

1960

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/600

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10000/109/600

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS
JAN. 1945 - JAN. 1946

785017

34. letter at 27 minutes at 19.30.30.
 35. 33 per Quid letter sent by 20 minutes
 subject. This is the usual procedure. They advise
 against taking action as reported at 32
 (a) because they have approached Sir once who
 simply refused it to their father
 (b) if this letter was sent we would be inundated
 with such requests
 (c) Lt. Col. Rep's is hoping to go to Belgrade to
 discuss the ~~whole~~ treatment of 1800 direct
 thinks that method will get the best results.
 3. Would you like this up again with the 20. C. plan.

3/11 30.18/11
 10/11

35.

I believe you wanted this 3/10 Today.

16

17/11

yes. Has Col. Rep's returned a what was sent to

his unit?

17/11

19/11

37.

Re 36. Lt. Col. Rep's would be going to Belgrade till just
 before Christmas. However it is understood unofficially
 that he is not returning this

1903

785017

10/11

10/11

Where you wanted this B.V. Today.

16

17/11

Yes. Her Col. Regis returned a what was direct of his visit?

17/11

19/11

37. Regis would be going to Belgrade till just before Christmas. However it is understood unofficially that POW are being returned from Yugoslavia. This is still covered as they do not wish the press to hear of it. Suppose we wait if this is the case.

24/11

39.

19/11

Ref in 37 and request by C.C. for information on his copy of 38. I saw Col Regis this morning. He states that he is still awaiting permission from AFHQ to visit Belgrade. Signal was sent by MTOUSA on 22 Dec to US Military Attache in Belgrade requesting this permission. Col Regis showed AFHQ on 14 Jan urging the matter but was informed that no reply had been received. AFHQ are sending another signal.

13/11 4533

Polad (B): ²⁹ Is Usta aware of the
~~conditions~~ conditions described in
 Executive Com: for 25-27 + in countries
 under AC files? Does Usta
 operate for displaced persons in Yugoslavia?
 Perhaps through AFHQ we could get Usta,
 (Yugoslavia) interested in the plight of Italian
 from standpoint of their physical necessities
 during winter, at least. J. H. Miller, Jr.
 Pol. Ad. (Am) Oct. 30/45

³⁰
 I suppose U.N.R.R.A. would have no means of
 investigation - officers Yugoslav concentration camps -
 any more than they could enter Termini or any
 of our P.O.W. camps in Italy. The only people who
 could deal with would be destitute Italian military
 or civilian personnel and then presumably only
 with the consent of the Yugoslav front. release

1963

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any more than they could enter (even) or any of our P.O.W. camps in Italy. The only people who could deal with would be destitute Italian military or civilian personnel and then presumably only with the consent of the Yugoslav Govt. whose permission would have to be obtained for the opening of camps. But it might perhaps be worth exploring the matter with A.F.H.Q.

H. Hopkinson
P.O. Box (B)

31.

~~Notes~~ 4/2/63

Please see 25-27, & Polish comments P.O. Box (B) at 29 & 30. Does the Ex. C. wish this taken up with AFHQ?

60 111. P.O. Box 111
 322.

1502

Exo. Yes - draft a strong letter to GS explaining that this is typical of information received in countless files of the mistreatment of Italian subjects by Yugoslav & ask THAT IS BEING DONE.

15/3/63

C.S.D.

May I speak please to... 6/11.

1966

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21
46

Ex Comm.

PRC know history of 14.

Polads might be interested

Σ 25/1

22

Polads A & B to see. MR/25/1

23.

Pol. Ad. (A)
Pol. Ad. (B)

Polis 15 is passed by you for

Potato A & B to see. 1/12/25/11

23.

Pol. Act. (A)
Pol. Act. (B)

For 15 is passed by you for
information.

Ex. 11111111

CSO.
To Executive Commission.

25/7/45.

