

ACC

1000012015656

I.P.W. DIV

IPW/1/17

LETTERS FOR

Oct. 1944 - Nov. 1944

1PW/1/17
744

LETTERS FOR A.C.C.'s SIGNATURE

3192
3214

ALCOM SIGNED STONE

231010 A

AHQ FOR CONGEMMED

IPW/110

ONE (.) REF YOUR HQ MEMORANDUM AG 383.6/026 FIN-O DATED 26 APR 46
TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WASHINGTON (.)
TWO (.) AN EVER INCREASING NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS IS BEING MADE BY
THE PUBLIC PRESS THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES AND THE EX PWS CONCERNED
OVER DELAY IN SETTLEMENTS OF CREDITS OF PWS AND COOPERATORS BY
US CUSTODY (.)
THREE (.) I STRONGLY URGE THAT EARLIEST ACTION BE TAKEN TO SETTLE
THE WHOLE MATTER

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THE WHOLE MATTER

3214

IPW/5A

BILLY W. STONE, Rear Admiral

B. Stone

IMPORTANT

I.P.O.W. S/c

In reply refer to:
IPW/1/233

4 November 1944

My dear Sir Noel:

Reference your letter No. 6/103/44 dated 11 October 1944.

1. After careful consideration, and for the following reasons, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to repatriate the 10,000 Italian Officer Prisoners of War en bloc from India to Italy at the present time.

a. There is no hope of absorbing them into the Army at its present strength.

b. A large number who belong to the North would become displaced persons.

c. The Press is likely to attack the Government or the Allies if officers only are repatriated.

d. The supply of clothing or the necessary material to make clothes is extremely short. We have to accept approximately 10,000 Italian soldiers from Greece and the Balkans during the next two weeks, and the necessary clothing for these men has not yet been supplied.

e. There would be a further 10,000 mouths to feed, a very considerable proportion of whom would be ineffectives.

2. If, however, it is a matter of urgency that a number of Italian Officers should be moved out of India, I suggest they might be diverted to South Africa and Kenya, since the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War complains that there are not sufficient officers to look after the welfare of the Italian Prisoners of War in the camps in these countries.

3213

copy in file I.

3. Furthermore, if lists of officers whom it is desired to repatriate could be forwarded, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War could examine the lists with a view to selecting those for whom immediate employment could be found in Italy and the return of these particular officers could then be requested. A number of officers have already been asked for and these should, I think, be repatriated immediately.

Very truly yours,

Ellery H. Stone

ELLERY H. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Sir Noel Charles, St., KCMG,
British High Commissioner in Italy.

Copy to:
Civil Affairs Section
Political Section
Land Forces Sub-Commission
Public Relations Officer

Chief of Staff
> WMB & IPow s/c
"A" Files

Prepared by:

3212

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: 388

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italian Officer PW.

FILE No. 9004/22/COS

TO: War Material Disposal & IFOW Sub-Comm.
(Attention: Lt.Col.Campbell)

3 Nov 1944

1. The attached draft is approved by Acting Chief Commissioner and can now be typed and submitted for his signature on your file with a copy to Civil Affairs Section, Political Section, Land Forces Sub-Commission and P.R.O., and with the usual two extra copies for this office, vide para 4 (b) of Office Memorandum No.18 reference 65/41/COS of 24 October 44.

2. I enclose a copy of Sir Noel Charles' original letter dated 11 Oct 44 for your file.

Stuart Hill 3211
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

DRAFT

In reply refer to:
IPW/1/233

November 1944.

My dear Sir Noel:

Reference your letter No. 6/103/44 dated 11 October 1944.

1. After careful consideration, and for the following reasons, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to repatriate the 10,800 Italian Officer PW en bloc from India to Italy at the present time.

a. There is no hope of absorbing them into the Army at its present strength.

b. A large number who belong to the North would become displaced persons.

c. The Press is likely to attack the Government if officers only are repatriated.

d. The supply of clothing or the necessary material to make clothes is extremely short. We have to accept approximately 10,000 Italian soldiers from Greece and the Balkans during the next two weeks, and the necessary clothing for these men has not yet been supplied.

e. There would be a further 10,800 mouths to feed, a very considerable proportion of whom would be ineffectives.

