

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/109/1848
(VOL. I)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/1848
(VOL. I)

DISCIPLINE, FRENCH TROOPS
JAN. - AUG. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. Section
APO 394.

20 August 1944.

Ref/702/115/GA

SUBJECT:- Clorinda Vorrechia.

TO: Legal Sub-Commission.

1. This is to acknowledge your note of 19 August 1944,
Ref: ACO/4143/L.

2. The answer to this note is similar to that contained in
our letter to you dated 19 August 1944, Ref/702/108/GA.

W. G. S. D. Ollack
Major

for Norman E. Fiske,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

1592

PA

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Sub-Commission
APO 394

19 AUG Recd
/pa.
19 Aug/44.

ACC/4143/L.

SUBJECT : Clorinda VERBODCHIA.
TO : R.C. & M.C. Section.

Further to our ACC/4143/L. of 1 June 44 and your Ref. 507/107/CA of 3 June 44, the papers in another case of alleged killing and wounding by French soldiers are forwarded for such action as you may deem necessary.

Richard H. Wilmer
RICHARD H. WILMER,
Colonel, GAC,
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

see 115
1591

Ref:

10-8-1944

154

113

SUBJECT: Complaint reference French troops

TO : R.L.O. Region 5, A.M.G.

From : Provincial Legal Officer, Foggia & Campobasso

Forwarded herewith is complaint received from Procuratore
del Re^{gio} of Isernia as to conduct of French Moroccan troops.

It is requested that this matter be taken up with relevant
French authorities.



J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, Major

Scots Guards

Provincial Legal Officer

Foggia & Campobasso Province

1593

182
This is about the offences that the French Moroccan troops have committed and the procedure to be adopted by this office. I forward the acts for further consideration by A.M.G. of Isernia.

Isernia the 2nd August 1944.

Il Procuratore del Re
Conti

CC.RR. Territoriale Region of Abruzzi
Filignano Station

No. 45/208 prot.

Filignano 23d July 1944

Subject: VERRECCHIA FLORINDA

TO : Regia Procura del Re di

ISERNIA

We return the attached sheet No. 66I of 11th February 1944, from the Police Commissioner of S. Lorenzo (Naples) concerning the offences claimed by Verrecchia Clorinda, born at, and living in Filignano, 53 years old, and make the following statement after full investigation:

On the 21 st of January 1944 about 1300 hrs, some French Moroccan soldiers came into Verrecchia's house and wanted to use her daughter, Di Meo Paolina, 20 years old, and unmarried. While the mother and the daughter tried to defend themselves, one of the soldiers, fired his rifle, wounded Verrecchia (indicated on sheet 66I) and killed her husband who came to her assistance when he heard his wife's cries.

Sergeant Command the Station

Bruno Nicola.

Naples 11th February 1944

CC.RR. Command of Isernia and for the R. Questura of Naples
1583

No. 66I.

At 1300 hrs, of 31 st January 1944, Verrecchia Clorinda born at Filignano, 53 years old, and living in Mastrogiovanni Village, recovered at the Hospital of the Incurables, from wound of firearms in the right and left fore-arms; the left breast (secondary) curable after 10 days (without complications).

Verrecchia Clorinda declared that on the 29th of January some French Moroccan soldiers, came into her house and wanted, to take away some personal belongings, of hers. On her protests against this unjust request, the soldiers fired a rifle, and killed her husband and wounded Verrecchia Clorinda, who sustained above mentioned injuries to herself.

All this is declared as a report on the case.

The Sub Questura

Subject: VERRECCHIA FLORINDA

TO : Regia Procura del Re di ISERNIA

We return the attached sheet No. 661 of 11th February 1944, from the Police Commissioner of S. Lorenzo (Naples) concerning the offences claimed by Verrecchia Clorinda, born at, and living in Filignano, 53 years old, and make the following statement after full investigation:

On the 21 st of January 1944 about 1300 hrs, some French Moroccan soldiers came into Verrecchia's house and wanted to use her daughter, Di Meo Paolina, 20 years old, and unmarried. While the mother and the daughter tried to defend themselves, one of the soldiers, fired his rifle, wounded Verrecchia (indicated on sheet 661) and killed her husband who came to her assistance when he heard his wife's cries.

Sergeant Command the Station

Bruno Nicola.

Naples 11th February 1944

CC.RR. Command of Isernia and for the R. Questura of Naples

1583

No. 661.

At 1300 hrs, of 31 st January 1944, Verrecchia Clorinda born at Filignano, 53 years old, and living in Mastrogiovanni Village, received at the Hospital of the Incalcurables, from wound of firearms in the right and left fore-arms; the left breast (secondary) curable after 10 days (without complications).

Verrecchia Clorinda declared that on the 29th of January some French Moroccan soldiers, came into her house and wanted, to take away some personal belongings, of hers. On her protests against this unjust request, the soldiers fired a rifle, and killed her husband and wounded Verrecchia Clorinda, who sustained above mentioned injuries to herself.

All this is declared as a report on the case.

The Sub Questore

Transmit at the Command of CC.RR. of Isernia; received here by mistake on the 14th of June 1944 - The CC.RR. of Venafro are united to transmit the report on the case.

IL PROCURATORE DEL RE

10 A.M.

879

1944 PM

E pochi tratti di
 realtà commerciali da cui
 litari manoscritti e in un
 provvedimento più adottato
 di quest'ufficio;
 l'assunto gli atti per l'ultima
 volta corso all'A.M.G. che
 l'ufficio -

2-8-46
 L. F. del R.
 Capit.

LEGIONE TERRITORIALE DEI CARABINIERI REALI DEGLI ABRUZZI
Stazione di Filignano

N° 45/208 di prot. Filignano, li 23 luglio 1944

OGGETTO: Verrecchia Clorinda fu Francesco. -

ALLA REGIA PROCURA DEL RE DI

ISERNIA

Si restituisce l'unito foglio n. 661 dell'11 febbraio u/s. del commissariato di P. S. N° di S. Lorenzo, Napoli, relativo alle lesioni riportate dalla nominata Verrecchia Clorinda fu Francesco e di Ferri Giulia, nata a Filignano, di anni 53, ivi residente, comunicando che da indagini esperite è risultato quanto segue:

Il giorno 21 gennaio 1944, verso le ore 13, si presentarono nel domicilio della Verrecchia dei soldati marocchini i quali volevano congiungersi carnalmente con la di lei figlia, Di Leo Paulina, d'anni 20, ancora signorile, e mentre madre e figlia cercavano di difenderle a viva forza, uno di detti soldati esplodeva dei colpi di facile ferenda la Verrecchia, che riportava le sioni indicate nel foglio predetto e uccidendo il marito della stessa accorso alle grida di aiuto. -

IL BRIGADIERE COMENDANTE LA STAZIONE
(Branc. N. 1018)

1587

Napoli, 11.2.1944

R. QUESTURA DI NAPOLI

COMMISSARIATO DI P. S.

di S. LORANTO

Comando Stazione CC.RR. di
Isernia

N 661 Inv.

e p.o. R. Questura

Risposta a nota del

N. Div.

Napoli

O G G E T T O

Alle ore 13 del 31 gennaio u/s. fu riacquarata nel locale Ospedale Incurabili la nominata Vereochia Clorinda fu Francesco e fu Ferro Giulia, nata a Filignano di anni 53, ivi domiciliata al Villaggio Mastrogiovanni, per ferita da arma da fuoco avambraccio destro e sinistro, ferita con forame entrata e uscita alla mammella sinistra (2° cura), guaribile oltre il 10 giorno s.o.

Medesima ha dichiarato che il 29 corrente nel proprio domicilio si presentarono dei soldati francesi marocchini, i quali volevano asportare della roba di sua pertinenza, e per essersi ella imposta alla ingiusta richiesta, i medesimi facevano fuoco col moschetto uccidendo il marito e ferendo la Vereochia, che riportava le note lesioni.

Tanto comunico per gli adempimenti del caso.-

374600
P. al Prefetto

IL V. QUESTORE

Stazione dei

R.N.C. di Isernia

qui pervenuta per
errore il 14/6/44 - si prega di riportare alla
Stazione 17/6/44 - di persona a provvedere
il relativo rapporto

G. P. Proc. del M.

Prochi

1588

108

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. AND M.G. SECTION
APO 394

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref/700/100/0A

19 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Conduct of French Troops.

TO : Legal Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

107

1. This is to acknowledge your note of 14 August 1944 Ref/ACC/143/L. The case you refer to is one of many that have been dealt with through liaison officers and finally brought to the attention of the Commanding General C.E.F.

100 — 2. A report forwarded from the Commanding General 5th Army to the C in C AFHQ through the Chief Commissioner A.C.C. sent to this Section. The covering letter from 5th Army is dated 14 August 1944.

70-99 3. The report from the Commanding General C.E.F. lists action taken against proved offenders and expresses the concern of the Commanding General that relations between French troops and the Italian population must be correct. This report also points out that a great many so called cases have either been not proved or have been the result of propaganda against the French Forces.

4. Since the whole question of the behaviour of French troops has been referred to higher authorities and this report from the Commanding General C.E.F. has been forwarded to us it appears that this is the validatory statement on the subject.

W.G.S. Dollard
W.G.S.
for NORMAN E. FISKE.
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

see also 359/95

1585/15
see

702/2
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/4143/L.

107
RHW/Pa.
14 Aug 44.

SUBJECT : In re TORLUCCI Vitale.

15 AUG Recd

TO : R.C. & M.G. Section.

- 35
1. Reference ACC/4143/L of 1 June 44. 106
 2. I enclose a copy of a letter from the RLO Region 2 dated 11 Aug 1944 concerning the above matter.
 3. I would appreciate it if you can ascertain what, if anything, is being done about it.

See 108 Richard H. Wilmer
RICHARD H. WILMER 1583
Colonel, CAC,
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

Ref.

: 2201/79/D

Subject

: In re Torlucci Vitale.

To

: CLO Legal Sub-Commission ACC ROME.

COPY 106

11 Aug 44

31.

Ref. ACC/4143/L of 1.6.44 and RC & MG Section's letter 307/107/CA of 3.6.44, both with copies to this H., may information now be given as to the results of action taken.
The case has very understandably caused the greatest indignation in the Province of Potenza.

signed by D.E.S. COUSINS, Lt.Col.
RLO, Region II.

1583

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.O. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Raf 702/106 /OA

14th August 1944

SUBJECT: Conduct of French Troops

TO : No. 3 District

1. I forward a report dated the 5th of August 1944 together with the two enclosures referred to in paragraph 4 of the report which have been received at this HQ from the Regional Commissioner, Region III (Cameroun). I know that you will do your best to keep these difficult troops in order and I should be most grateful for your assistance in dealing with the two specific instances quoted in the report.

2. The position of the Carabiniers must be up-held if they are to function efficiently as police, and every action such as this which passes unchecked must undermine their authority.

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

1582

Copy to: Admin. Section

785017

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 9, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

PS/15.1

5 August, 1944.

SUBJECT : Assaults and Interference with
Carabinieri and other Italian troops.
TO : H.Q. A.C.C., Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. ASSAULTS ON ITALIAN TROOPS AND CARABINIERI.

A number of assaults on Italian military personnel, including members of the Carabinieri, are reported as having been committed by French soldiers, including Moroccan troops. Investigations of such incidents to date have revealed no single instance where the assault was provoked by the Italians involved, nor have any specific charges against such Italian troops resulted from such investigations. In this connection, attention is invited to the following instructions issued by the Commanding General, Allied Armies in Italy, under date of 10 May 1944.

" It should be very clearly understood by all ranks that cases of this nature will be judged strictly upon their merits. The Carabinieri have important responsibilities. If Allied soldiers molest them, or interfere with them in the course of their duties, they should not expect any different treatment from that which they would receive if they gave similar trouble to Military Police of the Allied Forces.

" On the whole the Italian Carabinieri have behaved well and constitute an important factor in the maintenance of order among the civil population the Commander-in-Chief wishes them to be given support, and he directs that suitable punishment should be meted out to any illdisciplined soldiers who misbehave towards them".

2. INTERFERENCE WITH ITALIAN TROOPS OR CARABINIERI WHILE ON DUTY.

Several cases of improper interference and molestation by French troops of Carabinieri while in the performance of their duties have occurred, as the result of "investigations", "searches", and the like, resulting from allegations made by Italian civilians or others. The Carabinieri are the prime means available to the Allies for enforcing civil authority throughout this area. They perform many valued functions for the Allied military command. They have long been recognized as the corps d'elite of the Italian Army. Their prestige and authority with the civilian populace must be upheld. This authority must not be infringed upon unnecessarily nor in a summary manner by military police or by minor military commanders.

- 2 -

3. REQUISITIONING OF BARRACKS OR EQUIPMENT PERTAINING TO CARABINIERI.

Numerous cases of unauthorized requisitioning or peremptory usurpation of barracks, jails, offices, equipment, and other property belonging to the Carabinieri by French troops have been reported. In several instances such action was taken in spite of evidence presented by the local Carabinieri Commander to the effect that proper military authority had previously determined that such specific facilities were essential to Carabinieri operation and as a result had guaranteed that requisitioning of same would not be permitted. These constitute not merely violations of regulation with regard to requisitioning but serious interferences with the proper functioning of the recognized local police authority.

4. I enclose translations of two letters citing specific instances.

5. French Troops entirely ignore orders issued by American or British Commands and I would ask that the Commanding General of the French Forces in Italy be requested to issue precise and strict orders to his troops against these practices. Such orders have already been issued by American and British Commands. At the same time he might be asked to deal with the subject matter of enclosed letters, i.e. secure the return of the wireless set and vacate the barracks.

G.T. FRANCOIS
Lt. Col. G.L.

Regional Public Safety Officer.

G.

1580

TRANSLATION

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF THE ROYAL CARABINIERI OF NAPLES
TERRAZZA DI AVELLINO

Letter File No. 42/13

Avellino, 30 July 1944

SUBJECT : Abuses committed by French and Moroccan Troops.

Moroccan troops reaching Volturana Irpina (Avellino) on the 29 July 1944, in the morning instead of occupying a locality in the open, which had been used before by other troops, requisitioned civilian houses and two rooms on the ground floor of the barracks, notwithstanding the protests of the Station Commander. It seems that the troops wish to occupy also the kitchen and the conference room in the barracks.

The Avellino Police H.Q. has been informed to take the necessary action.

IL TENENTE COMANDANTE
Francesco Vulcano

.....
TERRITORIAL LEGION OF THE ROYAL CARABINIERI OF NAPLES

Service Office.

Letter File No. 103/260-2

Naples, 4 August, 1944

TO : Regional Public Safety Officer, A.C.C. Region 3, Naples.

.....I beg you to intervene having evacuated the rooms of the barracks.

IL TEN. COLONNELLO COMANDANTE INT.
Camillo Meola 1573

G.

TRANSLATION. 104

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF THE ROYAL CARABINIERI OF NAPLES TENENZA DI AVERSA

Letter File No. 2/62

Aversa 28 July 1944

SUBJECT : Removal of wireless set from Albanova CC.RR. Barracks.

On July 27th at 22.45 hours, in Albanova (Naples) a group of 11 French soldiers, two of whom were coloured, commanded by a French Lieut. armed with two tommy guns, presented themselves at the CC.RR barracks requesting the Commander Brig. VILARDI Davide to hand over the wireless set belonging to the barracks.

The Brigadiere refused to do so, reminding them of the orders issued by Allied Hq. forbidding the removal of objects from CC.RR. barracks. Notwithstanding this French Officer seized the above mentioned wireless set with arrogance and took it away.

The local American Police have been informed, but it would be appreciated if information could be given also to superior organs of Allied H.Q.

IL TENENTE COMANDANTE
Alessandro Parisi.

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF THE ROYAL CARABINIERI OF NAPLES SERVICE OFFICE.

Letter File 103/259-2

Naples, 3 August, 1944

TO : Regional Public Safety Officer, ACC. Region 3, HQ. Naples.

.....for your information begging you to see to the recovery of the wireless set that is military property in custody at the above mentioned CC.RR. barracks.

IL T. COLONNELLO COMANDANTE
Camillo Mac 1578

C.

CONFIDENTIAL ⁷⁰⁶ CA Br 100
6856

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
A. P. O. #464, U. S. Army

BCW/BWS/nof
AUG 17 1944

14 AUG Recd

AG 250.-W

Subject: Conduct of C.E.F.

Through: General Officer Commanding, Allied Control Commission,
A. P. O. #394, U. S. Army.

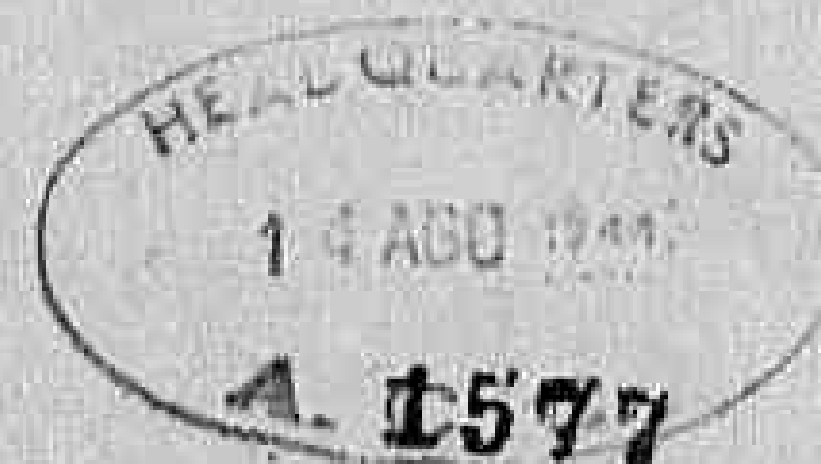
To: C-in-C, Allied Force Headquarters,
A. P. O. #512, U. S. Army. ⁷⁰⁻⁹⁹

1. A report has been received from the Commanding General, C. E. F., with reference to the relationships between the Corps and the local population.
2. The report is documented and shows the attitude of the Corps towards offenders as well as commendatory letters received.
3. This report is forwarded for information.

For the ARMY COMMANDER:

B. W. Saurel
B. W. SAUREL,
Major, A. G. D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

1-Incl:
Report, 22 July 1944, from
C.E.F., High Comd, 1st Bureau,
No. 8934 C.E.F/1
w/translation.



CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
G-2 SECTION

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

No. 796

August 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Translation of attached document follows:

BD/SQ
C.E.F. HIGH COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS

1st BUREAU

No. 8934 C.E.F./1

C.F., 22 July 1944

General JUIN, Commander of C.E.F.

