Sgt. Maj. Rikoff was transferred to Verona and his place taken by Sgt. Maj. Mohos. Toward the end of October, twenty-three comrades who had arrived from Verona and been kept separate from the others, were shot. I learned that they had previously been put in largeessian bags and tied up. The orders, given by Hage and Gatteniger, had been carried out as before by the Ukraines. They were all agents working for the Allies, had come from liberated Italy, and were found in possession of radio transmitting sets. I made a list of their names. At the end of the month Lt. Tito told me to make a request for pardon, which he would second. On 21st Nov 1944 I was at last released, on the condition however that I was to remain in Bolzano and report at least once a day to the camp HQ. Meanwhile, Renata Longo, whom I had courted zealously to that end, confessed to me that she did not share the political tendencies of the SS. I had already made contact with political representatives at Bolzano (Ings. Longan and Ing. Ravelli of the Magnesium Company, Lt. - of the 'Lancia' and Dr. Colombaro).

In agreement with the camp's secret Committee of Liberation of which I was president and in conjunction with the Venezia Committee of Liberation, I planned the escape of several political internees. Renata Longo collaborated by acting as a liaison with the outside. I feared that our plans might be exposed by the women, as she had been connected with the SS, but there was no other choice. The escape was a complete success. Miss Longo even obtained a camera with which I could make passport size photos in order to prepare identity cards for the internees to leave Bolzano. After my escape, I succeeded in setting free a Miss Maria Zanier of Venice, a political internee, who is now safe in a convent of North Italy after conducting particular political activities at Milan. This escape, however, was the end of my activity. On the evening of her escape several political representatives of Bolzano were arrested, among whom was Ing. Longan who was informed of all my activities. I nevertheless reported to the camp in order to view the situation for myself. All went well. Lt. Tito interrogated me closely, and alluding to his kindness to me he asked me if I had any knowledge of an organization in the city for helping prisoners to escape!! I pretended to be greatly surprised and upon his insisting that I being Italian, must have some knowledge of what was happening in the Italian colony at Bolzano, I replied that I did not enjoy the confidence of my compatriots as a result of my former position of camp chief. Moreover I asked him for permission to go to Milan in order to borrow money from friends as I had practically nothing to my credit. The permission was stupidly granted me and I promised to return within twenty days. Of course I had already decided never to set foot again in Bolzano, and those who had been my collaborators at Bolzano considered my decision a most necessary step to save my life. On my arrival at Milan I waited with due caution for some time, anxious to know what would happen at Bolzano. I kept in touch with my comrades by means of the truck of the Magnesium Company which came every week to Milan. I learned that the heroic Longan had undergone a cross-examination under threats and torture and had afterwards hung himself in his own cell to avoid betraying his friends. By his glorious death he saved at least ten patriots who are still fighting for world liberty at enormous risk inside the enemy's fortress.

/s/ Capt. Armando Malteglia

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true copy of the original

PISTOLA, 3 May 1945

0373

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

22A

24

Ref 4/29.1/CA

23 May 45

SUBJECT : War Crime

TO : ATR G-5

The attached report of a War Crime committed in Pisa province is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

DB

G.R. URBEN Brig.
VP CA Section

1794

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FILE : R-VIII/PS/46

SUBJECT : War Crimes.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
Civil Affairs Section - APO 394. ✓

20 May 1945.

23 MAY 1945

I forward herewith for onward transmission to
A.P.M.C. a letter together with translation received by
the Provincial Commissioner Pisa Province regarding an
alleged war crime committed in his Province.

For the Regional Commissioner:

E. G. Green

E. G. GREEN
Major - C. I.,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

RCG/ar

CA Sec
Nato city and
sent on to APHQ
in usual form

(Signature)

1793

(Circular stamp)

0328

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

785016

15 May 1945, Pisa

SUBJECT : Charge against Criminals of War.

TO : Allied Military Government, Pisa Province.

Ganser, Commanding Officer 32nd SS Group; Captain Puzze 3rd SS Company.
Sgt. Smit.

Balbano Compignano (Hqs. in the Villa of Compignano, Lucca Prov.

We were refugees at Balbano, Cipriani's house, when on the 2nd of September at about 5 PM; the SS soldiers broke in my house, ordering us to evacuate the house in an hour and go up the mountains toward Compignano. We begged them to let us remain because we did not know where to go, and besides that we had with us my 75 years old mother who was paralyzed; but they didn't let us do this and strongly insisted, threatening us if we didn't leave. We decided, therefore, to go away and started to put together a few of the most necessary things we might need. Meanwhile, the criminals had noticed my two sons: Giotto, 24 years old, Claudio, 20 years old and 5 relatives who were living with us as refugees.

With the excuse of taking them to work, they took them away. Instead of putting them to work as they had assured us, they were assassinated, killed by machine guns shots and then thrown in a near by canal. The ground where they had been killed near the church of Compignano, was covered with lime in order to hide this criminal action.

In all, 13 people were assassinated, two of them were my sons, other five, relatives of mine and other six people from "Assarose"; all this was referred to us and confirmed by a person who survived from the assassination, who now lives near the lake of Massaciucoli (Pisa).

Miss Anna Luciano (Pisa) was the interpreter of this Compignano Hqs. She is the daughter of Andrea Luciano and sister of Antonio Luciano who live in Via "a Tinta, Pisa. She was very nasty and malicious in her expression so that these people would be assassinated. The above mentioned spy and interpreter followed that Command up north on the 5th of Sept. 1944, date of their retreat.

Actions against the parents of this spy are very urgent, and as soon as possible she should be found and punished. If possible, those German war criminals should also be killed as well as the Italian criminals who helped them in this murder; I ask this to revenge my two innocent sons.

The Father of the two murdered
Sons Giotto and Claudio.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.1/CA ✓

19 May 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : AFHQ C-5

The attached report of War Crimes committed in Udine province is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AB
G.R. UROHN Brig.
VP CA Section

1791

1945

0380

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

785016

SUBJECT: - Atrocities.

TO : - War Crimes Commission, A.M.C. ✓

FROM : - Lt.Col. Bright. Prov. Commissioner - Udine

DI/EC/7

7.5.1945

13 MAG

44

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21/

Forwarded herewith a copy of a report received
from R.F.S.S. in connection with atrocities in the
Province.

HEADQUARTERS

13 MAY 1945

Lt. Colonel Capt for

Lt. Colonel
Provincial Commissioner, A.M.C.
Udine Province

*And report to
to R.F.S.S. in
information*

AB

(5807)

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AMG.

War Crimes Commission

Ovaro, 3 maggio 1945

Il giorno due maggio i volontari della libertà in azione contro un contingente di Cosacchi asserragliati in Ovaro, erano costretti dopo lunghe ore di fuoco, a ripiegare per il sopraggiungere di preponderanti rinforzi russi. Nei combattimenti sono caduti quattro Volontari della libertà, vari altri sono rimasti più o meno gravemente feriti.

Avvenuto il ripiegamento e cessato il fuoco, il Maggiore Vansioo', comandante il Distaccamento Cosacco, si faceva incontro alle truppe russe di rinforzo e li invitava alla resa, paglia verso la popolazione civile.

La soldataglia in seguito a questi ordini si sparpagliava selvaggiamente per le abitazioni di Ovaro massacrando senza discriminazione e barbaramente trucidando tutti gli uomini che rinveniva per le case. La maggior parte delle vittime presenta orrende ferite al cranio ed e' composta di uomini anziani e vecchi e fra essi vi sono due sacerdoti ed una vecchia donna malata e sola.

I nomi dei trucidati sono i seguenti:

Sacerdoti: Don Pietro Cortula e don Virgilio Pavoni, ingegnere Rinaldo Ciani ed il di lui suocero Attilio Rossi, il padre del Calderio Pavoni Tullio Silvio; il settantenne falegname Fedele Elia, la donna Miral Giuditta vedova Marcuzzi, gli operai Gressani Vittorio, Celman Matteo, Agarinis Antonio, Gattardis Matteo, Agari nis Dante, Gonano Antonio, Collinassi Gino, Della Pietra Giovanni, Pavoni Giacomo, Rupil Rinaldo e gli ultra settantenni Truscoli Antonio e Eraveschi Gio Battista.

I nominativi sopraelencati rappresentano la maggior parte degli uomini rimasti in paese, essendo gli altri riusciti a fuggire.

Oltre ai predetti barbari massacratori, minacciavano le donne depredandole ed applicando poi il fuoco alle masserizie infrante, compreso l'Ambulatorio Comunale.

Ve aggiunto che i prigionieri (1 Patriota e 3 o 4 Georgiani) furono trucidati e che le salme dei Georgiani, combattenti con i volontari italiani, vennero trovate coi piedi sozzati e disposte a stella.

L'UFFICIALE SANITARIO
F.to Covassi Luigi

P.O.C.

IL V. COMANDANTE DIVISIONI OSOPPO

F.to Mario

La soldataglia in seguito a questi ordini si sparpagliava selvaggiamente per le abitazioni di Uvaro massacrando senza discriminazione e barbaramente trucidando tutti gli uomini che rinveniva per le case. La maggior parte delle vittime presenta orrende ferite al cranio ed e' composta di uomini anziani e vecchi e fra essi vi sono due sacerdoti ed una vecchia donna malata e sola.