2. If, however, it is a matter of urgency that a number of Italian Officers should be moved out of India, I suggest they might be diverted to South Africa

and Kenya, since the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War could

3210

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2. If, however, it is a matter of urgency that a number of Italian Officers should be moved out of India, I suggest they might be diverted to South Africa and Kenya, since the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War ³²¹⁰ ~~3210~~ that there are not sufficient officers to look after the welfare of the Italian PW in the camps in these countries.

3. Furthermore, if lists of officers whom it is desired to repatriate could be forwarded, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War could examine the lists with a view to selecting those for whom immediate employment could be found in Italy and the return of these particular officers could then be requested. A number of officers have already been asked for and these should be repatriated immediately.

Very truly yours,

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG,
British High Commissioner in Italy.

ELIERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner.

6/103/44

R O M E

11th October, 1944

My dear Commodore,

In accordance with our conversation of yesterday I am writing to inform you that the Indian Government have some 10,800 Italian officer prisoners of war for whom it is not possible to find employment, and since they need guards, food and accommodation, their continued detention is detrimental to India's war effort. As it is expected that shipping may become available it is desired to repatriate these officers, with the exception of those who may be known Fascists.

The British authorities realise, however, that there may be political difficulties which should be taken into consideration, against the obvious advantages of the proposal. I am therefore requested to consult you and your advisers before any approach is made to the Italian Government.

I should be grateful if you could favour me with your advice which I have been requested to forward to my Government as soon as possible.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely

/Sgd/ Noel Charles

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR.
Allied Commission.

3209

(C O P Y)

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

LWS/el

From: Major L. W. STEARNS
Office of the Chief of Staff

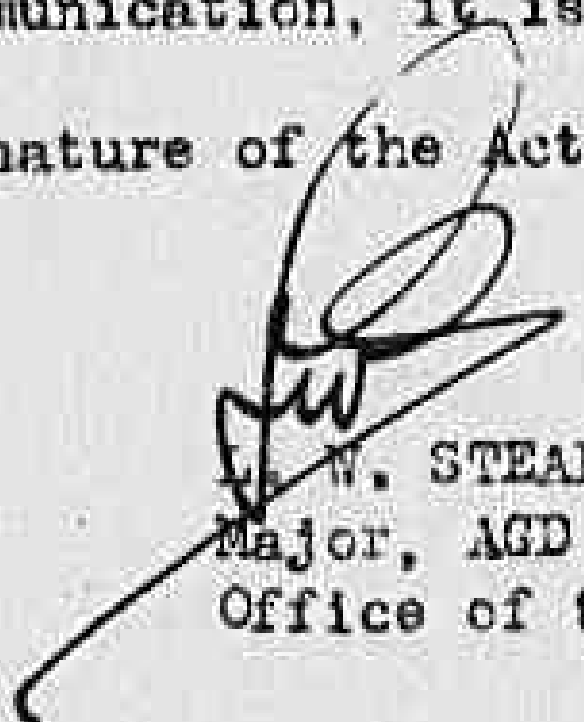
SUBJECT: Reply to Prime Minister Bonomi's
letter

FILE No.

TO: Italian Prisoners of War Subcommission

20 October 44 194....

Reference the attached communication, it is requested that
letter reply be drafted for the signature of the Acting Chief Commis-
sioner.


L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD
Office of the C/S

3208

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: WMD & IPW Sub-Commission.

SUBJECT: Status of Italian PW.
TO: Political Section,
(Att: H. Caccia Esq.,)

FILE No. 27 October 1944.

Reference attached.

Have you any remarks before I place before the C of S
for the A/CC to see?

Many Thanks. No, except that I too *Da Campbell*
would like to know whether Acting Lieut.-Colonel,
would think opportune to raise this at Political Committee *WMD & IPW Sub-Com.* - at
least so far as Italian PWs in Italy are concerned. *HAf 27/10*

3207

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

from: Director, WMD & IPW
Sub-Commission.