TO:

The Commanding General of Fifth Army

The various Allied authorities in Italy have received numerous complaints pertaining to the said to be atrocities committed by the French troops of C.E.F. since their arrival in Italy. It is necessary and it is only fair that ~~this question~~ question be cleared up before C.E.F. leaves the theater of operations, this:

- in order to clear it from the accusations that have been brought against it,
- as well as to limit the development of a propaganda, to which we have already been exposed.

The object of this report is to clear up this question.

1
578

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 - **CONFIDENTIAL**

French troops have been accused of having committed acts of violence ~~and~~ against the Italian population, and the fact is being mentioned that the French High Command has taken little interest in the question.

This Headquarters does not deny at all that such facts have happened.

It is known however that we dealt very severely whenever such ~~whenever~~ facts came to our attention. It is not useless to specify that:

- 28 riflemen who had been caught in the act of committing rape or robbery by threat of weapons, were executed immediately.
- the decisions reached by the French Military Courts for:
 - rape or attempt of rape
 - murder or attempt of murder
 - looting

were sentences ranging between:

- EXECUTION
- and FIVE YEARS OF FORCED LABOR.

The activity of the French Provost can be seen in the following data (information dated July 10, 1944):

	Number of affairs:		Number of	Number of
	of which the	Provost had	affairs which had	soldiers
	been notified	been tried	been tried	arrested
Murder and attempt	53	29 or 50%		78
Rape and attempt	82	34 or 40%		103
Looting and important thefts	288	106 or 35%		155
Wounding and serious acts of violence	24	15 or 61%		

However, 8 out of 10 complaints were brought to the attention of the French High Command only after a delay which often reached a month and lacking all indications which would permit identification of the unit to which the presumably guilty soldier belonged.

1575

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CONFIDENTIAL

Since it is a known fact that all French soldiers ostensibly wear the M number of the unit to which they belong, and that the French Provosts had contacted the Italian Carabinieri (Appendix II) in order that they may be informed immediately of any offense committed, one can only be astonished by the systematic nature of such complaints, and logically, one has to admit the existence of a well prepared campaign, conducted with the intention to discredit the French troops, and to darken the page of glorious history they have written on the battlefields of Italy.

Besides, it was proven that:

- a regular blackmail pertaining to rape, had been practiced (a fact recognized by the French doctors who had to examine the plaintiffs)
- the name "MOROCCAN" was often given to all the Allied soldiers guilty of extortion (fact recognized by the French Provosts, who after having been notified, found itself many a time in the presence of ~~an~~ American soldiers or a plaintiff who made a retraction; Appendix III.)
- the Moroccan soldiers were charged with crimes which had been committed by the Germans themselves during their retreat (a fact verified by the officers of A.M.G. of the 1st D.M.I.)

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Furthermore, if it is the matter of reconstituting the relationship between the freed Italian people and the French troops, one must bear in mind a certain number of activities for which the French troops must be given credit, and which the above-mentioned propagandists persist in ignoring.

The Officers of A.M.G. ~~were~~ with the French Divisions, were only astonished by the enthusiastic and cordial welcome the French troops received in the liberated Italian villages.

The state of destitution in which the Italian civilians were found during the advance of the Fifth Army, deeply touched the French authorities, who immediately proceeded to:

- regroup the population, provide them with shelter and distribute food.

A part of C.E.F.'s means of transportation, which already were greatly reduced, were sacrificed for the evacuation of the population toward the rear zones.

CONFIDENTIAL

1072

- 4 **CONFIDENTIAL**

The contribution to this charity work by the French Health Service, needs no commentary. The data following proves the point:

Italians hospitalized by French medical units:

January	:	9 civilians	1 soldier
February	:	89 "	6 "
March	:	28 "	2 "
April	:	12 "	1 "
May	:	347 "	6 "
1 - 25 June	:	267 "	3 "

These figures pertain only to the hospitalized Italians.

Furthermore, there is not one French doctor who did not treat Italian civilians, sick or wounded, who came daily to their units.

French soldiers have been killed and wounded, trying to save Italians who were in danger (Appendix IV).

Besides, it seems that the Italian population of the forward areas, who were directly affected by the cruel reality, did appreciate the efforts of the French High Command.

Letters enclosed in Appendix V. prove this fact.

These letters were sent by:

- the Prefect Commissioner of.....	MEMI
- Countess Heleda PICCI from.....	Carpinetto
- Lawyer LA ROCCA from.....	Villa Spinella
- Mr. NICOLA DE CRESCENZO from.....	Maenza
- Mr. MOCCI CLEANTE from.....	Roccagorga

CONCLUSION: - If the French Command does not deny that several regrettable incidents have occurred, which cannot be attributed to the French troops only, it merely demands that the conduct of the French troops in Italy be judged impartially.

It expresses the desire that the Allied High Command accept without bias the fragments of information that might come to its attention, and that it oppose the development of the propaganda, ¹⁵⁷³ whose obvious aim is to minimize the glorious part that the French Expeditionary Corps played in the Liberation of Italy.

Signed: A. Juin

CONFIDENTIAL

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Appendix I. 95

MR/SQ
C.E.F. HIGH COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS
1st BUREAU
No. 5.684 C.E.F./1

OFFICIAL NOTE

Subject: Cruelty
toward the civilian
population.

I. - The Commanding General of C.E.F. has received complaints from A.M.G., pertaining to the attitude of certain elements of the French troops, toward the Italian civilian population during our recent advance. Criminal acts have been committed. Robberies by force of arms and rapes have aroused the civilian population of the front, who complain bitterly to the Allied authorities. (*)

II. - However harshly we may judge a nation which attacked France treacherously, we must maintain our dignity.

The French Army has gained respect on all the battlefields of Italy. It would be easy to complete this reputation by adopting the proper attitude in a conquered country, with regards to a population, which at the present, suffers the most frightful evils of war, and where, in the eyes of the Allies administratively in charge, the situation is pitiful.

III. - The Generals commanding the Divisions and the Commanding General of the Groups will take without further delay, all the measures to prevent incidents which are condemned by the morale and the dignity of a conqueror.-

G.P., 24 May 1944

General JUIN, Commander of C.E.F.
sig.: Juin. -

P.A. Lt. Col HISSONIER
Chief of the 1st Bureau

- DISTRIBUTION:

- General Notice

(*) There is of course a great deal of exaggeration, and these facts will eventually tend to discredit an army which is composed mainly of colonial elements.

1572

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

C.E.F. HIGH COMMAND
Headq. - 1st Bureau

C.P., 27 May 1944

No. 5911/CEF/1

OFFICIAL NOTE

Recent information received by the Commanding General of C.E.F. indicates that acts of extortion with regards to the Italian population, committed by certain French elements (native troops), have been numerous during the victorious advance, and have created a great concern in Allied circles.

Undoubtedly, enemy propagandists take advantage of these facts, which unfortunately are true in many cases, amplify them with the aim of discrediting us. The magnificent record of the C.E.F. troops is about to be tarnished.

Abuses of all types, especially rapes committed under the most loathsome conditions, must be considered a direct consequence of the relaxing in discipline; this is due to difficulties encountered in mountainous terrain during moving operations, while trying to enforce discipline. The unit commanders of all echelons are therefore partly responsible.

It is important that the culprits be punished without pity, in order that they may serve as an example.

Severe sanctions, which include immediate discharge (A.F.M. type), will be taken against commanders of all echelons, who do not adopt the necessary measures to maintain discipline and good conduct within their units.

The Commanding General of C.E.F. has complete faith in his Officers and non-commissioned Officers with respect to their devotion to the service and their honorable sentiments; he depends on them for the elimination at the earliest possible of any recurrence of incidents of this type; incidents which are detrimental to the French Cause and which are certainly unworthy of a strong and victorious Army.

Signed: JUIN

1571

P.A. Lt. Col. MISSIONIER
Chief of the 1st Bureau
of C.E.F.

CONFIDENTIAL

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G.E.F.
PROVOST COMMAND
No. 394/2

OFFICIAL NOTE

During the recent advance and in the rest zones previously occupied, numerous incidents between the Italian population and the troops have taken place; the Provost was either not informed at all, or the information arrived too late.

These omissions or latenesses hinder the repression of crimes and delinquencies and may leave the impression with the Allied authorities that the French High Command is disinterested in maintaining the order.

It is therefore up to you to ask all commanders of units, bases, etc. to inform immediately the nearest Provost post of any justiciable incident committed by your personnel.

Similarly, the local and divisional A.M.G. Officers should be instructed to send to the Provost complaints of all types, and to inform you by phone or courier of any incident requiring immediate action by the Provost.

You will also ask these officers to give the necessary instructions to the Italian Carabinieri in order that they may act in the prescribed manner, instead of merely making reports addressed to their superiors and other authorities, and which are received by us too late to permit successful investigations and repressions.

You should report to me all serious cases which have reached you only after a long delay, indicating which has been the authority to be first informed of the matter, and which has caused such loss of time.

C.P., 24 May 1944
Major LAFITTE, Provost Commander
of G.E.F.
sig.: LAFITTE

DISTRIBUTION:

- Commanding General of G.E.F.
(Headquarters 1st Bureau)
 - Lt. Col., Chief of A.M.G.
with G.E.F., asking him
to inform the officers under
his command.
 - Chief of the S.M. (Military Security office ?)
 - Provosts of the divisions of Headquarters and base.
-

CERTIFIED COPY

1573
C.P., 18 July 1944
Major LAFITTE, Provost Commander
of G.E.F.

Signed:...

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Appendix III

1. - Official Report No. 20 - 4 July - Provost of Rome
ACCATINO, Giuseppe, Architect, 58 Via Milano, Rome:
- After he had accused Morroccans, he admitted that he had lied .-
2. - Report 4696 - 2nd D.I.M. - 5 July
- Americans throw suspicion of murder on two gunners of the 11/63.
After investigation the two gunners are cleared.
3. - Report 4696/CH - 2nd D.I.M. - 5 July
30 June - SAN QUIRICO * Cap. ARTURY -
Provost informed that a house was looted by Morroccans. Found 8
Americans in the house.
4. - Report 2771 from the Commanding Colonel of the 1st R.T.M. - 7 July
Upon complaint of Italian General FORQUET - Abuse near Seville.
Culprits: Americans of the 13th Brigade U.S.
5. - Report 4696 CH/ 2nd D.I.M. - 5 July
2 July, upon complaint of Italian civilian from TORRENNIERI *
Attempt of abuse - Provost found 2 Americans.
6. - Report 38172 - Provost of the 2nd D.I.M. - 30 July - Theft
- Investigation reveals that the suspected soldiers spoke English.
7. - Report 430/2 Provost of the 2nd D.I.M. - 9 July - Theft in SAN
PECHIO *
- Investigations revealed that 3 Americans, one of which was a
Staff sergeant, were involved.
8. - Report 4130/1 - 3rd D.I.A. - 13 July - Theft has been committed at the
house of Admiral DEL GRECO, CASTELNUOVO -
- Investigation revealed that American soldiers were involved.

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Annex IV

MN/3Q
C.E.F. HIGH COMMAND
Headq.- 1st Bureau

GENERAL ORDER No. 68

General JUIN, Commander of C.E.F. awards the Military Medal to the medical aid man Pvt. FARRUGIA, Prosper, Serial No. 813, belonging to Hospital 425, for the following reasons:

" Stepped on a mine while going to the assistance of an Italian civilian, who himself had been wounded by the explosion of another mine ".

" Amputation of his left leg. Was in danger of death ".

C.F., 30 May 1944

Signed: A. Juin

DISTRIBUTION:

- General Notice

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C.E.F. HIGH COMMAND
Headq. - 1st Bureau

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GENERAL ORDER No. 69

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In these days, when enemy propaganda accuses the French troops of conducting themselves brutally toward the Italian population, General Juin is proud to congratulate the medical units under his command - particularly Evacuation Hospital 422 and the P.C.M. No. 3 - for the treatment they rendered so generously and indefatigably to the numerous civilians wounded in these operations. -

C.F., 30 May 1944

Signed: A. Juin

+ DISTRIBUTION:

- General Notice

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Appendix V.

MAENZA (Province of L'Aquila), 1 June 1944

To His Excellency, General SEVERE

Excellency,

Having been chosen by the population of the commune of Maenza, to express their immense gratitude, I take the liberty to relate to Your Excellency of the understanding and devotion of all the Officers and men under Your command, toward the civilian population of the village and its surroundings, which have been left in a disastrous state.

Accompanied by myself and my son, Your Officers BONDQUART and VITIELLO, with spirit of sacrifice, tact and solicitude, have marched all through the night until the morning, across difficult mountains, in order to reunite with the help of policemen, the entire civilian population of the commune (approx. 6000); they took particular care of the women, children, and old people, and brought them back to the village safe and sane, escorted and protected by them.

Since the people were dispersed in the mountains, it would have been impossible, because of the distances involved, to protect them against an aggression.

The rapid organization effected here, at Maenza, by the French Provost Commander, Lt. AVIGNON, who is using his energy and tact to prevent any acts of violence, should be mentioned.

For all this, Excellency, I would like to thank you, and I remain

Yours devotedly

NICOLA DI CRESCENZO

Property owner of S. ELEUTERIA MAENZA

1568

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General,

I am sincerely grateful to you for the signs of courtesy I have been shown by you, all the Officers, and men, without distinction.

It is with regret that I see you leave, and I wish you Bon Voyage and good luck.

I hope that I may be your host once more after a complete Victory has been achieved.

Devotedly yours,

Owner of the Villa "Spinabella"

16 June 1944

Attorney G. LA ROCCA .-

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Dear General,

Having been chosen as representative of the population of CARPINETO, I would like to express their sentiments and my sincere thanks for the zeal shown by the Officer whom you detached to maintain order and to face the most urgent needs of the village after the arrival of the troops of the glorious French Army.

With a very high esteem for you,

I remain yours,

Countess HELEDA PEGGI

CARPINETO, June 6, 1944

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Commune of Nemi

Province of Rome

The Prefect Commissioner declares:

- that the 2nd R.T.M. remained in this commune from 12 to 15 June.
- that during this period of time the relations between the troops and pop. were most cordial and that no incident whatsoever occurred.
- that the buildings occupied by the Headquarters and the troops were left in the same condition as they had been found.
- that the materials entrusted to the French troops has all been returned to its owners.
- that no disputes have taken place between the Italian civil authorities and the French military authorities.

NEMI, 15 June 1944

Prefect Commissioner
(Signed: Illegible)

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Commune of Roccagorga

Province of Littoria

The Prefect Commissioner.

The Mayor declares:

- that the 2nd R.T.M. stayed in this community during the period from 2 to 13 June,
- that during this period of time the relations between the troops and population were most cordial and that no incident whatsoever occurred.
- that the buildings occupied by the Headquarters and troops were left in the same condition as they had been found.
- that the material entrusted to the French troops has all been returned to its owners.
- that no disputes have taken place between the French Military Authorities and the Italian Civil Authorities.

ROCCACORGA, 13 June 1944

The Mayor,
Signed: Dr. MUCCI CILEANTE.

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ED/SQ.
COMMANDEMENT DU CORPS
EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS

ETAT - MAJOR

1er BUREAU

No 8934 C.E.F. / 1

P.C., le 22 Juillet 1944

Le General d'Armee JUIN Commandant
le Corps Expeditionnaire Francais

a :

Monsieur le GENERAL Commandant
la Veme Armee U.S.

Les differentes Autorites Allieses en Italie ont ete saisies de nombreuses plaintes concernant les soi-disant atrocites commises par les Troupes Francaises du C.E.F. depuis leur arrivee en Italie. Il est necessaire, il est equitable que le point de cette question soit fait avant que le C.E.F. quitte le theatre d'operations et

ceci :

- tant pour le laver des accusations qui sont portees contre lui,
- que pour limiter le developpement d'une propagande dont l'action se fait des maintenant sentir.

Cette mise au point est l'objet du present rapport.

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Les différentes Autorités Alliées en Italie ont été saisies de nombreuses plaintes concernant les soi-disant atrocités commises par les Troupes Françaises du C.E.F. depuis leur arrivée en Italie. Il est nécessaire, il est équitable que le point de cette question soit fait avant que le C.E.F. quitte le théâtre d'opérations et

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- tant pour le laver des accusations qui sont portées contre lui,
- que pour limiter le développement d'une propagande dont l'action se fait des maintenant sentir.

Cette mise au point est l'objet du présent rapport.

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On reproche aux Troupes Francaises de s'etre livrees a des violences sur la population italienne et on laisse entendre que le Commandement Francais se serait quelque peu desinteresse de la question.

Ce Commandement ne songe nullement a nier que de tels faits se sont produits.

La brutalite avec laquelle il a ~~vege~~ toutes les fois qu'il s'est trouve en presence du fait patent est cependant connue. Il n'est toutefois pas inutile de preciser que :

- 28 tirailleurs pris en flagrant delit de viol ou pillage ^{de meurtre} ont ete executes sur le champ,

- les peines appliquees par les Tribunaux Militaires Francais pour :

- viol ou tentative de viol
- meurtre ou tentative de meurtre
- pillage

varient entre la :

- PEINE DE MORT
- et CINQ ANS DE TRAVAUX FORCES

L'activite de la Prevote Francaise trouve son expression dans les chiffres suivants (renseignements a la date du 10 juillet 1944)

	Nombre d'affaires : dont la Prevote a ete saisie	Nombre d'affaires : qui ont eu une suite judiciaire	Nombre de militaires arretes
Meurtre & tentative :	53	29 soit 50 %	78
Viol & tentative :	82	34 soit 40 %	103
Pillage et vols importants :	288	106 soit 35 %	155
Blesses, violences graves :	24	15 soit 61 %	

Pourtant 8 sur 10 des plaintes qui ont ete portees a la connaissance du Commandement Francais lui sont parvenues apres un delai qui atteint souvent un mois et se sont abstenues de toutes indications permettant d'identifier l'unité a laquelle appartient le presume coupable.

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de l'unité avec laquelle il a été tenu les lois qu'il s'est trouvées en présence du fait patent est cependant connue. Il n'est toutefois pas inutile de préciser que :

- 28 tirailleurs pris en flagrant délit de viol ou pillage ont été exécutés sur le champ,
- les peines appliquées par les Tribunaux Militaires Français pour :

- viol ou tentative de viol
- meurtre ou tentative de meurtre
- pillage

varient entre la :

- PEINE DE MORT
- et CINQ ANS DE TRAVAUX FORCÉS

L'activité de la Prévote Française trouve son expression dans les chiffres suivants (renseignements à la date du 10 Juillet 1944)

	Nombre d'affaires : dont la Prévote a été saisie	Nombre d'affaires : qui ont eu une suite judiciaire	Nombre de militaires arrêtés
Meurtre & tentative :	53	29 soit 50 %	78
Viol & tentative :	82	34 soit 40 %	103
Pillage et vols importants :	288	106 soit 35 %	155
Blessures, violences :	24	15 soit 61 %	
Graves :			

Pourtant 8 sur 10 des plaintes qui ont été portées à la connaissance du Commandement Français lui sont parvenues après un délai qui atteint souvent un mois et se sont abstenues de toutes indications permettant d'identifier l'unité à laquelle appartient le présumé coupable.