I nomi dei trucidati sono i seguenti:

Sacerdoti: Don Pietro Cortula e don Virgilio Pavoni, ingegnere Rinaldo Cicini ed il di lui suocero Attilio Rossi, il padre del Cicerio Pavoni Tullio Silvio; il settantenne falegname Fedele Elio, la donna Mirai Giuditta vedova Marouzzi, gli operai Gressani Vittorio, Celman Matteo, Agarinis Antonio, Gattardis Matteo, Agari nis Dante, Conano Antonio, Collinassi Gino, Della Pietra Giovanni, Pavoni Giacomo, Rupil Rinaldo e gli ultra settantenni Truscoli Antonio e Traverschi Gio Battista.

I nominativi sopraelencati rappresentano la maggior parte degli uomini rimasti in paese, essendo gli altri riusciti a fuggire.

Oltre ai predetti barbari massacrati, minacciavano le donne depredate ed applicando poi il fuoco alle masserizie infrante comprese l'Ambulatorio Comunale: ai cittadini veniva proibito qualsiasi tentativo di spegnere il fuoco.

Va aggiunto che i prigionieri (1 Patriota e 3 o 4 Georgiani) furono trucidati e che le salme dei georgiani, combattenti con i volontari italiani, vennero trovate coi piedi scalzati e disposte a stella.

L'UFFICIALE SANITARIO
F.to Covassi Luigi

P.O.C.

IL V. COMANDANTE DIVISIONI OSORIO

F.to Mario

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CA Sec.
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS
#2 JAN 1965
A. C.

19 Jan 45.

- ~~L.P.~~

J. P. Sunders
Major General,
DAG, G4 (Br).
1788

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.1/CA

12 Jan 45

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : G-1 (B) AFHQ

- 1 Reference this HQ's letter 4/29.1/CA dated 24 Nov 44 and your letter CR/15103/G-1 (B) dated 1 Dec 44. The undermentioned documents are forwarded for your information.
 - a) Report of Consigliere Istruttore of R. Tribunale Civile e Penale di Firenze.
 - b) Translation of (a).
- 2 It appears from this report that the German soldier concerned may have died as a result of his wounds.
- 3 Enquiries made by the Legal Officer for Florence have failed to ascertain whether the soldier died or not as the Field Hospital at Caldine to which he was taken moved some time ago. There is no record as to which Hospital he was evacuated.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

G.R.C.
G.R. UPJOHN Brig
VP CA Section
DOCS AC

CH/er

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 4/29.1/CA

SUBJECT : War Crimes

TO : G-5 Section AFHQ

11 Jan 45

Case of Sgt Ludwig AIDINGER (German Army).

- 1 The unmentioned documents are forwarded in connection with an alleged War Crime which took place on 15 Aug 44 at FANO.
 - a) Statement of M. MIPLOCHETTI to Procurator of Pesaro.
 - b) Order of L'Ufficiale Giudiziario for the appearance of witnesses.
 - c) Letter dated 10 Oct 44 from Prefettura of Fano forwarding documents to Procurator of Pesaro.
 - d) Letter dated 13 Oct 44 from Procurator of Pesaro to Legal Officer, AMB Urbino.
 - e) Letter dated 3 Nov 44 from ? returning documents to Judge Investigator.
 - f) Letter dated 4 Nov 44 from Judge Investigator to Legal Officer AMB Urbino.
 - g) Warrant of Arrest.
 - h) Letter from Legal Officer Urbino to Procurator Pesaro.
 - i) Sentence of Civil and Penal Law Courts of Pesaro.
 - j) Letter to ? from the Cancelliere.

The above documents are tied together and marked "A".

 - k) Statement of IACUCCI Luciano.
 - l) Statement of Emanuel Ferrando.
 - m) Statement of Volpini Alois.
 - n) Statement of Moletti Alfredo.
 - o) 2nd Statement of Emanuel Ferrando.

The above documents are tied together and marked "B".

 - p) Investigation Records - Tied together and marked "C".
 - q) Translations of all the above documents.
- 2 It will be seen that the Italian Authorities opened proceedings before consulting any Allied Authority and in fact issued a warrant of arrest whilst awaiting instructions from the Legal Officer at Urbino as to how the matter should be disposed of.
- 3 In accordance with this HQ's instructions the Provincial Legal Officer for Pesaro - Urbino informed the Procurator of the Kingdom of Pesaro that the accused could not be tried by Italian Courts and asked for all documents to be forwarded for onward transmission to the proper authorities.
- 4 Accordingly the documents enumerated above are forwarded for action as may be necessary.

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

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- 5 It is not known whether the accused is a POW or not, but if he is it appears to this HQs that he might be tried in a PW Court or alternatively the matter be held over pending the formation of a War Crimes Tribunal.

PER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

G.R. Unwin
G.R. UNWIN Brig
VP CA Section
DCOS AC

Copy to : R.L.O. Abruzzo-Marche Region Your
AMR/511/19/a dated 28 Dec 44 refers

CE/or

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INVESTIGATION OFFICE OF THE R. PENAL
TRIBUNAL OF PESARO

Files of minutes and other documents, the reading of which is permitted.

TRIAL
of

Ludwig ANGERER, a soldier in the German Army, belonging to a unit of pioneers,
with ASN 48079. D.

CHARGED

With the offence referred to in Art. 577, No. 4 and 61 No. 11 of the Penal
Code for having caused the death of the youth Aldo Iacucci, son of Luciano,
with various shots from a firearm at Pano in the morning of 15 August 1944
for futile reasons.

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0388

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

785016

TO : THE PROCURATOR OF THE KINGDOM OF PESARO IN S. ANGELO IN VAIO

The morning of 15 August 1944, the German soldier advanced into the threshing floor of the farm house owned by the Volpini family.

On seeing young Alois Volpini, he made a sign for him to approach. When the boy came up to the soldier, the latter, without speaking, struck him over the head with the stock of his sub-machine gun. A certain Aldo Iacucci, who had taken refuge in the Volpini's farm house a few days before to avoid the forced labour imposed by the Germans, was on the same threshing floor washing himself. The German soldier, on noticing him, beckoned to him also to approach, which he did. But when the soldier went to strike him with the stock of his gun as he had done with the other, Iacucci caught hold of the gun in order to prevent him repeating the vile act. A struggle resulted and the German soldier drew his ordinance pistol and shot Iacucci in the chest. Iacucci, in retreating, fell at the entrance of the cellar, where he was shot twice again as he lay on the ground.

FANO, 23 September 1944

THE PROSECUTOR
s/ M. Malicocchetti

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

785016

WE ORDER

all the judicial officials requested to instruct the witnesses

1) Volpini Alois (three words illegible) of Dr. Emanuelli

2) Maletti Alfredo

to appear personally before us at 9 hours on 2nd of October 1944 in our office in Fano, to give testimony on the facts and circumstances on which they will be interrogated warning them that if they do not appear they will be liable to the penalties prescribed by art. 144 of the Code of penal procedure, i.e. ordered to pay a sum of from 100 to 2000 lire to the state funds and the expenses caused by the omission to appear, and moreover their appearance may be ordered by the Police agents.

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

785016

R. PREFECTURE OF FANO

We forward the documents to the procurator of the Kingdom for Pesaro in S. Angelo in Vado for his jurisdiction, informing that neither the Carabinieri nor the P.S. took concern in the matter.

FANO, 10 October 1944

To the judge investigator for the formal proceedings pointing out that in reply to the enclosed letter the Provincial Legal Officer of the Allied Command has returned the documents, deeming the jurisdiction to belong to these judicial authorities.

S. Angelo in Vado - 19 October 1944

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

785016

PROCURA OF THE KINGDOM OF PESARO IN S. ANGELO IN VADE

Pesaro, 13 October 1944

SUBJECT : Transmissal of documents

The documents, inspected, are transmitted
TO THE LEGAL OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE A.M.G.

URBINO

This office requests to be informed whether the Italian judicial
authorities or an Allied Military law court would have the jurisdiction of
the trial of the German soldier Ludwig.

In the latter case kindly inform us which Law Courts the documents
should be forwarded to, unless your Office intends to forward them directly.

THE PROCURATOR OF THE KINGDOM

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We return the documents to the judge investigator for him to complete the investigations and question the other members of the Volpini family who are at the place where the crime was committed and to visit and make a description of the said locality - Also, kindly question Emanueli again on all the circumstances which led him to identify the culprit.

-Lastly, kindly issue a warrant for the arrest of Angerer Ludvig, which (although his arrest may appear difficult at the present moment) it is necessary to issue according to art. 376 Code penal procedure. It would be advisable to send a copy of the warrant to the Allied Command.

Kindly include certificate of the death of Lacucci

S. Angelo in Vado 3 November 1944

/s/

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

785016

TEMPORARY OFFICE IN S. ANGELO IN VALO

4 November 1944

Trial of the German Sgt. pioneer Ludvig ANGERER

TO : The LEGAL OFFICE at A.M.G.

U R B I N O

Following the previous communication made to your Command on 19 October 1944 by this Procura del Regno, regarding the trial in subject, I wish to forward you the enclosed warrant of arrest in case the soldier in question were to be found among the captured German soldiers and could be arrested.

Yours respectfully

THE JUDGE-INVESTIGATOR
(Dr. SALVO Salvatore)

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

785016

WARRANT OF ARREST

Art 251, 264 of Code of p.p.

We, Dr. Cav. SARDO Salvatore, Judge Investigator

Whereas the trial documents and the conclusions of the Pubblico Ministero.

According to Art. 251 and following of the Code of Penal procedure.

Order the arrest of the German soldier LUDWIG ANGERER, series No 43079, sergeant of a pioneer corps.

Charged with the crime contemplated and punished by Articles 575, 577 No 4 and 61 No 1 Penal Code for having in FANO on the morning of 15 August 1944, caused the death of young LACUSCI Aldo son of Luciano, by firing several shots from a firearm.