SUBJECT: Reply to Prime Minister
Bonomi's letter.
TO: Chief of Staff.

FILE No. IPW/1/221

23 October 1944.

Reference attached translation No. 2708 dated 8 October, 1944 from H.E. Bonomi.

It is quite impossible to draft a reply to H.E. Bonomi's letter for the A/CC signature without discussing the matter with him.

The question is one which has come up for consideration on a number of previous occasions and a ruling on the question has been asked for from AFHQ - but no sufficient answer has ever been given.

One difficulty in regard to altering the Status of PW Co-operators in Italy is that it opens up the question of the Status of all Italian PW throughout the world. Again a number of

3206

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From:

IPW/1/221

FILE No.

SUBJECT:

Continued.

23 Oct.

1944

TO:

the Italian people have started to cry out that their PW in India, Australia and America are fast being forgotten and lost, and the effect of releasing PW in Italy from PW status might add fuel to this fire.

I suggest that I discuss the matter with you or the A/CC.

It is possible that without discussing the question, the A/CC may direct that Bonomi's letter be forwarded to A.F.H.Q. asking for a suitable reply, so that he may reply to the Italian President of Council.

Do you wish me to acknowledge the letter to H.E. Bonomi, or has this already been done?

J.A. Campbell
J.A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel.
WMD & IPW SUB-COM.

3205

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: WMD & IPW Sub-Commission.

SUBJECT: Italian Prisoners of War.

FILE No.

27 October 1944.

TO: Brig. M.S. Lush,
Chief of Staff.

Reference attached.

I have discussed this matter with Mr Caccia, who for Political reasons is of opinion that the matter should be further studied by the A/CC, and the matter referred to Sir Noel Charles and Mr Alexander Kirk before a full reply is sent to Mr Bonomi.

I have however, as requested, drafted the only reply I think possible, together with a letter to AFHQ forwarding the translation of Mr Bonomi's letter. 3204

J.A. Campbell
Lieut.-Colonel
WMD & IPW Sub-Com.

WMD & IPW Sub-Commission.

Status of Italian PW.

27 October 1944.

Political Section,
(Att: H. Caccia Esq.,)

Reference attached.

Have you any remarks before I place before the C of S
for the A/CC to see ?

3203

DeV
Lieut.-Colonel,
WMD & IPW Sub-Com.

IPW.

~~100~~/1/227

27 October 1944

My Dear Mr Prime Minister,

I have studied carefully your letter of 8 October 1944 on the subject of the status of Italian Prisoners of War.

As you know, the matter has been referred to higher authority on previous occasions, but for operational and other reasons a decision to alter or remove Italian Prisoners of War from Prisoner of War status could not be given.

I have again forwarded for consideration the case you have now presented to me regarding the status of Italian Prisoners of War working in Italy.

I shall, in due course, notify you of any decision which is taken.

Yours very truly,

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government, Rome.

Prepared by

Lieut.-Colonel,
WMD & IPW Sub-Com.

Copy to: Political Section.

3202

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

LWS/el

From: Office of the Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Italian Prisoners of War

FILE No.

TO: Colonel SHIPP, Office of the C/S

26 October 44 194....

1. Recommend that Col Campbell should draft a letter of reply for the signature of the Actg Chief Commissioner before any personal conference with him.

2. Such a letter should incorporate the facts brought out in the attached memo (IPW /1/221 dated 23 October). In particular, it should state the position of the IPWs in Italy in relation to IPWs in other countries. In respect to final decision on the over-all picture, the matter is being taken up with AFHQ.

3. Such a letter will at least give Bonomi some idea that the problem is being given serious consideration. It must be solved, and it's most logical to settle the local IPW problem first.

W.C. Campbell - I agree W. Shipp LSN 1/10
W.C. Campbell - Sc.

[Signature]
F. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD

3201

No. 2708

TRANSLATION

Dear Admiral,

Rome, 8th October 1944

General Dapino, secretary of the High Commissioner for P.W., has largely reported on his visit to the Italian P.W. Units attached to the British army in the areas of Bari, Eboli, Maddaloni, Caserta and Capua. I still appreciate the chances of control that he has been given and the regard that have been paid to him.