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lorsque l'on sait que tous les militaires français portent ostensiblement le numero de l'unité a laquelle ils appartiennent et que contact a été pris par la Prevote Française avec les carabinieri italiens (Annexe No II) pour que tout fait reprehensible soit porte a sa connaissance dans le minimum de temps, on ne peut que s'étonner du caractère systematique de telles plaintes et on peut logiquement admettre l'existence d'une manoeuvre habilement orchestrée dont le but est de discrediter les troupes francaises et de jeter partout une ombre sur la page de gloire qu'elles ont ouverte en Italie.

D'ailleurs il a été prouvé que :

- un véritable chantage au viâ a été pratiqué (fait reconnu par les Medecins Français qui ont eu a examiner les plaignantes;
- l'appellation "MAROCAIN" a souvent été attribuée a tous les militaires allies coupables d'exaction (fait reconnu par la Prevote Française qui alertée s'est parfois trouvée en presence de soldats américains ou d'un plaignant qui s'est retracté : Annexe No III)
- les soldats Marocains ont été chargés de crimes commis par les allemands eux-mêmes au cours de leur retraite (fait constaté par les Officiers de l'A.M.G. de la lere D.M.I.)

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Aussi bien, s'il s'agit de reconstituer le climat dans lequel vivent les populations italiennes libérées et les troupes françaises doit-on tenir compte d'un certain nombre d'éléments qui sont apportés a l'actif des troupes françaises et que la propagande signalée ci-dessus s'obstine a passer sous silence.

Les Officiers A.M.G. des Divisions Françaises n'ont pu qu'être frappés de l'enthousiasme et de la cordialité avec lesquels les villages italiens libérés ont accueilli les Français.

L'état de dénuement dans lequel les civils italiens ont été trouvés lors de l'avance de la Vème Armée n'a pas été sans émuoir les Autorités Françaises qui ont immédiatement fait procéder :

- au groupement des populations, a leur hébergement, a des distributions de vivres.

Une partie des moyens de transport pourtant très réduits du C.E.F ont été consacrés a l'évacuation des populations vers les zones de sécurité.

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L'etat de demourant dans lequel les civils italiens ont ete trouves lors de l'avance de la Vene Armee n'a pas ete sans enrouvoir les Autorites Francaises qui ont immediatement fait proceder :

- au groupement des populations, a leur hebergement, a des distributions de vivres.

Une partie des moyens de transport pourtant tres reduits du C.E.F ont ete consacres a l'evacuation des populations vers les zones de securite.

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La contribution a cette oeuvre de charité du Service de Sante Francaise se passe de commentaires. Les chiffres ci-dessous en font foi :

Italiens hospitalises dans les formations sanitaires francaises :

	9 civils	1 militaire
Janvier :	89	6
Fevrier :	"	"
Mars :	28	2
Avril :	12	1
Mai :	347	6
1er au 25 juin	267	3

Ces chiffres ne concernent que les italiens hospitalises.

Par ailleurs, il n'est pas un medecin francais qui ne soit amene journellement a soigner les civils italiens malades ou blesses qui se presentent a sa formation.

Des militaires francais ont ete tues et blesses en essayant de sauver des italiens en danger (Annexe IV)

Au surplus il semble que les populations italiennes de l'avant au contact direct des realites aient tenu a reconnaitre les efforts du Commandement Francais.

Il n'en est pour preuve que les lettres inserees a l'Annexe No V du present rapport.

Ces lettres emanent :

- du Commissaire de la Prefecture de.....	NEHI
- de la Comtesse Heleda PICCI.de.....	CARPINETTO
- de l'avocat LA ROCCA de.....	VILLA SPINELLA
- de M ^r NICOLA DE CRESCENZO de.....	MAENZA
- de M ^r MOCCI CIEANTE de.....	ROCCAGORGA

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CONCLUSION. - Si le Commandement Francais ne pretend pas nier la realite de quelques faits regrettables dont les troupes francaises n'ont d'ailleurs pas l'apenage, il demande que la conduite des troupes francaises en Italie soit jugee avec impartialite.

Il exprime le desir que le Haut Commandement Allie accueille avec reserve les informations fragmentaires qui pourraient lui parvenir sur cette question et s'oppose au developpement d'une propagande dont le but evident est de minimiser la part glorieuse prise par le Corps Expeditionnaire Francaise a la LIBERATION de l'ITALIE.

Janvier :	9 civils	1 militaire
Fevrier :	89 "	6 "
Mars :	28 "	2 "
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- du Commissaire de la Prefecture de..... NEHI
- de la Comtesse Heleda PICCI de..... CARPINETTO
- de l'Avocat LA ROCCA de..... VILLA SPINELLA
- de Mr NICOLA DE CRESCENZO de..... MAENZA
- de Mr MOCCI CLEANTE de..... ROCCAGORGA

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CONCLUSION. - Si le Commandement Francais ne pretend pas nier la realite de quelques faits regrettables dont les troupes francaises n'ont d'ailleurs pas l'apanage, il demande que la conduite des troupes francaises en Italie soit jugee avec impartialite.

Il exprime le desir que le Haut Commandement Allie accueille avec reserve les informations fragmentaires qui pourraient lui parvenir sur cette question et s'oppose au developpement d'une propagande dont le but evident est de minimiser la part glorieuse prise par le Corps Expeditionnaire Francaise a la LIBERATION de l'ITALIE.

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Annex I

CO-MANDANT DU CORPS
EXPOSITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS

ETAT - MAJOR

1er BUREAU

No 5.694 C.E.F./1

OBJET :

Services vis a vis de
la population civile.

NOTE DE SERVICE

I. - Le General d'Armee, Commandant le C.E.F. a ete saisi de doléances de la part de l'A.I.G. relativement a l'attitude de certains elements des Troupes Francaises, vis a vis de la population italienne au cours de notre avance recente.

Des actes de banditisme ont ete commis. Les vols a main armee et les viols ont enu les populations du front qui s'en plaignent amerelement aux Autorites Allieses.

Il y a lieu evidemment de faire la part de l'exageration, mais de tels faits risquent de jeter le discredit sur une armee composee en majeure partie d'elements Coloniaux.

II. - Aussi severes que puissent etre nos sentiments vis a vis d'une nation qui a attaque traiteusement la France, il importe de rester dignes.

L'Armee Francaise s'est attiree le respect de tous sur les Champs de Bataille d'Italie. Il lui est facile de completer cette reputation en adoptant l'attitude qui convient, en pays conquis, vis a vis d'une population qui eprouve en ce moment les maux les plus affreux de la guerre et dont la situation est pitoyable aux yeux de nos Allies qui en ont la charge administrative.

III. - Les Generaux de Division et le General Commandant les Goums prendront, sans delai, toutes les mesures qui s'imposent pour faire cesser tous actes que reprouvent la morale et la dignite du vainqueur. -

P.C., le 24 Mai 1944.

P.A., le Lt-Colonel DISCONTI
Chef du 1er Bureau: Le General d'Armee JUNE Cdt le CEF
Signe : JUNE. -

No 5.684 C.D.F./1

OBJET :

Services vis a vis de
la population civile.

I. - Le General d'Armee, Commandant le C.D.F., a ete saisi de Coleances de la part de l'A.M.G. relativement a l'attitude de certains elements des troupes Francaises, vis a vis de la population italienne au cours de notre avance recente.

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P.C., le 24 Mai 1944.

P.A. Le Lt-Colonel 
Chef du 1er Bureau:
Signe : JUN. -

- DESTINATAIRES :

- Notification General de

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COMMANDEMENT DU CEF

P.O., le 27 mai 1943

Major 1er Bureau

No 5911 /CEF/1

NOTE DE SERVICE

De nouveaux renseignements parvenus au General Commandant le C.E.F. indiquent que des exactions commises vis a vis de la population italienne par certains elements francais (troupes indigenes), au cours de l'avance victorieuse, ont ete nombreuses et ont provoque une vive emotion dans les milieux allies.

Sans nul doute, la propagande ennemie s'empare de ces faits, malheureusement trop nombreux dans beaucoup de cas, pour les amplifier et jeter le discredit sur nous. Les magnifiques succes des troupes du C.E.F. risquent d'en etre ternis.

Quelles que soient les difficultes rencontrees pour surveiller de pres la conduite de la troupe au cours d'operations nouvelles en pays montagnard, les exces de toute nature et particulierement les violents delinquants dans d'odieuses conditions doivent etre consideres comme consequence directe d'un relachement de la discipline. Les Commandants d'unité, a tous les echelons, y ont donc leur part de responsabilite.

Il importe, pour l'exemple, que le châtiment des coupables soit poursuivi inéluctablement.

Des sanctions severes comportant le renvoi immediat en A.F.M. seront prises également a l'encontre des Chefs a tous les echelons qui ne prendront pas les mesures indispensables au maintien de la discipline et de la tenue a l'interieur de leurs troupes.

Le General Cdt le C.E.F. compte d'ailleurs sur l'esprit de devoir et le sentiment de l'honneur de ses Officiers et Sous-Officiers pour faire cesser au plus tot ces actes indignes d'une armee forte et victorieuse et qui sont de nature a compromettre gravement la cause francaise.

signe : J U I I .

P.A. Le Lt-Colonel JISSONIER
Chef du 1er Bureau du C.E.F.

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NOTE DE SERVICE

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Il importe, pour l'exemple, que le châtiment des coupables soit poursuivi ininterrompuelement.

Des sanctions severes comportant le renvoi immediat en A.F.N. seront prises egalement a l'encontre des Chefs a tous les echelons qui ne prendront pas les mesures indispensables au maintien de la discipline et de la tenue a l'interieur de leurs troupes.

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signe : J U I N .

P.A. Le Lt-Colonel HISSONIER
Chef du 1er Bureau du C.E.F.

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CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE
FRANCAIS.

Commandement des Prévotés

CONFIDENTIAL
NOTE

SERVICE

N° 394 /2

Au cours de la récente avance et dans les zones de repos précédemment occupées, il s'est produit d'assez nombreux incidents entre la population italienne et les troupes, desquels la Prévoté n'a pas été saisie ou dont elle n'a été avisée que trop tardivement.

Ces omissions ou retards nuisent à la répression des crimes et délits et peuvent laisser l'impression aux autorités alliées, que le Commandement Français se désintéresse du maintien de l'ordre.

Il vous appartient donc de demander à tous les Commandants d'Unité, de base, etc ... d'avertir d'urgence le poste de Prévoté le plus voisin de tout incident justiciable de l'action de votre personnel.

De même les Officiers d'A.M.G. locaux et des divisions seront invités par vos soins à diriger sur la Prévoté les plaignants de toute nature et à vous aviser par téléphone ou par express de tout incident nécessitant une action immédiate de la Prévoté.

Vous demanderez également à ces Officiers de vouloir bien donner toutes instructions nécessaires aux Carabiniers Italiens pour que ceux-ci agissent dans le sens ci-dessus indiqué au lieu de se contenter d'établir des rapports adressés à leurs chefs et à d'autres autorités et qui nous parviennent beaucoup trop tard pour permettre des enquêtes utiles et une répression certaine.

Vous me rendrez compte des faits graves dont vous seriez saisi trop tardivement en indiquant quelles ont été les autorités les premières prévenues et qui ne vous auraient pas avisé en temps utile.

P.C. ? le 24 Mai 1944
Le Chef d'Escadron LAFFITTE, Commandant
les Prévotés du CEF.

Signé : LAFFITTE.

DESTINATAIRES : MM.

- Général Commandant le C.E.F.
(E.M. - 1er Bureau) à titre de C.R.
- Lt-Colonel Chef du Service de l'A.M.G.
du C.E.F. avec demande de diffusion
aux Officiers d'A.M.G. sous son autorité.
- Chef du Bureau S.M. du C.E.F. - pour information
- Prévotés des Divisions du Q.G. et de la Base

COPIE CERTIFIEE CONFORME

A P.C., le 18 Juillet 1944
Le Chef d'Escadron LAFFITTE, Commandant les
Prévotés du C.E.F.

.....

A u u u x 3

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 / - Procès-verbal N° 20 - 4 Juillet - Prévoté de ROME
ACCATINO Giuseppe, Architecte, 58 Via Milano - ROME
- Après avoir accusé les Marocains, avoue qu'il a menti .-
- 2 / - Rapport 4696/CH - 2ème D.I.M. - du 5 Juillet
- Les Américains font soupçonner d'un meurtre 2 canonnières du II/63. Après instruction, les 2 canonnières bénéficient d'un non lieu.
- 3 / - Rapport 4696/CH - 2ème D.I.M. - du 5 Juillet
30 Juin - SAN QUIRICO - Cap. ARTURY -
Prévoté alerté au sujet d'une maison mise à sac par "Marocains", se trouve en présence de 8 Américains.
- 4 / - Rapport 2771, du Colonel Cdt le 1er R.T.M. - 7 Juillet
Sur plainte du Général Italien FORQUET, - Viol près de Sovicella.
Sont reconnus coupables Américains de la 13° Brigade U.S.
- 5 / - Rapport 4696 CH/ 2° D.I.M., du 5 Juillet
- 2 Juillet, sur plainte civil italien de TORRENNIERI - Tentative de viol - Prévoté alertée se trouve en présence de 2 Américains.
- 6 / - Rapport 381/2 - Prévoté 2° D.I.M. - 30 Juillet - Vol
- L'enquête révèle que les présumés coupables parlaient Anglais.
- 7 / - Rapport 430/2 - Prévoté 2° D.I.M. - 9 Juillet - Vol à SAN PECHIO
- Enquête révèle qu'il s'agit de 3 militaires américains dont 1 Sgt-Chef.
- 8 / - Rapport 4130 /I - 3ème D.I.A. - 13 Juillet - Vol chez Amiral DEL GRECO, CASTELNUOVO -
- Enquête révèle qu'il s'agit de militaires américains.

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex 4-78
CONFIDENTIAL

REV/SQ
COMMANDEMENT DU CORPS
EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS

ETAT - MAJOR

1er BUREAU

ORDRE GENERAL No 68

Le General d'Armee JUIE, Commandant le C.E.F. accorde
la MEDAILLE MILITAIRE a l'infirmier de 2eme Classe FARRUGIA Prosper
Matricule 813 de l'Hopital 425 pour le motif suivant :

"A saute sur une mine en se portant au secours d'un civil
italien blesse lui-meme par l'ecatement d'une autre mine."

"Ampute de la jambe gauche. En danger de mort."

P.C., le 30 Mai 1944.



- DESTINATAIRES :
- Notification Generale.

1552

Le General d'Armee JUN, Commandant le C.E.F. accorde
la MEDAILLE MILITAIRE a l'infirmier de 2eme Classe FARRUGIA Prosper
Matricule 813 de l'Hopital 425 pour le motif suivant :

"A saute sur une mine en se portant au secours d'un civil
italien blesse lui-meme par l'eclatement d'une autre mine."

"Ampute de la jambe gauche. En danger de mort."

P.C., le 30 Mai 1944.



1552

- DESTINATAIRES :

- Notification Generale.

CONFIDENTIAL

MR/SC
COMMANDEMENT DU CORPS
EXPEDITIONNAIRES FRANCAIS

ETAT - MAJOR

1er BUREAU

ORDRE GENERAL No 69

Au moment meme ou une propagande ennemie fait grief aux
Troupes Francaises de se conduire avec rigueur vis a vis de la popu-
lation italienne, le General d'Armee JUM est heureux de feliciter
les formations sanitaires sous ses ordres - et en particulier
l'Hopital d'Evacuation 422 et la P.C.M No 3 - pour les soins qu'elles
donnent generousement et inlassablement aux nombreux civils blesses
a l'occasion des operations en cours.-

P.O., le 30 Mai 1944.



- DESTINATAIRES :

- Notification Generalo.

1551

Annexe V

MAENZA (Province de LITTORIA), le 1.6.44

CONFIDENTIAL

A son Excellence le Général SEVEZ

Excellence,

Me faisant l'interprète des sentiments de vive reconnaissance exprimés par la population de la commune de MAENZA, je me permets de signaler à votre Excellence la compréhension et le dévouement dont tous les Officiers et soldats ont fait et font encore preuve, sous vos directives envers la population civile du village et des environs restée dans des conditions désastreuses.

Avec esprit de sacrifice, tact et sollicitude, marchant à travers des montagnes difficiles, donnant l'exemple en Compagnie de moi-même et de mon fils, toute la nuit jusqu'au matin vos Officiers BOUDOUART et VITIELLO, avec l'aide des gendarmes, ont réuni toute la population civile de cette commune (environ 6000 personnes), prenant particulièrement soin des femmes, des enfants et des vieillards, et les ont fait rentrer sains et saufs au village, sous escorte et sous leur protection. Dispersée comme ils l'étaient en montagne, il eut été impossible à cause de la distance et des lieux, de les protéger contre une agression.

Je dois également signaler l'organisation rapide réalisée ici, à MAENZA, par le Cdt de la Prévôté Française le Lieutenant AVIGNON, qui s'emploie avec énergie et tact à empêcher tout attentat.

Pour tout ceci, Excellence, je tiens à vous remercier et à me dire votre dévoué ./.

NICOLA DI CRESCENZO

Propriétaire à Saint ELENTERIA 1553.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mon Général,

Je vous suis sincèrement reconnaissant pour les marques de courtoisie dont j'ai été l'objet de votre part et de celle de tous les Officiers, Sous-Officiers et Soldats indistinctement. Je vous voir partir avec regret et vous souhaite bon voyage et bonne chance.

J'espère vous avoir de nouveau comme hôte après la Victoire complète.

Votre dévoué
Propriétaire de la Villa "Spinabella"

16 Juin 1944

Avocat G. LA ROCCA .-

1543

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Monsieur le Général,

Me faisant l'interprète des sentiments de la population de CARPINETO, je tiens à vous exprimer, Monsieur le Général, mes remerciements les plus vifs pour le zèle dont a fait preuve l'Officier que vous aviez détaché pour maintenir l'ordre et pour faire face aux nécessités les plus urgentes du village après l'arrivée des troupes de la glorieuse Armée Française.

Avec l'expression de ma plus haute estime,

Comtesse HELEDA PECCI

CARPINETO, le 2 / 6 / 44

1542

CONFIDENTIAL

- Commune de NEMI
Province de ROME

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Le Commissaire de la Préfecture déclare :

- Que le 2^e R.T.M. a séjourné dans cette commune du 12 au 15 du mois de Juin courant.
- Que durant cette période, les relations entre les troupes et la population ont été tout à fait cordiales et qu'il n'y a eut aucun incident.
- Que les immeubles occupés par le Commandement et par les Troupes ont été laissés dans l'état où ils avaient été trouvés.
- Que le matériel confié aux Troupes Françaises a été entièrement restitué aux propriétaires.
- Qu'aucune contestation n'a été relevée entre les autorités militaires Françaises et les autorités civiles Italiennes.