We therefore request all the Officials and Agents of the Judicial Police and of the Police force to conduct him to the local judicial jails, adhering to the prescriptions of the law.

S. Angelo in Vado.

4 November 1944

the Judge Investigator
s/ Dr. SARDO Salvatore

The Cancelliere
s/
(Illegible)

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

785016

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Province of Pesaro - Urbino

SUBJECT : Trial of Sgt. maj. Ludwig ANGELER

File FU/L/61/E/1205

PESARO, 5 December 1944

TO : THE OCCUPATOR OF THE KINGDOM
PESARO

As regards the case in subject, I have just received a reply from the Chief Legal Officer who informs me that as it concerns a war crime it will come under the jurisdiction of the Law Courts which will be appointed for the judgement of all war crime, and that ANGELER cannot therefore be tried by the Italian Courts.

Kindly forward all documents to this Office. We shall see that they reach the proper authorities who will take proceedings against the accused.

M. Backhouse
Major
Provincial Legal Officer

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THE JUDGE-INVESTIGATOR OF THE CIVIL AND PENAL LAW COURTS OF PESARO

Has pronounced the following

S E N T E N C E

In the trial against

the germán soldier Ludvig ANGEIER, series No. 48079 D.
Sergeant belonging to a pioneer unit.

CHARGED - with the crime contemplated and punished by articles 575 and 577
No 4 and 61 No 1 Penal Code, for having, in FANO on the morning of 15 August
1944, caused the death of IACUCCI Aldo son of Luciano, for no reason whatsoever,
by firing several shots from a firearm.

Having found, on reading the trial documents, that the act represents
IN FACT AND BY LAW a war crime, and that as such, according to special
instructions received, it will come under the jurisdiction of the Law Courts
for war crimes which will be formed for the purpose, while in the meantime
the documents must be forwarded to the Legal Office of the A. G. in the
Province of Pesaro-Urbino;

FOR THE SAID REASON

in accordance with the opinion expressed by the "Pubblico Ministero", the
undersigned orders the documents to be forwarded for jurisdiction to the law
Courts for war crimes.

PESARO, 14 December 1944

THE JUDGE-INVESTIGATOR
(Dr. SAFFO Salvatore)

The Cancellor
/s/

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

785016

Following the pre-trial sentence the documents are being returned to the
Legal Office of the A.M.G. at Pesaro.

PESARO. 15 December 1944

THE CANCELLIERE
/s/ (illegible)

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

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STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES NOT UNDER OATH

MINUTES OF DENUNCIATION OF OF
DECLARATION OF THE INJURED PARTY

On 17 August 1944 LACUCCI Luciano, son of the late Eusebio,
60 years of age and residing at Fano, appeared before us, Avv. Mario
MIRACCHETTI of Ortona, in Fano.

DECLARATION

My poor son Aldo had been living in my brother Achille's house,
in Via Orso, Fano, for about 13 years.

In the morning of the 15th of this month I learned from a
certain GESCHINI Achille that my son Aldo had been wounded near
VOLPINI's house.

I ran to the place and found my poor son dead, his body lying
in the cellar of VOLPINI's house.

I was told that he had been killed by a German soldier, but I
(2 words illegible) of my (illegible).

..... (5 words illegible) MICCHETTI Alfredo and VOLPINI's
family. I request that penal proceedings be taken against the
murderer of my poor son.

s/
LACUCCI Luciano

On 17 August, 1944, at.... hours, in Fano

Before us - Avv. Mario Miffiachetti has appeared the witness below, to whom we recall first of all, according to art. 357 of the Code of penal procedure, the obligation to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false testimony.

Requested to give his particulars, he replies: -

Emanuelli Fernando, son of Nazzeno, 22 years old, born and residing at Fano.

Declares

On the morning of 15 inst. I was at the house of the Volpini family in Via

Colonna of this city. Volpini is a farmer of the local 'Congregazione di Carita'.

As a voluntary medical assistant I had gone there to dress some excoriations on the left leg of Achille Volpini. I also attended to a woman called Angiolina who had dislocated her left foot. At that moment a German sergeant arrived and standing on the edge of the threshing floor of the Volpini house, made a sign for Alois Volpini to approach him. Alois obeyed, and the German soldier, without speaking, struck him twice over the head with the stock of his submachine gun. Volpini, without reacting, took flight across the fields.

At Volpini's house there was also Iacucci Aldo who had taken refuge there to avoid the forced labour imposed by the German Military Command. At that moment he was beside the well, intent in washing himself. On seeing him, the German soldier intimidated him to approach, and holding the machine gun by the barrel, prepared to strike him with the stock as he had done to Volpini. But Iacucci caught the gun and cried out: 'Stop you beast!' The German, however, drew his pistol with the other hand and shot Iacucci in the left side of the head.

Iacucci, when shot, abandoned the struggle and retreated toward the cellar where he fell to the ground on his face. While on the ground the German shot a

obligation to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false testimony.

Requested to give his particulars, he replies: -

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Declares

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As a voluntary medical assistant I had gone there to dress some escoriations on the left leg of Achille Volpini. I also attended to a woman called Angiolina who had dislocated her left foot. At that moment a German sergeant arrived and standing on the edge of the threshing floor of the Volpini house, made a sign for Alois Volpini to approach him. Alois obeyed, and the German soldier, without speaking, struck him twice over the head with the stock of his submachine gun. Volpini, without reacting, took flight across the fields.

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Iacucci, when shot, abandoned the struggle and retreated toward the cellar where he fell to the ground on his face. While on the ground the German shot a volley of machine gun bullet at him.

I witnessed this incident from the kitchen window of Volpini's house.

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On 2 October, 1944, at.....hours, in Fano

Before us - Avv. Mario Mafischetti has appeared the witness below, to whom we recall first of all, according to art. 357 of the Code of penal procedure, the obligation to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false testimony.

Requested to give his particulars, he replies: -

Volpini Alois, son of the late Leandro, aged 23 years, born and residing at Fano.

Declare

Both Iacucci and I, on the evening of 14 August last, were taken by German soldiers to bring a herd of cows and equipment from S.Orsola di Fano toward Pesaro. However, that same evening, on nearing the monument to the dead in Viale Margherita in Fano, we fled and took refuge at my house in this city in Via (illegible). On the morning of 15 August, about 7 o'clock, while I was on the threshing-floor, a German sergeant appeared who, I imagine, had seen us the day before at the camp where the cows were. He beckoned to me to approach him, and then struck me on the left side of the head with the stock of his sub-machine gun. I ran from the house to escape violence.

He then turned toward Iacucci who was also on the threshing-floor, making a sign for him to approach him, and tried to strike him also with the stock of the machine gun. Iacucci, however, avoided the blows and tried to grab the gun to prevent more trouble. The German sergeant then drew his revolver from the holster and fired twice at Iacucci, who, wounded, endeavoured to reach my house, but fell at the door of the cellar. I was already at some distance by this time and saw no more.

On 2nd October 1944, at.....hours in Fano

Before us - avv. Mario Mifiachetti, has appeared the witness below, to whom we recall first of all, according to art. 357 of the Code of penal procedure, the obligation to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false testimony.

Requested to give his particulars, he replies: -

Mariotti Alfredo, son of the late Antonio, aged 53, born and residing in Fano.

Declare

On the evening of 14 August last the German sergeant who was lodging at my house and whose name I do not remember, complained that my nephew Alcide Volpini and Iacucci Aldo had left their work and he threatened to kill them. The following morning he ordered me to lead him to my cousin Volpini's house, which I did. On seeing Volpini on the threshing-ground he struck him several times with the stock of his sub-machine gun. Then, noticing Iacucci Aldo, he rushed upon him, as the first had succeeded in escaping, and tried to hit him also with the stock of his machine gun.

Iacucci however, avoided the blows with a brusque movement and caught the gun with both hands. But the German sergeant suddenly drew his revolver and fired twice at the boy who staggered off toward the entrance of the cellar and fell on the door-step exhausted. I then left in terror and in doing so heard more revolver shots, but without seeing whom they were fired at.

That is all I know.

On 10th. October 1944, at..... hours, in Fano

Before us - Avv. Mario Mifiachetti, has appeared the witness below, to whom we recall first of all, according to art. 357 of the Code of penal procedure, the obligation to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false testimony.

Requested to give his particulars, he replies: -

Emanuelli Fernando, son of (illegible), aged 22, born and residing at Fano.

declare

In continuation of my previous declaration of 17 August last, I wish to state that the name of the German sergeant who killed Iacucci Aldo was Sgt. Ludvig Angerer, series No. 48079 D, belonging to a pioneer corps.

I was supplied with these particulars by the German Sergeant Ruf Rolf No. 405811 E. Zappa' of the parachutist unit.

0405

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

TRIBUNAL OF PESARO

• INVESTIGATION RECORDS •

WHICH MAY BE EXAMINED BY THE PLAINTIFF

TRIAL

of

LUBWIG JACKEIER, a soldier in the German Army, belonging to a unit of pioneers, with ASN 48079.

CHARGED

With the offence referred to in Art. 575, 577, No 4 and 61 No 11 of the Penal Code for having caused the death of the youth Aldo IACUCCI son of Luciano, with various shots from a firearm at Fano in the morning of 15 August 1944 for futile reasons.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY

On 16th August 1944, in Fano, I, Avv. Mario Miffachetti

For the technical operations requested the presence of Sig. Dr. Alberto Zanalletti, whom, after being warned of the moral importance of the oath, of the religious binding which believers contract before God and of the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false statement, according to art. 142 Code of Penal Procedure, we requested to take the following oath:

"Conscious of the responsibility which you assume before God and before man, do you swear to carry out the investigations entrusted to you with no other purpose than of making known the truth, and to keep secret all such acts as you will be required to do or which will be done in your presence?" The expert pronounced the words:

"I swear."

