

acc 10000/120/5761

I.P.W. Killing of Italian P.W. by Guards

---

July 1944 - Aug. 1945

of Italian P.W. by Guards

no 1/21

(3488  
3551)

1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND  
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

JAG/RE/tb

IPW 1/21/27

7 August 1945

Subject : Deceased Italian CAPRIOTTI Gualtiere.

To : Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

- 1/. Attached is a report of death in respect of the above mentioned.
- 2/. Personal effects of CAPRIOTTI were forwarded to the Italian Red Cross under my 1/4/945 dated 30 June 45.

J.A.CAMPBELL  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Director  
WMD & IPOM Sub-Com.

lml 26

3551



(26)

Act 27

HEADQUARTERS MTOUSA  
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL  
(Prisoner of War Information Bureau)  
APO 512 U. S. Army

RED/clp

FWIB-32-335

19 July 1945

SUBJECT: Deceased Italian CAPRIOTTI, Gualtiero.

TO: Director, War Materials Disposal and  
Italian Prisoner of War Sub-Commission  
Allied Commission  
APO 394, U. S. Army

1. Attention is invited to the attached letter.
2. Also attached hereto as requested is a copy of Report of Death pertaining to subject deceased.
3. Personal effects of CAPRIOTTI were forwarded to your office with our covering letter, file number as above, subject: "Transmittal of Personal Effects of Deceased Italian," dated 25 June 1945 and receipt was acknowledged by your office on 30 June 1945.

FOR THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL:

*F. E. Davis*  
*Encl. C. M. P.*  
ja H. M. ROWMAN, JR.  
Lt Col, CMP  
Director

- 2 Incls:
1. Ltr IPW/1/21/25
  2. Report of Death of CAPRIOTTI

3550

IPW  
1/21 21

DATE. 25. VII 45
ENTERED ON CARDS.
INITIALS. <i>UPcan</i>



JER/tb

IPW 1/21/25

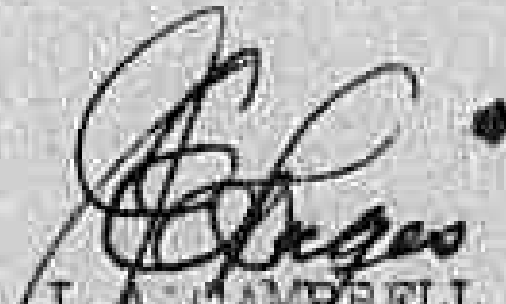
13 July 1945

Subject : Killing of Italian PW Co-operator  
CAPRIOTTI Gualtiero

To : Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512, U.S. Army  
Attn: G-5 Section

- 1/. Reference is made to attached translation of letter No.40062 from Italian High Commissioner for PW to the Commission dated 11 July 45 above subject.
- 2/. It is requested that death certificate and information be furnished upon which reply to the Italian High Commissioner can be based.

For the Chief Commissioner:

  
J.A. CAMPBELL  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Director  
WMD & IPOW Sub-Com.

13

1712

EE/amc

11 July 1945

24

ITALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PW  
Military Section

No. 40062 di Prot.

SUBJECT: Italian soldier CAPRIOTTI Gualtiero  
No. 81-1-361919 POW Co-operator in American custody.  
Deceased.

The High Commissariat has been informed on the 3 of June 45, of the death of soldier Capriotti Gualtiero, No. REM 81-1361919, U.S. PWE No. 7094 Naples - Italy, born at Monte Gallo on the 8 of May 1923, and who died as the result of a gun shot wound fired at him by an american sentry from the American Automobile park.

We beg your Sub-Commission to forward his death certificate to the High Commissariat and to inform of what caused his death and whether he has left property to his heir or heirs.

Thank you.

For the High Commissioner  
Col. Montesoro

3548

IPW  
1/21

DATE. 12/7/45
ENTERED ON CARDS.
INITIALS. H.R.

INT/VI

(23)

Ref: IPW/1/21/23

22 May 1945

Subject: Killing of Italian PW by Guards.

I make reference to your letter of 18 October 1944, in which you bring to the attention of Admiral STONE a communication dated August 31, 1944, from the acting Secretary of War, enclosing a communication addressed by the President of the Council of Ministers to the Allied Control Commission, concerning the alleged killing of Italian PWs by Guards.

I have this day submitted the information requested to His Excellency Ivanoe BONOMI, in the form of short summaries of proceedings relating to the deaths of the PW in question.

For the Chief Commissioner:

J.A. CAMPBELL  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Director  
WMD & IPW Sub-Com.

His Excellency the American Ambassador  
Mr. Alexander C. KIRK  
American Ambassador  
Palazzo Regina Margherita  
ROME

3517

FILE



25 AUG 1945

MT/enc. (22)

Ref: IPW/1/21/22

22 May 1945

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian PW by Guards.

With reference to your file No. 1903 dated 27 June 1944, in which you make enquiry regarding the alleged killing of Italian Prisoners of War by guards, I submit the following information in the form of short summaries of proceedings, relating to the deaths of 21 of the Prisoners of War in question.

The 21 Prisoners of War in question are those numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 22 (both inclusive) in the list attached to your above mentioned communication.

A summary is not enclosed in respect of Prisoner of War BOVANI, the person numbered 5 in your list, as he was an interned civilian, and a report of his case is still awaited from the Home Department of the Government of India.

The case of De Falco, No. 24 on the list, was apparently reported to the protecting power, Switzerland within a month following the occurrence.

So far, information regarding VABBIA (No. 23) has not yet been received.

For the Chief Commissioner:

*J.A.C.*

J.A. CAMPBELL  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Director  
WMD & IPW Sub-Comm.

3546

FILE

His Excellency Ivanoe BONOMI  
The President of the Council of  
Ministers, Italian Government  
RCMZ

Encls:

6 Pages of Summaries - 21 cases.

WMTS + 1PW

57 (2)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

HYA/wsw

G-5: 383.6-8

10 April 1945

SUBJECT: Alleged Killing of Italian POW by Guards.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

Reference your ACC/383.6 dated 1 July 1944. - *encl. (5)*

1. Short summaries of proceedings relating to the deaths of 20 Italian PW are forwarded herewith on which the basis of a reply may be made to the request of the Italian authorities for information respecting these men.

2. The 20 PW in question are those numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 21 (both inclusive) in the communication from the Italian Government.

3. A summary is not enclosed in respect of PW BOVANI, the person numbered 5 in the Italian list as he was an interned civilian, and a report on his case is still awaited from the Home Department of the Government of India.

4. Information on PW BELLI, no. 22 on the list, was sent to you with our letter G-5: 383.6-8 dated 10 September. - *encl. (13)*

5. The case of de FALCO no. 24 on the list was apparently reported to the protecting power, Switzerland within a month following the occurrence.

6. So far information regarding VABBIA (no. 23) has not yet been received.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

*H. Y. Anderson*  
H. Y. ANDERSON,  
Lt. Colonel, R.A.

Incl:  
as above

1PW  
1/21

HEADQUARTERS  
1 APR 1945  
A. C.

DEATHS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. MUNI, A.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of Investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. MUNI, Archimede of Camp 21, India.

1. Evidence was given by a sentry that about 2130 hours on 2nd May, 1943, he was patrolling from the gate of the P.P. wing; three prisoners of war were so near the trip-wire that he challenged them, whereupon several stones were thrown at him, one wounding him severely on the forehead. He fired one round buck shot, one prisoner of war (the deceased) fell down, another prisoner of war ran away and the third threw another stone at the sentry hitting him on the chest. As he continued to throw stones, the sentry fired again and this prisoner of war was slightly wounded.
2. The first shot hit and killed the Prisoner of War MUNI.
3. The findings of the Court were that no blame whatever attached to the sentry who had no alternative except to fire in self defence and in accordance with orders to fire when any stone or missile is thrown by prisoners of war.

P.W.2.  
Curzon St House.  
March, 1945.



2. DES GRANDES, A.
3. SISI, F.

(Report of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held to investigate the Deaths of Italian Prisoners of War 2/Lt SISI and 2/Lt DES GRANGES, both of No.2 Prisoner of War Camp, India.)

1. Evidence was given by a sentry that at about 0330 hours on 11th May, 1943, he saw two crouched figures approaching him outside, but near, the Camp perimeter fence. He called to them to halt but they immediately began to run. The sentry fired twice at which one man fell - the other man came towards the sentry with a knife. He parried the blow with his bayonet and his assailant was fired on by the patrol Commander and killed.

2. Both prisoners were carrying haversacks and were nearly outside the whole camp. The hole in the wire through which they escaped from their Compound was later found.

Other witnesses gave evidence of hearing the sentry call to the prisoners of war to halt and of seeing the second one rush at the sentry with a knife.

3. Medical evidence showed that in both cases death was instantaneous.

The Commandant found that the prisoners of war had escaped and were shot by Camp patrols in the execution of their duty and in one case in self-defence. (No Italian gave evidence because none were witness of the facts in question.)

4. ITALIA, F.

(Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the Purpose of Investigating the Death of Prisoner of War Lieutenant Italia Francesco, No. 27 Camp, India.)