NEMI, le 15 Juin 1944

Le Commissaire de la Préfecture,

(Signé : Illisible)

1547

CONFIDENTIAL

- Commune de ROCCAGORGA -
Province de LIENZI
CONFIDENTIAL

Le Commissaire de la Préfecture.

Le Maire,

Déclare :

- Que le 2^e R.T.M. a séjourné dans cette commune du 2 au 13 du mois de Juin courant,
- Que durant cette période, les relations entre la troupe et la population ont été tout à fait cordiales et qu'il n'y a eut aucun incident,
- Que les immeubles occupés par le Commandement et par la troupe ont été laissés dans l'état où ils avaient été trouvés,
- Que le matériel confié à la Troupe Française a été entièrement restitué aux propriétaires,
- Qu'aucune contestation n'a été relevée entre l'autorité militaire Française et l'autorité civile Italienne.

1543

ROCCAGORGA, le 13 Juin 1944

Le Maire :

Signé : Dr. MUCCI CLEANTE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Captain Stone

The PRO will see
you then & we
will you ask him
about status of story ¹⁵⁴⁵
on Moroccan's? ^{Denman}
Aug 12

5-*Bononi*
Ref: 702/71/OK.

8th August 1944. 70

SUBJECT: Discipline - French Moroccan Troops.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

HQ ACC, APO 394

471 Sec'y Gen.

Rec'd 8 Aug 1944

By *AKK*

1. On Page 62 you will find the police report on the alleged outrage by Moroccan troops. One woman died, others have been seriously injured. Three are alleged to have been raped and one boy.
2. You will see that the women boarded the train illegally and submitted to being covered by blankets in order to avoid detection. They were asking for trouble as regards sexual assault but the rest of story is grim reading.
3. On Page 68 you will find a report from Brigadier Dunlop and on Page 66 the total number of women alleged to have been raped in Frosinone Province amounts to 1430.
4. As you ~~will~~ know, French troops are now in Southern Italy whence various reports of trouble have come.
5. I think it desirable that some sort of statement should be made as soon as possible to the press, which I understand is now being done. 7

MSL/JE.

MSL 1542
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.*Press story*

Lt. Col Shipp.

Offences by Moroccan troops.

Folios 64, 65, 66 and 67 are reported cases of rape within Region IV. They have been forwarded to this HQ for record purposes only. The Executive Commr. might like to see Folio 66 which gives total numbers.

J. K. Shaw Maj.

7/8

Ex Commr: Ref 68.

I agree with R.C. Region IV and think the trouble is decreasing and no further action is required.

U 7/8.

1543

MODULO A

Modulo per domanda di pubblicazione di giornale

Il sottoscritto fa domanda di pubblicazione di un giornale dai dati ed elementi qui sotto elencati

Nome della pubblicazione

Località della pubblicazione

Fine che si propone la pubblicazione

Stato finanziario

Eventuale affiliazione politica

Indicazione se si tratta di quotidiano, settimanale, mensile, ecc.

Prezzo di vendita

Indirizzo e numero telefonico

Nome e indirizzo del Direttore responsabile

Nome e indirizzo del Vice-Direttore responsabile

Nome e indirizzo del Direttore Amministrativo

Lt. Col Shipp.

Offences by Moroccan Troops.

Fol. 62 is the report of an incident which happened on 25th July. Moroccan troops allowed four women and a boy to travel on a troop train. One woman was killed in jumping from the train. The remaining three women and a boy were thrown from the train. One woman was raped. All were more or less seriously injured.

This report should have gone direct to Col Ames for submission to Col Polketti but came here in error. Col Pollock thinks the Executive Commr. might like to see. After his perusal I shall send to Reg IV.

Fol. 69 covers the same incident and is a later report received from Admin Section.

Further investigations are in hand. These people should not, of course, have been on this train but this does not excuse the behaviour of the Moroccan troops.

J. K. K. May

7/8.

785017

702
488.59

TRANSLATION

COPY OF FONOGRAFIA DATED 25 JULY 1944 FROM S. GIOVANNI HOSPITAL

1. DEL GRECO ANNA of Salvatore and Sarandrea Filomena, born at Alatri on 9/10/1901, living there at via delle Fornaci No.43.
2. DEL GRECO ROSA of Salvatore and Sarandrea Filomena, born at Alatri on 23/2/1906, living there at via delle Fornaci No.38, assert that about 21.30 p.m. yesterday, on the railway road between Ciampino - Colonna, whilst they were travelling on a goods-train towards Naples, to return to their native town, six ~~M~~roccosoldiers violated DEL GRECO Anna, then they tried with DEL GRECO ROSA, and as she didn't yield, they threw both out of the running train.

The first excoriated her right knee, and left leg, also contusioned, broke basal phalanx left toe, curable 30 days. The second excoriations of face, contusioned wound parietal region, durable 10 days.

Transported by an American lorry to here at 2 o'clock to-night.

sgt. Arduin

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

1st IND.

26 July, 1944.

To : Brig. Low
Col. Poletti
Public Safety Sub-Commission
For your information, please.

J.R. POLLOCK, Lt. Col.
Chief, Public Safety Division.

2nd IND.

Tel. 489081
Ext. 502
2 August, 1944.

ACC/14030/8/PS

From : Acting Head Adm. Section.

To : ~~Acting Chief~~ Commissioner. ✓

4 AUG Recd

Herewith translation of initial report on train incident in Rome Region. Further investigations are in hand and detailed report is awaited, expected to be in our hands by Friday or Saturday. The narrowing down of suspected persons is proceeding satisfactorily. 1542

[Signature]
E. UPJOHN
Colonel,

Acting Head Adm. Section.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS REGION IV
Allied Control Commission
APO 394

JKD/em

TO : HQ A.C.C. (R.C. & M.G. Section)

29 July 1944

SUBJECT: Treatment of Italian Women by French Coloured Troops

FILE NO: R4/250

As a result of our previous letter, you asked us to obtain further information.

This further information we now attach. In view of military developments you may consider that the gravity of the situation has lessened. Nevertheless, it does appear important that a record of the available information should be preserved at HQ A.C.C.


John K. Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

Inc. 4

- Inc. 1 Extract from letter by Col. Page R.P.H.O.
- Inc. 2 Report from Maj. Pino, Frosinone P.P.H.O.
- Inc. 3 Report from Montefiascone, 27 June
- Inc. 4 Report from Littoria, 21 June with official statement.

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS REGION IV
Allied Control Commission
APO 394

JKD/am 67

MEMORANDUM

TO : Regional Commissioner Region IV

24 July 1944

SUBJECT: Women Raped by Morrocan Troops

1. Attached herewith is a report submitted by Maj. Pino P.P.H.O. for Frosinone and Littoria, which is self explanatory.

2. I personally examined six women now in our Mobil Hospital (Italian Red Cross) who underwent this experience. It was not a pretty picture. They ranged in age from 12 years to 45. In one case it was a mother and both her daughters. One child of 15 had been raped by 22 individuals during a period of 4 hours. All are infected with gonorrhea and possibly syphilis. The definite diagnosis of the latter must wait until sufficient material to run Wasserman and Kohn tests is obtained.

3. An additional report from Littoria Province is on its way in and Maj. Pino states the number for Littoria is approximately 600.

T.N. Page

THOMAS N. PAGE
Col. M.C.
R.P.H.O.

Encl. 1

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS FROSINONE PROVINCE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION IV

17 July 1944

SUBJECT: Women Raped by Morroccan Troops

TO : Director of Public Health, Region IV

1. The following list is an approximate survey of the women raped by the French Morroccan Troops.

<u>COMMUNES (FROSINONE PROVINCE)</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE NUMBER WOMEN ATTACKED</u>
AMASENO	150
CASTRO DEI VOLSCI	360
ESPERIA	200
PASTENA	100
PATRICA	20
PICO	100
SAN GIULIANO DI ROMA	100
VALLECORSO	300
VILLA SAN STEFANO	100

TOTAL ;... 143535

2. Correct figures for the women attacked that are infected with Venereal Disease is not known. Many women are ashamed to see a doctor. Everything possible is being done to examine, make diagnoses and give proper treatment.

/s/ Anthony Pino

Anthony Pino, Maj. M.C.
SAPHO FROSINONE PROVINCE

C O P Y

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

CC.RR. COMPANY MONTEFIA ONE

27 June 1944

SUBJECT: Atrocities in Montefiascone

TO : AMG Officer Montefiascone

Report Concerning Atrocities of French and Coloured Troops in Montefiascone:

1. Paradisi Alessandro, late Giulio, 43 years old, living in Via S. Giuseppe 183. On 11 June at 2230 hrs. in "località macchia del Conte", some coloured soldiers asked him about women. He shut himself home in order to protect his wife and daughter, but the soldiers fired some shots with the revolvers and wounded him in the right arm. Afterwards they went away.
2. Muscina Francesco, of Enrico, 40 years old, living in Via del Belvedere 8. On 15 June at 1400 hrs. in "Località Piano di Marta", five negroes tried to rape his wife and sisters. Intervention of three brothers frustrated this intent, but the negroes fired some shots with their rifles.
3. Femminella Irene, of Giuseppe, 21 years old living in Via S. Giuseppe 54. On 19 June at 1200 hrs. 9 French soldiers tried to rape her. Her father and brother, who tried to protect her were violently beaten. The former had two broken ribs the latter was wounded in the head.
4. Morincasa Annetta of Cesare, 20 years old living in Via S. Giuseppe. On 12 June at 2000 hrs. in "Località Cipolletta" some French soldiers tried to rape her, but she was protected by her mother and the neighbours.
5. Scofone Adele of Isaia, living in Via S. Giuseppe. Some French soldiers tried to rape her but an American soldier intervened to her protection. Her father-in-law who tried to protect her was beaten.
6. Ugolini Giustina of Alessandro, 30 years old, living in Via Giuseppe. On 19 June at 2300 hrs. was raped at home by a French soldier while another soldier was threatening with arms. Her husband was forced to be a powerless witness of the fact.
7. Severini Isolina of Rinaldo, 20 years old living in Via Giuseppe. On 12 June having tied her husband so that he could react, five French soldiers raped her.

Having enquired about the above mentioned facts, I found them true.
The Commander, Capt. Giuseppe Dierna

C O P Y

Littoria Province
Region IV
Allied Control Commission

To : Provincial Commissioner

4 July 1944

Subject: Moroccan Soldier Conduct

1. The following instances are taken from CCHR official reports and are indicative of many others:

Cases in vicinity of Sezze =

2-6-44 Group of armed Moroccans shot several shots to scare people entered home of Quartucci Giulio, where one attempted to rape one of seven women present, one Rosella Elide. She resisted and the Moroccan shot and killed her.

4-6-44 Group of armed Moroccans raped three women. They were offered £700.00 by one of the women to prevent consummation, but they forcibly accomplished their acts and then stole a total of £7000.00 and left.

3-6-44 Group of armed Moroccans broke into home of Noce Inigi aged 40 and attempted rape of 18 year old daughter Amelia. She resisted. They shot and seriously wounded her, and shot and killed the father.

15-6-44 Two Moroccans attempted to rape Venditti Elisa, 13 years old. Her screams brought aid from three men. One, Cerroni Eugenio aged 54 with a shotgun, was disarmed and shot and killed by the Moroccans.

17-6-44 Two armed Moroccans forced way into home of Spaziani Giuseppe and shot Spaziani Oliva, aged 22 mother of two children and enciente 7 mo. They then left hurriedly without attempt at other women present.

Case at Norma

14-6-44 Scarchilli Vera was cutting hay with several other Italians near Bronchino when two Moroccans shot a gun at a dog, causing her and companions to run away in fear. The Moroccans caught her, beat her and raped her. She fainted and upon awakening was a prisoner of the Moroccans in their camp. When found by her companions together with two French officers of the camp, they were shot at by the Moroccans from a distance. The girl later identified the Moroccans before the officers.

Case at Priverno

Two armed Moroccans near Valle Mazzacane forcibly took two women from home of Altobelli Angelo aged 52. When men protested, the Moroccans shot the 18 year old son.

2. These and other cases have been reported to the French Army

are indicative of many others:

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2. These and other cases have been reported to the French Army authorities by the CC RR or Sindacos.
3. Attention is invited to the prevalence in these cases of the evidence "ARMED"; indicating a laxness on the part of those in command in permitting arms to be carried when not on duty. Also, authorities protest the fact alleged, that no follow ups have been reported back to them to indicate desire to stop depredations or pursue offenders.

F.F. Hoelscher
Captain Spec. Res. P.P.S.O.

Police HQ 63
1/8

for Cor Amer 60-62

- 1) I think Cor
Noletti should see
this report please.
a bad case which
has created bad
impression with public
actually intrude
the home area
- 2) Great Press indignation
Should NOT go on who
appears in Press about this case
that necessary action being taken
JP

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
ROME REGION.
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.
DISTRICT EAST OF TIBUR.

7024

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

FILE : PS/D3/4.

30/7/44.

12 Recd

SUBJECT : Alleged outrage by Moroccan Troops.

TO : Major W.E. Collins, S.C.A.P.O. Rome Region.

1. At 15,30 hours on 26/7/44, information reached this Office, that between 20,00 hours and 20,30 hours on 25/7/44, on the Railway line between Casalina, Rome and Colonna, a number of women had been outraged, while travelling on a train believed to be carrying French Moroccan soldiers.

2. Subsequent investigation revealed that the outrage consisted of allegations of rape and assault on one woman, and assault to three women and a boy age 12 years. One of the women was later found dead on the railway track. The others received serious injury and were removed to S.Giovanni Hospital, Rome, where they are detained.

3. The victims of the alleged outrage are as follows:-

(a). Antonina SPAZZIANI fu Giuseppe, age 25 years, of 15 Via Braccio da Montone, Rome.

(b). Antonietta SPAZZIANI fu Giuseppe, age 28, sister of (a), living at the same address.

(c). Anna DEL GRECO di Salvatore, age 43, of 4538 Via delle Fornaci, Rome;

(d). Rosa DEL GRECO di Salvatore, age 38, sister of (c), living at the same address.

(e). Lino CESARETTI di Cesrae, age 12, son of (c), living at the same address.

4. The four women and boy are said to have boarded the train at Casalina Station, Rome after begging a ride to Fresinone. They consented to being covered with the blankets of the occupants to escape being discovered by Railway Military Police. When the train got under way, the Moroccan soldiers immediately made advances to the women and proceeded to remove their clothing.

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 - (d). Rosa DEL GRECO di Salvatore, age 38, sister of (c), living at the same address.
 - (e). Lino CESARETTI di Cesrae, age 12, son of (c), living at the same address.
4. The four women and boy are said to have boarded the train at Casalina Station, Rome after begging a ride to Frosinone. They consented to being covered with the blankets of the occupants to escape being discovered by Railway Military Police. When the train got under way, the Moroccan soldiers immediately made advances to the women and proceeded to remove their clothing. Antonina SPAZZIANI (a) was killed when she jumped in fright from the train. Antonietta SPAZZIANI (b) was thrown off the train after resisting the soldiers, whereby she sustained serious head and body injuries. Anna DEL GRECO (c) alleges that she was raped by six soldiers at the point of a gun, and afterwards thrown off the train, whereby she sustained injury to her legs and body. Rosa DEL GRECO (d) was thrown off the train after resisting and sustained serious head injuries. Lino CESARETTI (e) was apparently thrown off the train and sustained serious head injuries.
5. The first information to reach this Office came from Capt. J.L. Wilson, H.Q. Public Safety Division, who, had just previously

785017

received it by telephone from Lt. Marshall Hoskins, Coy. 3, 794th. M.P. Battalion, Railway Police Section, stationed at the Central Railway Station, Rome. The information was brief, but an investigation was started immediately. In company with two Public Security Agents, from Celio Commissariato, I went to S. Giovanni Hospital, where I interviewed and had statements taken from the female victims of the outrage. The boy was too weak to make a coherent statement. It became evident that the allegations involved French Moroccan soldiers, therefore Capt. De Fleury, French Liaison Officer at Rome Area Command was contacted. At 20.00 hours on 26/7/44 Lt. D'Arma of the French Military Investigation Branch and Adjutant Maillencourt of the French Military Police reported to this Office and were given all information then in my hands.

6. At 09.00 hours on 27/7/44, copies of the statements of the victims and a covering report of the Chief Commissariato of Celio, were received at this Office and taken direct to Lt. D'Arma, he was given to understand that the French were to complete the investigation, and to keep this Office informed as to the progress made. Adjutant Maillencourt was charged by the French to carry out the investigation. Lt. Hoskins who had first supplied the information, gave Maillencourt full co-operation, working through the night of 26th. 27th, supplying the French Agent with the necessary information respecting the train, time of departure, unit on board etc.

7. On 28/7/44, Adjutant Maillencourt took Anna DEL CRECO (c) by French Military Ambulance to Teano, where the troops who travelled on the train are now stationed. Three hundred soldiers were paraded for identification, the woman failed to recognise any. The Officer in charge of the unit involved is said to be making further enquiries among his troops.

8. On 30/7/44, Adjutant Maillencourt was contacted as to the progress being made on the case. He had promised previously to keep this Office informed as to the progress of the investigation, he had failed to do so, stating that he had nothing new to report. Adjutant Maillencourt made a request for the help of a French speaking Military Policeman. The American Provost Marshal obliged him by sending Pte. Joseph Read, 73rd. M.P. Coy. to aid in the investigation by contacting possible sources of information.

9. Any further information respecting the progress made in this case will be reported to your Office. Copies of English translations of statements and reports respecting this case are

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10. Copy of P. Durr
through Deputy Chief of P. Durr

Forwarded

K. E. Codina
MAJOR.

S.C.A.P.O. ROME

D.J. HOPKINS,
CAPTAIN,
C.A.P.O.

Forwarded

[Handwritten signature]

31/7

MAJOR
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE
ROME

-2-

PACKARD (UP)

Also sends the same story and adds that the "Osservatore Romano" does not mince its words in charging the ACC with lack of zealoussness in searching out French native soldiers guilty of the alleged attack. The "Osservatore Romano" says that if the authorities maintain silence on the result of their searches and conclusions it will have a bad effect in Italy.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) has also sent the story.

NOYES (Washington Star)

Sends along account of the position regarding the Italian press now that, as from August 1st, the licensing and control of publications in Italian liberated territory are to be restored to the Italian Government.