These prisoners are effectively treated in conformity with the prescriptions of the Geneva Convention and with a liberal construction of their very spirit. Although General Dapino have seen but nearly a thousand of these fellows, compared with the many thousands employed in Italy in the services with the Allied forces, I am pretty sure that the same treatment is done to all the other Italian P.W.

But this point has never worried the Italian Government, at least as far as its general proceeding is concerned, with reference to the Italian P.W. in American and British hands.

What mostly worries the Italian Government is the "status" of those compatriots of ours. This problem does not respond, as I have repeatedly proved, both juridically and politically, militarily and morally, with the new principles of relationship between Italy and the United Nations, while it is getting more and more serious by the gradual improving of these relationships, now that Italy is in a position to get a better chance of collaborating in the war and a greater independence of Government. It is not enough, in order to cancel the consequences of this "status", that our prisoners do not wear visible signs of it, nor be they classified "collaborators," or get a daily pass and periodic leaves.

They must be essentially returned to the fulness of their military personality and, therefore, to their national armed forces where they belonged so that their discipline and action may be under control of military and civil laws and Italian authorities.

This being in their own country, working with their free comrades for the same military and political exigencies, sometimes in the atmosphere of their own land, and still remain at the mercy of the humiliating bond of being a P.W., under the empire of a discipline, a law and an authority that are not national, is for the P.W. almost as if they were banished from the national collectivity, as if they were out-laws, even in those cases where, either for deviation of sensibility or for irregular valuation of their own interest, they do not feel it. It is, however, for the Italian nation, a diminution of dignity and prestige deeply felt by.

And he who follows the Italian public opinion knows how far the Italian people are demanding how can a collaboration to the war of the allies with no limits of subjects or sacrifices take place, if these fundamental reasons of justice and humanity are not considered by the Allies themselves.

Nor have the Allied authorities to worry about losing the effective collaboration of these units if the P.W. were returned to juridical and military freedom. I can affirm, in fact, that no difficulty would be risen by any Italian authorities neither for leaving these units at the Allies' disposal for the same employment, nor to replace them with other gregarious as fit as they are, if any of them should have to be sent home or, for any other reason, removed.

3200

The free Italian soldiers attending to similar job with the Allied forces in Italy are, as it is known, several ten thousands.

Nor can I believe that the American or British public opinion might be hostile to such a decision.

It is true that American soldiers are fighting in Italy against some Italians still associated, for deviation of the national feeling, with the German armed forces; but it is either true that, at their side, other Italian soldiers are offering, together with the Allied, their lives in the common struggle, while still other Italians, in the rear of the common enemy, are facing the greatest dangers, with no rest, shrinking from no sacrifice, to relieve the weight of the struggle and to hasten the success of the common cause.

If, both in America and in the United Kingdom, our prisoners' liberty might still be somewhere considered with disappointment by the population, for obvious reasons this disappointment can't exist (and would never rise) for any kind of liberty given to Italian P.W. in their own country.

Waiting, therefore, for this question to be faced and decided under a general criterium (as we hope it will be done in a conference, here or elsewhere, between representatives with full powers), I think that for the duration it would be a very provident act of legality and justice that would prevent a lot of anxieties of the Italian people and that would perfectly match with the Allied Government's new orientations as far as Italy is concerned, to return to fulness of freedom all of those P.W. of ours, who are in Italy, their own country.

Recovered by the Italian armed forces where they belonged, with no change in their work, they would feel much better, through it, the interests of their nation: their fatigue would be vivified with a new fervour and the result would be certainly highly appreciated by the authorities under whose employment they are, in particular for its profitable efficiency.

So I beg you, dear Admiral, to give another time your kind consideration and particularly your consent and support for the solution of this grave problem, as we see it.

Cordially

BONOMI

D R A F T

H.Q. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. Army
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PW SUB COMMISSION

IPW/

5 October 1944

To: Acting Chief Commissioner.

Subject: Allied Force Headquarters letter 26 September 1944.

Ref G.F.H.Q. Letter

The attached does not constitute an answer to our letter of 28 July 1944. It gives no answer to paras 5 and 6 which contain our main questions.