24

Notes - Mr. Jones - Pol. Act. (Am) 8.2.45

Mr. Jones 2/12/45 (K.)

4531

25

Pol. Act. (A)
Pol. Act. (B)

PU/AD 3/6/45.

Perhaps you would like to see 25-27.
602. 35/10.

1968

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MINUTE SHEET III
12

Ex. Commissioner

V.P. CAS has seen and noted minute 10. R.P. Capps
CAS
21 MAR 45
X 608.

PA.

16

PRO

Ref 15 do you know if stories such as these are appearing in the Italian press?

PA.

24/7/45

17.

Mr. Oxley.

Can you please check? qrb

20/7/45
Mr. Oxley.

17.

Can you please check?
gib

18

No stories of this kind have appeared so far
in the daily press - as regards periodicals,
we are not in a position to make any statement,
as we do not read them.

23/7/45

Doxica

4530

19.

Mr. Commissioners.

to note Minute 18.

P.P. Dr.
23/7/45

20.

C.S.O. Should E.C. see this?
Rust

James Brown
PRO

1970

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V.P., CA Section.

To note.

6.

(Signed) M.S. Dush.

6.Feb.45.

8.

(Signed) R.R. Orlings,
Col.

(Intd) B.T.

2.Mar.45.

To: Ex.Com.

See folio 7 please.

Chief Commissioner.

1. Please read Page 7.

2. I did not mean to infer that CIC methods are more severe than
FSS. The comparison never occurred to me. I am concerned more with
the matter from the Allied point of view and in order to safeguard

(a) you as Chief Commissioner;

(b) SACRED,

from attacks which would be made at any rate in the British House of
Commons and the press if the facts were known.

3. You will note my reaction to the circular issued by AAI and its
subsequent withdrawal. Colonel Young misled you on this point.

REC'D
MAR 4 6 18
66

(a) you as Chief Commissioner;

(b) SACMAD,

from attacks which would be made at any rate in the British House of Commons and the Press if the facts were known.

3. You will note my reaction to the circular issued by LAI and its subsequent withdrawal. Colonel Young misled you on this point.

4. I endorse para 6 of your VP, CA Section's minute. I do not think that as an Allied Commission we can allow matters to rest as they are.

5. May I add that I personally have had experience of judicial cases for over a score of years in circumstances peaceful and warlike and that I speak with conviction and from experience.

3. Mar. 45

10

MSL

Brigadier,
Executive Commission.

Exa. Comm.

When we can justify our violation of
The Geneva Convention as to POWs in the
House of Commons elsewhere, I will
worry about application of police methods to
spies.

Very - my ruling is final

JWB cc

16
3

V.P. CAS / To Mr Chief Commissioner's minute

MSL 1813

Chief Commissioner

③

CC 222

PP 182 submitted for reading. They shock me.

Two alternatives are possible

(1) To write DO to Gen Clark XV A.B. in

which the interrogation took place.

(2) To write officially to Securov.

(2) has the advantage of ventilating the matter
over the whole area.

178/212

Draft submitted at ④

CO5

⑤

Sorry, I cannot agree that CIC methods
are any more severe than those of FSS.
It is circular describing starvation methods
of latter was shown you some time ago.

Draft submitted at (H)

C05

Sorry, I cannot agree that CIC methods are any more severe than those of FSS. A circular describing starvation methods of latter was shown you some time ago. Such methods are commonly employed in dealing with spies in all theatres. The practices of war, naturally are not those of the civil police, nor is court procedure.