The article gives a clear picture of the difficulties involved up to the present, especially in regard to the number of applications for publication of journals in Rome coupled with the shortage of paper.

Italian editors do not feel oppressed in any way by Allied regulations and directives, and they believe that no attempt is being made by the Allies to mould Italian public opinion through political control of the press. The most serious criticism they have to make is that Italian papers do not have enough of their own reporting staff at the front and have to rely on PWB and UNNS for world news. Although a few Italian reporters are now allowed the Allies will not yet allow the Italians to establish their own news agency. It is safe to say that the "liberation" of Italy's press will depend as much on the rebirth of the idea of liberty in Italy as on anything else.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Three Italian military missions have left Rome for the task of collaborating with the Allies in the selection of volunteers from among patriot bands in recently liberated territory, for service with the Italian armed forces. This represents the first serious attempt on the part of the Italian Government and the Allies to solve the difficult problem of the partisans.

MATTHEWS (New York Times)

A violent attack was made on the monarchy by Cianca of the Action Party, before a crowd of 3,000 people in the Brancaccio Theatre. His speech was one of a series which the leaders of the six parties are making in order to define the positions of their parties.

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A violent attack was made on the monarchy by Ciano of the Action Party, before a crowd of 3,000 people in the Brancaccio Theatre. His speech was one of a series which the leaders of the six parties are making in order to define the positions of their parties. He attacked Badoglio bitterly as being responsible for the war and its disastrous ending. He considers Badoglio is afraid to face an investigation of the period immediately following the fall of Mussolini.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RLO

31 July 1944

Trans of Copy filed by Correspondents

HILL (New York Herald Tribune)
MATTHEWS (New York Times)
BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Togliatti, in the Communist journal "Unita", has refuted the accusations which have appeared in the Rome press that the Allies are subordinating the Italian partisan movement, and he levels a similar charge against certain reactionary interests in Italy. Togliatti says that the Government's provisions for the partisans fail to materialize owing to interference from obscure forces which cannot easily be singled out. He fails to single them out himself.

"Unita" has also had an interview with Gullo, the Communist Minister for Agriculture who has just returned from Sicily with a report that "hold overs" of the former Fascist regime still hold key public posts in the island. These elements are resorting to passive resistance against the Government's programme for the People's Granaries, said Gullo, and he added that one of the most disturbing factors was the Regionalist movement. He apparently refers to the Sicilian separatists. According to "Unita", Prefects, mayors, directors of agrarian agencies, farmers' associations and public utilities willingly let the food situation in Sicily deteriorate in order to foster this regionalistic movement, thus undermining national unity which is indispensable to wipe out Fascism.

PARKER (Exchange Telegraph)
BRIA (AP)

An Italian resistance front communique says that the North Italian and Yugoslav Committees of National Liberation have agreed to form units and will operate together without distinction in the Venezia Giulia and in Slovenia. The communique also said Italian and French partisans have agreed to co-ordinate their efforts in the Haute Savoie.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

"Unita" accuses Badoglio of having had documents "placed in safety". It asks what has become of the correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini? What has become of the Ante Pavelich

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MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

"Unita" accuses Badoglio of having had documents "placed in safety". It asks what has become of the correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini? What has become of the Ante Pavelich dossier and the Franco dossier? It is known that some of these documents were sent abroad by Badoglio between July 25 and September 8, 1943. Have not the Italian people the right to know what has become of these documents and to what use it is intended to put them?

SPRINGE (Reuter)

The outrage to which it is now permitted to refer was committed at Ciampino, 8 miles south of Rome by Moroccan troops a few days ago when Italian women who refused to respond to indecent demands were thrown from a train. Two women were killed and several others injured. The "Osservatore Romano" has commented on the outrage in the sharpest terms, saying that no official record or undertaking concerning the offenders and the punishment they will receive has been published. Following exposure by "Avanti!" many other Rome dailies have expressed horror and indignation.

/ PACKARD (UP)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROMAN REGION
REAR AREA
10101

60A

Brigadier Lush
WA. A.C.C.

1533

2 JUL Recd

Brig Lush

59

WWS/ajp

A/CC 014.13

20 July 1944

SUBJECT: Moroccan Soldiers

23 JUL 1944

TO : Marshal Messe, Chief of the Italian General Staff

1. Reference is made to your letter No. 103809/AV of 25 June and to my A/CC 014.13 of 30 June.

2. This Headquarters has now received the following communication from General Alexander's Headquarters:

"Investigation into this question has already been made by CG FIFTH ARMY and the French Expeditionary Corps.

"Records are not available to support the number of cases alleged, but this is only to be expected, since reports on many of these offences might not reach the Military Authorities. From such reports as have been received at this HQ it is clear that there have been a number of cases of bad behaviour by French Colonial troops in the area specified, in spite of drastic measure taken to prevent them.

"The Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that in all cases where the offender was caught and evidence available to convict him, General Juin has taken drastic action, and on several occasions he has enforced the death penalty.

"The Commander-in-Chief has recently addressed a special personal letter to General de Laminat, requesting him to take special measures to ensure proper behaviour among the troops now located on the lines of communication. The Commander-in-Chief now hopes that the vigorous action which has been taken will prevent a recurrence of these outrages, which he deplors, as do all the responsible French Authorities."

1532

EMERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

c.c. Political Section (3)
Brig. Lush

MBW
L.H. Shipper
Ex. Lush should be PA
H. There is no action
to be taken. Yes 22.1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/702/QA.

9 July 1944.

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Conduct of French Colonial Troops.

TO : Major-General A.L. Collier, CBE, DSO,
G.O.C. No.3 District, C.M.F.

As requested by Brig. Lush I forward herewith
two copies of a memorandum on this subject for your
information.

1 8
NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Incl.
as above

any further action?
W H 1532
6/10/44
PH

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. Section
APO 394

Ref/702/CA.

9 July 1944.

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Conduct of French Colonial Troops.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

As requested by Executive Commissioner I forward two copies of a short memorandum on this subject for your information.

NORMAN E. VIEKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Incl.
as above

1530

MEMORANDUM :

8 July 1944

SUBJECT: Conduct of French Colonial Troops.

1. Complaints of the behaviour of French Colonial troops have been received continuously in this Headquarters ever since the advance began on May 12th. Protests have been made to the Armies but instead of a decrease there has been an increase in the number of offences committed.

2. These offences mostly take the form of rape or sexual assault with a few cases of robbery with violence thrown in. Corroboration has been obtained from Italian civilians admitted into Refugee Camps. The Officer Commanding the Refugee Branch of this HQ has forwarded a list of civilians who have complained of rape, supported by signed statements and medical certificates. Younger age or gray hairs make no difference to the assailants. The documents in these cases are available at this HQ for perusal if required. The number of authenticated cases at present received in this HQ is 35. This however is a very small number which has been obtained merely from the Refugee Camp, and it is believed that there are many more authenticated cases in forward areas which have not yet come to light.

3. PWB Report for June confirmed these facts and no doubt many other official reports to the same. These incidents are on such a large and increasing scale that they are producing very disturbing symptoms among the civil population. Women will not go out to work and Civil Affairs Officers will not take the responsibility of ordering them to do so in areas where French troops are staying. In some villages during the early stages it was necessary to place all the women under guard in one building to prevent outrages.

4. These incidents are so disgusting that they have outraged the feelings of other troops in the same areas, and quite apart from the danger of civil disturbances there is a likelihood of clashes between Allied and French soldiers. Moreover the information has reached the Italian Government who have protested, the Vatican and the Press Correspondents. HQ AAI and G.O.S. No.1 District have been informed. The latter will take the matter up with General de Lamiante. Apart from all motives of decency and justice, the strongest steps must be taken immediately to prevent the spread of these outrages and as soon as possible to stop them altogether, since the danger from a propaganda and political point of view cannot be exaggerated.

(Sgd) M.S. Lusk.

1525

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I

CONDITIONS IN FROSINONE

POLITICAL SITUATION IN FROSINONE AND THE PROVINCE

During the German occupation there was no real patriotic movement in Frosinone and the adjoining province. A few groups of stragglers did indeed try to act independently without any contact with each other nor with the central Committee.

When Frosinone was liberated, a few patriots assisted the advance of the Allied Forces by some acts of sabotage and by killing a small number of Germans.

In the city of Frosinone, after the arrival of the troops, a Committee of Liberation was formed of which the president is avvocato Emilio Marzi socialist, now Sindaco of the town. Many youths claiming to be patriots, offered their services to the Allies, and were formed into a National Guard, with the authority to wear an Arm Band with the Italian colours. The local population has little respect for them since they are young men of doubtful antecedents, or careerists.

It is to be noted that in the district of Frosinone there was no real anti-fascist movement. During the German occupation owing to the difficulties of the circumstances 98% of the population collaborated with the enemy.

It is true that in the last few months it was no longer necessary to make forced levies as the people presented themselves voluntarily for forced labour.

This fact has been corroborated by the Town Major Louis Stunja who states that the local inhabitants are very unreliable.

The anti-fascist political party which have the most adherents in this district is the Demo-Christian party. Among the members there is a secular priest whose name is Padre Minotti. In the town of Frosinone there has been no real epuration ~~stage~~ only a few names have been submitted to the authorities for action. For instance Col. Giglietti the former Military Commander is a man who since last september handed over arms and supplies to the Germans he was placed under arrest for a few days after the arrival of the Allies. He was set free and

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Dottore Rinaldi of Frosinone a former member of the OVRA is still circulating freely through the town.

Many officers, NCO's soldiers and Carabinieri who were in the service of the Nazis are continuing their ordinary functions.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE FOOD AND HOUSING SITUATION IN FROSINONE AND DISTRICT

Frosinone has been bombed 47 times by Allied airplanes. In the city only 18 palaces are left standing and the remainder are just a heap of rubble.

The Allied H.Q. are in a half destroyed hotel whilst the Italian Civil Administration has offices at Alatri, and Freggi which are adjoining towns. At Frosinone there is neither water nor light. Not a single shop is open. There is a complete dearth of medicaments in Frosinone and Districts.

The Town Major has given an assurance that within a month a great many of the ruins will be cleared so as to assist the return of the population in the town. He has also promised to reestablish as soon as possible the water supply. The lack of medicaments is extremely serious and it is hoped that the Allies will try to send essential drugs. With regard to the question of food, the rations are only 150 gr. of bread per capita.

In some districts where the Fascist Podestas continue in office the population is starving.

(B - 2)

GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF FROSINONE

In the course of the operations of the Allies troops many Germans were captured some of whom were in civilian clothes others dressed as peasants.

These prisoners are transported to the cages very frequently by American coloured troops. On the 24th of June last a detachment of prisoners under the guard of negro soldiers was proceeding along the Via Casilina, Via Frosinone. The Germans succeeded in bribing the driver and their guards to make stop their lorry at ARNARA, at 7 Km. from Frosinone, where most of the Nazi troops had been stationed. Having arrived there some of the Germans got out of the lorry and had a conversation with some women who offered them bread and drinks.

Such incidents arouse the anger of patriotic Italians, especially those who did not sell themselves to the Fascists of the Germans.

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(B - 2)

BEHAVIOUR OF THE MOROCCAN TROOPS IN THE PROVINCE OF FROSINONE

On the 21st of May 1944 French and Moroccan troops occupied Lenola, which is 12 Km. from Fondi, and 13 Km. south of Frosinone. The population tired and disillusioned by the German methods of occupation awaited the arrival of the allied troops with anxiety. In fact the Italians received them with the greatest cordiality. The Moroccans however proceeded to assault women and raped a woman of 50 years of age. Italians then remonstrated with French officers and ask them to protect their women. The Moroccans however continued just as before both in the town and country. In the town of Lenola alone there were 50 cases of rape, in some cases wives were violated in the presence of their own husbands who were tied down and therefore were forced to be present while their own wives were outraged.

When they could not find women, the Moroccans outraged children and old men with the result that there has been a great epidemic venereal diseases.

(B - 2)

PASTINA

On the 25th of May 1944 the French colonial troops occupied Pastina with the same methods which they had used at Lenola. In the former town the Moroccans only outraged men and women; at Pastina instead they behaved with great violence, many houses were forced and plundered and in some cases they beat up the inmates. The son of a certain Lauro Bartolomeo was stabbed in 16 places and killed, because he would not give up his wallet.

Giuseppina Fenacciola raped by Moroccan troops is dangerously ill as a result of their assault. A youth named Bartolomeo was killed whilst trying to protect his sister.

Jalongo Francesco Saverio was robbed of 40,000 liras, his gold watch golden glasses under threat of assault.

Andrea Breve was roused from his sleep by the Moroccans when they plundered his house, raped his daughter and took away ten thousand liras.

Carlo Pietrosanti was robbed of 90,000 liras whilst in his house and men handled.

(B - 2)

CASTRO DEI VOLSCI

The parish doctor inspected 300 women who had been raped by the Moroccans. The Doctor's name is; Stirpi. An engaged couple were attacked on the high way by three Moroccan soldiers and both of them were outraged in an empty house.

(B - 2)

SANGIOVANNI INCARICO

Professor Francesco Battaglini was robbed of household linen and objects to the value of 20,000 liras.

(B - 2)

PATRICA

About 50 women raped 6 moroccans killed by the Italians. Many women are forced to dress as men in order to protect themselves from sexual assaults. About 200 women have been hiding in a

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(B A 2)

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About 50 women raped 6 moroccans killed by the Italians. Many women are forced to dress as men in order to protect themselves from sexual assaults. About 100 women have been hiding in a cave for some time past under the guard of Italian civilians.

(B - 2)

POPI - CERRANO - ISOLETTA - SUPINO - MOROLO -

Many women raped and several cases of attacks or violence and robbery.

(B - 2)

CECCANO

English authorities have formed a concentration camp to protest the women from assaults or the Moroccans.

(B - 2)

CONFIDENTIALMOROCCAN DESERTERS

In the district of Pastena in the Province of Frosinone Moroccan deserters are at large, the local inhabitants have already warned the Carabinieri of this fact, but the latter declare that they cannot take any action.

On the 22nd of June, 6 of these deserters were to be found in the district of San Cataldo-Cavatelli, some of whom slept in a hut belonging to Attanasio di Domenico.

These deserters are living with his daughters. During the day they remain hidden. They come out at sunset, fully armed and break into the houses of the surrounding districts, and if they are hungry they go into town, but the civilians remain in their houses and refuse to give them shelter.

(B - 2)

BEHAVIOUR OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF FROSINONE

Whilst the Moroccan troops are detested and sometimes attacked because of their acts of aggression, the British soldiers of the 8th army are very popular. American troops have only passed in the town in very small detachments. Local opinion is that since there is no wine to be obtained, the English are behaving like gentlemen and are considered, the friends. Indeed the population is exchanging local produce as cigarettes and food with the Allied troops.

Up to date, (25th of June) no incidents or an unpleasant nature have occurred between Italian civilians and the soldiers of the 8th army. British prisoners are harboured by Italians in the Frosinone district near Pastena two British Officers who had escaped from German hands spent a month in hiding. One of these officers was fed and lodged by a certain Grossi of Pastena. Other British soldiers spent about ten days in a farm at Amara. Some Allied agents were also sheltered by an Italian family at Patrica.

DANGERS OF MALARIA IN THE DISTRICT

In the district of Cassino near the

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BEHAVIOUR OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF FROSINONE

Whilst the Moroccan troops are detested and sometimes attacked because of their acts of aggression, the British soldiers of the 8th army are very popular. American troops have only passed in the town in very small detachments. Local opinion is that since there is no wine to be obtained, the English are behaving like gentlemen and are considered as friends. Indeed the population is exchanging local produce for cigarettes and food with the Allied troops.

Up to date, (25th or June) no incidents of an unpleasant nature have occurred between Italian civilians and the soldiers of the 8th Army. British prisoners are harboured by Italians in the Frosinone district near Pastena two British Officers who had escaped from German hands spent a month in hiding. One of these officers was fed and lodged by a certain Grossi of Pastena. Other British soldiers spent about ten days in a farm at Amara. Some Allied agents were also sheltered by an Italian family at Patrica.

DANGERS OF MALARIA IN THE DISTRICT

In the district of Cassino near the Via Casilina there is a highly malarial stretch of country. Not only this, since the heavy fighting which has taken place there recently, there is a stretch of drainage, decayed vegetation and possibly, even of unburied corpses. Allied soldiers stop their cars in order to visit the battle fields and to take photographs.

(B - 2)

P. 5/1/44

*Des. Forwarding
702*

53

COMANDO SUPREMO (PERSONAL FOR INFANTE)

HQ3 ACC (Fiske)(Adv.)

ADV L 128

281740B

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

CA (Fiske)

PLEASE FORWARD EARLIEST PAREN TO COMANDO SUPREMO FOR
INFANTE FROM ACC ADVANCE FROM FISKE PAREN ANY SPECIFIC CASES
OF MISCONDUCT OF GOUNG SINCE EIGHTEEN MAY WITH AS FULL DETAILS
AS MAY BE AVAILABLE

BUR 7

Copy passed to CAB Nyla

1528

PA

*Dis J. J.
702.*

521

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, REGION IV

HQ ACC (ADV)
ADV 127

281740B

CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTINE
CA Br. FISKE

PLEASE FORWARD EARLIEST PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
REGION IV FROM ACC ADVANCE FROM FISKE PAREN COPY OF REPORT ON
OCCURS WITH AS MUCH SPECIFIC INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE ON WHICH
CHARGES MAY BE BASED

BU 5/7

Copy passed to CAB 1575 Noted

70v 30 JUN 1944
117131
4-3449
HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

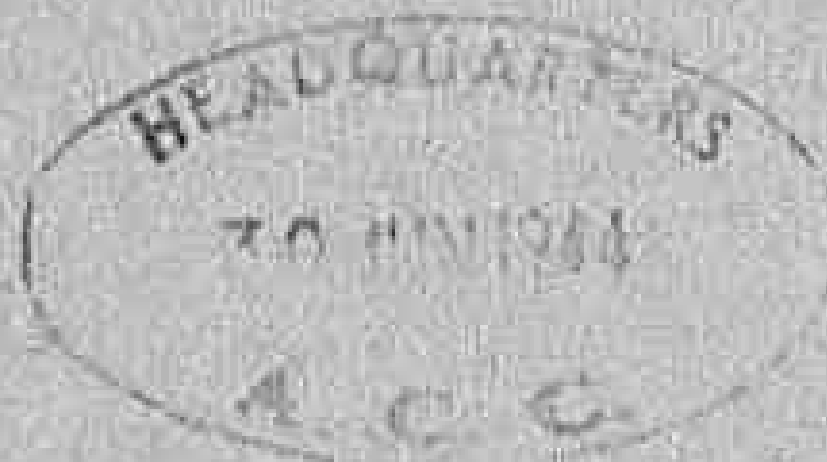
~~ACC/14030/5/PS~~

28 Jun 44.

SUBJECT : Alleged Crimes of French Moroccan Troops.