1. Evidence was given by a sentry that at about 01.15 hours on the 24th May, 1943, he was on patrol in the cat walk between No.3 Wing and No.4 Wing in Camp No.27, when he heard a noise and saw a figure close to the wire. He challenged the man three times and as he received no reply and heard the noise of wire moving he came to the conclusion it was a prisoner of war effecting his escape and fired. A prisoner of war got up and fell to the ground and again attempted to get up but fell again.
2. The shot hit and killed the above mentioned prisoner of war. A post mortem examination showed that the deceased had sharp wounds on his chest which might have been caused by barbed wire.
3. From marks of blood which were found subsequently, it was clear that the deceased was shot well inside the forbidden area of the trip wire and that the wire fencing had been tampered with as a number of strands of wire were loose on the post at the spot.
4. The findings of the Court were that the deceased was shot whilst attempting to escape, and that the sentry acted in accordance with standing orders. Cause of death was established as gunshot wound through the right side of the heart.

6. PETRONCINI, V.
7. CALDERONI, F.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the deaths of Prisoners of War Lieutenant Calderoni, Francesco and Second Lieutenant Petroncini, Vico, both of Camp No.25, India.

1. Evidence was given by a sentry that at 02.10 hours on the 27th May 1943, he was on patrol in the cat walk in Camp No.25, when he heard a noise in the outside wire of the east cat walk. He shouted "Halt" who goes there" three times but received no answer. At his third challenge a figure ran across the cat walk and seemed to disappear in a little ditch. The sentry fired as the man was running away and he fell down. As he fired, a second figure got up and ran from the inside edge of the wire. This man was fired on by another sentry.
2. The prisoners were identified as the two above-mentioned. Both succumbed to their wounds. Petroncini had a wound in the right anterior superior spine just on the iliac crest. There was also a wound in front of the left thigh which was probably caused by a sharp stone. This officer's death was due to abdominal shock caused by a shot fired from a rifle.
3. Calderoni died from traumatic shock secondary to a gunshot wound.
4. Two Italian prisoners of war gave evidence at the Enquiry. (They suggested that it was probable that Calderoni had given himself up at the time he was shot.)
5. The findings of the Court were:-
  - (a) That both the prisoners had passed through the trip wire and main fence and had escaped from their night pen.
  - (b) That they were challenged before the shots were fired.

/(c)



8. IPITO, N.

(Summary of Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. IPITO, NunMiato, of Camp 23, India.)

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that between 0200 and 0330 hours on 14 Aug 43 he warned the deceased P.W. three times not to approach the trip wire. At 0330 hours on seeing him between the trip wire and the inner perimeter wire he warned him to move away three times and fired when he failed to do so.
2. The body of the P.W. was found hanging over the trip wire, life being extinct.
3. The findings of the Court were that the deceased was killed by buckshot wounds inflicted by the Sentry in the course of his duty. (As the deceased failed to comply with the Sentry's orders to leave the wire, the Sentry had reasonable cause to assume the deceased was trying to escape.)

9. MARTINELLI, E.

(Summary of Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War 2/Lt. MARTINELLI, Ezio of Camp 24, India.)

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 2145 hours on 12 June 43 while on Sentry duty in the bottom sentry walk of No. 3 Wing, 24 Camp, he saw two Prisoners of War lying down near the wire and cutting it. He fired without warning, when one P.W. fell down. He fired twice at the other who was running away.
2. The body of the deceased was found near the trip wire and medical evidence was to the effect that death was caused by haemorrhage and shock due to gunshot wounds in the chest.
3. A number of Prisoners of War gave evidence to the effect that several sentries attacked the wire after the shooting to make it appear that it had been tampered with by the deceased.
4. The findings of the Court of Enquiry were that
  - (a) the firing was not justified, as the wire was not cut and no warning was given before the firing.
  - (b) Nevertheless the Sentry would not have fired unless in his mind some reason had existed. He was probably extremely ~~overfear~~ <sup>overfearful</sup> on account of thick and high vegetation and bad lighting in the region of the incident.
  - (c) The evidence of the P.W. witnesses that the Sentries had attacked the wire was untrue and designed only to cause trouble for the Sentries.

3539

/Recommended -

Recommended -

NOTE:-

- (a) Disciplinary action against the Sentry for firing without challenge. (The Sentry was tried by Summary General Court Martial and acquitted.)
- (b) The Sentry not to be detailed again for Sentry duty.

(c) No vegetation to be permitted within 6 feet of trip wire in night enclosures.

A number of witnesses of the Sentry's actions were called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand.

The findings of the Court of Inquiry were that the Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand.

(a) The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand.

(b) The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand.

(c) The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand. The Sentry was not called to the stand.

4400

Recommended -



10. FEDERICO, P.

(Summary of Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sgt. FEDERICO, Pasquale, of Camp 16, India.)

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 1220 hours on 23 Jul 43, 5 P.W. approached and threw stones at him on his raised platform. They did not desist when challenged and continued throwing stones, hitting him and knocking him off his platform so that he lost his rifle. Hearing a shot and fearing attack he recovered his rifle and fired at the P.W.

2. A second Sentry stated that <sup>while</sup> at the Guard Room stones began to fall on it and all around him. Seeing the attack on the first sentry and fearing an attack on the Guard room he fired and hit one man on the chest.

3. The Italian doctor stated that the deceased died from buckshot wounds in the chest.

4. Only 2 P.W. witnesses were willing to give evidence. One alleged that the deceased was patrolling ~~about~~ near the gateway. The other stated that the deceased was not normal in mind and he had heard him defy the Sentries to kill him.

5. The Camp Commander <sup>and</sup> gave evidence that he had previously warned the P.W. Wing Supervisors that P.W. were to be warned of the danger ~~of~~ themselves if they baited sentries, particularly by stone-throwing.

6. The findings of the Court were

(a) that the action of the first sentry was justified because he was attacked by the P.W.

(b) that the action of the second sentry was justified and that he should be commended therefor. 3333 ✓

(c) that if in fact the deceased had been of unsound mind he would have been admitted to hospital before these events.

11. BRAI, G.

Summary of Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Cap. BRAI, Guiseppe, of Camp 357, E. Africa.

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that at 2015 hrs on 19 Aug 43, he challenged a P.W. standing between the fences. There was no reply and the P.W. started to crawl under the outer wire. The sentry challenged again and there was no reply. The P.W. crawled under the outer wire and stood up, whereupon the sentry challenged again and receiving no reply fired and the P.W. fell to the ground. The deceased was found lying 6 feet outside the outer perimeter fence, still alive.
2. The senior Italian M.O. on enquiring of the deceased why he tried to escape was told "It was only a moment of folly". The deceased died of internal injuries caused by a bullet wound.
3. The findings of the Court were that the deceased lost his life from a gunshot wound inflicted by a sentry in the execution of his duty while the deceased was attempting to escape.

3537

12. VERDONE.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War S/Ten VERDONE, Corradino, of Camp 356, E.Africa.

1. Evidence was given by a sentry that on 3 Feb 42, ~~that~~ after warning 2 P.W. away from the dead wire, he saw another P.W. approach it and warned him away from it several times. As he did not obey and was in the forbidden (danger) area, he fired at him and killed him.

2. The Court did not accept the evidence of the Sentry that the deceased was in the forbidden area. It was held however that the Sentry had acted in good faith as he was under the impression that after 1800 hours stricter rules were in force and that it was his duty to fire if a P.W. disobeyed his order to move away from the dead wire.

NOTE:

The sentry was subsequently tried by Court Martial for murder but was acquitted.



13. VASSALO, G.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Pte. VASSALO, G. of Camp 360, E.Africa.

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that at about 0600 hours on 10 Jan 42, he saw a P.W. climbing the inner wire of the Detention compound. He challenged but the P.W. took no notice. He called the sentry in the next box to assist him. The P.W. continued and climbed the outer wire and started running away. The first sentry ran after the P.W. but realising he could not catch him, fired once and saw him fall. This evidence was confirmed by the second sentry.
2. The Italian M.O. stated that while attending to two mental patients in the camp hospital, one (the deceased) ran away and he tried but failed to catch him. The British M.O. stated that the deceased was segregated as a mental case awaiting transfer to a Mental hospital. The deceased died shortly after admission to hospital, from internal injuries due to a bullet wound.
3. The findings of the Court were that -
  - (a) The deceased made a determined effort to escape and that the Sentry was justified in the action which he took, for which no blame ~~is~~ attached to him.
  - (b) the deceased was of unsound mind and that every available precaution had been taken by the British Administrative Staff in collaboration with the Italian Medical Staff for the safeguarding of mental cases pending their removal to a Mental hospital.

14. RIBAUDO, G.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Cap. RIBAUDO, Gaetano, of Camp 353, E.Africa.

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 23.30 hours on 13 Jul 43 he saw someone in the outer wire trying to escape. He challenged three times and receiving no reply he fired. As the P.W. was still trying to release himself he fired again. Another Sentry stated that he saw a P.W. in the outer wire trying to escape and after challenging three times and receiving no reply he fired.

*very often*  
2. The British G.O. stated that on arrival at the scene he found the deceased fully clothed by the outside wire. Food and provisions were lying beside him. He died shortly afterwards as the result of bullet wounds.

3. Four Italian P.Ws. stated that the deceased was a patient in the Camp hospital suffering from <sup>mental</sup> ~~mental~~ nervous sickness, but that he had not been sufficiently nervous to warrant a special watch.

4. The findings of the Court were that the shots were fired by the Sentries in accordance with their duty and that the deceased died of bullet wounds received in the course of an attempt to escape.

3534 ✓  
✓

15. FARAONE, C.

Summary of Proceedings of the trial on 12 July 43 of a Cape coloured Sentry on a charge of culpable homicide in respect of the killing on 7 Feb 43 of the Italian Prisoner of War Sold. FARAONE, ~~Calisto~~, at Prisoner of War Camp, Somderwater, S. Africa.