Requested to give his particulars, he declared himself to be:

Zanalletti Dr. Alberto son of (illegible), aged 31, attached to the hospital of (illegible)

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY

For the purpose of recognizing the body we requested the presence of the following:

- 1) Sanchioni Don Achille son of Augusto, aged 33, born in (illegible) in Fano.
- 2) Giorgini Alba daughter of Augusto, married to (illegible), aged 45, born in (illegible) in Fano.

After warning them of the moral importance of the oath, of the religious binding which they contract before God and of the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false statements, we read out the words:

"Conscious of the responsibility which by the oath you assume before God and before man, do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

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After warning them of the moral importance of the oath, of the religious binding which they contract before God and of the penalties inflicted on those guilty of false statements, we read out the words:

"Conscious of the responsibility which by the oath you assume before God and before man, do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

The testimonies standing before us, their heads uncovered, pronounced each in turn the following words: "I swear".

Requested to give their particulars they declared themselves as above.

Requested to examine carefully the body lying here and state to whom it belonged, they in turn replied:

"The body before us belonged to Iacusel Aldo son of Luciano, born at Fano on 19

November 1919 and (illegible) in Fano.

And after their statement had been read and confirmed, they signed:

Achille Don Sanchioni - Giorgini Alba

Then after dismissing the above testimonies, we, together with the expert, began

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE POSITION AND CLOTHES OF THE BODY

noting that (1) on the anatomical table of the local maternal hall of the civil hospital lies the body of a young man about 25 years of age, covered with a sheet.

EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF THE BODY.

Nothing that: the body presents three holes caused by revolver bullets, or more precisely two holes on the left side of the body where the bullets entered with corresponding holes on the right side of the same body where they came out and one hole toward the right shoulder with a corresponding hole on the right side of the body where the bullet came out.

No other wound is found in the other parts of the body.

Death occurred twenty-four hours ago.

Questioned as to the cause of the death of of Jacovoni Aldo, the expert

Replies

Death is exclusively due to violent internal hemorrhage as a result of the principal veins being torn open by the bullets which, shot from a fire-arm, penetrated the thoracic cavity. 1765

Death resulted approximately 15 minutes after the wounds were received.

I do not deem it necessary to dissect the body.

/s/ Zanalletti

0403

HEADQUARTERS
FLORENCE PROVINCE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Legal 14/A

To C-500
FL/80

3 January 1945

SUBJECT: War Crimes

TO : R.L.O. HQ., AMG Toscana Region

1. Referring to your 1st endorsement of Dec. 11th, (RVIII/19/6003) to the letter of the Legal Sub-Commission 7 December (4.29.1/CA) I am forwarding to you herewith a copy in Italian and in English of the report of the Consigliere Istruttore. It appears from this report that the German soldier may have died in consequence of his wounds. Enquiries from this end have failed to ascertain whether the German soldier actually died or not as the hospital at the Caldine disappeared long ago and there is no record as to which hospital the German soldier was evacuated to.

23/
14/B

Henry L. Glenn
HENRY L. GLENN, Major, JAGD.,
Legal Officer for the Province
and City of Florence

HLG/FV

Encl.

1st Ind.

RVIII/19/6003

Regional Legal Officer, Toscana Region, 7 January 45.
To: CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR, Headquarters, A.S.✓

1. Forwarded.

HEADQUARTERS

9 JAN 45

John K. Weber
JOHN K. WEBER
Colonel, Infantry
Regional Legal Officer

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1205

C O P Y

R. Tribunale Civile & Penale di Firenze

10 November 1944

No. 914

SUBJECT: Giovanni Pieraccini & Ottavio Pieraccini killing

TO : Allied Military Government, Florence

After my preceding signalling, under the date of the 20th of September, same number, I signify you in consequence of the inquiry made by me on the spot, as I had verbally agreed with Major Holt, the facts concerning the crime of which we are speaking, are ascertained in the following manner:

On the 8th of elapsed September the locality "Bivigliano" was delivered from the enemy. To celebrate the event the famer Pieraccini's family, living in the farm CASANOVA of Pozzolini's possession, reunited at lunch with some relations, in his own farmhouse.

The lunch being finished, the men, and precisely Pieraccini Lorenzo, Pieraccini Giovanni, Pieraccini Ottavio, Pieraccini Elio and Toccafondi Amedeo went to a near refuge built by themselves, and in which they took shelter when they were driven out from their farmhouse by German soldiers, to take again the victuals there carried. But as soon as the first of them showed himself at the refuge entrance, out from it rapidly, sallied forth a man dressed with civil clothes, who afterwards was recognized as one of the German soldiers who had invaded Pieraccini's house, and immediately, without saying any word, he shot against the men seven pistol shots. Pieraccini Giovanni was killed that instant, while Pieraccini Ottavio gravely wounded, died after some days.

The shooter was disarmed by the other men present, but he succeeded to flee and conceal himself in an Indian corn field. Some English soldiers, having run from the neighbouring Pozzolini villa, after having shot some machine-rifle shots against the German, caught him.

The sergeant O'Grady of the "Sherewood Forestess" First British division of infantry, third brigade, took in delivery the killer, who was carried by an Allied "ed Cross ambulance to a field hospital in locality "Caldine" near "Fiesole," where it seems he died in consequence of his wounds.

As the fact committed in violation of the international war laws, shows the elements of the double murder crime, this office intends prosecuting (to judgement) the German soldier, if he is still alive.

I pray therefore those headquarters to inform me about the

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As the fact committed in violation of the international war laws, shows the elements of the double murder crime, this office intends prosecuting (to judgement) the German soldier, if he is still alive.

I pray therefore those headquarters to inform me about the lot fallen to him, and in the case he survives, to communicate me where he be at present.

Il Consigliere Istruttore
A. Agostini

C O P Y

R. TRIBUNALE CIVILE & PENALE DI FIRENZE

10 Novembre 1944

No. 917

OGGETTO: Uccisione di Pieraccini Giovanni e Pieraccini Ottavio

AL : Governo Militare Alleato, Ufficio Legale, Firenze

Facendo seguito alla mia precedente segnalazione in data 20 Settembre, eguale numero, vi significo che a seguito della inchiesta da me condotta sul luogo, come d'intesa verbale con il Sig. Maggiore Holt, i fatti relativi al delitto in oggetto sono risultati accertati nel modo seguente:

L'8 Settembre decorso la località di Bivigliano veniva liberata dal nemico. Per festeggiare l'evento, la famiglia del colono Pieraccini, abitante il podere CASANOVA della tenuta Pozzolini, si riuniva a pranzo con alcuni congiunti, nella propria casa colonica.

Terminato il pranzo gli uomini, e cioè Pieraccini Lorenzo, Pieraccini Giovanni, Pieraccini Ottavio, Pieraccini Elio e Toccafondi Amedeo si recarono in un vicino rifugio da essi costruito e dove si erano riparati allochè furono dai tedeschi scacciati dalla casa colonica, per riprendere le vettovaglie ivi trasportate. Senonche appena il primo di essi si affacciò all'ingresso del rifugio, sorti rapidamente fuori da esso un individuo vestito in abito civile, che fu riconosciuto per uno dei soldati tedeschi che avevano invasa l'abitazione dei Pieraccini, e immediatamente senza pronunziare alcuna parola sparò contro gli uomini sette colpi di pistola. Pieraccini Giovanni fu ucciso sull'istante, mentre Ottavio, gravemente colpito, morì ~~alla~~ dopo qualche giorno. Lo sparatore fu disarmato dagli altri uomini presenti, ma riuscì a fuggire e si nascose in un campo di granturco. Accorsi dalla vicina villa Pozzolini alcuni soldati inglesi, costoro dopo aver sparato alcuni colpi di ~~fig~~ fucile mitragliatore contro il tedesco si impadronirono di lui.

L'uccisore fu preso in consegna dal sergente O'Grady, appartenente allo "Sherwood Forestess" Prima divisione Britannica di fanteria, 3^o Brigata, e fu trasportato con una autocambulanza della Croce Rossa Alleata in località "Caldine" vicina a Piesole, dove, corre voce, sia deceduto a seguito delle ferite riportate.

Poichè il fatto commesso in violazione delle leggi internazionali di guerra, presenta gli elementi del delitto di duplice omicidio, questo ufficio intende procedere a giudizio contro il militare tedesco, se ancora è in vita.

Prego pertanto codesto, Comando di volermi informare circa la

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1'8 Settembre decorso la località di Bivigliano veniva liberata dal nemico. Per festeggiare l'evento, la famiglia del colono Pieraccini, abitante il podere CASANOVA della tenuta Pozzolini, si riuniva a pranzo con alcuni congiunti, nella propria casa colonica.

Terminato il pranzo gli uomini, e cioè Pieraccini Lorenzo, Pieraccini Giovanni, Pieraccini Ottavio, Pieraccini Elio e Toccafondi Amedeo si recarono in un vicino rifugio da essi costruito e dove si erano riparati allorché furono dai tedeschi scacciati dalla casa colonica, per riprendere le vettovaglie ivi trasportate. Senonché appena il primo di essi si affacciò all'ingresso del rifugio, sorti rapidamente fuori da esso un individuo vestito in abito civile, che fu riconosciuto per uno dei solcati tedeschi che avevano invasa l'abitazione dei Pieraccini, e immediatamente senza pronunziare alcuna parola sparò contro gli uomini sette colpi di pistola. Pieraccini Giovanni fu ucciso sull'istante, mentre Ottavio, gravemente colpito, morì ~~non~~ dopo qualche giorno. Lo sparatore fu disarmato dagli altri uomini presenti, ma riuscì a fuggire e si nascose in un campo di granturco. Accorsi dalla vicina villa Pozzolini alcuni soldati inglesi, costoro dopo aver sparato alcuni colpi di ~~fig~~ fucile mitragliatore contro il tedesco si impadronirono di lui.