TO : Executive Commissioner, HQ ACC.

- 1 The attached is forwarded for your information. I believe that some action in this matter has been taken by you already but neither Public Safety Sub-Commission nor my branch have information.
- 2 These violences are taking large proportions and I suggest that the matter be put before the Acting Chief Commissioner with a view to strong representations being made to the C-in-C, if this has not already been done.



R. H. G. [Signature]
STANSGATE,
VP Adm Sec.

(Nijun e aban a dly)

Encls: (2)

ACC/14030/5/PS dated 27 Jun 44.
Translation of memorandum from CG Carabinieri Reali.

*a fresh letter from Reg IV handed to EC today
was promised to take up with Gen. Roberson in
Rome at once.*
30/6 P/A.
30/6
1522

NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission.
APO 394

ACS/14030/5/TS

27th June, 1944

SUBJECT : Alleged crimes of French
Moroccan Troops.

TO : Vice President, Admin. Section.

1. Herewith is a translation of a report received from the Commanding General of the Carabinieri Reali regarding alleged serious criminal offences committed by French Moroccan troops against inhabitants of certain communes in the province of Grosseto.

2. Particular attention is invited to the number of rape cases committed during a period of three days.

3. It is requested that the strongest representations be made to HQ AAI to take decisive and salutary measures to prevent such wholesale violations of decency and the rules of war being visited upon the helpless people of the country.

Paul Kirk
for PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission

MEMORANDUM

TO -----: Chief Public Safety Sub-Commission, HQ. AGC.

The territory of Provincina province, on the right side of the river Sacco, was occupied from June 2nd to June 5th by French Moroccan troops who, on the 13th inst, moved northward following the enemy's retreat.

During the short time the Moroccan units were encamped in said territory they infuriated the local population by terrorizing them. Numberless women and minor girls of the Communes of Giuliano di Roma, Patrica; Goccano, Supina; Bovolo and Sgurgola were criminally violated by soldiers who often compelled the girl's parents or the women's husbands to assist in committing their crimes.

Numberless civilians were robbed by the same Moroccans of watches and jewels or of their sheep, lambs, goats, poultry etc. Their houses were ransacked and some of them set on fire.

From 2nd June to June 5th said French troops have committed in said territory the following crimes.

- Rape*
- 1) Carnal violence No.....396
 - 2) Homicides No..... 13
 - 3) Robberies No. 250
 - 4) Larcenies No.....303

Three carnal violences were committed against men, while the others against women aged 12 to 66 years.

The populations are in miserable financial conditions as they were robbed of most of their belongings and also because to avoid the soldiers' violent acts, they fled from the country and took shelter in towns to the prejudice of the corn crop which was already damaged by the war. The alarmed population are awaiting the Allied intervention.

It would be advisable, therefore, that the Anglo-American authorities should make thorough investigations and possibly provide to alleviate the serious miserable condition of said people who confidently rely on the Allied good will and comprehension.

General Officer CRR-

80 JUN 1944

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS REGION IV

Allied Control Commission QUARTERS

APO 394

JKD/AM

TO : Headquarters Allied Control Commission 27 June 1944
(R.C. and M.G. Section)

SUBJECT: Rape of Italian Women by French African Troops

1. The attached copy of a letter from the Provincial Commissioner, Viterbo will probably reach you also through Fifth Army channels.

2. Lt. Col. Bonham Carter is the fourth Provincial Commissioner of Region Four to have experience of the complaints which follow the passage of French coloured troops. The others are the Provincial Commissioners of Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome Province. All agree as to the seriousness of the situation.

3. The importance of the Viterbo report is that it discloses little or no improvement since the early days of the attack.

4. I therefore feel that it is my duty, as Regional Commissioner concerned, to draw your attention to the very grave repercussions which may follow this state of affairs.

5. Cynical or apologetic comment on the maltreatment of Italian women by French coloured troops takes one or more of the following forms.

- a. That the stories are greatly exaggerated.
- b. That other coloured troops - British or American - are as bad.
- c. That the offences are done in the heat of battle.
- d. That rape of the women of a conquered country is a natural habit among North African tribes.
- e. That - any way - the Italians "asked for it" when they attacked France.

6. As for (a) I am convinced that the stories are not exaggerated. The evidence from CAO's is overwhelming. Intentionally, I have not called for an official report from the Communes through which French Troops passed. It appeared likely that this would only aggravate local feeling. I can however, substantiate the volume of complaint by official investigation if you think fit.

7. Comparison with other coloured troops is a most false

army channels.

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7. Comparison with other coloured troops is a most fallacious and dangerous argument. The small number of complaints in respect of American Negro or British Indian or African Troops is in complete contrast with the volume of complaints which follow the C.E.F.

8. By no means all the offences are carried out in the heat of battle. Indeed the majority of reports come from the area behind the battle line. In a case brought to my notice at Monte Comprati on 10 June in a rest area, two sisters had been raped by Moroccans. The younger, a little girl of 12.

Copy of this letter handed to EC who will discuss with Gen. Robertson in Rome.

30/6

B.D. on return REC

47

9. Arguments (d) and (e) are, in my submission, of deadly danger to the Allied cause. We are not fighting in Africa, we are fighting in Europe. The French Troops are fighting under Allied Leaders and in fact in U.S. uniforms. Great Britain and the United States are pledged to uphold the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It is a grim comment on "freedom ~~of~~ fear", that a C.A.O. has to gather the Italian women together, in one building in a village, under the guard of a Carabinieri and the immediate protection of an American officer, to save them from the molestation of French coloured troops.

10. I think that I can claim to be a constant and firm friend of France. I feel that responsible French authorities should be warned of the terrible harm that is being done to France by these outrages. Very serious comments are already being made among American and British Troops on this subject. The Canadian Corps who fought North of the Liri were reported as being completely disgusted by the behavior of French African Troops South of the River. Stories of Italian girls who have been attacked and killed their coloured assailants are being reaccounted with approval.

You are aware of growing and organised resentment among Italians. You are also aware of the comments of the German Radio.

11. A most important factor to my mind is that this subject is coming to a head. It has been a serious matter for about six weeks. The truth will not be hidden much longer. Whatever may be the censorship restrictions in this country, before long wounded officers and men will be reaching both Great Britain and the United States. Some at least are incensed enough to make protests. There is at least a danger of political capital being made out of the matter both in the United States and in England.

12. It is clear that military considerations alone must determine whether the value in battle of these admittedly fine fighting men is or is not offset by the moral and political damage done to the Allied cause.

13. I submit however, that for A.C.C. there can only be one possible stand to take. We must report what we know, firmly and fairly. It will not be sufficient for us to say to history or to our own people that "it was only to be expected".

14. The Commander in Chief's Directive of the 11 June on our relations with the Italian people gives us a clear guide. 1520

I feel it my duty to report to your Headquarters that the conduct of French African Troops has not been in accordance with that directive.

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John K. Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

SECRET

SUBJECT: Atrocities by C.E.F.

TO : A.M.G. Fifth Army (Field)
Copy to H.Q. Region IV

The story of the atrocities committed by the C.E.F. is already known to everyone in this theatre and, even if it is not so already, will shortly be the same in Great Britain and in the United States of America.

The position, so it would seem, is getting worse if, indeed, that is possible. The attitude of "On fait la guerre" seems to be the reaction of the Officers with whom one has attempted to speak. It is known that there are Officers in C.E.F. who individually deplore what is going on, but their views have little or no effect on the situation as a whole.

It is not proposed to go into great detail of individual complaints in this letter. The writer has himself seen women of over 50 years of age with battered heads as a result of assault and rape. Almost every day fresh cases are reported to the Public Security Officer, and it was only the chance presence of a CAO that prevented one of the staff at the ACC billet from rape.

Reports from out in the Province are even worse. There is one case in which the small son of a man who harboured two American airmen was sexually assaulted. From the Montefiascone District, where things seem to have been worse than anywhere, a Red Cross worker has today told the news of a young woman and her child being murdered.

That atrocities of this nature are going on cannot be argued. They are of a kind which is only paralleled by stories from Russia and otherwise has not been approached even by the propaganda of any country. It is known that the Bishop of Montefiascone is collecting evidence for submission to the Pope and the writer feels that repercussions are bound to be wide and violent.

Quite apart from this side of the matter there is the question of Looting. Valuables which cannot possibly be of Military necessity are, of course, being taken. But, and it is suggested that this is of more immediate consequence, things are being taken which seriously hamper the work of ACC.

Finally the whole position of ACC is being undermined in a manner which is making unnecessary difficulties. It is only too obvious that we cannot stop the atrocities, and we are forced to admit it. The writer has himself had to advise certain people not to return to their homes, and has had to refuse to order women to work in the fields. The confidence of the Italian people in ACC must be ~~1518~~ and co-operation reduced. In other words the whole thing is an indirect blow to the war effort.

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It is requested, as strongly as is possible, that the matter be brought to the notice of the GOC with utmost urgency. The writer must once again point out that he cannot guarantee keeping the Italian people quiet on the Viterbo section of the L of C unless there is complete change of attitude shown by the Allied Troops in this area. It is already too late to expect any improvement until the C.E.F. has finally passed out into another Province.

A.D. Bonham-Carter
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Provincial Commissioner
Viterbo Province

24 June 1944

702 6
23 JUN 1944

CAB 45

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS
ROME REGION

U-2342

20 June 1944

Memo

To : Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission

Farmers in the vicinity of Rome are experiencing great difficulty in getting in their crops and continuing to cultivate their land because of the presence of grooms in the area. The women are afraid to go out into the fields and instead hide and do no work. It would help the food situation in the city if these troops could now be moved elsewhere.

Norman E. Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Acting Regional Commissioner

EC You will get this in Rome
3 days Not now

EC 25/6

1512 *green*

HEADQUARTERS
22 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

RAPE

44

Ex Comr.

1. Pl see 41 which is in answer to 39. It should, of course, have come from the Regional Committee.
2. Do you approve of the action suggested in para 6? If so I will check on the Committee & pass to PLO.
3. Pl see also 42 & 43. & in particular para 2 of 43.

1. ? from action.

2. 43. Unnecessary - the facts are well known.

3. ? should like Gen. de Serin to see the file and tell me whether the Moroccan soldier (p 41(1)) was shot - & to make any constructive suggestion - speak to Rafi Magnus.

Seen & discussed with
Mr. Reber & Gen. De Serin.

P. Magnus

7 Jul. 44

MK 12/6/44

1517

12 JUN Recd

702

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

18 CAB 43

FILE:RC/383.7

7 June 1944

SUBJECT: Offences alleged against Refugees

TO : Executive Commissioner
R.C. & M.C. Section
H.Q. A.C.C. Naples

1. I am forwarding herewith translation of a distressing report of the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Italian Red Cross concerning offences against Refugees prior to their arrival in SICILY.

2. An Allied commission has been appointed to investigate the evidence and a full report will be forwarded as soon as ready. ||



A. Hancock
A.H. HANCOCK
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

Encl- Report (translation) Prof. Ettore Savagnone to Prof. Giovanni Sorge 320, 23/5/44.

To see 42
W 13/6

1513

TRANSLATION

ITALIAN RED CROSS

File n° 320

Palermo 28th. May 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Prof. Giovanni SORGE
Commissioner Extraordinary for Sicily
of Italian Red Cross
P a l e r m o

This is to report the results of an enquiry made in the Refugees Concentration Camp on refugees housed in the ex La Masa barracks in Termini Imerese. The facts ascertained, it is to be regretted, confirm the grave denunciations made by many of the refugees sent from Southern Italy to Sicily.

Many of the refugees have revealed horrifying facts on the barbarous and inhuman behaviour of Moroccan soldiers against the defenceless Italian population. Women, married and girls, and even little girls as yet undeveloped, have been raped by the Moroccans who have also imprisoned, bound hand & foot, beaten, wounded and sometimes even killed parents, brothers and husbands of the victims.

The sufferers from these inhuman acts have been medically examined by two of our doctors and by the Termini Imerese Municipal Midwife and sanitary reports have been prepared besides denunciations of the victims, so that, should the Allied Governments decide to open an enquiry, they will find a file of circumstantial evidence to work on.

I have instructed the women examined to be kept under observation both in case of development of venereal disease as of possible pregnancies which would not be apparent so shortly after the outrages suffered.

I have personally taken down from refugees, both men and women, the tales of dreadful atrocities on part of Moroccan troops.

A married couple told me that the husband, menaced, bound and beaten was compelled to look while his wife was raped by ten Moroccan soldiers in succession.

It would take too long to report on the numerous other horrible details told me by other refugees.

I must add that the victims were unable to obtain any sort of even moral reparation from the French officers in command of the Moroccan troops; they merely abused them and declared that they were unable to control the Moroccans.

The Commandant of the Termini Camp has reported these facts to the Army Commander in Sicily; I refer them to you and submit that this communication is secret and confidential as it would be useless for these facts to be known by the enemy they

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I trust that contents of this report will be submitted through the Italian Red Cross to the Allied High Command so that the innocent populations of the rest of Italy may be spared similar cruelties from the Moroccan troops who their commanding officers are unable to control.

Yours etc.

sgd. Prof. ETTORE SAVAGNONE
Major Medical Corps.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

307

10 Recd

CAB
388

PS/15.1

9 June 1944

SUBJECT: Incident at Luogosano, Province of Avellino.

TO : HQ ACC, RC & MG Section.

1. Reference your communication dated 30 May 1944, relative to an intercept received at your HQ from INC(CCB) referring to a letter written by SIMONELLI Giuseppe to SIMONELLI Vittorio on 18 April, 1944, at Taranto.
2. I think there is no doubt that the incident did happen and the facts are largely as stated in the intercepted communication. A Moroccan soldier was convicted of rape and double murder and, I understand, he was shot.
3. It is not possible to give exact details; as crimes of this kind are not investigated by AMG but by the Provost Marshal's staff or Military Organisation concerned and the offenders, if traced, are tried by Courts Martial. We are, of course, always willing to assist.
4. I am afraid this is not an isolated instance where French Colonial troops have been concerned in crimes of this kind, although few cases have been quite so grave.
5. A few instances are given on attached list.
6. This HQ would be glad to know the policy regarding publishing the fact that Allied soldiers have been convicted and punished for crimes against the Italian people. The knowledge that Allied justice does not hesitate to punish, even with the death penalty, an Allied soldier, may be considered as having some propaganda value. The action taken in the case quoted above is not generally known by the Italians.

CTF/jb



C.T. Francis
C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Regional Public Safety Officer

1512

1. At 1700 hours on 23 April 1944, on the outskirts of Oliveto Citra it is reported that Maria MARGELLA, 26, was assaulted by an Algerian soldier of the local battalion who attempted to rape her. She resisted strongly whereupon she was struck with a bayonet. One Giovanna BELLOTTA ran to her assistance and received the same treatment, whereupon the Frenchman ran off.

2. At 1800 hours on 23 April 1944 at the same place it is reported that 2 Algerians went into the farm of ANGRISANI, Pietro, 47, robbed him of 1000 lire and then beat up his father, same name, aged 75 years. One of them had a dagger.

3. On 5 May 1944 Moroccan soldiers provoked a disturbance by trying to break into houses, firing through keyholes and breaking windows.

4. On 5 May 1944 at Laviano (Salerno) two Italian girls were raped by two Algerian soldiers who shot and seriously wounded the father of one of them. The soldiers have been identified and arrested.

5. On 7 May 1944, Moroccan soldiers stole property valued at 40000 lire from a house, seized a girl of 14, tied her to a tree and cut off her hair.

6. On 7 May 1944, at Grottaminarda (Avellino), French troops seized and raped a girl, who later died as a result.

7. On 16 May 1944, in Cardito (Naples), French soldiers interfered with Italian soldiers. A fight ensued and five of the Italian soldiers were wounded.

8. On 17 May 1944, in Piscinola (Naples), French soldiers shot and killed a girl of 17 who resisted their attempt to rape her.

9. A general complaint against French Moroccan troops regarding their conduct at Oliveto Citra (Salerno) - violence and rape.

CCPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION

30 May 1944

SUBJECT: Incident at LUOGOSANO - Province of Avellino.

TO : Regional Commissioner
HQ Region III (Attention Capt. Heath)

1. An intercept received here from INC (CCB) refers to a letter written by SIMONELLI Giuseppe to SIMONELLI Vittorio, on 18 April, at Taranto, in which it is stated

"There is a Moroccan outfir bivouaced at "Luogosano," these soldiers are of a very bad race indeed. The other night one of them knocked at the door of a neighboring house, when the husband opened the door he was instantly shot. This soldier then took the man's wife with him and kept her out for a few hours, at length he killed her very atrociously".

"This matter was reported to Headquarters but nobody seems to know what action was taken".

2. A copy of the above intercept is understood to have been sent to the Provincial Commissioner AVELLINO. The number of the intercept is Station AVELLINO Record No. 1988-44.

3. Will you please state whether the incident did in fact happen and if so what shortly were the facts and what action has been taken.

/sd/ ?? Capt. for
/tp/ NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

1512

HEADQUARTERS 313TH ENGINEER BATTALION
APO #88 U S Army

28 May 1944

SUBJECT: MISCONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS TOWARD CIVILIAN POPULACE.

TO : HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ITALY.

1. During my recent bivouac in the vicinity of Fondi, Italy, I had occasion to visit the surrounding hills. I have seen numerous people including women and children and at least one very sick person driven from their homes by the French territorial troops. These people were assaulted. I have witnessed the depredation of many homes - and in one case I visited a home normally housing a family of about fifteen persons being used for the sole pleasure of two Goums. These conditions exist at this very moment and since they are in a rear area it cannot be considered as a necessity of war. Those people who would normally be self-sufficient are now existing in terror and as potential dependents on the charity of the allied governments. These appalling conditions are caused by a seemingly small group. Those with whom I talk seem to be under the impression that nothing can be done about it. I feel quite certain that were higher authorities aware of these conditions they would not be condoned.

2. I must make it clear that I write this in no official capacity. I concern myself in this matter because it is revolting to me, and I know to numerous others, to witness assaults on defenseless people - it is indeed not in keeping with the declared aims and high code of justice of our allied leaders.



John J. Fallon
JOHN J. FALLON
WO USA

See file 437/CA
folio 61
NHA 7/6

1511

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
S.O. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/307/107/GA

3 June 1944

SUBJECT: Discipline - French Troops.

TO : Hq. A.A.I.