1. The accused gave evidence that while on patrol duty along one of the perimeter's fences of the camp he stood near a hole under the light whereupon certain P.W. gathered together and started to throw stones at him. He shouted a warning but the stone-throwing continued. The accused thereupon directed a shot over the heads of the P.W. and this shot apparently killed FARAONE.

2. The accused was found guilty of culpable homicide and the Court after taking into account 6 months spent in gaol awaiting trial, sentenced him to 7 days imprisonment with hard labour.

3. It will be noted that the accused was not charged with "intentional murder" but with "culpable homicide". The latter expression connotes an absence of *intention* indication to kill.



16. MONACI, A.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. MONACI, Adelmo, Camp 352. E.Africa.

1. Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 2330 hours on 8 May 43, he saw the deceased climbing up the inner perimeter wire fence surrounding the camp. He challenged the P.W. but he still continued climbing and the Sentry fired.
2. The body of the deceased was found between the inner and outer wires and death was due to internal injuries caused by a bullet wound.
3. The findings of the Court were that the deceased was killed while in a prohibited area by a sentry on duty. (No blame attached to the sentry who was acting in accordance with his duties.)

3532 ✓

17. LANCELLA, G.

(Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. LANCELLA, Guiseppe, M.E. Camp.)

1. Evidence was given that on 19 May 43 this P.W and two others passed through gaps which they had made in the fencing round two cages. The deceased was seen by the sentry who challenged him three times and as he did not stop fired at him and killed him instantaneously.

2. Evidence was given by three other P.Ws. admitting full knowledge of a camp order forbidding the cutting of holes in the wire.

3. The findings of the Court were that the deceased was shot by a sentry and died as a result while passing from one cage to another in the Camp, (and that the action taken by the Sentry was fully justified.)

3531

18. BERGAMASCHI, A.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. BERGAMASCHI, Alessandro, M.E. Camp.

1. Evidence was given by a number of British camp personnel and by Italian P.W. that on 8 ~~July~~<sup>May</sup> 43 in consequence of insubordination and interference with the wire, the Camp Commandant read out a special warning to the P.W. of the risk they would run if they again interfered with the wire.
2. On 11 May 43 notwithstanding the warning, the deceased made his way into a forbidden area to retrieve a ball.)
3. A sentry stated that he challenged the deceased in the forbidden area but the subsequent actions of the P.W. led him to suppose that he was about to be attacked, so he fired on the P.W.
4. After treatment at the C.R.S. the P.W. was transferred to a General hospital for blood transfusion but died shortly after admission thereto.
5. The findings of the Court were that the ~~deceased~~ was in a forbidden area notwithstanding the special warning (and that the action of the sentry was justified having regard to the P.Ws. presence there and since his actions gave the sentry the impression that he was about to be attacked.)

3530 ✓



19. MILANO, G.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the death of Prisoner of War Sold. MILANO, Guisepe, Umberto Hospital, MASSAWA.

1. Evidence was given that on 24 March 42, the deceased while a patient in the Umberto Hospital forced his way past a sentry at the gate in an evident attempt to escape. The sentry pursued him and called upon him to halt in spite of which the deceased persisted in his attempt to escape. Fearing that the attempt would prove successful the sentry ~~following~~ bayoneted the deceased who died subsequently following an operation rendered necessary by the injuries inflicted.

2. The findings of the Court were that the sentry was not exceeding his duty and was not to blame.

After Enquiry of District and  
MILANO, Guisepe, Umberto  
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300 300 300 300

20. ELVIZI, E.  
21. BAUCCIO, S.

Summary of Proceedings of Court of Enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the deaths of Prisoners of War Sjt. ELVIZI, Ettore, and Sjt. BAUCCIO, Salvatore, of Middle East Camp.

1. Evidence was given by the Guard Commander who ordered the sentry to fire on the escaping Prisoners of War, that in spite of being challenged to halt, the Prisoners who were already some 50/60 yards outside the cage, continued to run away. In addition the ground which they were approaching was broken and offered potential cover to their escape, the light was failing and a main road lay at no great distance from the spot.
2. In view of these facts it is considered that at the relevant time this incident constituted an escape rather than "an attempt to escape" as suggested by the Italian Government.
3. The possibility that more force was used in this case than was necessary received the fullest consideration of the Court and of the Commander of the area concerned.
4. The final opinion expressed was that under all the circumstances the action taken by the Guard Commander when he ordered the sentry to fire was justified and that the two Prisoners of War who were involved, were wholly to blame.

DEATHS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

1. MUNI, A

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that about 2130 hours on 2nd May, 1943, he was patrolling from the gate of the P.P. wing, three prisoners of war were so near the trip-wire that he challenged them, whereupon several stones were thrown at him, one wounding him severely on the forehead. He fired one round buck shot, one prisoner of war (the deceased) fell down, another prisoner of war ran away and the third threw another stone at the sentry hitting him on the chest. As he continued to throw stones, the sentry fired again and this prisoner of war was slightly wounded.

b) The first shot hit and killed the prisoner of war MUNI.

c) The findings of the Court were that no blame whatever attached to the sentry who had no alternative except to fire in self defence and in accordance with orders to fire when any stone or missile is thrown by prisoners of war.

2. DES GRANDES, A.

3. SISI, F.

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that at about 0330 hours on 11th May 1943, he saw two crouched figures approaching him outside, but near, the Camp perimeter fence. He called to them to halt but they immediately began to run. The sentry fired twice at which one man fell - the other man came towards the sentry with a knife. He parried the blow with his bayonet and his assailant was fired on by the patrol Commander and killed.

b) Both prisoners were carrying haversacks and were nearly outside the whole camp. The hole in the wire through which they escaped from their Compound was later found.

c) Other witnesses gave evidence of hearing the sentry call to the prisoners of war to halt and of seeing the second one rush at the sentry with a knife.

d) Medical evidence showed that in both cases death was instantaneous.



c) The findings of the Court were that no blame whatever attached to the sentry who had no alternative except to fire in self defence and in accordance with orders to fire when any stone or missile is thrown by prisoners of war.

2. DES GRANDES, A.  
3. SISI, F.

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that at about 0330 hours on 11th May 1943, he saw two crouched figures approaching him outside, but near, the Camp perimeter fence. He called to them to halt but they immediately began to run. The sentry fired twice at which one man fell - the other man came towards the sentry with a knife. He parried the blow with his bayonet and his assailant was fired on by the patrol Commander and killed.

b) Both prisoners were carrying haversacks and were nearly outside the whole camp. The hole in the wire through which they escaped from their Compound was later found.

c) Other witnesses gave evidence of hearing the sentry call to the prisoners of war to halt and of seeing the second one rush at the sentry with a knife.

d) Medical evidence showed that in both cases death was instantaneous. 3527

e) The Commandant found that the prisoners of war had escaped and were shot by Camp patrols in the execution of their duty and in one case in self-defence.

4. ITALIA, F.

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that at about 01.15 hours on the 24th May, 1943, he was on patrol in the cat walk between No.3 wing and No.4 wing in Camp No.27, when he heard a noise and saw a figure close to the wire. He challenged the man three times and as he received no reply and heard the noise of wire moving he came to the conclusion it was a prisoner of war effecting his escape and fired. A prisoner of war got up and fell to the ground and again attempted to get up but fell again.

b) The shot hit and killed the above mentioned prisoner of war. A post mortem examination showed that the deceased had sharp wounds on his chest which might have been caused by barbed wire.

c) From marks of blood which were found subsequently, it was clear that the deceased was shot well inside the forbidden area of the trip wire and that the wire fencing had been tampered with as a number of strands of wire were loose on the post at the spot.

d) The findings of the Court were that the deceased was shot whilst attempting to escape.

6. PETRONCINI, V.  
7. CALDERONI, F.

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that at 02.10 hours on the 27th May 1943, he was on patrol in the cat walk in Camp No. 45, when he heard a noise in the outside wire of the east cat walk. He shouted "Halt" who goes there"? three times but received no answer. At his third challenge a figure ran across the cat walk and seemed to disappear in a little ditch. The sentry fired as the man was running away and he fell down. As he fired, a second figure got up and ran from the inside edge of the wire. This man was fired on by another sentry.

b) The prisoners were identified as the two above-mentioned. Both succumbed to their wounds. Petroncini had a wound in the right anterior superior spine just on the iliac crest. There was also a wound in front of the left thigh which was probably caused by a sharp stone. This officer's death was due to abdominal shock caused by a shot fired from a rifle.

c) Calderoni died from traumatic shock secondary to a gunshot wound.

d) Two Italian prisoners of war gave evidence at the Enquiry.

e) The findings of the Court were:

1. That both the prisoners had passed through the trip wire and main fence and had escaped from their night pen.
2. That they were challenged before the shots were fired.

3526

the 27th May 1943, he was on patrol in the cat walk in Camp No. 25, when he heard a noise in the outside wire of the east cat walk. He shouted "Halt" who goes there"? three times but received no answer. At his third challenge a figure ran across the cat walk and seemed to disappear in a little ditch. The sentry fired as the man was running away and he fell down. As he fired, a second figure got up and ran from the inside edge of the wire. This man was fired on by another sentry.

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c) Calderoni died from traumatic shock secondary to a gunshot wound.

d) Two Italian prisoners of war gave evidence at the Enquiry.

e) The findings of the Court were:

1. That both the prisoners had passed through the trip wire and main fence and had escaped from their night pen.
2. That they were challenged before the shots were fired.
3. That the sentries fired in the execution of their duty and that they were fully justified in so doing.