L'uccisore fu preso in consegna dal sergente O'Grady, appartenente allo "Sherwood Foresters" Prima divisione Britannica di fanteria, 3° Brigata, e fu trasportato con una autoambulanza della Croce Rossa Alleata in località "Caldine" vicina a Fiesole, dove, corre voce, sia deceduto a seguito delle ferite riportate.

Poiché il fatto commesso in violazione delle leggi internazionali di guerra, presenta gli elementi del delitto di duplice omicidio, questo ufficio intende procedere a giudizio contro il militare tedesco, se ancora è in vita.

Prego pertanto codesto, Comando di volermi informare circa la sorte toccata a costui e, nel caso sia sopravvissuto, comunicarmi dove attualmente si trova.

Con osservanza

Il Consigliere Istruttore
A. Agostini

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

File Ref: RVIII/11A/23.

Date: 3 Jan 45.

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO: A.M.G. Fifth Army.

1. Reference the attached copy of a report submitted to the TOSCANA Region Property Control Officer by an agrarian agent Dante PIZZI. It deals primarily with matters concerning the property but on the submission of the report to A.C. they point out that:-

"Only that part of the statement which refers to the action taken by German forces can be dealt with by this Commission as a war crime. With regard to this matter it is not clear whether the alleged shooting of civilians has been investigated by the Allied Forces, which is the proper procedure. If this has not been done will you please take the necessary action to comply with General Routine Order No 697 of 1944, in particular with regard to para 3 thereof.

A copy of any "SIGNAL" report you have to make in this connection should be forwarded to this Commission, and any other original documents which you may have should also be forwarded to this Headquarters for onward transmission."

2. As the Royal Estate of PUOSI is in LUCCA Province and therefore under your control the report is forwarded to you for information and necessary action please.

For the Regional Commissioner:

S. M. Findlay, J/c
for A.G.S.

J. HOWARD SALTER, 1761
Major, R.A.,
Adjutant.

GM/ac.

Copy to:- HQ, AC. - *Your 4/29.1/CA dated 20 Dec 44 refers*
Regional Property Control.

31A

H106

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

785014

TO ✓ : H.Q. ALLIED COMMISSION
(for attention of Legal Sub/Commission)
FROM : H.Q. AMG/AC ABRUZZI MARCHE REGION
SUBJECT : Case of Sgt. ANGERER Ludwig
REF. : AMR/511/19/c
DATE : 28 Dec. '44

[illegible]

affacted

Ref. your AC/4076/L dated 23 Nov. '44 I now enclose file in above case containing the available evidence which points to the commission of a War Crime. May the matter be referred to the appropriate authorities, please?

For the Regional Commissioner

R. G. S. ALEXANDER, Major
R. LO

1760

4.557

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

IS/4076/L.

23 November 1944. /r.p. 19

SUBJECT : Case of Sgt ANDERER Ludwig.

TO : Regional Commission (Attn: Regional Legal Officer),
ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region.

1. Reference your IS/511/35 of 20 Nov 44, if Sgt ANDERER has been taken prisoner by the Allied Forces he is entitled to the benefits of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention 1929 unless he has committed a war crime.

2. If he committed the alleged offence, he has committed a war crime; if he is innocent he cannot be handed over to the Italians for trial.

3. Apart altogether from the Anglo-American presumption of innocence, it would obviously be impossible to hand over a prisoner of war for investigation and trial since he might be found to be not guilty and the detaining power would then have committed a breach of the Geneva Convention.

4. For these reasons the trial of Sgt ANDERER must take place either in the courts of the detaining power during his captivity or under arrangements made for the trial of war criminals at a later date. See Oppenheim, International Law, 6th Edition, Vol II, p. 451.

5. In any event the Allied Commission is neither a private enquiry agent nor a firm of process servers and the Armed Forces would not be disposed to accept or act upon such orders as are contained in the Mandato di Cattura. The documents are accordingly returned.

6. If the Italian authorities are disposed to put forward the necessary evidence the matter can be referred to the appropriate authorities so that either ANDERER's case can be tried in the ~~Italian~~ Courts or his case can be listed as a war crime for action at a future date.

By command of Commodore STONE:

W. E. BRIDGES,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

1759

0417

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

785016

TO : H.Q. ALLIED COMMISSION
(for attention Legal Sub-Commission)
FROM : H.Q. AMG/AC ABRUZZI MARCHE REGION
SUBJECT : Case of Ludwig ANGERER
REF. : AMR/511/38
DATE : 20 Nov. '44

1. The above man who is a Sergeant in the German Army, unit unknown, is charged before the Italian Courts with the murder of an Italian Civilian but is not in their custody and his present whereabouts are unknown.
2. The Mandato di Cattura is enclosed together with a letter from the Giudice Istruttore of the Tribunale of Pesaro who wishes to know whether the Allied Authorities have any record of the man as a P.O.W..
3. May enquiries please be made through the proper channels as to whether the man is in fact a P.O.W. and available for trial?

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

CLO

DELO

Chief Counsel

CJO

Station

For the Regional Commissioner



R. G. S. ALEXANDER, Major
R.L.O.

R. G. S. Alexander

1758

583 0 NOV 1944

0418

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Tel: 478008

9A 17

Ref. 1/29.1/CA

23th December, 1944.

SUBJECT: War Crimes.

TO : The Regional Commissioner,
Toscana Region.

Reference your RVIII/11A/148, dated 14th December, enclosing a copy of the statement of the Agrarian Agent, Dante Pizzi.

1. Only that part of the statement which refers to the action taken by German forces can be dealt with by this Commission as a war crime. With regard to this matter it is not clear whether the alleged shooting of civilians has been investigated by the Allied Forces, which is the proper procedure. If this has not been done will you please take the necessary action to comply with General Routine Order No. 697 of 1944, in particular with regard to para 3 thereof. A copy of this Order is attached hereto. A copy of any signed report you have to make in this connection should be forwarded to this Commission, and any other original documents which you may have should also be forwarded to this Headquarters for onward transmission.

2. With regard to the accusations, contained in the statement, on the behaviour of the patriots themselves, this is a matter which should be dealt with by the Italian authorities, and the writer of the document in question should be so informed. This Commission will, however, inform the appropriate branch of the Italian Government of that part of the report which refers to the alleged sequestration of goods by patriot forces. It will then be for the Italian Government to take any necessary action at a later stage.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner:

RC

R.R. CRIPPS, Col
C30 CA Section. 1757Encl.

6341

0419

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

4/29-1/CAV

19 DEC 1944

SA *h*

Tel : 735

Ref/6517/17/008.

19 December 1944

SUBJECT : War Crimes.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

The attached letter dated 14 December '44 from TOSCANA Region is forwarded to you for necessary action.

Thorden 1756
Chief Staff Officer,
Office of the Chief of Staff.

(6217)

0 4 2 0

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

785016

6517 5791
H. ADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

File Ref: RVIII/11A/148

Date: 14 Dec 44. 7A

SUBJECT War Crimes.

TO HQ. AC (Att. Civil Affairs Section) ✓

17 DEC 1944

1. Further to telephonic conversation between
Capt. MORDEN/Sub FINDLAY.

2. Herewith for your information an account
of war crimes committed at GOMBITELLI in LUCCA
Province during the period Jul.- Sep.44.

For the Regional Commissioner:

J. H. Findlay, Sub.
A. T. S.

J. HOWARD SALTER
Major, R.A.,
Adjutant.

GM/ac.

Copy to : Reg. Property Control.

HEADQUARTERS
16 DEC 1944

1755

6247

- 1 -

On June in the early morning hours, owing to the killing of two german soldiers at the "Passo delle Gavine" of which the fault was given to the patriots, 25 hostages were seized by german troops at Valpromaro. Among them were the farmers RUBINELLI NELLO, captured in his house and ANGELI GIULIO who was passing that way change to go to Fabbiali to buy a threshing machine. In the afternoon, by the intervention of Pro. PIZZI and the Rector of VALPROMARO, offering themselves voluntarily as hostages could be liberated, among them being the farmer ANGELI GIULIO. But to make the situation worse, on the evening of the same day June 29, a german was arrested by patriots at GOMBITELLI, to the german command at VALPROMARO, in which it was proposed to free the captured german soldiers on condition that the german command would free the hostages held by them. In consequence there were bitter feelings and alarm throughout the night and of this bear witness Prof. Pizzi and the Rector of Valpromaro whom as they were locked in the room next to the german command, could hear all the discussion. About 10 o'clock next morning June 30, a german patrol took the road leading from GOMBITELLI to PUOSI, where the houses bear the civil number of Gombitelli, and began to set fire to the houses of the estate begining from the higher houses of the farmer ANGELI GIULIO. When the patrol returned to Valpromaro, the 12 hostages left in german hands were shot about noon alongside the road of Valpromaro farm, Pian del Rio, among them being the farmer RUBINELLI NELLO.

While the fire was blazid on the premises of the farmer Angeli Giulio, he and the son of the farmer Rubinelli Giovanni, named Paolino, both working in the nearby fields, on seeing the fire, started running towards the houses to,extinguish it, but they met with german soldiers who arrested them, taking them to the command at Valpromaro. There they had to look on while the hostages were shot down, they themselves being threatened with the same, instead the two were set free after two days imprisonment.