1. There are forwarded to you letter dated 28 May 44 from Region II and letter (with translation) from the Procureure Generale at Potenza concerning the alleged murder of an Italian civilian by French soldiers. May the matter be taken up with the French Military Authorities

J.M.
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
For Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

Legal Sub-Comm. (Your 4443/L of 1 June.)
Region II (Your 2701/10/A of 2 May refers)

104
151

Major Brown. L.O.. *file*

I shall be glad if you will make some inquiries on this question and perhaps elucidate an answer to para 3 of Col. Wilmer's letter.

J. Keating, Maj.

1st June 44.

The 314 Fighter Squadron is a unit of the XII Air Force. The GAF of this outfit is Col McCartney. They are located at Foggia. The Exchange is Ozone. This information should be obtained by Foggia Province by personal call - *Maj Brown*

307
2 JUN Recd
0
REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommittee
ATO 394

U-9702
RHT/emf

ACC/4143/L

1 June 1944

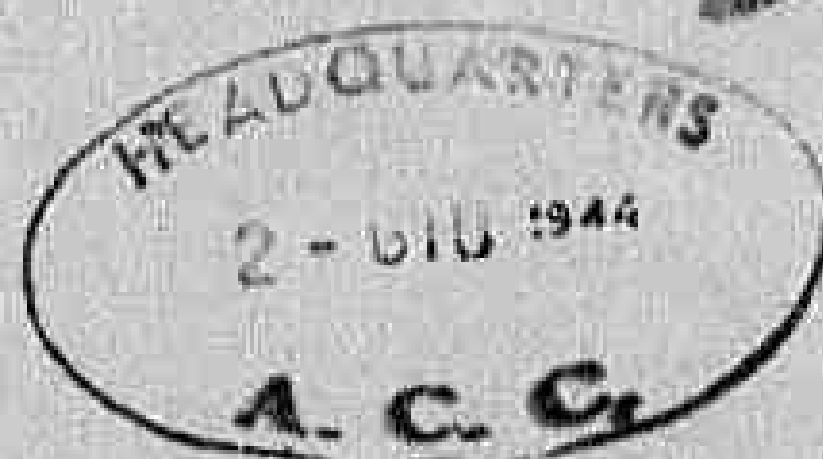
SUBJECT: Torlucci, Vitale.

TO : RC & MC Section (CAB).

1. I am enclosing letter of 28 May 1944 from RLO of Region 2 and letter (with translation) from the Procuratore Generale at Potenza concerning the alleged murder of an Italian civilian by French soldiers.
2. Following our telephone conversation of today (Col. Wilmer - Lt. Col. Bowman) it is understood your office will take such other steps as are required.

Richard H. Wilmer
RICHARD H. WILMER
Colonel
Deputy Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: RLO Region 2 (thru RC).



1503
37

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

28 May 44.

Ref: 22cl/70/A

SUBJECT : Murder by French soldiers.

TO : Chief Legal Officer.

Torlucci, Vitale.

1. Enclosed is a letter from the Avvocato Generale, Potenza concerning the murder of the above named at Pescopagano (Melfi) by French soldiers.

2. No doubt the matter will be taken up at once with the French military authorities.

D.E.S. COUSINS,
Lt. Col.
R.L.O., REGION II.

1508

TRANSLATION

PROCURA GENERALE DEL RE - POTENZA

SUBJECT : Homicide of Torlucci Vitale from Laviano by French soldiers.

Potenza 22 May 1944.

I beg to inform you, if it is of interest for you that the Procuratore del Re at Melfi advised me that the RR.CC. at Pescopagano reported on May 8, 1944 that French soldiers wounded on or about the 3rd of May one Torlucci Vitale in order to consummate a double carnal violence on his daughters.

Above Torlucci, brought by his relatives to the hospital at Pescopagano, died there on the 7th May.

The General Advocate

(sgd) MARINO

1507

PROCURA GENERALE DEL RE IMPERATORE
PRESSO LA SEZIONE DI CORTE D'APPELLO DI POTENZA

OGGETTO : Omicidio in persona di Torlucci Vitale da Laviano ad opera di soldati francesi.

Potenza, li 22 Maggio 1944

AL CAPITANO SIG. BACKHOUSE
UFFICIALE ALLEATO DI COLLEGAMENTO
REGION 2

MATERA

Pregiomi portare a Vostra conoscenza, per quanto possa interessarVi, che il Procuratore del Re di Melfi mi ha riferito che i RR.CC. di Pescopagano, con rapporto in data 8 corrente, gli comunicavano che dei soldati francesi, per consumare in Laviano (Salerno) il giorno tre maggio corrente una duplice violenza carnale in persona delle figlie di tal Torlucci Vitale, proditoriamente ferivano il Torlucci con arma da fuoco allo spazio intercostale destro. Il Torlucci Vitale, il successivo giorno sette, nell'ospedale di Pescopagano, ove era stato trasportato d'urgenza dai familiari per i soccorsi d'urgenza, è deceduto.

L'AVVOCATO GENERALE.

1508

Ref: 307/CA.

25th May 1944

SUBJECT: Behaviour of French Native Troops.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. In their monthly report for April, AMB 5 Army refer to complaints of the behaviour of French native troops especially with regard to the female population. They state, however, that many of these complaints were found to be groundless and the situation then gave no cause for alarm.

2. Since the advance began, however, the behaviour of the French native troops has caused great difficulty. Reports are continually received of looting, beating, raping and murder. Crime is done chiefly by French troops when at rest. Only one case of murder has so far definitely been established but several specific allegations of rape have been received at the refugee camps and there is no doubt that many of the reports are substantially correct and that many of the refugees reaching 2 Corps area contain families who have fled in terror from the Germans.

3. From the point of view of civilian morale in newly occupied areas, the aftermath of the passage of French native troops is regarded, to say the least of it, as highly unfortunate. Representations have been made by 5th Army to the French Corps and it is understood by 5 Army AMB that orders have been issued to tighten up discipline amongst their native troops. Absence of European officers and NCOs is probably at the root of the trouble, coupled with the fact that it is customary for Africans in their natural state to behave like this when advancing victoriously over hostile country.

(Sgd) M. S. Lush
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1505

Major E. Brown

To see (Sgd) x/5

Copy to: 427/CA.

517 REP 98
25/26 MAY
437/CA

has sent copy to
Gen Harding at AM.

Notice (Sgd)
J. G. #1

Case of: Miss Massieri Ida

24 May 44

98

30

In 21 May 1944

Ciseognetti Raffaele di Bra

Martinelli Anna

Tassieri Ida di Amadeo

refugees of Capua Camp. state:

1 — Miss Tassieri Ida was taken to rear by ditch
by 5 Moroccan soldiers and with violence was
raped.

2 — Mrs Martinelli states loss of 4,500 lire and other
jewelry by theft by same 5 Moroccan soldiers

3 — Ciseognetti Raffaele states loss of jewelry etc. and
1100 lire.

J. Dufour 1503

Find attached copy and original

O.C. CAPUA CAMP.

Je certifie d'avoir visité la dénommée TASSIERI IDA de 17 ans, provenant de Maranola et d'avoir diagnostiqué une petite escoriation aux grandes lèvres et une déchirure de l'yménée.-

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara
Directeur de l'hôpital CRI
Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Aujourd'hui 21 mai 1944 se sont présentés à nous soussignés / CISCOGNETTI RAFFAELE di Ciro e di De Luca Annunziata, né le 26/10/1913 à Naples et domicilié à Naples 35 rue Ottaviano;

MARTINELLI ANNA fu Eugenio, née le 5/7/1914 à Naples;

TASSIERI IDA di Amedeo, née le 12/8/1927 à Naples et domiciliée à Naples 23 bis Via Cupo Puzzella;

- réfugiés de ce Camp qui déclarent ce qui suit:

1)Ciscognetti Raffaele traversait les lignes de combat avec les deux autres ~~des~~ personnes, vers Casale di Spigno, quand plusieurs soldats marocains lui volait un étai pour sigarettes ciselé en or, un ~~un~~ plumé réservoir en or et 1100 lires.-

2)Madame Martinelli Anna a été volée par les mêmes soldats et dans le même lieu; elle a ainsi perdu: 4.500 lires, deux bagues de mariage en or, trois colliés en or, deux paires de boucles d'oreilles en or et une autre bague en or avec un brillant.-

3)Mademoiselle Tassieri Ida a été prise avec violence par 5 soldats marocains dans le même lieu, a été portée dans un fossé voisin et a été séduite, puis on lui a volé une bague en or avec brillant.-

C'était le 17 courant vers 0930.-

Signatures

Martinelli Anna 30 ans

Tassieri Ida 17 ans

V. Brig. Mocella Giovanni
V. Brig. Frasca Giorgio

Cap. Ferrara
 Directeur de l'hôpital CRI
 Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Aujourd'hui 21 mai 1944 se sont présentés à nous soussignés /
 CISCOGNETTI RAFFAELE di Ciro e di De Luca Annunziata, né le 26/10/1913 à Naples
 et domicilié à Naples 35 rue Ottaviano;
 MARTINELLI ANNA fu Eugenio, née le 5/7/1914 à Naples;
 TASSIERI IDA di Amedeo, née le 12/8/1927 à Naples et domiciliée à Naples 23 bis
 Via Cupo Puzzella;

- réfugiés de ce Camp qui déclarent ce qui suit:

1) Ciscogetti Raffaele traversait les lignes de combat avec les deux autres ~~des~~
 personnes, vers Chale di Spigno, quand plusieurs soldats marocains lui volait
 un étui pour sigarettes ciselé en or, une plume réservoir en or et 1100 liras.-
 2) Madame Martinelli Anna a été volée par les mêmes soldats et dans le même
 lieu; elle a ainsi perdu: 4.500 liras, deux bagues de mariage en or, trois collier
 en or, deux paires de boucles d'oreilles en or et une autre bague en or avec un
 brillant.-

3) Mademoiselle Tassieri Ida a été prise avec violence par 5 soldats marocains
 dans le même lieu, a été portée dans un fossé voisin et a été séduite, puis on
 lui a volé une bague en or avec brillant.-

C'était le 17 courant vers 0930.-

Signatures

Martinelli Anna 30 ans
 Tassieri Ida 17 ans

V. Brig. Nocella Giovanni
 V. Brig. Frasca Giorgio

1503

28 94
Si certifica si aver visitato la nominato Cassieri Ida
di Ammeo di anni 17 proveniente da Maranola
e di aver riscontrata piccola escoriazione al
le grandi labbra e lacerazione dell'innere.

22 Maggio 1944

Il Direttore
C. Ferraro

FED. Major

1502

Dichiarazioni

Oggi 21 maggio 1944 si è presentata da noi sotto la
 firma di Raffaele Cisoque. Raffaele di Ciro e di
 De Luca Annunziata nato il 26-10-1913 a Napoli
 in domicilio in via Ottaviano 4-35, Martinielli.
 Anna fu Eugenio nata il 5-7-1914 a Napoli e la
 signorina Barbara Ita di Anacleto nata a Napoli il 12
 agosto 1927 in domicilio in via Cupo Suzzella 4-25 Bis

profughi di questo campo dichiarano quanto appreso:

1) Cisoque Raffaele mentre attraversava le linee di
 combattimento unitamente alle suddette persone, e precisamente
 in località Canale di Frigo viene derubato
 da diversi soldati marocchini di cui porta saccarelle
 caricate d'oro e una penna stilografica d'oro e \$1100;
 2) signora Martinielli Anna è stata derubata dai stessi soldati
 e dalla stessa località i seguenti oggetti: \$4500, due fide
 d'oro notturnali, tre collane d'oro, due braccialetti
 d'oro, due paia di orecchini d'oro e un altro anello
 d'oro con brillante;

3) signora Barbara Ita, pure con ridosso da 5 soldati
 marocchini nella stessa località, derubata in un vicino
 bosco ove le cedettero esportando pure uno anello
 d'oro con brillante -

I fatti suddetti avvennero il giorno 12 corrente verso le
 ore 3.30 -

1501

denunciante

Martinielli Anna 30

Case of: Papa Angela
Papa Maria

24 May 1944

In the 22 May 1944 Papa Maria di Giuseppe and
di Palazzo Maria Giuseppe 24 years of age born at
Monticelli (Innomin) living at 9 Sant'Anna St. and
Papa Angela same domicile stated:

While crossing combat lines near Mont
Spigno accompanied by witnesses Di Pietro Antonio
di Pasquale from Monticelli and their brother Papa
Antonio. Moroccan soldiers seized the two young
girls Papa Angela 23
Papa Maria 23

and raped them.

J. Dufour Maj.
O.C. CAPUA CAMP.

1503

Find attached copy and original

Je certifie d'avoir visité la dénommée PAPA ANGELA, 23 ans, provenant d'une localité près de Spigno et d'avoir diagnostiqué des escoriations aux grandes et petites lèvres, échimoses à la cuisse gauche et déchirures de l'yménée.-

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara
Directeur de l'hôpital CRI
Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Je certifie d'avoir visité la dénommée PAPA MARIA fu Giuseppe, 23 ans, provenant d'une localité près de Spigno et d'avoir diagnostiqué des échimoses aux cuisses et des déchirures à l'yménée.-

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara
Directeur de l'hôpital CRI
Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Aujourd'hui 22 mai 1944 se sont présentés à nous les soussignés PAPA MARIA fu Giuseppe e di Calazzo maria Giuseppe, née le 18/1/1921 à Monticelli (Frosinone), domiciliée 9 Rue Santanero et PAPA ANGELA fu Giuseppe e di Calazzo Maria Giuseppe, née le 26/2/1923, même domicile, réfugiées de ce Camp, déclarent que : en traversant les lignes de combat près du mont Spigno, accompagnées par le témoins DI PRETE ANTONIO di Pasquale né 28 à Monticelli le 17/4/1908 et domicilié à Monticelli, et leur frère PAPA ANTONIO.- Au premier on a volé un mulet et d'autres objets de valeur, tandis que les deux jeunes filles venaient transportées à peu de distance par deux soldats marocains qui les séduisirent.-

C'était le 17 du mois courant vers 14 heures.-

Signatures
Papa Maria
Papa Angela

Témoins
Di Prete Pietro 35 ans
Papa Antonio 18 ans

V. Brig. Nocella Giovanni
V. Brig. Frasca Giorgio

Je certifie d'avoir visité la dénommée PAPA MARIA fu Giuseppe, 23 ans, provenant d'une localité près de Spigno et d'avoir diagnostiqué des échimoses aux cuisses et des déchirures à l'yménée.-

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara

Directeur de l'hôpital CRI
Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Aujourd'hui 22 mai 1944 se sont présentés à nous les soussignés PAPA MARIA fu Giuseppe e di Calazzo maria Giuseppe, née le 18/1/1921 à Monticelli (Frosinone), domiciliée 9 Rue Santanero et PAPA ANGELA fu Giuseppe e di Calazzo Maria Giuseppe, née le 26/2/1923, même domicile, réfugiées de ce Camp, déclarent que : en traversant les lignes de combat près du mont Spigno, accompagnées par le témoins DI PRETE ANTONIO di Pasquale né à Monticelli le 17/4/1908 et domicilié à Monticelli, et leur frère PAPA ANTONIO.- Au premier on a volé un mulet et d'autres objets de valeur, tandis que les deux jeunes filles menaient transportées à peu de distance par deux soldats marocains qui les séduisirent.-

C'était le 17 du mois courant vers 14 heures.-

Signatures

Papa Maria
Papa Angela

Témoins

Di Prete Pietro 35 ans
Papa Antonio 18 ans

V. Brig. Nocella Giovanni
V. Brig. Frasca Giorgio

1493

Si certifica di aver visitato la nominata
Papa Angela di anni 23 proveniente da
una località presso Spigorno e di aver riscon-
trato, escoriazione alla grande e piccoli laceri,
ecchimosi alla coscia sinistra, e lacerazione
dell'innere

22 Maggio 1964

Red May

Il Direttore

Cap. Giovanni

1493

234

Si certifica di aver visitato la mamma
Papa Maria su Giuseppe di anni 23 pro-
veniente da una località presso Spigno e
di aver riscontrato, ecchimosi alle cosce e
lacerazione dell'ingueno

22 Maggio 1944



Il Direttore

Cap. Bertram

1497

dichiarazione

Oggi 22 maggio 1944 si è presentato a noi
 l'interdetto Capo Maria fu Giuseppe e di Calozzo.
 Maria Giuseppa nata il 18-1-1921 a Monticelli-
 Triviglio in dimenziata in via Sant'Antonio 49 - e
 Papa Angela fu Giuseppe e di Calozzo Maria Giuseppa
 nata il 26-2-1923 nata e domiciliata come sopra
 profughi di questo campo dichiarano quanto appreso
 mentre trovavano le linee di combattimento
 nei pressi del monte Trigoso unitamente ai testimoni
 interdetti, di Pietro Pietro Antonio fu Pasquale nato
 il 12-4-1908 a Monticelli in dimenziata e il di-
 lei fratello Papa Antonio - 41 primo di Pietro fu
 demobato di un ruolo ed altri oggetti di valore
 mentre le due suddette ragazze venivano apportate
 a poco distanza dai soldati marocchini e spari-
 le vedevano -

re fatte avvenire il giorno 12 corrente verso le ore

dichiaranti: Papa Maria Veste / di Pietro Pietro 35
 Papa Angela / Papa Antonio 18

profughi di questo campo dichiararono quanto appreso mentre trovavano le linee di combattimento nei pressi del monte Sanguineo unitamente ai testimoni italo-desertori, di Pietro Pietro Antonio per Persicotti e il di il 17-2-1908 a monte Sanguineo in discesa e il di lei fratello Saverio Antonio - 14 primo di Pute per derubato di un mulo ed altri oggetti di valore mentre le due suddette ragazze venivano asportate a poca distanza dai soldati marocchini i quali le ridussero -

re fatte durante il giorno 17 corrente verso le ore

dichiaranti: / Papa Maria Geste / di Pute Pute 35
/ Agno Angela / Papa Antonio 18

1498

Agello Pistoia: R. Aring
franco Pistoia: R. Aring

Agello

Case of: Vellone Annina
(copy)

24 May 1944

The 22 May 1944 Vellone Giuseppe fu Crescenzo and fu Belle Laura born 14 Apr. 88 at Asperia (domiciled at Asperia 28 Padia street) refugee in this camp presented herself before the undersigned.

He declared that on 14 inst about 1600 hrs while he was crossing combat line with his family at Campo di Pango (commune of Asperia) he was attacked by several armed Moroccan soldiers. His wife was then robbed of £80,000 which she was carrying.

Later 5 Moroccan soldiers seized his daughter Vellone Annina age 24 with violence and threats of death taking her off a short distance to rape her.

There was no other witness.