#### 8. IPITO, N.

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that between 0200 and 0330 hours on 14 Aug 43 he warned the deceased PW three times not to approach the trip wire. At 0330 hours on seeing him between the trip wire and the inner perimeter wire he warned him to move away three times and fired when he failed to do so.

b) The body of the P.W. was found hanging over the trip wire, life being extinct.

c) The findings of the Court were that the deceased was killed by gunshot wounds inflicted by the Sentry in the course of his duty.



9. MARTINELLI, E

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 2145 hours on 12 June 43 while on Sentry duty in the bottom sentry walk of No. 3 wing, 24 Camp, he saw two Prisoners of War lying down near the wire and cutting it. He fired without warning, when one PW fell down. He fired twice at the other who was running away.

b) The body of the deceased was found near the trip wire and medical evidence was to the effect that death was caused by haemorrhage and shock due to gunshot wounds in the chest.

NOTE:

(a) Disciplinary action was taken against the Sentry for firing without challenge.

(b) No vegetation to be permitted within 6 feet of trip wire in night enclosures.

10. FEDERICO, P.

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 1220 hours on 23 Jul 43, 5 P.W. approached and threw stones at him on his raised platform. They did not desist when challenged and continued throwing stones, hitting him and knocking him off his platform so that he lost his rifle. Hearing a shot and fearing attack he recovered his rifle and fired at the PW.

b) A second Sentry stated that while at the Guard Room stones began to fall on it and all around him. Seeing the attack on the first sentry and fearing an attack on the Guard room he fired and hit one man on the chest.

c) The Italian doctor stated that the deceased died from buckshot wounds in the chest.

d) The Camp Commandant gave evidence that he had previously warned the PW Wing Supervisors that P.W. were to be warned of the danger to themselves if they baited sentries, particularly by stone-throwing.

e) The findings of the court were

1. That the action of the first sentry was justified, because he was attacked by the PW.

(b) No vegetation to be permitted within 6 feet of trip wire in night enclosures.

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e) The findings of the court were

1. That the action of the first sentry was justified, because he was attacked by the PW.
2. That the action of the second sentry was justified.

11. BRAL, G.

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that at 2015 hrs on 13 Aug 43, he challenged a PW standing between the fences. There was no reply and the PW started to crawl under the outer wire. The sentry challenged again and there was no reply. The PW crawled under the outer wire and stood up, whereupon the sentry challenged again and receiving no reply fired and the PW fell to the ground. The deceased was found lying 6 feet outside the outer perimeter fence, still alive.

b) The senior Italian M.O. on enquiring of the deceased why he tried to escape was told "It was only a moment of folly" The deceased died of internal injuries caused by a bullet wound.

c) The findings of the court were that the deceased lost his life from a gunshot wound inflicted by a sentry in the

execution of his duty while the deceased was attempting to escape.

12. VERDONE, C.

a) Evidence was given by a sentry that on 3 Feb 42, after warning 2 PW away from the dead wire, he saw another PW approach it and warned him away from it several times. As he did not obey and was in the forbidden (danger) area, he fired at him and killed him.

NOTE:

The sentry was subsequently tried by Court Martial for murder but was acquitted.

13. VASSALO, G.

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that at about 0600 hours on 10 Jun 42, he saw a PW climbing the inner wire of the detention compound. He challenged but the PW took no notice. He called the sentry in the next box to assist him. The PW continued and climbed the outer wire and started running away. The first sentry ran after the PW but realising he could not catch him, fired once and saw him fall. This evidence was confirmed by the second sentry.

b) The findings of the Court were that -

(a) The deceased made a determined effort to escape and that the Sentry was justified in the action which he took, for which no blame attached to him.

14. RIBAUDO, G.

a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 23.30 hours on 13 Jul 43 he saw someone in the outer wire trying to escape. He challenged three times and receiving no reply he fired. As the PW was still trying to release himself he fired again. Another Sentry stated that he saw a PW in the outer wire trying to escape and after challenging three times and receiving no reply he fired.

b) The British orderly officer stated that on arrival at the camp he found the deceased fully clothed by the outside



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b) The British orderly officer stated that on arrival at the scene he found the deceased fully clothed by the outside wire. Food and provisions were lying beside him. He died shortly afterwards as the result of bullet wounds.

c) The findings of the Court were that the shots were fired by the Sentries in accordance with their duty and that the deceased died of bullet wounds received in the course of an attempt to escape.

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15.

FARAONE, C.

a) The accused gave evidence that while on patrol duty along one of the perimeter fences of the camp he stood near a pole under the light whereupon certain PW gathered together and started to throw stones at him. He shouted a warning but the stone-throwing continued. The accused thereupon directed a shot over the heads of the PW and this shot apparently killed FARAONE.

16. MONACI, A.

- a) Evidence was given by a Sentry that about 2330 hours on 8 May 43, he saw the deceased climbing up the inner perimeter wire fence surrounding the camp. He challenged the PW but he still continued climbing and the Sentry fired.
- b) The body of the deceased was found between the inner and outer wires and death was due to internal injuries caused by a bullet wound.
- c) The findings of the Court were that the deceased was killed while in a prohibited area by a sentry on duty.

17. LANCELLA, G.

- a) Evidence was given that on 19 May 43 this PW and two others passed through gaps which they had made in the fencing round two cages. The deceased was seen by the sentry who challenged him three times and as he did not stop fired at him and killed him.
- b) Evidence was given by three other PWs admitting full knowledge of a camp order forbidding the cutting of holes in the wire.
- c) The findings of the Court were that the deceased was shot by a sentry and died as a result while passing from one cage to another in the Camp.

18. BERGAMASCHI, A.

- a) Evidence was given by a number of British camp personnel and by Italian PW that on 8 May 43 in consequence of insubordination and interference with the wire, the Camp Commandant read out a special warning to the PW of the risk they would run if they again interfered with the wire.
- b) On 11 May 1943 notwithstanding the warning the deceased made his way into a forbidden area.
- c) A sentry stated that he challenged the deceased in the forbidden area but the subsequent actions of the PW led him to suppose that he was about to be attacked, so he fired on the PW.

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b) On 11 May 1943 notwithstanding the warning the deceased made his way into a forbidden area.

c) A sentry stated that he challenged the deceased in the forbidden area but the subsequent actions of the PW led him to suppose that he was about to be attacked, so he fired on the PW.

d) After treatment at the C.R.S., the PW was transferred to a General Hospital for blood transfusion but died shortly after admission thereto.

e) The findings of the Court were that the deceased ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> 23 in a forbidden area notwithstanding the special warning.

19. MILANO, G.

a) Evidence was given that on 24 March 42, the deceased while a patient in the Umberto Hospital forced his way past a sentry at the gate in an evident attempt to escape. The sentry pursued him and called upon him to halt in spite of which the deceased persisted in his attempt to escape. Fearing that the attempt would prove successful the sentry finally bayoneted the deceased who died subsequently following an operation rendered necessary by the injuries inflicted.



20.  
21.

ELVIZI, E.  
BAUCCIO, S.

a) Evidence was given by the Guard Commander who ordered the sentry to fire on the escaping Prisoners of War, that in spite of being challenged to halt, the Prisoners who were already some 50/60 yards outside the cage, continued to run away. In addition the ground which they were approaching was broken and offered potential cover to their escape, the light was failing and a main road lay at no great distance from the spot.

b) The final opinion expressed was that under all the circumstances the action taken by the Guard Commander when he ordered the sentry to fire was justified and that the two Prisoners of War who were involved, were wholly to blame.

BELLI ANGELO.

22.

a) At about 0600 on 27 July 1943, the deceased, Angelo Belli, in company with two other prisoners of war, approached the fence of the enclosure in Prisoner of War Camp No. 100 North Africa at a point between Guard Tower 12 and 19 and were bartering with the guard in Tower No. 18 for cigarettes and soap. During this exchange of money for goods there was considerable movement of the prisoners and they went very near or actually to the fence which was posted with a sign written in Italian stating: "It is prohibited to pass this line. The one who passes is considered attempting to escape, and the guard will fire". The guard in Tower No. 19 from a position approximately 550 feet away, noting the prisoners near the fence ordered them to go back and endeavored to signal them by waving, to get away from the fence, but the prisoners did not do so whereupon the guard fired and instantly killed Angelo Belli.

b) The evidence further developed that at the time of the fatal shot the prisoners were engaged in conversation among themselves, diving the cigarettes which they had secured from the other guard and it is entirely probable that they did not hear the orders of the guard or see him when he signaled them to retreat from the fence. There is no evidence that the prisoners were actually trying to escape; however, from a distance of 550 feet the guard could not see them.

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b) The evidence further developed that at the time of the fatal shot the prisoners were engaged in conversation among themselves, diving the cigarettes which they had secured from the other guard and it is entirely probable that they did not hear the orders of the guard or see him when he signaled them to retreat from the fence. There is no evidence that the prisoners were actually trying to escape; however, from a distance of 550 feet the guard could clearly see that they were at or against the fence which was a strict violation of instructions to the prisoners and all guards had ~~always~~ been instructed to keep the prisoners away from the wire fence.

c) After considering all the evidence the Board found that the deceased met his death as a result of his own misconduct and the guard had as his sole motive the performance of his duty, and he was acting in line of duty when he fired the fatal shot.