Defense counsel may be expected to protect the interests of defendants. The record in the case of COSTA (and would appear amply to justify the methods employed. Without them, she undoubtedly would be free. I still open-
ing as a copy. Store CC

b2

1974

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785017

2617

MH/fs

40

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION A.C.
M.M.I.A.
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION

LPW/64/2

24/JAN/46

JAN 28 1946

SUBJECT : Italian PW in Jugoslavia

TO : Italian Red Cross
Provincial Committee
V.del Carmine, TURIN

38

- 1./ Ref your letter No 52213 dtd 14/Jan/46
- 2./ Every effort has been, and is being made by the Allied and Italian Authorities to help Italian PW in Jugoslavia, but the whole question is made very difficult by the state of diplomatic relations between Italy and Jugoslavia.
- 3./ The undersigned has requested permission to visit Jugoslavia and on this visit hopes to be able to clear up allegations of illtreatment, and arrange for the repatriation of the rest of the Italian PW held there.

J. E. REGIS
Lieut. Col.
Chief
IPW Div.

Italian Prisoner of War Sub-Commission
HQ AC APO 394
Dispatched JAN 28 1946
Log No 654527

Copy to: Chief Commissioner A/C/
(Executive Commissioner)

(C.M.C.) 285 29/1

1975

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

Translation

Italian Red Cross

June 14th

n. 52213

JAN 21 1948

Subject : Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia

To : Admiral Stone - Allied Commission - Rome

We received the following informations from an Italian prisoner, formerly interned in the Prisco Logor Camp at Zagabria, (Yugoslavia) who managed to escape and return to Italy.

There are 200 Italians in the Prisco Logor Camp. They are literally dying of misery. They have no clothes and sleep on the naked earth. Twice daily, they get water and turnips and some bread made of Indian corn.

From informations received from Trieste, it appears that it is useless to send parcels to Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia. Such parcels never arrive.

The intervention of the Allies and the Red Cross is urgent. It is requested that the Camp be visited and controlled and that relief be sent without delay.

Considering this painful situation, we beg for your kind intervention.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

E. P. de la Forest

E. P. de la Forest
Inspector

e/c

E.C. DIST - 21 Jan
Action : Land Forces
Info : C.C.
E.C.

see M39

4520A
4/2
B

See file 40.

(1947 12) 225

COPY

33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIR SECTION
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION

IPW/22/303

26 Oct. '45

SUBJECT : IPW in JUGOSLAVIA

TO : Ministry of Post War Assistance PW Bureau

1. The attached correspondence has been received in this Office and is forwarded to you for necessary action.
2. Please acquaint the originator of these letters of the correct procedure for submitting such request, i.e. through Ministry of War Channels.

J.E. REGIS
Lieut. Col.
Chief
IPW Div.

Encl.: Original letters and copy of translation.

See M 34 35

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
10

1977

785017

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

~~201-1~~
EB/pb

Imperia 14th October 1945

LAVAGNA GIOVANNI

Imperia -
Via Mazzini 20 -

DEI 24 1945

TO: Admiral Stone
Commander of the Allied Commission/
ROME

I am a brother of a POW.

I had a paragraph printed in a newspaper in order to obtain news of him from a repatriated prisoner.

My brother is in Belgrad under the "terror" of Tito.

You, who have power with the Government, in the name of all the POW and their families in anxiety over the fate of their relatives, I beg you:

- the reopening of correspondence between the families and their prisoners and the authorisation to send packages of food and clothes to the prisoners.

- their return to their country as soon as is possible. The war has been over 6 months and in this century of civilization these inhuman disposals should not be in existence.

- The Jugoslavs must be made to respect the Geneva Convention for POW.

Herewith attached is the copy of a letter that arrived from Belgrado following a "request for news" on my part from a prisoner whose signature I can answer for.

The law requests that the Government Authorities put an end to this state of affairs that are not amissable in a civilized nation, and that disposals be taken to help the sufferings and sacrifices of the Country's best sons.

Thank you.

G.B. Lavagna.

20
(CAPT BRAYARCOKE)

2830
152
303
See #61

1978

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EB/pb

6th October 1945

Dear Mr. Lavagna,

I have received in this moment your express letter and I hasten to answer you.