In para 4 of G-5 letter it states that "Under a War Office Instruction the payment of these credit balances will be the responsibility of the Italian Government". This is a point Gazzera has always raised and states it is not an Italian Government responsibility - Do we now merely notify the Italian Government it is or do we say nothing at all about it?

The last para of the letter states "The Italian Government has been aware of the fact that Italian Prisoners of War have been organized in units under both U.S. and British authorities" - that remark is obvious as in Gazzera's letter (to which G-5 refer) he states that he only has information by privates or through the wireless and the Allied News about all this.

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REMARKS

WMD & IPW Sub. Comm. draft reply to G-5 letter stating 3198 following lines:

- 1/. The particulars regarding the pay of Italian PW co-operators in U.S. and U.K. are noted.
- 2/. Is it intended that we should pass the information - contained in the letter - to the Italian Government. (If we do pass the information on it means opening the question of co-operators - which will no



V. 21

Registrazione Denuncia

ISPETTORATO CORPORATIVO

CIRCOLO DI

Colui che farà dichiarazioni non rispondenti a verità sarà denunciato all'Autorità giudiziaria a termini degli articoli 495-496 del Codice Penale

DENUNCIA

Io sottoscritto (1) _____ di _____
nato nel Comune di _____ il (2) _____
abitante nel Comune di _____ Provincia di _____
Via _____ Num. _____

fui alle dipendenze della Ditta

esercente

sita in

Via

dal (2) _____

al (2) _____

in qualità di (3) _____

collo stipendio o salario (4) _____

di L. _____

La Ditta occupava circa _____

lavoratori.

La suddetta Ditta:

mi ha sempre fatta la ritenuta di L. _____
non mi ha _____ ogni (5) _____
per le assicurazioni sociali;

si è rifiutata di rilasciarmi la tessera;

mi ha rilasciato una tessera con solamente Num. _____

L. _____ e per il periodo dal _____

marche, per l'importo di _____ al _____

non mi ha rilasciato i seguenti documenti: _____

Cancellare le parti
che non interessano

DENUNCIA

Io sottoscritto (1) _____ di _____
 nato nel Comune di _____ il (2) _____
 abitante nel Comune di _____ Provincia di _____
 Via _____ Num. _____

fui alle dipendenze della Ditta

esercente

sita in _____ Via _____
 dal (2) _____ al (2) _____
 in qualità di (3) _____ collo stipendio o salario (4) _____ di L.

La Ditta occupava circa _____ lavoratori.

La suddetta Ditta:

mi ha sempre _____ fatta la ritenuta di L. _____ ogni (5) _____
 non mi ha _____
 per le assicurazioni sociali;

si è rifiutata di rilasciarmi la tessera;

mi ha rilasciato una tessera con solamente Num. _____ marche, per l'importo di

L. _____ e per il periodo dal _____ al _____

non mi ha rilasciato i seguenti documenti:

_____ , li _____ 194 _____ - Anno _____

FIRMA: _____

NOTE: _____

- (1) Nome e Cognome.
 (2) Giorno, mese, anno.
 (3) Categoria di mestiere.
 (4) Giornaliero, settimanale, quindicinale, mensile.
 (5) Settimana, quindicina, mese.

doubt be opened any how on the return of General Dapino from his tour of inspection).

3/. We have received no notification that the Italian Government are in accord with the War Department Instruction as stated in para 4 making the payment of credit balances the responsibility of the Italian Government. From conversations we have had with General Gazzera - it is obvious that he is not of this opinion.

4/. Are we to expect a reply to para 5 and 6 of our letter of 28 July, at an early date, as the questions are still of paramount importance to the Italian Government and a reply is still necessary to enable us to deal with questions which continue to arise daily.

I have spoken with Col Graffley Smith who agrees that AFHQ should give the ruling about passing the information - re payments to the Italian Government. He also agrees that paras 5 & 6 of our letter have not been answered.

Perhaps you may wish to discuss the matter with me.

Gazzera - it is obvious that he is not of this opinion.