(20)

H.Q. ALLIED COMMISSION  
C.M.F.  
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PW SUB COMMISSION

IPW/1/21/20

5 November 1944

To: Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.  
Subject: Killing of Italian Prisoners of War by Guards.

Reference your letter No. 1903 dated 27 June 1944. / see 14.

- 1/. The attached reports on the deaths of the under-mentioned Italian Prisoners of War are forwarded:

PW Sergeant DE PALCO, Antonio  
PW Carabinieri BELLI, Angelo.

- 2/. It is requested that this information be brought to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers.
- 3/. Information concerning other cases set out in your above-mentioned letter will be furnished as and when received by this office.

*J.A.C.*

J. A. CAMPBELL  
Lt.-Colonel  
Director WMD & IPW Sub. Comm.

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C O P Y

22 July 1944

1. The report of a Board of Officers which conducted an investigation into the shooting and death of Italian Prisoner of War Sergeant Antonio De Falco, No. 8431, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Clark, Missouri was filed in this office in August 1943. A thorough and exhaustive investigation was conducted; 17 witnesses were examined requiring four days time.

2. It was reported that the fences between compounds at Camp Clark, Missouri, were so constructed that prisoners of war were able to visit back and forth. There was ill feeling between some Italian prisoners of war in Compound #3 and those in #1 and #2. A camp order had been issued and communicated to all prisoners of war warning them not to crawl through partition fences nor to go into other than their own compound. Despite the order the practice continued. The situation became dangerous after some prisoners of war from compound #3 threatened to beat up some members in compounds #1 and #2 and to burn their barracks. The Commanding Officer in order to enforce his orders caused a machine gun placed so that the field of fire was parallel with the fence between compounds #2 and #3. He issued an order and caused it to be communicated to all prisoners of war that they should not approach nearer than ten feet to the partition fence or they would be fired upon.

3. Commissioned officers directed the placing of the gun, and by means of stakes put in the ground limited the traverse field of fire to ten feet along the fence. Officers tested the limited field of fire by using tracer bullets after the gun was so emplaced. Many prisoners of war watched from a short distance the emplacing and testing of the gun and all were informed of the purpose and intent to use the gun to enforce the order to stay back from the fence and refrain from going to other compounds.

4. About 8:50 p.m. 26 July 1943 Sergeant De Falco, one of the belligerent group, deliberately walked into the restricted zone, looking and moving toward the gun.

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5. The Camp Spokesman in filing complaint with the Protecting Power claimed that the prisoner was endeavoring to retrieve a ball and that he had given a signal to the guard indicating his purpose. However at the time of the shooting there were three Privates and a Sergeant at the gun and Major Montgomery was right behind it and Captain Nealy was approaching the gun within forty feet of it. Therefore, six men observed the shooting and none of them observed the prisoner make any signal and none of them observed that he was endeavoring to retrieve a ball. He deliberately went directly toward the fence and was clearly within the limits of the zone where he had been instructed not to be. Pfc. John Godyr, 36,618,027, 360 M.P.E.G. Co., posted as a guard and having been ordered to fire if any prisoner of war approached in the restricted zone, fired a burst of three shots at the prisoner who was hit and, although immediately taken to the hospital where he was given competent medical attention, he died at 6:20 a.m. 26 July 1943.

6. The stakes which limited the course of fire were checked after the shooting and it was found that they were in their original places and had not been moved.

For the Provost Marshal General:



C O P Y

16 August 1944

1. The shooting of prisoners of war by guards can be justified only when necessary for the maintenance of security, and then only as a measure of last resort. While commanders must be allowed considerable latitude in exercising discretion in enforcement of discipline, a rigid order to use machine-guns to enforce a "deadline" against prisoners of war cannot as a matter of international law be condoned in the absence of a showing that such an extreme measure was necessary. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that such measures are now specifically prohibited in all cases by Prisoner of War Circular No. 4, War Department, 7 January 1944.

2. However, upon informal request by this office subsequent to receipt of the first indorsement, the PMGO (Capt. Pell Hxt. 79629) made a further check on the files in this case, revealing further evidence of the purely temporary nature of the mentioned installation, and of the serious provocations leading up to the incident in question. This additional information reveals that De Falco was one of two ringleaders in a company of prisoners who had been trouble makers even before arriving in the United States. Violation of the "no trespass" order was merely part of a general disobedience campaign and effort of Fascists to dominate the other prisoners. Efforts had been made to enforce the order by having the fence patrolled by guards armed only with clubs, but the prisoners threw rocks at the guards, taunted and bullied them, and continued violating the order, their baiting being aided by the length of the fence and by vegetation affording concealment.

3. In view of the special facts of this case, it cannot be said that the Camp Clark commander failed to act with proper discretion. Although the measure was extreme, so were the circumstances which induced the measure. The deliberate and impudent character of the deceased prisoner's conduct in the incident causing his death further forecloses payment of any indemnity.

For the Judge Advocate General:



C O P Y

26 July 1944

1. A board of inquiry consisting of U.S. Army officers was appointed on 31 July 1943, to investigate the facts and incidents leading to the death of Italian Prisoner of War Angelo Belli, subject of the attached complaint. The following is a summary of the findings of the board.

a. The facts discovered and found by the Board show that at about 0600 on 27 July 1943, the deceased, Angelo Belli, in company with two other prisoners of war, approached the fence of the enclosure in Prisoner of War Camp No. 100 North Africa at a point between Guard Tower 12 and 19 and were bartering with the guard in Tower No. 18 for cigarettes and soap. During this exchange of money for goods there was considerable movement of the prisoners and they went very near or actually to the fence which was posted with a sign written in Italian stating, "It is prohibited to pass this line. The one who passes is considered an attempt to escape and the guard will fire". The guard in Tower No. 19 from a position approximately 550 feet away, noting the prisoners near the fence ordered them to go back and endeavored to signal them by waving to get away from the fence, but the prisoners did not do this, whereupon the guard fired and instantly killed Angelo Belli.

b. The evidence further developed that at the time of the fatal shot the prisoners were engaged in conversation among themselves, dividing the cigarettes which they had secured from the other guard and it is entirely probable that they did not hear the orders of the guard or see him when he signaled them to retreat from the fence. There is no evidence that the prisoners were actually trying to escape; however, from a distance of 550 feet the guard could clearly see that they were at or against the fence which was a strict violation of instructions to the prisoners and all guards had also been instructed to keep the prisoners away from the wire fence.

c. After considering all the evidence the Board found that the deceased met his death as a result of his own misconduct and that the guard, even though he may have used bad judgement in shooting the deceased, his sole motive was the performance of his duty and he was acting in line of duty when he fired the fatal shot.

3517

23 October 1944

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18 October 1944 concerning the deaths of certain Italian Prisoners of War.

Yours very truly,

The Hon. Alexander Kirk,  
United States Representative to  
Advisory Council for Italy,  
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119, ROME.

Prepared by *Wm D. 1/15*

3516

File

A/CC 670  
19/10/44

COPY

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE  
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

(18)

Rome, October 18, 1944.

My dear Commodore:

I send you herewith a copy of a communication dated August 31, 1944 from the Acting Secretary of War enclosing a communication addressed by the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Government to the Allied Control Commission concerning the deaths of certain Italian prisoners of war, one of whom, Sergeant Antonio DeFalco, was in United States custody. There are also enclosed copies of a report concerning Sergeant DeFalco's death prepared by the Office of the Provost Marshal General and of an opinion by the Judge Advocate General concerning the legal aspects of the case.

I should be grateful if you would bring the information set forth in the enclosed communications to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Kirk

Alexander Kirk

Enclosures:

Copy of communication  
dated August 31, 1944,  
with enclosures.

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission.

3515  
COPY



(18)

AUG 31 1944

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am inclosing herewith a communication from the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Government to the Allied Control Commission with respect to the deaths of certain Italian prisoners of war, one of whom was in United States custody. This communication was forwarded to the War Department by Allied Force Headquarters for the information of the United States Government and in order to obtain information on which to base a reply to the Italian Government with respect to the death of the prisoners held by the United States. I am likewise inclosing copies of a report on this case prepared by The Provost Marshal General's Office and of an opinion by The Judge Advocate General as to the legal aspects thereof.

It would be appreciated if your Department would take appropriate action in connection with a reply to the Italian Government in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT P. PATTERSON

*Acting* Secretary of War.

3514

COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

No. 1903 di prot.

27 June 44

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian POW by Guards. To THE ALLIED CONTROL  
COMMISSION SALERNO

The Italian Government, through the Protecting Powers, has come to know about the serious facts in connection with the killing of 24 Italian soldiers in the camps where they were detained as POW. These killings took place during the brief period from April to August, 1943.

Although the documents furnished are probably incomplete, we have the sad impression that in the majority of cases the killings took place without sufficient justification, and that no penal measures have been taken against the responsible murderers.

The attached table contains the information necessary to identify the cases that we are deploring and the essential circumstances in which the killings took place, insofar as the Italian Government has gathered from the reports it has received.

The Allied Control Commission can well understand the dread with which the Government must pause to reflect the miserable end of these poor Italian soldiers. Moreover, it will no doubt imagine the feelings which must spring in the hearts of the families when they will be informed, as it is the duty of the Government to do so, of the incidents which accompanied the unexpected end of their beloved, while the latter were in the custody of the Allied Powers.

Particular attention is being given to the incident involving the Indian officer who as soon as he saw Capo Manipolo Calderoni, who was unarmed, and inside the prison camp, walking towards his barracks, shot him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.