I am very sorry not to be able to tell you with certainty that the young man that I knew is the same one of the photograph. It is however not a question of being discouraged because I was also in a most terrible state and unrecognizable (from 74 kilos, my normal weight I was reduced to 56 kilos!). I think I am not mistaken in stating that the young man I knew in one of the Concentration Camps corresponds to the one in the big photograph but how can I be sure when we all had our heads shaved and were dressed in rags and as thin as we were. The one I knew was about 1 meter 70 in height and his features looked very much like the photograph, especially regarding the heavy eyebrows. I went through all the Concentration Camps of Belgrad and outside the City, because I always escaped from every place following the treatment that was meted out to the Italians, who are treated like slaves, and worse: and each time I was beaten untill I bled but I resisted.

Mr Lavagna, as man to man without hiding anything and without trying to sweeten the dose, the young man that I know looks very much like your Giuseppe and I am convinced that he will return to you when our dearly beloved Government will decide to solemnly protest to the United Nations for that which regards the treatment of Italians in Jugoslavia. It is time that the Italian Nation put their head on their shoulders and before discussing the various "parties" etc.etc. reclaim in unanimity their brothers who have suffered during the war and during imprisonment, continue to suffer the tortures of Hell under Tito's troops. Those women, who continue to parade and yell for the "Costituente" and other idiotic things, why dont they all get together and ask morning, noon and night for the return of their compatriots who are still in slavery and every wish they were

4523
3038

1979

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- 2 -

still prisoners of the Germans. The brutality of the Germans is well known but the Yugoslavs superate them by far.

There are still thousands and thousands of Italians who are suffering in that Country used as workmen to unload tons of wheat, flour, coal, seeds, etc.etc. from the big boats on the Danube and from the rail-cars. That is the work that the Italians are doing, whereas the Germans in Jugoslavia, who perpetrated the massacres, are employed in light work, cleaning houses, transporting furniture, washing windows, all work of responsibility in depots where they can easily "adjust" themselves by stealing things here and there.

This is the life of the Italian in this accursed Country but what is worse is the thought of the approaching winter when the Italians will have to work nude under snow and rain, because no-one will give them clothes and if any civilian of that country give them a pair of shoes or even a pair of torn trousers or speak to them, they are arrested by the partisans and sent to prison, and there how they finish no-one knows.

You have to go through all this to believe it! I was not allowed to send a post card to my family who were of course in great anxiety regarding me and I therefore risked all, escaped and remained hidden on one train and then another and finally arrived at my dear Trieste. Do not despair, calm his mother and his wife because their dear one will return as I did and his life amongst those beast will become only an unforgettable memory.

I return his photograph that he remains always before you repeating "I will come back quickly".

4522

1980

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2617
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO. 394

CONFIDENTIAL
6914

Ex. Comm.

19 July, 1945

C/1182.

JUL 21 1945

SUBJECT : French Treatment of Italian Prisoners.

TO : HQ. A. C.

- 13/4
1. I attach for your information, notes made by an Italian Journalist who visited returned Italian Prisoners at San Martino camp, near Naples.
 2. I know nothing of the authors of these stories, but presumably the men will continue to pass on similar stories when they get back to their homes.

JAC Pennyquick

J. A. C. PENNYQUICK
Colonel
Commissioner.

Encl.

See M 16 to 20
121 6 24

4521

(144)

THE "GAS CHAMBER" AT AUBERNE
AGAINST ITALIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

18-7-45

"I am in the position of being able to state that in the Aubergne Camp, wounded or diseased prisoners, and still more those that tried to run away, were driven into a hut opposite HQ., in which gas was introduced, and where almost all those that entered, died".

The returned prisoner who made this statement in the S. Martino transit camp, was still trembling at the thought of so inhuman behaviour. The French had learnt German methods. A gas chamber, a primitive one, therefore less efficient, death coming after many hours of agony. Prisoners, it must be remembered, not caught by the French Army, nor on the battlefields, but coming from German concentration camps, from slavery, from German mines.