4/. Are we to expect a reply to para 5 and 6 of our letter of 28 July, at an early date, as the questions are still of paramount importance to the Italian Government and a reply is still necessary to enable us to deal with questions which continue to arise daily.

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Perhaps you may wish to discuss the matter with me.

D. C. Campbell

At. Col.

Wm D + J P O W. Sub 3247

~~SECRET~~ RESTRICTED

In reply refer to:
IPW/1/17/1

6 October 1944

Subject: Italian Prisoners of War - General Policy.

To : Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

1. The following information with regard to the payment of Italian Prisoners of War Units under the control of United States and British authorities is forwarded for your information.

2. All Italian PW's under the control of U.S. authorities, who have volunteered for and are employed in Italian Service Units are paid at the rate of 80 cents a day for each day of work (40 cents a day while hospitalized in line of duty), plus 10 cents a day gratuitous allowance to enlisted men. From this total there is deducted the amount of post exchange items issued. The resulting net monthly total is deposited to the individual's credit in the U.S. Treasury Trust Fund and entered on the individual's service record. Against this credit, a monthly cash advance is actually paid during the period of internment, on the following scale:

Major & above	2600 Lire
Captain	2400 Lire
1st Lieutenant	2200 Lire
2nd Lieutenant	2000 Lire
Sgt & NCO's above Sgt	800 Lire
Pfc and NCO's below Sgt	600 Lire
Pvt.	500 Lire

~~SECRET~~ RESTRICTED

Upon the release or repatriation of a prisoner of war, a certificate is given him outlining the total amount of credit due to him. This certificate reads as follows:

'This is to certify that _____
 is a prisoner of war in custody of the United States Govern-
 ment from _____ to _____
 date of capture Date of release or closing of
 has a credit balance of \$ _____
 account

Amount in figures for the period stated, which has been deposited to his account in United States Treasury "Trust Fund 218915-Deposits, funds of civilian internees and prisoners of war", supported by approved payroll vouchers.'

In accordance with G.P.W., Art. 24, 28, 34, and 77, each liberated PW is thus furnished with the above certificate of credit. Actual deposits are being made in the United States Treasury Trust Fund. This Trust Fund cannot be expended for any other purpose than for which it was established. The credits and actual cash payments made as above are believed greater than corresponding ranks are paid in the Italian Army.

Since no wage scale has been fixed by agreement as noted in GPW, Art. 34, the wage scale of \$.80 daily for voluntary labor, (for supervisory labor by officers only), is considered a fair wage, compared to the wages of the Italian Army and the ratio of pay of civilian employees on the same or similar projects.

In accordance with G.P.W., Art. 23, and in addition to the pay scale outlined above, officers are paid the same amount as the Italian Government would pay them as officers in the Italian Army. All payments made on these conditions must be reimbursed at the end of hostilities by the Italian Government. Accordingly the accounts of Italian officers are credited in addition, as follows:

Major and above	\$40.00 per month
Captains	\$30.00 per month
Lieutenants	\$20.00 per month

Credits given to Italian PW's as wages for work are not reimbursable by the Italian Government and are not considered in the same light as "pay" as construed in this article. The monthly allowance of \$3.00 (10¢ per day) to each enlisted man is gratuitous and is, therefore, not reimbursable by the Italian Government.

~~SECRET~~ RESTRICTED

3. The conditions of employment of PW's under the control of the U.S. authorities who have volunteered for and are employed in Italian Service Units are equal in all respects to the conditions of employment of American Service Troops. Italian PW's work six days a week, not more than 10 hours a day, on the same projects as our service troops, and their conditions of living are also exactly the same. Where facilities in the area are available, pyramidal tents and improvised cots are given to the Italian Service Unit personnel. A modified United States ration, more palatable to Italians (increased ration of starches), is furnished. Even with the shortage of critical items for recreation and athletics, it has been possible to issue sizeable quantities to Italian Service Units. Wherever possible and practicable passes have been issued.

4. Italian PW's under the control of the British authorities are paid as follows:

Credit Accounts are maintained for all PW's who receive the privilege of drawing a proportion of these credits in cash. There are facilities for the remittance of sums from credits to their dependants.