The Italian Government wishes to ask the Allied Control Commission to explain to the British Government and to the United States Government the profound impression that these killings have made on the Italian government and people, and the necessity of throwing clear and objective light on these grave incidents.

These Governments too will feel the necessity of taking penal measures, if they have not as yet done so, rendered necessary by the disclosures they may have made in the matter; as it seems from the report of the facts of the cases, the guards are not always greatly responsible, but those who have given them rigid and exaggerated orders which are justified in penal institutions but not in the camps of honored soldiers fallen in captivity.

The Italian Government will be grateful if information will be sent in regard to the measures that will be adopted.

For the protection of the families concerned, so hard hit, the Government requests that the indemnities will be paid to them, in the earl-

12830



TRANSLATION

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12830



iest time, and which are due to them according to Art 3 of the IV Hague Convention of 18 Oct 1907 (the belligerent party...will be responsible for all the acts committed by persons belonging to its Armed Forces).

I shall await your kind communications on this sad project.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

/s/ Bonomi

3312

## TRANSLATION

Order No.	Rank	First Name	Last Name	Camp	Date of killing	Particulars
1.	46437	Soldato	MUNI Archimede	Camp 21	2/5/43	Particulars missing
2.	177030	S. Ten. Art	DES GRANCES Alberto	Camp 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
3.	177624	S. Ten. Art.	SISI Frederico	Camp 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
4.	48500	Tenente	ITALIA Francesco	Camp 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing
5.	7183	Int. Civ.	BOVANI Nello	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing
6.	116609	S. Ten.	PETRONCINI Vico	Camp 25	27/5/43	Attempted escape. 2nd Lt. climb across the barbed wire guard with a rifle and fired again. Corp. Calde seen Petroncini fall, was Indian officer who, thus at close quarters, wounded. Killed by a rifle shot fired from barbed wire. He was shot at all justified. The act justification for killing. Killed by a guard's rifle fired from barbed wire. The court held the opinion that the killing has been taken against the unquestionably mentally ill basins and 5 metres from the guard to fire upon him, and the guard cried out to the Federico received 17 splinters. the killing was not justified. Killed for not having answered him near the barbed wire poor victim. Killed for having unconscious that precedes the barbed wire made no attempts to escape charge of murder, was acquitted. Particulars missing.
8.	57655	Soldato	IPITO Nunziato	Camp 23	14/8/43	
9.	335620	S. Ten.	MARTINELLI Ezio	Camp 24	12/6/43	
10.	291437	Cap Sq.	FEDERICO Pasquale	Camp 16 Wing V	23/7/43	
b) SOUTH AFRICA						
11.	76406	Cap.le	BRAI Giuseppe	Camp 357 Tanga-Kenya	19/8/43	
12.	Tenente		VERDONE	Camp 156 Kenya	3/2/42	
13.			VASSALO Giovanni	Kenya Camp 360	10/6/43	
14.	Soldato		Ribaudo Gaetano	Kenya	13/7/43	
15.	142891	Soldato	FARAONE Celestino	Zonderwater Camp		Killed by a shot from the



ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY SENTINELS			
Can.	Date of killing	Remarks	
do	Camp 21	2/5/43	Particulars missing
DOCES Alberto	Camp 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
Federico	Camp 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
Francesco	Camp 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing
Nello	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing
INI Vico	Camp 25	27/5/43	Attempted escape. 2nd Lt. Petroncini, the moment he was trying to climb across the barbed wire fence of the camp, was fired upon by the guard with a rifle and fell. The guard, seeing him on the ground fired again. Corp. Calderoni, also intending an escape attempt, having seen Petroncini fall, was going toward his wing. He was met by an Indian officer who, thus inside the camp, fired upon him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.
anziato	Camp 23	14/8/43	Killed by a rifle shot fired by the guard because he was near the barbed wire. He was shot not attempting to escape. The firing was not at all justified. The act of approaching the barbed wire is not justification for killing.
LI Ezio	Camp 24	12/6/43	Killed by a guard's rifle shot, guard declaring he was cutting the barbed wire. The court has ascertained the contrary and has expressed the opinion that the killing was not justified at all. No measure has been taken against this guard.
Pasquale	Camp 16 Wing V	23/7/43	Unquestionably mentally ill. While he was 3 metres from the wash basins and 5 metres from the protecting wire, he personally asked the guard to fire upon him, a buddy trying to pull him away. That instant the guard cried out to them to get away and immediately after fired. Federico received 17 splinters of a machine-gun bullet. Evidently the killing was not justified.
eppe	Camp 357 Tanga-Kenya	19/8/43	Killed for not having answered the guard's intimation, who had seen him near the barbed wire fence. No hint of escape on the part of the poor victim.
	Camp 156 Kenya	3/2/42	Killed for having unconsciously stood on the other side of the wire that precedes the barbed wire fence by 3 metres. The poor victim had made no attempts to escape. The guard, who was held for hearing on a charge of murder, was acquitted.
Giovanni Gaetano	Kenya Camp 360 Kenya	10/6/43 13/7/43	Particulars missing.
			Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was found near the barbed wire with a bag of provisions. Even if he had intended escaping, the attempt had not yet begun. He was killed <u>inside</u> the camp.
elestino	Zonderwater Camp		Killed by a shot from the rifle of the colored guard. The guard

12821



- 2 -

Order No.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of killing	
	c) EAST AFRICA				was held for trial and, having been found guilty of murder, was sentenced to only 15 years.
16. 16629	Soldato	MONACI Adelmo	Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard of the camp which was considered a crime.
	d) EGYPT				
17. 360672	Soldato	LANCELLA Giuseppe		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard of the camp to the other.
18. 348644		BERGAMASCHI Alessandro		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard of the camp which was considered a crime.
19. 318642		MILANO Giuseppe		Apr 43	Particulars missing.
20. 148421	Sergente	ELVEZI Ettore )			Killed by shots fired by guards outside the camp. It was considered a crime.
21. 365023	Sergente	BANUCCIO Salvatore )			stopped without being killed. The escape is not a crime, but by only 30 days of detention (Convention.)
	e) NORTH AFRICA				
22.	Carab.	PELLI Angelo	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the camp engaged in conversation, near the guards of a nearby tower.
	f) GREAT BRITAIN				
23. 35377	Soldato	VABRA Alberto	Indicazione avuta dal Foreign Office	8/4/43	Killed aboard a ship which was being fired by a guard of the latrine, feared he would be killed. He had made no sign of attack and been without any purpose.
	g) AMERICA				
24. 8431	Serg. Magg.	DE FALCO Antonio	Camp Clark Missouri	28/7/43	Killed because he was attacked from one section to another. Again a disciplinary failure with death.

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

Name	Camp	Date of killing	Remarks
delmo	Camp 352	8/5/43	was held for trial and, having been found guilty of intentional murder, was sentenced to only 7 days imprisonment with hard labour. Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Giuseppe		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard as he went from one section of the camp to the other.
CHI Alessandro		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Giuseppe		Apr 43	Particulars missing.
Store ) Salvatore )			Killed by shots fired by guarding patrols of the camp because they were outside the camp. It is not disclosed that they could not be stopped without being killed instantly. (Note that the attempt to escape is not a crime, but merely disciplinary failure punishable by only 30 days of detention, Art 50 and Art 54 of the Geneva Convention.)
alo	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the guard tower of the camp while he was engaged in conversation, near the sentry wire, with one of the other guards of a nearby tower.
erto	Indicazione avuta dal Foreign Office 8/4/43		Killed aboard a ship which was transferring him to America, by a rifle shot fired by a guard who, seeing 2 prisoners returning from the latrine, feared he would be assailed. The POW were unarmed and had made no sign of attacking the guard. The attack would have been without any purpose.
Antonio	Camp Clark Missouri 28/7/43		Killed because he was attempting, contrary to orders given, to pass from one section to another within the general barbed wire fence. Again a disciplinary failure, which should not have been punished with death.

C O P Y

SPMOA 935) 383.6

1st Ind.

Headquarters, A.S.F., P.M.G.O., Washington 25, D. C., 22 July 1944.

TO: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Through: The Judge Advocate General, Munitions Building.

COPY

\* 1. The report of a Board of Officers which conducted an investigation into the shooting and death of Italian Prisoner of War Sergeant Antonio De Falco, No. 8431, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Clark, Missouri was filed in this office in August 1943. A thorough and exhaustive investigation was conducted; 17 witnesses were examined requiring four days time.

2. It was reported that the fences between compounds at Camp Clark, Missouri, were so constructed that prisoners of war were able to visit back and forth. There was ill feeling between some Italian prisoners of war in Compound #3 and those in #1 and #2. A camp order had been issued and communicated to all prisoners of war warning them not to crawl through partition fences nor to go into other than their own compound. Despite the order the practice continued. The situation became dangerous after some prisoners of war from compound #3 threatened to beat up some members in compounds #1 and #2 and to burn their barracks. The Commanding Officer in order to enforce his orders caused a machine gun placed so that the field of fire was parallel with the fence between compounds #2 and #3. He issued an order and caused it to be communicated to all prisoners of war that they should not approach nearer than ten feet to the partition fence or they would be fired upon.

3. Commissioned officers directed the placing of the gun, and by means of stakes put in the ground limited the traverse field of fire to ten feet along the fence. Officers tested the limited field of fire by using tracer bullets after the gun was so emplaced. Many prisoners of war watched from a short distance the emplacing and testing of the gun and all were informed of the purpose and intent to use the gun to enforce the order to stay back from the fence and refrain from going to other compounds.