Even those that had fought to save France from Nazi Germany. A soldier states: "After liberation in October 1944, the authorities with whom we had fought, set us free, after having given us a document showing that we had taken part in the struggle, but I was arrested the same, the document I had was torn to pieces, and after having laughed, they said with a grin: "You are an Italian, that's all".

Of similar camps there are many in the sweet land of France: at Aubergne near Marseilles, at Avignon, St. Cyr, Le Palyveski (Hières-Var) and also Toulouse. They are sent in mine camps to clear them up, many are torn to pieces, thrown in the air following the explosions of weapons placed there

struggle, but I was arrested the same, the document I had was torn to pieces, and after having laughed, they said with a grin: "You are an Italian, that's all".

Of similar camps there are many in the sweet land of France: at Aubergne near Marseilles, at Avignon, St. Cyr, De Palyveski (Hières-Ver) and also Toulouse. They are sent in mine camps to clear them up, many are torn to pieces, thrown in the air following the explosions of weapons placed there by the enemies of Italy, those same enemies that France was fighting against, and the French helped, but why bother: "You are Italians, that's all!"

There is a camp at La Rochelle (The name recalls sweet memories of knights and love, of that France which we were taught how to love) at La Rochelle I was saying, there is a camp for Italian prisoners of war, in which no one has ever been allowed to enter, no one has come out alive. Only one was able to run away from it, but he never was able to tell what was happening within the camp. Every time that a word recalled memories of those days, he got in such a condition that he was not able to utter a single word about it. One day when time will have soothed a little the horror he saw and suffered, we feel sure he will be able to vindicate his dead brothers, denouncing to the whole world the ferocious methods of the Camp Commandant.

There sufferings are visible still although they have been treated very well by the Allies from the moment they were liberated by them, and therefore have recuperated their strength.

The truth is that Italians, no matter where they come from are treated in France with no respect to any human law, without even that cover of hypocrisy which is called by them "politesse". The Senegalese are good - one prisoner says, - compared to the French. French officers instigate them against us. They take all we have first, then instigate the Senegalese

1983

785017

and under the pretext of leading us to work, take us in the woods near the camp so as to rob us of anything we have may have been able to save.

Food is scarce: A kind of soup with turnips sometimes potatoes, on extraordinary occasions just as if it were a special sweet. No cigarettes. One evening a prisoner who was trying to pick up a cigarette stub by putting his hands out through the barbed wire was killed.

"I have seen one who tried to run away" - one of the returned prisoners says - who was killed being hit with the rifle butts. I with others carried his coffin".

Yes they try to run away because a sudden violent death is better than the slow agony to which they are condemned. The moment the possibility arises of getting out they run away because they know that if they are lucky enough to reach the Allies they are going to be well treated and sent home. This is their only hope. In the heart of these people that believed any human feeling has been burnt to ashes by tears, desperation, torment, hope rises again at the sight of what the Allies are doing for them. All unite in saying that as soon as they get to an Allied camp either British or Italian American they are treated so well till transportation is found to send them back to Italy, that gratitude makes them feel that it is still worth living.

"Italy is not dead" said one of the C.I.M.. Nor does she forget. Vengeance and gratitude alike will survive.

A group of 400 returned prisoners from the Balkans, who are camping at S. Martino also, and who arrived here wearing only shorts, have stated they are so disgusted with the Balkan people and the Communists that they have all sworn that they will kill any person from that part of the world that they may chance to meet; and warned that if any representative of the Communist party or press were to visit the camp, will never be allowed to leave it alive.

SECRETMemorandum.

27 February 1945

To: Executive Commissioner.

I refer to Minute 5.