This in brief are the circumstances that brought distruction and ravage on the houses of PUOSI which can be specified as follows:

- Farmer ANGELI GIULIO/ farm house destroyed by fire, also the stable, hayloft and another stable and hayloft in the olive plantation.
- Farmer RUBINELLI GIOVANNI: farm house destroyed by fire, also stable and hayloft.

- Premises annexed to the farm = One stable with hay-loft above, another stable, one rabbit warren and poultry pen with hay-loft and wood storage above, one chestnut dry-house.

The cattle in the stables were let loose by the germans, but one ass was left for the farms use and was burnt along with the rabbits. We enclose a detailed list of the burnt household goods and the forages burnt in the stables and hay-lofts.

The germans, at the very last, set fire to the main hall of the

1 Spare held

6247

- 2 -

stewards farm, but this was quickly extinguished thanks to the Chaplain Don ERNESTO BERTINI who had arrived at Puosi during the morning on behalf of the hostages taken by the Germans? As soon as the Germans had gone, he threw water on the burning furniture and managed to avoid the total destruction of the building in use as a farm, and therefore he deserves a just reward for this action.

At this point it must be noted that the steward Pizzi Dante was absent, as he had gone to try and visit his son, a soldier in Turin for various months, who had insistently asked for plain clothes and other things which could not be sent, by post as it had ceased to function. The steward was only able to reach Bologna and as he could go no further he returned to Lucca to await any chance means of going to Torino. There the steward, on learning of the above events, obtained the grace of freedom for the farmer Rubinelli Nello from the German command in Lucca, but unfortunately this grace reached Valpromaro when the execution had already taken place. The same steward immediately tried to obtain a special allowance for the widow of the farmer Rubinelli, for whom he obtained the sum of 2000 Lire from the Sindacato Society. On the same evening of the fire, the stewardess, who, along with her son Carlo, had escaped to her relations at Camaiore on the morning of the fire, returned to Puosi along with the undersigned. Everything that could be possibly done to save the animals and the houses from the fire was tried, but it was impossible to find the help required as two of the farmers were under arrest and all the others, together with the Guardia had escaped in terror leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

We spent the night in the open in the woods of the estate and the next morning I found Rubinelli Giovanni in the stable. He helped to feed and milk the various animals, as also those of the farmer Angeli, and I gave him the keys of the farm with orders to guard the place assuring him that I would be back as soon as possible. On the following Monday I returned to the farm along with the stewardess and her son Carlo and we found that the front door had been broken down and to our great dismay all the furniture, linen, books, wine receptacles were destroyed of which a separate list will be enclosed.

At this point it must be noted that, after the burning of the farms and annexes by the Germans, the general situation was becoming more serious day by day owing to patriot movements. The steward, Pizzi Dante was obliged to be absent from the estate, duly authorized by the Board of the Monte dei Paschi di Siena Bank, for the twofold purpose of trying to find a change means to reach his son in Torino, and in order to avoid reprisals by the patriots, whose threats were becoming more serious. This was also in harmony with the disposition of the authorities who had invited the persons more in the political eye to stay in town. It must be remembered that during this period Gombitelli and the surrounding hills were the strongholds of patriots, who often came down to collect

- 3 -

food stuffs and animals from the various owners and farms. This state of affairs had obliged his H.R.H. Prince Giuseppe who had been in Luosi since October 1943 to return to the Pianore in the month of May. In this way we reached the afternoon of July 9th, when an armed band of patriots made up of about 200 men, arrived at the stewards farm with three beasts of burden.

They forced the front door open, and on entering the house, the patriots began to destroy with their axes, all the furniture, beds, wardrobes, tables, chairs, armchairs, library, windows, mirrors, glass and a type-writing machine and wireless set.

In the cellar they broke demijohns, empty and full of wine, bottles flasks and olive-oil jars. The patriots also started to destroy the wooden wine barrels, against which they used rifle shot, but the intervention of some farmers, who made them understand how necessary these barrels and vats were for the making and preserving of wine, helped to avoid their total destruction.

On the afternoon of the following day, 10 July, the same armed band returned to the farm taking away all that was left in the way of food-stuffs. About 4 o'clock of the same day, another band of about 40 individuals arrived with beasts of burden and made a general overhaul also in the farm next to the stewards farm, where a number of demijohns of wine were taken, and they stole all the poultry which had been given to the farmers after the fire as they had been left with nothing.

Under these circumstances the stewardess authorized the farmers who were homeless to use mattresses, beds, sheets, blankets and other linen that they needed, which had been saved from destruction.

The farmer Rubinelli received: 2 iron bedsteads, with quilt, sheets and other objects. The farmer Angeli was given: a box bed, mattress and two box mattresses belonging to the stewards.

A family of refugees from Viareggio who had been taken in by the farmer Rubinelli Giovanni were given: a double bed, 3 wool mattresses, 2 wool quilts, 1 blanket, 1 copper boiler, armchairs, glasses and some aluminium pots.

The stewards house, therefore, was denuded of every thing except some broken furniture. None of the following were found, kitchen utensils farm implements such as, axes, hammers, scales, a horse saddle, various ropes and about 100 sacks of charcoal.

The 1st band of patriots took away the best of the linen, with which they filled various sacks along with clothing, footwear etc. belonging to the stewards family, and took them away on the beasts back and in their arms. They left all that remained of the linen and other objects in deposit to the farmers with instructions not to give them to anybody else.

To complete all this destruction, on the 1st August towards 11 o'clock at night, an incendiary bomb was thrown by an aeroplane of unknown nationality, but presumably British, in the woods of the estate

- 4 -

precisely on the place situated on the side of Gombitelli, between the boundaries of the estate and the Cimoni woods. The farmers who were sleeping in the open for fear of the Germans, tried on the following morning, to extinguish the fire, but later on a German patrol coming from Nocchi set fire to the same place, so that every hope of quelling it was in vain, and owing to the warm season and favourable winds, it spread over the most part of the estate, causing considerable damage, and especially ruining the seedlings along many other plants.

Again, at the beginning of September when the liberation of the zone by the Anglo Americans was imminent, two bands of patriots of about 30 individuals, having received orders to prevent the Germans blowing up bridges on the Lucca - Camaiore provincial road, stationed themselves in the stewards farm for some days, and although various precautions were taken, this passage left traces of disorder.

During two months of patient work we had tried to recuperate what was still to be found, such as, practices and documents of the estate administration, books of the archives and other articles abandoned or semi destroyed among the ruins.

My brother, Prof. Pizzi Clemente, has been of great help to me in this work. For over two months he lived in the room above the dry-house as the stewards farm was totally uninhabitable owing to broken window panes, and even lack of a front door, and he patiently exhorted and encouraged the farmers to reconciliation in order to avoid greater discord between the patriots, the farmers and the population, all this, during the most painful period of terror shed by the Germans when it was really dangerous to be on the streets owing to the "man-hunt" instituted by the Germans. This is, with full particulars, the report of the painful events which took place during the period July - September 1944, when so many disasters were wrought on the nation and Italians of this estate.

We enclose a detailed list of the damages borne by the farmers by the burning of homes and lands, including also, a general list of damages done to the stewards farm without precisising the owners part or the stewards personal part.

Puosi 18 Ottobre 1944

For the Agrarian Agent

PIZZI Dante

Signed PIZZI Enrico 1751

0425

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

-4 DEC. 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

-4 DEC. 1944

SUBJECT: - War Crimes.

ARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

CE/15103/G-1(B).

1 Dec 44.

Re Allied Commission.

Reference your L/29.1/CA dated 24 Nov 44.

1. It is agreed that this appears to be a case of a war crime, and that as such the direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that no trials should take place until after the conclusion of hostilities applies.

2. We will take steps to see if the soldier in question can be identified, but there is very little information to assist in identification. Will you please ask the Italian authorities if they can supply any further information.

Major General, DAG,
G1 (B).

JEM.

1750

3/20

CONFIDENTIAL

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

785016

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

5A
11/

4/29.1/CA.

SUBJECT : War crimes.

TO : AFHQ (G-1 Rr A3)
HQ Florence Area (AFHQ AFM).

with all copies forwarded enclosed.

WMA/PA.
Nov 14.

1. The Italian judicial authorities have reported to this Sub-Commission that on 8 Sept 1944 at Villa Rossolini, Divigliano, Florence two persons ~~STRAZZINI~~ ~~Stavio~~ and ~~VITTORE~~ ~~Sanvencio~~ were murdered by a German soldier.

2. The German soldier was taken prisoner by British troops who arrived at the Villa Rossolini in the early hours 9 Sept 44.

3. The Italian judicial authorities have asked that steps may be taken to trace this prisoner and hand him over to them for trial. It appears to this HQ that even if the prisoner can be identified and traced it would be contrary to the Geneva Convention to hand him over for trial. Until his guilt is definitely established he is entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war and cannot therefore be handed over to a civilian court for the determination of his guilt.

4. It is thought therefore that the matter should be referred to you in the ordinary course as a war crime.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

P. R. [Signature]
GERALD R. BROWN, Brigadier
VF CA Sec
Dep OCS

Copy to :

Hq 1 District
Regional Commissioner, Toscana Region, (for Regional Legal Officer, Ref RVT/19/6003 of 14 Nov 44).

1749

0 4 2 7

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Ref: 4/29.1/CA

16 Oct '44

10/

SUBJECT:- War Crimes.