4. About 8:50 p.m. 25 July 1943 Sergeant De Falco, one of the belligerent group, deliberately walked into the restricted zone, looking and moving toward the gun.

3509

COPY

COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL



SPMCA (35) 393.6

1st Ind -Continued

5. The Camp Spokesman in filing complaint with the Protecting Power claimed that the prisoner was endeavoring to retrieve a ball and that he had given a signal to the guard indicating his purpose. However at the time of the shooting there were three Privates and a Sergeant at the gun and Major Montgomery was right behind it and Captain Nealy was approaching the gun within forty feet of it. Therefore, six men observed the shooting and none of them observed the prisoner make any signal and none of them observed that he was endeavoring to retrieve a ball. He deliberately went directly toward the fence and was clearly within the limits of the zone where he had been instructed not to be. Pfc. John Gedyr, 36,618,027,360 M.P.E.G. Co., posted as a guard and having been ordered to fire if any prisoner of war approached in the restricted zone, fired a burst of three shots at the prisoner who was hit and, although immediately taken to the hospital where he was given competent medical attention, he died at 6:20 a.m. 26 July 1943.

6. The stakes which limited the course of fire were checked after the shooting and it was found that they were in their original places and had not been moved.

For The Provost Marshal General: *X*

(SGD) Francis E. Howard

FRANCIS E. HOWARD,  
Colonel, C.M.P.,  
Director, Prisoner of War Division.

Incls. -n/c.

3508

COPY COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL

SPJGW 1944/7953 2nd Ind.

War Department, A.S.F., J.A.G.O.

16 August 1944.

TO: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, W.D.G.S.

*copies* (15)

1. The shooting of prisoners of war by guards can be justified only when necessary for the maintenance of security, and then only as a measure of last resort. While commanders must be allowed considerable latitude in exercising discretion in enforcement of discipline, a rigid order to use machine-guns to enforce a "deadline" against prisoners of war cannot as a matter of international law be condoned in the absence of a showing that such an extreme measure was necessary. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that such measures are now specifically prohibited in all cases by Prisoner of War Circular No. 4, War Department, 7 January 1944.

2. However, upon informal request by this office subsequent to receipt of the first indorsement, the PMGO (Capt. Poll Hrt. 79629) made a further check on the files in this case, revealing further evidence of the purely temporary nature of the mentioned installation, and of the serious provocations leading up to the incident in question. This additional information reveals that De Felco was one of two ringleaders in a company of prisoners who had been trouble makers even before arriving in the United States. Violation of the "no trespass" order was merely part of a general disobedience campaign and effort of Fascists to dominate the other prisoners. Efforts had been made to enforce the order by having the fence patrolled by guards armed only with clubs, but the prisoners threw rocks at the guards, taunted and bullied them, and continued violating the order, their baiting being aided by the length of the fence and by vegetation affording concealment.

3. In view of the special facts of this case, it cannot be said that the Camp Clark commander failed to act with proper discretion. Although the measure was extreme, so were the circumstances which induced the measure. The deliberate and impudent character of the deceased prisoner's conduct in the incident causing his death further forecloses payment of any indemnity.

For the Judge Advocate General: \*

Incls: n/o

(SGD) ANN GOFF  
ANN GOFF,  
Lieutenant Colonel, J.A.G.D.,  
Acting Chief, War Plans Division

3507

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner  
APO 394

JAQ/ajp

(14)

A/CC 383.6-1

14 September 1944

Subject: Killing of Italian POW by Guard

To : Lt. Col. J. A. Campbell,  
Director WMD & IPOW Sub-Commission

*See Encl- 108a - 75*

1. Copy of G-5: 383.6-8 letter from AFHQ, dated 10 September, and enclosure are attached for your information.
2. Please put up for the Acting Chief Commissioner's signature appropriate reply to H. E. Bonomi's letter No. 1903 di prot, dated 27 June 44. Your draft should have the concurrence of the Political Section and the Legal Sub-Commission.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner:

*J. A. Quayle*

J. A. QUAYLE  
Major, R. A.  
Chief Staff Officer

- 3 Incls:  
as in para 1 above.  
Plus Ltr No. 1903 di prot, fr Bonomi.

*Belli*

0005

*File  
18*



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

CF/AMB/iasc

G-5: 383.6-8

10 September 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoner of War by Guard.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

1. On 1 July 1944, you requested information on the above subject, which we are endeavouring to obtain for you (your file No. A/CC 383.6).

2. Information has been received respecting P.W. Angelo Belli, number 21 on the Italian Government's list. Copy of information furnished by G-1 SOS is forwarded to you herewith.

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

/s/ Charles Fairman,  
/t/ CHARLES FAIRMAN  
Lt. Colonel, JAGD,  
Legal Advisor.

Incl: as above.

3505

COPY

File No AG 201-P-Carab, Angelo Belli (Italian PW).

SUBJECT: Killing Italian Prisoners of War by Guards.

2. G-1 G-1 26 July  
SOS NATO 1944

1. A board of inquiry consisting of U.S. Army officers was appointed on 31 July 1943, to investigate the facts and incidents leading to the death of Italian Prisoner of War Angelo Belli, subject of the attached complaint. The following is a summary of the findings of the board.

Board show that at about 0600 on 27 July 1943, the deceased, Angelo Belli, in company with two other prisoners of war, approached the fence of the enclosure in Prisoner of War Camp No. 100 North Africa at a point between Guard Tower 12 and 19 and were bartering with the guard in Tower No. 18 for cigarettes and soap. During this exchange of money for goods there was considerable movement of the prisoners and they went very near or actually to the fence which was posted with a sign written in Italian stating: "It is prohibited to pass this line. The one who passes is considered an attempt to escape, and the guard will fire". The guard in Tower No. 19 from a position approximately 550 feet away, noting the prisoners near the fence ordered them to go back and endeavored to signal them by waving to get away from the fence, but the prisoners did not do this, whereupon the guard fired and instantly killed Angelo Belli.

b. The evidence further developed that at the time of the fatal shot the prisoners were engaged in conversation among themselves, dividing the cigarettes which they had secured from the other guard and it is entirely probable that they did not hear the orders of the guard or see him when he signaled them to retreat from the fence. There is no evidence that the prisoners were actually trying to escape; however, from a distance of 550 feet the guard could clearly see that they were at or against the fence which was a strict violation of instructions to the prisoners, and all guards had also been instructed to keep the prisoners away from the wire fence.

c. After considering all the evidence the Board found that the deceased met his death as a result of his own misconduct and that the guard, (even though he may have used bad judgement in shooting the deceased), his sole motive (was) the performance of his duty, and he was acting in line of duty when he fired the fatal shot.

/s/ R. F. ALBERT,  
/t/ R. F. ALBERT,  
Colonel, GSC,  
A.C. of S, G-1.

3504



27 June 44

SUBJECT:- Killing of Italian POW by Guards.

The Italian Government, through the Protecting Powers, has come to know about the serious facts in connection with the killing of 24 Italian soldiers in the camps where they were detained as POW. These killings took place during the brief period from April to August, 1943.

Although the documents furnished are probably incomplete, we have the sad impression that in the majority of cases the killings took place without sufficient justification, and that no penal measures have been taken against the responsible murderers.

The attached table contains the information necessary to identify the cases that we are deploring and the essential circumstances in which the killings took place, insofar as the Italian Government has gathered from the reports it has received.

The Allied Control Commission can well understand the dread with which the Government must pause to reflect the miserable end of these poor Italian soldiers. Moreover, it will no doubt imagine the feelings which must spring in the hearts of the families when they will be informed, as it is the duty of the Government to do so, of the incidents which accompanied the unexpected end of their beloved, while the latter were in the custody of the Allied Powers.

Particular attention is being given to the incident involving the Indian officer who as soon as he saw Capo Manipolo Calderoni, who was unarmed, and inside the prison camp, walking towards his barracks, shot him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.

The Italian Government wishes to ask the Allied Control Commission to explain to the British Government and to the United States Government the profound impression that these killings have made on the Italian government and people, and the necessity of throwing clear and objective light on these grave incidents.

These Governments too will feel the necessity of taking penal measures, if they have not as yet done so, rendered necessary by the disclosures they may have made in the matter; as it seems from the report of the facts of the cases, the guards are not always greatly responsible, but those who have given them rigid and exaggerated orders which are justified in penal institutions but not in the camps of honored soldiers fallen in captivity.



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The Italian Government will be grateful if information will be sent in regard to the measures that will be adopted.

For the protection of the families concerned, so hard hit, the Government requests that the indemnities will be paid to them, in the earliest time, and which are due to them according to ART 3 of the IV Hague Convention of 18 Oct 1907 (the belligerent party ... will be responsible for all the acts committed by persons belonging to its Armed Forces)

I shall await your kind communications on this sad project.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
/s/ ~~Illegible~~.