1. The circular referred to was issued in Jan 44; you took strong action and wrote to HQ. AAI in protest and the circular was withdrawn.
2. With regard to the last para of Minute 5 I regret that I did not make it plain that the evidence against COSTA obtained by the methods described was not used to convict her. At the trial evidence was given which was sufficient to convict her without reference to anything she said as a result of her starvation and lack of sleep. Had it been necessary to rely on any evidence given after she had been subjected to these "psychological tricks" she would undoubtedly have been acquitted, for no Court could convict on evidence so obtained or, if it did, the Reviewing Authority would as a matter of law quash the conviction.
3. Furthermore, COSTA would not still be at large for commonly in cases where the evidence is not sufficient to convict, accused are treated as civilian internees for the duration.
4. I should like to point out, too, that I am making no differentiation between C.I.O. and F.S.S. No cases of the employment of these Nazi methods by the F.S.S. have come to my knowledge since the circular referred to above was withdrawn but, if there have been any such, they are equally reprehensible and should be stopped.
5. I draw your attention to the attached file AC/4083/69/L, the case of SOFGEI, where even worse methods were employed. The accused was ordered to take off his clothes, the agent lost his temper and hit him twice in the stomach and SOFGEI said he would confess if he could put on

3. Furthermore, COSTA would not still be at large for commonly in cases where the evidence is not sufficient to convict, accused are treated as civilian internees for the duration.

4. I should like to point out, too, that I am making no differentiation between C.I.C. and F.S.S. No cases of the employment of these Nazi methods by the F.S.S. have come to my knowledge since the circular referred to above was withdrawn but, if there have been any such, they are equally reprehensible and should be stopped.

5. I draw your attention to the attached file AC/4083/69/L, the case of SORGI, where even worse methods were employed. The accused was ordered to take off his clothes, the agent lost his temper and hit him twice in the stomach and SORGI said he would confess if he could put on his clothes (see Minute 1 on that file). A confession so obtained is worthless and of course the Court acquitted him.

6. I feel most strongly that these barbaric methods, the antithesis of all we are fighting for, will bring the Allies into disrepute and that we should make the strongest possible protest to try and prevent their continuance. Put on the lowest ground, information so obtained is of the smallest value.

I again submit this file, reinforced by the SORGI case, with a recommendation that a protest be made to AFHQ at the highest level.

Copy to File 6/15.1/Ca.

4518

G.R. Upjohn

G. R. UPJOHN Brig.
VP CA Section.

see MB to 12-1
11/11/27

(4)
DRAFT.

D/O Letter from Admiral STONE to General CLARK. or Secured.

I attach extracts from the evidence given in an Allied Military Government Court case held on 13 - 18 December 1944 at Florence before Wing-Commander Dickie, Legal Officer, 5th Army AMG., Lt.-Colonel Holmgren and Captain Baden, for the trial of an Italian woman named COSTA Carla, on a charge of espionage. COSTA is a woman of 17 years of age. She was duly convicted and sentenced to a term of 20 years imprisonment: the facts of the case are immaterial.

The extracts of the evidence produced both by the special agents of the C.I.C. and the accused herself describe methods employed in the investigation of the case which shock me profoundly. It is a ~~first~~ astounding revelation that such activities, which can only be associated with Nazi and Fascist methods, are permitted and that apparently the agents themselves are unconscious ^{of} ~~that~~ their ~~in~~ conduct in which (if COSTA is to be believed and there seems no reason to doubt her evidence) the assistance of American Red Cross nurses has been sought and given.

As the appellate authority on whom lies the responsibility of confirming sentences of death in espionage cases on behalf of the Supreme

of the C.I.C. and the accused herself describe methods employed in the investigation of the case which shock me profoundly. It is a ~~most~~ ~~extraordinary~~ revelation that such activities, which can only be associated with Nazi and Fascist methods, are permitted and that apparently the agents themselves are unconscious that their ~~extraordinary~~ conduct in which (if COSTA is to be believed and there seems no reason to doubt her evidence) the assistance of American Red Cross nurses has been sought and given.