TO:- G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. The u/s reports received in this office which refer to alleged war crimes at "Molini di Bucchio" in the Province of Arezzo are forwarded in accordance with Para.4. of AFHQ circular G.1(B) 3305/43 dated 6th Feb.

- a) Report No.19 by W/O Commanding STIA Detachment Nat. Rep. Guards.
- b) Report No.28 by W/O at Police Station Rufina, Nat. Rep. Guards.
- c) Report No.96 by W/O at Police Station S.Godenzo.

2. These reports are forwarded in view of the fact that they may substantiate other evidence received by AFHQ through military channels.



R.R. GRIFFITHS. Col.
CSO CA Sec.

HQ/yab.

1748

Nat. Rep. War. S.
Territorial Legion of the "Carabinieri" Florence.
Detachment of Stia.

Stia Cassero Arezzo
17/4/1944-XXII

N. 19 Report.

Subject: Report re to combing of region executed by German troops (reparti) of the "Herman Goring Division" in the territory under this jurisdiction.

TO : The Head of the Province-----Arezzo.
TO : The Procura di Stato-----"
TO : The Command of the 96th Legion N.R.G. of Arezzo.
TO : The Command of the Garrison of the N.R.G. "
TO : The Command of the Home Company of Carabinieri
belong to the N.R.G. of Arezzo.

During the night from the 11th to 12th inst. there arrived here, from unknown parts, a strong party of German troops belonging, as we later discovered, to the Herman Goring Division, part of which took quarters in the town itself, the others leaving town in different directions, but remaining in the territory under this jurisdiction. The above-mentioned troops, armed and equipped as for war, we later discovered, had come from Bologna where they had been sent for a period of rest, from the Front of Nettuno. The arrival of such a large body of troops excited some fear in the population. Before relating the facts, re. to the 12th inst. and following days up to today it is necessary to point out that, owing to the special nature of this territory, surrounded by mountains and high hills, it had been invaded for some time past by bands of partisans as we had already warned you, who had been harassing the population more especially in the country and in the mountain regions. We wish to point out that, in the afternoon of the 10th inst., in a place called "Molini di Buccio", belonging to this territory (zone) an officer and a non-commissioned officer of the German Forces were killed by the Partisans, whereas a third soldier succeeded in effecting his escape and returning to Headquarters in Arezzo, where he probably made his first denouncement. As a result, on the afternoon of the 11th inst, a small number of German soldiers from this Piazza, led by the surviving soldier returned to the above-mentioned locality, to recuperate the bodies of the two Officers, and meantime their first reprisals took place, ending with the arrest of two girls, who lived in a house near the spot where the facts described took place. The above-mentioned girls, were taken to Florence where they were interrogated and later on set free, as the soldier who had succeeded in escaping and who was present at the interrogation of the women pleaded that they had no responsibility in the facts.

- 2 -

On the 12th inst, in the first hours of the morning the troops belonging to the Goring Division began to search for Partisans and to undertake other reprisals. It is impossible to give details of this action and it was only, in the evening that news came in that in the zone combed, there were several dead. Immediately afterwards, this Command ~~this Command~~ arranged to send out soldiers and members of the local "Misericordia" to see to recuperating and burying the dead and having the wounded taken to the hospital. In fact, on the 12th, 19 dead bodies were buried in the Cemetery of S. Maria, 20 more were buried in the cemetery of Valluciuale on the 13th, and 43 more in the same cemetery on the 15th and 16th. We must point out, however, that the dead bodies exceed the numbers given above; but up to the present time it has been impossible to bury the remainder as they are under the ruins of the houses set on fire. Owing to the presence of troops (reparti) operating in the territories nearby, it has not been possible, so far, to allow the civil population to return to these houses; in this we have followed the advice of the German Command itself in Stia. The troops operating here, in the action that took place on the nights of the 16th and 17th inst, have left the house, but cars belonging to them and small groups of soldiers are still to be seen. This morning in the first hours, 17 dead bodies were found lying outside the cemetery of Stia, which on examination of same and from information given by the German local Command, are presumed to belong to Partisans, who had been taken prisoners by the troops operating in the zone and then shot during the night. It has not been possible to identify the bodies, as on examining them no documents that might have made it possible to identify them were found. These bodies have been buried in a common grave in the above-mentioned civic cemetery. The population, although still under the impression of the sad facts re to the last few days, is calm, but it is still nervous and the greater part of the people residing in this fraction have emigrated to the head town of Stia. As I have already said the number of dead and the extent of damages have still to be precised.

This Command promises to complete the present report as soon as it has come into possession of further information and details, and they will also send in the list of wounded that have been received in the hospitals of Stia and Bibbiera.

We enclose list of persons killed and identified up to today the 17th inst. 1736

The Brigadier Commanding the detachment
 IT^o Emilio Biani

Copy of original

Florence, 1 May 1944-XXII

The Secretary of Section.

Here follows list of dead etc. with name and date of birth.

U. R. G.
Territoria Legion of the Carabinieri of Frence
Police Station of S. Godenzo

S. Godenzo 15-4-44

XVII°

Ref 96 - Reserved Personal
Subject - Urgent hand phonogram.

To the Pretura of Pontassieve
To the Command of the Police Station of Pontassieve.

In the first hours of the morning on the 13th inst. a body of German soldiers entered Castagno, a hamlet of S. Godenzo to undertake combing operations against Partisan bands.

While the greater part of the population were being held as hostages in order to complete these combing operations the houses belonging to the people mentioned below were broken into by means of heavy arms and set on fire:

- 1) Stefani Francesco fu Pietro 77 years old - 3 houses
- 2) Degl'Innocenti Antonio fu Luigi 64 years old
- 3) Mancini Fabiano fu Clemente di anni 76
- 4) Fessati Lorenzo fu Giuseppe di anni 59 - 2 houses
- 5) Chiocciolini Erando fu Giuseppe di anni 38
- 6) Torti Marianna fu G. Battista 79 years of age
- 7) Ceroni Florinda fu Domenico di anni 68
- 8) Magrini Giuseppe fu Giandomenico - 70
- 9) Pieroni Pietro di Antonio - 35
- 10) Baldoni Francesco fu Domenico - 62
- 11) Baldoni Luigi fu Domenico di anni 64
- 12) Masini Tommaso fu Angelo - 66
- 13) Ringressi Amadio fu Giuseppe - 54
- 14) Colacchioni Virgilio fu Iacopo - 33

While the population overcome by fright due to panic caused by the above mentioned facts began to run away the following people were hit and killed by shots from automatic firearms and hand-bombs.

List of 6 people killed:

- 1) Conficconi Elisa di Gino di anni 31
- 2) Baldoni Francesco fu Domenico di anni 62
- 3) Baldoni Caterina fu Pietro - 59
- 4) Baldoni Giuseppa di Francesco - 18
- 5) Baldoni Fidalma, née Madiai, 31
- 6) Balli Gino fu Pasquale di anni 46

1745

WOUNDED

- 1) Romoaldi Alessandro fu Giuseppe - 76

Besides this, soldiers entered the houses taking away all kinds of eatables, linen, articles of value, cattle, money etc., leaving the entire population deprived of everything.

There is urgent need of food supplies and clothing for the population as only today were we able to distribute some bread and jam among them.

So far no Partisans have been captured.

Notification delayed by order of commandant of German troops. Only today were we able to reach this town.

The Commanding Prisdier

Ref 96 - Reserved Personal
Subject - Urgent hand phonogram.

To the Pretura of Pontassieve
To the Command of the Police Station of Pontassieve.

In the first hours of the morning on the 13th inst. a body of German soldiers entered Castagno, a hamlet of S. Godenzo to undertake combing operations against Partisan bands.

While the greater part of the population were being held as hostages in order to complete these combing operations the houses belonging to the people mentioned below were broken into by means of heavy arms and set on fire:

- 1) Stefani Francesco fu Pietro 77 years old - 3 houses
- 2) Degl'Innocenti Antonio fu Luigi 64 years old
- 3) Mancini Fabiano fu Clemente di anni 74
- 4) Fossati Lorenzo fu Giuseppe di anni 59 - 2 houses
- 5) Chicciolini Ermino fu Giuseppe di anni 38
- 6) Torti Marianna fu G. Battista 79 years of age
- 7) Ceroni Florinda fu Domenico di anni 58
- 8) Magrini Giuseppe fu Giandomenico - 70
- 9) Pieroni Pietro di Antonio - 35
- 10) Baldoni Francesco fu Domenico - 62
- 11) Baldoni Luigi fu Domenico di anni 52
- 12) Masini Tommaso fu Angelo - 66
- 13) Ringressi Amadio fu Giuseppe - 54
- 14) Colacchioni Virgilio fu Iacopo - 30

While the population overcome by fright due to panic caused by the above mentioned facts began to run away the following people were hit and killed by shots from automatic firearms and hand-bombs.

List of 6 people killed:

- 1) Conficconi Elisa di Gino di anni 31
- 2) Baldoni Francesco fu Domenico di anni 62
- 3) Baldoni Caterina fu Pietro - 50
- 4) Baldoni Giuseppe di Francesco - 18
- 5) Baldoni Fidalma, née Madiai, 31
- 6) Balli Gino fu Pasquale di anni 46

1745

WOUNDED

- 1) Roncaldi Alessandro fu Giuseppe - 76

Besides this, soldiers entered the houses taking away all kinds of eatables, linen, articles of value, cattle, money etc., leaving the entire population deprived of everything.

There is urgent need of food supplies and clothing for the population as only today were we able to distribute some bread and jam among them.

So far no Partisans have been captured.

Notification delayed by order of commandant of German troops. Only today were we able to reach this town.