The following are the rates of pay in force for
 Combatant PW's

COMBATANT OFFICERS

RANK	Monthly rate of pay to be credited			Maximum amount which may be expended from pay or issued in cash for any one month.				
(1)	(2)			(3)				
	L	S.	d.	L.	S.	d.	EQUIVALENT	
							<u>Francs</u>	<u>Lire</u>
Colonel	22	4	6	7	5	0	1,450	2,900
Lt. Colonel	19	8	11	6	15	0	1,350	2,700
Major	18	1	2	6	10	0	1,300	2,600
Captain	15	5	7	6		0	1,200	2,400
Lieutenant	13	3	11	5	10	0	1,100	2,200
2nd Lieut.	10	8	4	5		0	1,000	2,000

OTHER RANKS (Weekly)

RANK	According to skill and proficiency	Proportion allowed in cash.
Warrant Officers	14/-	12/6
NCO's Sjt & above	12/- to 13/6	11/3
NCO's below rank of Sjt.	10/6 to 9/-	8/9
Privates	10/- to 7/6	7/6

EQUIVALENT
250 Lira
225 "
175 "
150 "

Rates of pay for protected officers are somewhat higher.

~~SECRET~~ RESTRICTED

On release each PW is given a certificate of credit outstanding to his account. Under a War Office Instruction the payment of these credit balances will be the responsibility of the Italian Government. The Italian Government has agreed to immediate payment of some or all of these credits to dependents nominated by co-operators themselves (instead of to PW on release) and many have already taken advantage of this scheme.

5. Where Italian PW's are held by the British authorities their treatment is similar to that afforded British Troops, as far as possible, and in no case do working hours exceed those of British Troops. They are clothed in British uniforms and fed on a special ration scale. (The scale of the latter is not quite the same as the British Army Field Service Ration Scale, but compares more than favourably with that of the Italian Army). A free issue of cigarettes is included. Passes are granted permitting co-operators to leave quarters unescorted for recreational purposes, but in NORTH AFRICA this is subject to the concurrence of the Local French Authorities. All co-operators on Italian soil are allowed up to one sleeping pass out per week, and in addition leave periods up to seven days are granted (on full pay and rations) during which men are allowed to go to their home addresses in Allied occupied ITALY. Facilities exist for recreation and for them to purchase Cap-teen supplies, e.g. chocolate, cigarettes, etc., in the same manner as for British Troops.

Signed by

WELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR

Acting Chief Commissioner

Prepared by

J. Campbell
Lt. Colonel

Director WMD & IPW Sub. Comm.

3194

2 copy to C of S.
1 " " A/C.C.

Despatched 6/10/44.

RESTRICTED
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

6925

TO: HQ ACC FOR STONE PERSONAL

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 9/04

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED

CLASSIFICATION:

REFERENCE No: F33792

PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: OCT 4/0117 OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE: FHGG

4 OCT Recd

with HMDPWS.

RESTRICTED. CONTENTS OF OUR G-5: 383.6 OF 24 SEPTEMBER 1944. MAY BE COMMUNICATED
TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. YOUR S349 OF 2 OCTOBER REFERS. SUBJECT LETTER MAY ALSO BE
RECLASSIFIED AS RESTRICTED INSTEAD OF SECRET

alt

Dist

(act) (PoS Set 2)

(inf) A/CC

File

**ACTION**

3193

OCTOBER 4/0133 **RESTRICTED**

DATE and Time of RECEIPT

Distribution:

COPY

AFHQ

HQ ACC

S-349

2 OCT

SECRET

PRIORITY

ACTING CHIEF COMM.

SECRET PD YOUR LETTER GEORGE FIVE THREE EIGHT THREE POINT
SIX OF TWO FOUR SEPTEMBER CMA SUBJECT CLN ITALIAN POW PD
PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE FROM HQ ACC FROM STONE
PERSONAL PAREN ALTHOUGH YOUR LETTER IS CLASSIFIED SECRET
PLEASE CONFIRM THAT ITS CONTENTS MAY BE COMMUNICATED TO
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

AUTHENTICATED:

/t/ ALLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

3192

S E C R E T

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