As the appellate authority on whom lies the responsibility of confirming sentences of death in espionage cases on behalf of the Supreme Allied Commander, I shall feel the most profound misgivings in reviewing future cases unless I can have an assurance that such ~~extraordinary~~ methods of investigation will cease.

I trust that in the interests of the good name of the Allied Nations of humanity and of justice that this assurance will be readily given and that proper action will be taken against not only the agent who, by his own evidence is guilty, but against his superior officers who by ~~negligence~~ ^{omission} or omission have allowed him to depart so far from the tenets of decency.

Disapproved
AWC
1/2

1988

785017

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

2617

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

6/15.1/CA

31 Jan 45

SUBJECT: Treatment of Prisoners.

JAN 31 1945

TO: Chief of Staff. ✓

- 1 Attached are extracts from the evidence given in a General Court Case held on 12-13 Dec 44 at Florence before W/Cmdr Dickie, Lt. Col. Holmgren, ~~Capt. Davis~~ and Capt Baden for the trial of a woman named COSTA Carla on a charge of espionage.
- 2 COSTA was born on 1 July 1927, was duly convicted and sentenced to a term of 20 years imprisonment; the facts of the case are immaterial.
- 3 As you will see from the extracts of the evidence, the methods employed by the CIC agents in question are purely Nazi; I can think of no worse description, or I should use it. It is a most appalling revelation that such activities are permitted and apparently the agents themselves are supremely unconscious of their revolting and disgusting conduct in which, (if COSTA is to be believed and there seems no reason to doubt the evidence) the assistance of Red Cross Nurses has been sought and given.
- 4 It is recommended that this matter be referred to AFHQ at the very highest level in order that such barbaric methods may be stopped immediately and appropriate action taken against the agents.

Ext. 525
TAV/ag

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

Copy to: Level 5/2.

4516

1989

785017

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure to J.F.1/CA dated 31 Jan 45.

GENERAL COURT CASE OF COSTA Carla - Extracts from the evidence.

PROSECUTION

1st Witness, John Hammond RICHARDSON, Special Agent, CIC:
 ".....I am of the opinion that the programme of threats against her family was not initiated until after the 25th, but I am not sure...."

6th Witness, Gordon M. MESSING, Special Agent CIC, 5th Army:
 ".....After this statement, I continued interrogations for the next three days to obtain further intelligence information. We adopted various psychological tricks. We starved her and limited her sleep. American Army Nurses were present to see she did not suffer unduly. The accused went two days without food except for coffee and toast and fruit juice. She was deprived of sleep on night of 26th or 27th, for one night only. About the 26th or 27th a telegram purporting to be addressed to Count SCHORZA was prepared asking for the arrest and trial of her parents for harbouring spies, a bogus news release was also got out as to what would happen to the accused if she was sent to America. The accused continued edgery. I questioned her further. On the 30th Oct she made another statement. This followed the receipt of a report from BOAT on the activities of her group, which was produced to the accused on the 28th Oct. As we read it, she confirmed points here and there. Major SCHUBERT said (through me as interpreter) that the fate of her parents was still in jeopardy and if she filled out her story, she would be helping them...."

DEFENCE:

1st Witness, COSTA Carla: "..... I recall being kept without food on 26th or 27th September. I spent those two days without eating or sleeping. They ordered the two American Nurses to eat in my presence. I was compelled to sit in front of a table and was prevented from going to sleep by an American Nurse or a Carabinieri at the door. They either spoke to me or flashed a light on my eyes...."

On Cross Examination: "..... I recall having made a second confession. I made this because my parent's had been threatened and only for that reason. I knew at that time that the interrogating officers knew I was a spy...."

Questioned by the Court: ".....I made the first Statement on the 25th Oct; threats were made against me personally that I would be tortured and shot. I confirm that the statements I made in it were true.

The second statement was made because of threats against my parents.
 I confirm that what I wrote in it was true....."

31 Jan 45

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