Signatures: Vellone Giuseppe 56 years old
Ciaccia Venturina 44 " "
Vellone Anna 24 " "

J. Dufour Maj.
O.C. CAPUA CAMP.

Witnesses: V. Brig. Nocella Giovanni
V. Brig. Trasca Giorgio

Note: Find attached copy of doctor's certificate and original of statements, and original

base of: Vellone Annina

Je certifie d'avoir visité la réfugiée VELLONE ANNINA di Giuseppe, 24 ans de Esperia et d'avoir diagnostiqué des échimoses dans la région zigomatique gauche, des escoriations aux grandes et petites lè et la rupture de l'yménée.-

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara

Directeur de l'hôpital ORI

Camp des réfugiés - CAPUA

Aujourd'hui 22 mai 1944 s'est présenté à nous soussignés, le dénommé VELLONE GIUSEPPE fu Crescenzo e fu Belle Luisa, né le 17/4/1888 à Esperia et domicilié à Esperia 28 rue Padia, réfugié de ce Camp, en déclarant que le 17 courant vers 16 heures, tandis qu'il traversait les lignes de combat, avec sa famille, à Campo di Renzo (Comune di Esperia), il fut assailli par plusieurs soldats marocains armés, qui lui ont volés 80.000 liras, que portaient son épouse.- Puis 5 soldats marocains prenaient avec violence, sous peine de mort, sa fille Vellone Annina de 24 ans et la conduisait à peu de distance pour la séduire.-

Il n'y avait pas d'autre témoin.-

Signatures

Vellone Giuseppe 56 ans

Ciaccia Venturina 44 ans

Vellone Anna 24 ans

V.Brig. Nocella Giovanni

V.Brig. Frasca Giorgio

Dans le cas de la réfugiée VELLONE ANNINA di Giuseppe, je trouve que cette famille a caché et nourrit deux soldats anglais, du 4 octobre 1943 au 4 mai 1944, quand ils furent libérés.-

Leurs noms et adresses sont :

- J.F. Pucjowski (No.1788778) - Plot.18 Oakdene - P.O. Townsvieu - Johannesburg S.A.

- Jhon Albert Heeks (No.6019825)-12 Armstead Walk - Becontree - Essex.-

Cette constatation est confirmée par une lettre écrite par ces deux soldats et donnée à la famille.- Fille est adressée aux Autorités Militaires Alliées.- J'ai lu la lettre puis je l'ai rendue à la famille.-

22 mai 1944

J.A. Selby Sigge BACS

Camp des réfugiés - Capua

22 mai 1944

Cap. Ferrara

Directeur de l'hôpital ORI
Camp des réfugiés - CAPUA

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Il n'y avait pas d'autre témoin.

Signatures

Vellone Giuseppe 56 ans
Giaccia Venturina 44 ans
Vellone Anna 24 ans

V. Brig. Nocella Giovanni
V. Brig. Frasca Giorgio

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- Jhon Albert Heeks (No. 6019825) - 12 Armstead Walk - Becontree - Essex.

Cette constatation est confirmée par une lettre écrite par ces deux soldats et donnée à la famille. - Elle est adressée aux Autorités Militaires Alliées. - J'ai lu la lettre puis je l'ai rendue à la famille.

22 mai 1944

J. A. Selby Bigge BRCS
Camp des réfugiés - Capua

Centro raccolta profughi

Caspe 22-5-1944

Si certifica di aver rinvenuta la profuga Vellone
Anna di Giuseppe di anni 24 da Caspe e
di aver riscontrato echinomi alla regione zigomac-
chia sinistra, escoriagioni multiple in varie parti
del corpo specialmente alle grandi e piccole labbra
con ulthra dell'imene

[Signature]



Lichenzione

Oggi 21 Maggio 1944 si è presentata a noi
 lo Stesso il Vicario Vellone Giuseppe per Crescenzo
 e fu Belle Luisa nato il 17-4-1888 a Speria
 in domicilio in via Cadia 12.28, profugo di questo
 campo riferendoci che il giorno 12 cadute sono le
 ore 6 mentre attraversava le linee di combattimen-
 to arriva alla propria famiglia e precisamente
 in località Campo di Renzo Arcure di Speria
 Venne accolto da diversi soldati marocchini con
 le armi in pugno sterbandolo di £ 8000
 ed portava la di lui moglie nello stesso momento
 e la stessa località 5 soldati marocchini presero con
 violenza tutto senza di morte, la figlia Vellone
 Annina di Giuseppe di anni 24 unibile la conchiuse
 poco distante dalla famiglia ove la ridussero.
 Presente al fatto non vi erano Venturini -

Vicario Giuseppe per Crescenzo

Il denunciante {

Giacini Venturini macche

A cura Vellone re

1493

venne assalito da diversi soldati marocchini con
 le armi in pugno sbarbando di £ 8000
 che portava con lui moglie e soldati marocchini presso con-
 e la stessa località 5 soldati marocchini presso con-
 violenza molto forte di morte, la figlia Vellone
 Anissa di Giuseppe di anni 24 udità la condussero
 poco distante dalla famiglia ove la ridussero.
 Presente al fatto non vi erano testimoni -

Vicinanze per l'insurrezione

Già in ventura macedonia

Quora Vellone 24
 1493

72 denunciante {

Stacella Giromi V. Brig
 Giromi Quinto V. Brigadieri

Vellone Giuseppe Sec 4 Xela B Tenda 1

2 copie

17
85

In the case of the refugee Vellora Anna di
Giuseppe, I find that this family hid &
fed two British soldiers from the 4 October
1943 - 4 May 1944, when they were rescued.
Their names & addresses are: -

J.E. Pucjowski (No. 178775)

P.O. Oakdene.

T.O. Townview.

Johannesburg, S.A.

John Albert Hecks (No. 6019825)

12 Armistead Walk

Becontree.

Essex.

This statement is supported by a letter signed
by these two soldiers & consigned to the family.
It is addressed to the Allied Military Authorities.
I have read & returned the letter to the family.

J.H. Selby-Bryce, BRCS

Calva Refugee Camp.

22 May 1944.

J.H. Selby-Bryce
may.

1492

AS/S
Discussed with
Major Fielden PRO.
the question of the
type of publication
of sentences imposed on
allied personnel. The
type to be general
coverage upon present
means of communication
dependent on the relative
merits of the individual
case.

niw

15 MAY Recd 307.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB.16

7 May, 1944

Subject: Sentences on allied personnel.

To: Executive Commissioner.

I wonder if we can get a definite decision about the publication of sentences imposed on Allied personnel. The attached letter is typical of the interest which prompted us to raise the question.

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Civil Affairs Branch,

What is the official position about this question? I know that the C.-in-C. has agreed with the Chief Commissioner that sentences should be published and so far as I know we are awaiting official confirmation of this. Is this correct?

15 May 44.

HAS FRIEND JAMES REPORTED
RE MAY 1944 THAT VISIT OF
COMMISSION TO AQRA (SICILY, NOTO)
WAS IN GENERAL SUCCESSFUL
AND PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF
SENTENCES, IN GENERAL FORM, WILL
BE PERMITTED. COL. WILLIAMS SAYS
COL. V. GORDON WILL CONFIRM BY
WRITTEN MEMO.

1491

74
15

Lt. Col. Bonham Carter.

7 May 44.

1. Thanks you for your letter of May 5 which has been passed to the Branch for reply.
2. The Branch, which fully shares your opinion on the matter, approached AAI some two months ago with a request that the publication of such sentences be permitted.
3. ~~I~~ ^I understand unofficially that permission will be given but ~~we are~~ ^{I am} still awaiting a definite pronouncement. Thanks you for raising the issue and drawing attention to this particular case.

(Sgd) Lionel Fielden

1490

REC'D

5 MAG 1944

1710

0

RCS

25

14

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U. S. ARMY

5 May 1944.

From: Provincial Commissioner, Avellino.

To : H.Q. Region 3, ACC, APO 394, U.S. Army.

SUBJECT: Allied Crime against Italians.

1. I should be glad to know if it is the policy of the AMG to let it be known when Allied soldiers are convicted and punished for crimes against the Italian people.

2. The particular case which I have in mind is one where a Moroccan soldier was convicted of rape and double murder. I understand that he was shot.

3. The knowledge that Allied justice does not hesitate to punish with the death penalty on Allied troops may be considered as having its propaganda value. At the moment the action taken in the case quoted is not generally known by the Italians.

A. D. Bonham Carter

A. D. Bonham Carter,
Lt. Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

ADBC/JA

1483

302
Recd

CAB 72
1519
13

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394 - US ARMY

R/3034

13 May 1944

SUBJECT: Behaviour of French Troops

TO : Regional Control & Military Government Section
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission

1. I am attaching a copy of a memorandum about the behaviour of French Troops submitted by the Provincial Commissioner of Avellino.

2. I am recommending that this situation be brought to the attention of the French Army Officials in order that instances elsewhere may be avoided.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Regional Commissioner

CP/MFN/pm

INCL: 1

Behaviour of French Troops
10 May 1944 - Col. Irish

1483

TRUE COPY

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394 - US ARMY

10 May 1944

SUBJECT: French Troops

FROM : Provincial Commissioner, Avellino

TO : HQ. Reg. 3, ACC, APO 394 - US ARMY

1. I give below the resume of the report (dated 8 May) from the Sindaco of Grottaminards in the behaviour of French troops in that commune.

2. During the last few days there have been several incidents owing to the presence of a Company of "French soldiers of the Navy". The day before yesterday a girl of 18 who was passing through the commune at 4 AM was raped and ill-used by some French soldiers. She was taken to hospital and it seems she died there. Last night, at midnight, two soldiers threw stones at a house and dog belonging to Carmine di Simone. They fired four or five shots.

During the afternoon Aristidi Romano saw some French and Italians quarrelling. At the same time Signora Spagnuolo was being ill-treated. Aristidi ran to her assistance and was beaten up. On the same day Sig. Basso was slapped on the face by a French soldier. The Sindaco ordered all wine-shops to be closed except in the morning. He informed the French Commander.

3. While we have had cases in this Province during this last month where French troops have behaved in a very correct manner, the above is far from being an isolated instance. The Censorship Officer reports that there has been a sharp swing over in the attitude of the population as expressed in letters since the French troops arrived. Previously it was 7 to 1 in favor, now it is 3 to 2 against.

4. It is believed that these troops have now moved and little, if anything, can be done at this end. The matter is brought to your notice to pass on to the Military Authorities since repetition of such behaviour can only lead to retaliation and worse.

WRI/ANF

/s/

W. R. IRISH
W. R. IRISH
Lt. Colonel, Inf.
Provincial Commissioner

1487

TRUE COPY

SUBJECT: Incident with French Troops.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

For Information ~~60~~
11

1. The Podesta of Venafro was accused of insulting a French Military Policeman. After a delay of some weeks it was found impossible to frame a suitable charge or obtain the necessary evidence, and the matter was therefore dropped.

2. The Podesta has however been replaced by another man.

G.W.I. Shipp

G.W.I. SHIPP,
Lieut. Col.

24. April. 44

PA
18/4

no pa *25/4*

See any reply to 1483

25/4

785017

307 *LM*
03 APR Recd *C.A. Br.*
J-5024
10
HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY (FIELD)
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

20 April 1944

106/7
47

SUBJECT: Friction with French troops.

TO : Executive Commissioner, H.Q., A.C.C.

Reference your 307/56/CA dated 18 April '44.

1. Herewith relevant extract from the report of the SCAO, C.E.F., for the week ending 5 Feb. '44.

x x x x x x x x x x

On 4 February 1944 the Podestà of Venafro, Alfonso Caricate was accused of insulting a French M.P. (gendarme) and was arrested (or at least detained in jail). His rooms were searched by the Sécurité Militaire but nothing was found except a few packages of American cigarettes and smoking tobacco. From a security point of view it was decided that he was of no interest (he had already received a clean bill of health from the American C.I.C.) and on 5 February 1944 he was dismissed from office by the local C.A.O. and released from jail. Charges of insulting a French gendarme have been preferred against him and he will be tried on 12 February 1944.

x x x x x x x x x x

2. After a delay of several weeks during which attempts were made to frame a suitable charge and obtain the necessary evidence, it was eventually decided that no charge under the terms of Proclamation 2 could be preferred against Caricate and the matter was accordingly dropped.

3. Caricate was replaced as Podestà of Venafro by Francesco Scarabeo on or about 10 February '44.

1485
Edgar Erskine Hume
EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,
Brigadier General, GSC,
SCAO, AMG 5th Army.

/mfa

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.O. & H.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/307/58/CA

20 April 1944

SUBJECT: Sale of Allied Property to French
Soldiers.

TO : Administrative Section.

Ref. your AGO/6011/7/L of 8 Apr. 44.

1. The papers in this case have been turned
over to Chief of Staff 901 French Base for action.
(17 Apr. 44)

2. The complaint and incident will be fully
investigated and we are assured that appropriate
action will be under taken if facts justify.

HERMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

Copy to:
Region III

148-237-115
10.1
11/5

19 APR Recd *g*

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
Liaison Division
APO 394

19 April 1944.

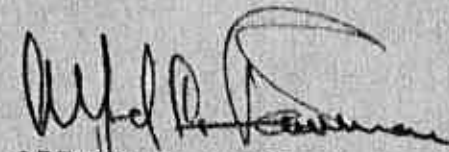
SUBJECT: Sale of Allied Property by French Soldiers.

TO : Civil Affairs Branch, (Lt. Col. Shipp).

307/54/CA refers.

1. Basic complaint and accompanying papers were turned over to Chief of Staff, 901 French Base, for action, 17 April 1944.

2. We are assured that the incident in question will be fully investigated and that appropriate action (including restitution and courts-martial of officers and men implicated) will be undertaken if facts revealed justify.



ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Lt. Col.
Chief, Liaison Division

*Let Shipp to see. I propose sending a
reply to Admin Sec. to show matter in hand.
JHC*

1483 *274*

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
APO 394.

Regional Control and Military Government Section.

18th April 1944.

Ref: 307/66/CA.

SUBJECT: Friction with French Troops.

TO : S.C.A.O., AMG, 5 Army.

General De Sevin, attached to this Commission,
has heard news of an incident in VIGNAPRO when the Sindaco
is alleged to have insulted a French Gendarme.

Can you enlighten me?

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MEL/JL.

1482

6/10.
27/4
[Signature]

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

54
6

Ref/307/L/GA.

11 April 1944.

SUBJECT: Sale of Allied Property by French Soldiers.
TO : Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section.

1. Inclosed is a copy of certain correspondence dealing with the sale of Allied property by French soldiers.
2. This appears to be a matter within your jurisdiction, and for that reason is sent to you.

h E
see 57 8
M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl.
As above.

11/4

1482

This letter handed to HQ for handling.

sent off 15/4

7980

B/u 19/4 E
J. H. L.

785017

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Administrative Section
158. APO 394.

TH
Recd

- 9 APR 1944

C.A. Br 53

U-3865

8 April 1944.

REFERENCE : AOC/4011/7/L.

SUBJECT : Sale of Allied Property by French Soldiers.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

... 1. Enclosed is a copy of certain correspondence dealing with the sale of allied property by French soldiers.

2. This appears to be a matter which will require action by the military authorities and for that reason is sent to you.

EHW/vow.

1480
STATEGATE.
VP Adm. Sec.

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Division
APO 394, U.S. Army

JWC/cm
3/6083/L

7 April 1944

SUBJECT : Sale of Allied Property by French Soldiers.

TO : C.L.O. Legal Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

1. Reference is to attached report.
2. The matter is one that must be handled by higher headquarters.

(sgd) G. A. BAMLIT.
Major for

JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Lt.Col., J.A.G.D.
Reg. Legal Officer.

1473

C O P Y

2nd Ind

Provincial Legal Officer Naples Province

31 March 1944

To: Regional Legal Officer, Region III

1. The issue involved warrants consideration by higher authority.

signed John K. Weber
Colonel, Infantry
P.L.O., Naples Province.

1473

785017

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AVERSA, NAPLES PROVINCE
ITALY

25 MARCH 1944

TO : P.P.O. Santa Maria

SUBJECT : Report of Incident.

1. The attached statement describes a case recently brought up for discussion at the Santa Maria Conference.
2. This headquarters has advised an officer representative of the French organization concerned that the sale of such material was entirely contrary to AFHQ policy, but could not get re-affirmation of a promise to return the L. 18,000 involved. In the meantime the six sacks of coffee are being held at the MP headquarters here in Aversa, and the civilian has approached the MP officers to obtain reimbursement of these funds.
3. In view of the arbitrary actions of the French officers concerned, it is requested that direct action by higher authority be immediately instituted.

(signed) R. M. FREEMAN, 1st Lt. CMP.
P.P.S.O.

1st Endorsement

To /: C.L.O. NAPLES PROVINCE

1. The above matter involves a question of international policy.
2. It is forwarded to you for routing to higher authority.

29 Mar 1944

(sgd) ?
Major CWF
L.O. Nor Div.

1477

785017

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS 2651 MP Co.
APO 782

23 March, 1944.

SUBJECT : Sale of Government property.

TO : Lt. Freeman, A.M.G.

1. On or about March 10, 1944 it was reported to this office that an Italian civilian had just bought some merchandise from an Allied Soldier. I, Sgt. Beckwith investigated and found in the possession of Giovanni Rubino, Via Littorio 11, Aversa, 6 bags of a mixture of barley, oats and a great amount of coffee, which at the time of the arrest this Italian civilian was sorting from these bags. I immediately arrested the Italian civilian and upon questioning him, he produced a receipt that a French Sgt. Capdillayre of the Gestion Dis Subsistances, 321 had given him in the business transaction. This receipt stated that the civilian had paid \$ 30.00 per bag for the six bags.

2. The six bags of the mixed ingredients were taken to the police station along with the Italian civilian. Later in the day, I sent a patrol to apprehend the French Sgt. who had sold the merchandise. After questioning, the Sgt. stated that his superior officers had ordered him to sell these goods. We asked the Sgt. if he would ask his superior officers to report to the Police station at their convenience so we could straighten the matter out.

3. Two French officers, one's name unknown and the other Lt. Giraud of the same outfit as the Sgt., reported to this station and Lt. Jake M. Orf talked with them. Lt. Orf states that the French officers had given orders to have the goods sold and that they had no idea that they were violating any laws, and that it was an unfortunate situation and an unavoidable misunderstanding. They agreed with Lt. Orf that they would give the Italian civilian back his money and they could call for the merchandise, which is being held at MP headquarters.

4. Later the Italian civilian returned to the police station and told us that the French had refused to give his money back and wanted to know if he could possibly retain his merchandise. So I turned the case over to A.M.G.

(sgd) S/Sgt. Donald C. Beckwith
32131116, 2651 MP Co.

(pto)

I certify that the attached statement is true and correct in every respect in regards to my investigation of the case.

(sgd)

Lt. Jake M. ORF,
O-2055418, 2561 MP Co.

0 9 9 4 |