The Commanding Brigidier
Paggetti Ulterio

For copy corresponding to:

Secretary of the Section

Florence 24 August 1944

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GUARDS
POLICE STATION OF RUFINA

Rufina 21 April 1944 XVII

N. 28 of the report.

Subject: Death caused by combating operations undertaken by German soldiers in the localities of Berceto and Cigliano (Rufina).

To: the Pretura of PONTASSIEVE

To: the Command of the Garrison of the Nat. Rep. Guards of PONTASSIEVE

At ten o'clock in the morning of the 18th inst., the undersigned was informed that in the hamlets of Berceto and of Cigliano there were 13 dead bodies. On the 18th inst. the undersigned, together with the medical officer, Dr. Remo Milani, went to visit the places mentioned and ascertained the following facts: on the 17th inst., in the above-mentioned localities combating operations took place on behalf of the German soldiers and the people mentioned below were killed on the plea that they had been favouring the partisans:

- 1) Alinari Giulia di Angiolo e di Raddini Palmira born at Pratovecchio 23-3-1893 resident of Rufina district of Berceto.
- 2) Vangelisti Bruna di Iazzero e Alinari Giulia born at Pratovecchio 15-1-1924 resident of Berceto.
- 3) Vangelisti Anna Maria di Iazzero e Alinari Giulia born at Castello S. Niccolo 23-8-1941 resident of Berceto.
- 4) Vangelisti Elvira di Iazzero e Alinari Giuliana born at Pratovecchio 25-1-1924 resident of Berceto.
- 5) Vangelisti Iole di Iazzero e Alinari Giulia born at Pratovecchio 13-10-1934 resident of Berceto.
- 6) Ebicci Alessandro di M.N. born at Florence 8-8-1868 resident of Berceto.
- 7) Ebicci Isola born in Jesi fu Tommaso born at Palago 16-3-1895 resident of Berceto n. 3.
- 8) Soldati Fabio di Gino e di Grolli Teresa nato a Firenze 4-12-1863 resident of Berceto.
- 9) Soldati Iolanda di Gino e di Grolli Teresa born 10-1-1895 at Rufina resident of Berceto.
- 10) Poggioni Giuseppe di Pietro e fu Viola Ianninista a Tonda 11-5-1890 resident of Rufina in the district of Vigliano n. 10.
- 11) Cadavers unidentified, report of external examination n. 1 carried out by Dott. Remo Milani attached plus photograph.
- 12) Unidentified cadaver ditto above
- 13) Unidentified cadaver ditto above

The undersigned has given permission to bury the remains.

Vice Brigadier Commanding

Di Tolsi Iasquale

Copy corresponding to original

Secretary of the Section

Florence 24 August 1944

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
FLORENCE PROVINCE

FL/80

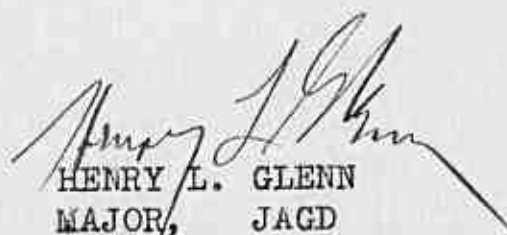
21 September 1944

SUBJECT: WAR CRIMES

TO: R.L.O., HQ., Region 8

1. Para.4 of Art. 5 of ACC. "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts" states that a "full" report of alleged War Crimes should be, after investigation, forwarded to C.L.O., HQ., ACC. While the enclosed reports of alleged German atrocities are not full, they seem to be all that are available at the present time.

2. No persons suspected of having committed the crimes are in custody.


HENRY L. GLENN
MAJOR, JAGD
Legal Officer for
the Province and
City of Florence

1744

AVIII/19/6003

1868

0434
SECRET

Legal 7522
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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FLORENCE PROVINCE

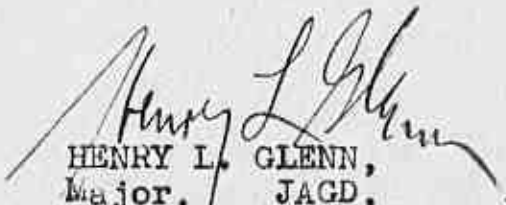
18 September 1944.

FL: 80

SUBJECT: Report of Alleged War Crimes.

TO : C.L.O., HQ, ACC,
(thru R.L.O.)

1. There are forwarded herewith reports (together with translation) of alleged violations of the Laws of war by German troops against Italian Civilians.

→

HENRY L. GLENN,
Major, JAGD,
Legal Officer for
the Province and
City of Florence.

1743

RMM/19/6003

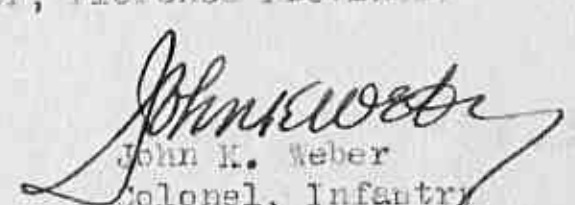
1st Ind.

Regional Legal Officer, Region VIII (Tuscany) 25 September 1944
TO: CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER, Hq. ACC.

I. Forwarded, in accordance with existing instructions. May this office have an acknowledgment in duplicate of the receipt of this file; one copy being for this office, and one copy for the Provincial Legal Officer, Florence Province?



SECRET


John K. Weber
Colonel, Infantry
Regional Legal Officer.

1848

0 4 3 5

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

3A
8

4/29.1/AS

15 Aug 44

SUBJECT : War Crimes.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

In accordance with para 4 of your HQ 5 G/1B/9305/A3 dated 6 Feb 44, the attached documents in connection with atrocities which it is alleged have occurred in AREZZO Province are forwarded for onward transmission to DJAG if you deem fit.

In Reply, Chief Commission

G. R. Upjohn
G. R. UPJOHN, Col
A/Head Adm Sec.

Ext, 525
RHC/wb

1742

0 4 3 6

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION VIII

9530
Feb. 24
14074. 2

FILE : R-VIII/PS/16
SUBJECT : German Atrocities.
TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission, ACC, HQ..
(Thru: B. C., Region VIII)

19 August 1944
Administrative Section
RHW

138

1. Forwarded herewith is a report (with translation) received from the CC.RR. Group Command of Arezzo giving an account of atrocities committed by German troops in Arezzo Province during June and July this year.

2. Submitted for the information of the Commission which is investigating these crimes of violence.

AWR/dr

HEADQUARTERS
11 AUG 1944
A. C. C.

A. W. ROWLERSON
Lieut. Colonel, G. L.,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

182

0437

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Administrative Section
APO 394

CONFIDENTIAL

4/29.1/AS.
ACC/14074/PS

14 August, 1944

SUBJECT : Atrocity at ISTIA,
Province of Grosseto.

TO : The High Commission for the Punishment
of Fascist Crimes.

1. The following information has been reported to this HQs regarding an atrocity involving the deaths of 11 young men on 22nd March 1944 at a locality known as "Malano Lavacchio" near ISTIA, Province of Grosseto.

2. In the early morning hours of 22 March 1944 some 250 Fascists and some 30 German soldiers gathered in the outskirts of Istia with the intention of making a thorough search of the surrounding hills for young men who had not answered the call to the Republican army. At about 0600 on 22 March 1944 they discovered 12 young men including a deserter from the German army. In the immediate confusion the German deserter succeeded in escaping. The captors took the men to a nearby farm house where an informal tribunal was held. At the tribunal were DE ANNA, Michele, who headed the search and who was commander of the Grosseto Guardia Repubblicana; PUCINI Inigo, founder and first political secretary of the Grosseto Fascio Repubblicano; CIABATTI Vittorio, a lieutenant in the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana, and several others. The tribunal decision was execution in masse. The eleven executed were MATTEINI, Corrado; MATTEINI, Emanuele (brothers); GRAZI, Alfiero; GUIDONI Alvaro; MIGNARRI Alcide; PASSANANTI Alfonso; CIATTINI Rino; BRANCATI Antonio; SFORZI Attilio; MINUCCI Alvaro; and BECUCCI Mario. Immediately before the execution the men asked to speak to a priest - this was denied them. Also before the execution several of the mothers present wanted to speak to their sons - this too was denied them.

3. Many, including those named above, responsible for the execution fled with the retreating German army; others have been interned for the duration of the war on other charges as well as this, and several others are still at large.

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

785016

- 2 -

4. Attached to this memorandum are declarations and accusations made by the parents and other witnesses of the execution. Attached also is a report on the atrocity by the Committee of National Liberation.

5. All the documents in our possession are forwarded to you for action.



GERALD R. UPJOHN
Colonel
Acting Head,
Administrative Section

Enclosures :

Report dated 27th June 1944 from Committee of National Liberation.

Cronaca dei fatti successi a Maiano Lavacchio
22 Marzo 1944

Relazione dell'eccidio degli II di Istia

Verbale dell'interrogatorio del detenuto Lorenzini
Pompilio

Dichiarazione di Elia Sandri, residente ad Istia d'Ombone
Dichiarazione di Montani Novilla di " "
Dichiarazione di Minucci Luisa di " "
Dichiarazione di Guidoni Augusto di " "
Dichiarazione di Cagneschi Carlo di " "
Dichiarazione di Guidoni Palmira, madre del Martire Silvano
Dichiarazione di Giselda Fabiani Becucci, moglie del
Martire Mario Becucci
Dichiarazione di Guidoni Augusto dated 14-7-44
Dichiarazione di Ciporiani Mario " 14-7-44 150

APW/C.