BONOMI

Order	Regist. No.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
<u>a) EAST AFRICA</u>						
16.	16629	Soldato	MONACI Adelmo	Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp which was considered "o"
<u>b) EGYPT</u>						
17.	360672	Soldato	LANCIELLA Giuseppe		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp to the other.
18.	348644		BERGAMASCHI Alessandro		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp which was considered "o"
19.	318642		MILANO Giuseppe		April 43	Particulars missing.
20.	148421	Sergente	ELVEZI Ettore	}		Killed by shots fired by guard outside the camp. It is not without being killed instantly not a crime, but merely disc of detention, Art 50 and Art
21.	365023	Sergente	BANUCCIO Salvatore			
<u>c) NORTH AFRICA</u>						
22.		Carab.	PELLI Angelo	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the g in conversation, near the se of a nearby tower.
<u>f) GREAT BRITAIN</u>						
23.	35377	Soldato	VABBA Alberto	Indicazione avuta dal Foreign Office	8/4/43	Killed aboard a ship which was shot fired by a guard who, s feared he would be assailed. of attacking the guard, he
<u>g) AMERICA</u>						
24.	8491	Serg. Magg.	DE FAICO Antonio	Camp Clark Missouri	28/7/43	Killed because he was attempt from one section to another. Again, a disciplinary failure with death.

Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Seppie	19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard as he went from one section of the camp to the other.
Alessandro	11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Seppie	April 43	Particulars missing.
Seppie		Killed by shots fired by guarding patrols of the camp because they were outside the camp. It is not disclosed that they could not be stopped without being killed instantly. (Note that the attempt to escape is not a crime, but merely disciplinary failure punishable by only 30 days of detention, Art 50 and Art 54 of the Geneva Convention).
Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the guard tower of the camp while he was engaged in conversation, near the sentry wire, with one of the other guards of a nearby tower.
Indirizzo avuta dal Foreign Office	8/4/43	Killed aboard a ship which was transferring him to America, by a rifle shot fired by a guard who, seeing 2 prisoners returning from the latrine, feared he would be assailed. The POW were unarmed and had made no sign of attacking the guard. The attack would have been without any purpose.
Camp Clark Missouri	28/7/43	Killed because he was attempting, contrary to orders given, to pass from one section to another within the general barbed wire fence. Again, a disciplinary failure, which should not have been punished with death.



## ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY SENTINELS

	Regsit. no.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of Killing	
1.	46437	Soldato	MUNI Archimede	Camp 21	27/5/43	Particulars missing
2.	177030	S.Ten.Art.	DES GRANCES Alberto	C 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
3.	177624	S.Ten.Art.	SISI Frederico	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
4.	48500	Tenente	ITALIA Francesco	" 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing
5.	7183	Int. Civ.	BOVANI Nello	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing.
6.	116609	S.Ten.	PETRONCINI Vico	Camp 25	27/5/43 )	Attempted escape. 2nd LT Per
7.	31373	Capo Man	CALDERONI Francesco	" 25	27/5/43 )	across the barbed wire fence with a rifle and fell. He Corp. Calderoni, also intended fall, was going toward his thus inside the camp, fired wounding him fatally. Killed by a rifle shot fired wire. He was not attempting the Act of approaching the Killed by a guard's rifle shot barbed wire. The Court has opinion that the killing was taken against this guard. Unquestionably mentally ill and 5 metres from the prote fence., he personally asked pull him away. That instant immediately after fired. Fed bullet. Evidently the killing Killed for not having answer near the barbed wire fence. victim. Killed for having unconscious precedes the barbed wire fence attempts to escape. The guard muredr, was acquitted. Particulars missing. Killed by a rifle shot by the wire with a bag of provisions attempt had not yet begun. Killed by a shot from the rifle for trial and, having been enced to only 7 days imprisonment
8.	57655	Soldato	IPITO Nunziato	Camp 23	14/8/43	
9.	335620	S.Ten.	MARTINELLI Ezio	Camp 24	12/6/43	
10.	291437	Capo sq.	FEDERICO Pasquale	Camp 16 Wing V	23/7/43	
b) SOUTH AFRICA						
11.	76406	Cap.le	BRAI Giuseppe	Camp 357 Tanga-Kenya	19/8/43	
12.		Tenente	VERDONE	Camp 156 Kenya	3/2/42	
13.			VASSALO Giovanni	Kenya Camp 360	10/6/42	
14.		Soldato	RIBAUDO Gaetano	Kenya	13/7/43	
15.	142891	Soldato	FARAONE Celestino	Zonderwater Camp	7/2/43	

## ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY SENTINELS

	Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
le	Camp 21	27/5/43	Particulars missing
Alberto	C " 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
so	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
asco	" 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing
	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing.
ico	Camp 25	27/5/43 )	Attempted escape. 2nd LT Petroncini, the moment he was trying to climb
ancesco	" 25	27/5/43 )	across the barbed wire fence of the camp, was fired upon by the guard
			with a rifle and fell. The guard, seeing him on the ground fired again.
			Corp. Calderoni, also intending an escape attempt, having seen Petroncini
			fall, was going toward his wing. He was met by an Indian officer who,
			thus inside the camp, fired upon him with a pistol at close quarters,
			wounding him fatally.
o	Camp 23	14/8/43	Killed by a rifle shot fired by the guard because he was near the barbed
			wire. He was not attempting escape. The firing was not at all justified.
io	Camp 24	12/6/43	the Act of approaching the barbed wire is not justification for killing.
			Killed by a guard's rifle shot, guard declaring he was cutting the
			barbed wire. The Court has ascertained the contrary and has expressed the
			opinion that the killing was not justified at all. No measure has been
			taken against this guard.
uale	Camp 16	23/7/43	Unquestionably mentally ill. While he was 3 metres from the wash basins
	Wing V		and 5 metres from the protecting wire that is before the barbed wire
			fence, he personally asked the guard to fire upon him, a buddy trying to
			pull him away. That instant the guard cried out to them to get away and
			immediately after fired. Federico received 17 splinters of a machine-gun
			bullet. Evidently the killing was not justified.
	Camp 357	19/8/43	Killed for not having answered the guard's intimation, who had seen him
	Tanga-Kenya		near the barbed wire fence. No hint of escape on the part of the poor
			victim.
	Camp 156	3/2/42	Killed for having unconsciously stood on the other side of the wire that
	Kenya		precedes the barbed wire fence by 3 metres. The poor victim had made no
			attempts to escape. The guard, who was held for hearing on a charge of
			murder, was acquitted.
nni	Kenya Camp 360	10/6/42	Particulars missing.
no	Kenya	13/7/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was found near the barbed
			wire with a bag of provisions. Even if he had intended escaping, the
			attempt had not yet begun. He was killed <u>inside</u> the camp.
tino	Zonderwater	7/2/43	Killed by a shot from the rifle of the colored guard. The guard was held
	Camp		for trial and, having been found guilty of intentional murder, was sent-
			enced to only 7 days imprisonment with hard labor.

(10) *[Handwritten signature]*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

G-5: 383.6-8

10 July 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoners of War by Guards.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394  
(attention: Acting Chief Commissioner)

*see Encl. 75*

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 1 July on the above subject, with a letter of Premier Bonomi inclosed. The complaint of the Italian Government has been brought to the attention of the United States and British Governments, and request has been made, to those Governments and to the appropriate staff sections of this headquarters, for information upon which a reply may be based. ( See inclosed copies). It will be evident that the collection of this information will necessarily involve a considerable delay.

CHARLES M. STOFFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:

Copy of letters of  
3 July to  
Asst. C/S CAD WDGS  
Dir. Of CA, War Office  
A C/S G-1 (A)  
DAG - G-1 (B)

3500

*Copy taken 4/9/44*



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

CMS/CF/as

G-5: 383.6-8

6 July 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoners of War by Guards.

TO : Director of Civil Affairs,  
War Office, Whitehall S.W.1.

1. The Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has transmitted a communication on the above subject from the Italian premier, a copy of which is inclosed. Complaint is there made that Italian prisoners of war have been killed under circumstances not justifying such severity; investigation is requested, and a claim for indemnities is placed on record.

2. This communication is brought to your attention, in order that His Majesty's Government may know of the complaint.

3. It is requested that information be supplied, on which to base an answer to the Italian Government, in the case of Private Alberto Varba, whose name is No. 23 on the Italian Government's list.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.

Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5 3499

Incl:

Letter of the President  
of the Italian Council  
of Minister, 27 June 1944  
with its inclosed list.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

GMS/OF/as (4)

G-5: 383.6-8

6 July 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoner of War Guard.  
TO : The Deputy Adjutant General G-1 (British).

1. The Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has transmitted a communication on the above subject from the Italian premier, five copies of which are inclosed. Complaint is there made that Italian prisoners of war have been killed under circumstances not justifying such severity; investigation is requested, and a claim for indemnities is placed on record.

2. The communication is being brought to the knowledge of the United States and British Governments.

3. It is requested that information be supplied, on which to base an answer to the Italian Government, in the cases arising in India, South Africa, East Africa, and Egypt, Nos 1 to 31 on the Italian Government's list.

CHARLES E. SPOFFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:  
Letter of the Presidente  
(5 copies) of the  
Italian Council of Ministers,  
27 June 1944, with its inclosed  
list

3498



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

CMS/CF/AS

(7)

G-5: 388.6-8

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoner of War by Guard.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (A).

1. The Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has transmitted a communication on the above subject from the Italian premier, a copy of which is inclosed. Complaint is there made that Italian prisoners of war have been killed under circumstances not justifying such severity; investigation is requested, and a claim for indemnities is placed on record.

2. The communication is being brought to the knowledge of the United States and British Governments.

3. It is requested that information be supplied, on which to base an answer to the Italian Government, in the case of Carab. Angelo Belli, whose name is No. 23 on the Italian Government's list.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:

Letter of the President  
of the Italian Council  
of Ministers, 27 June 1944,  
with its inclosed list.

3497



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

CMS/CF/as

(7)

G-5: 333.6-8

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoner of War by Guard.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (A).

1. The Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has transmitted a communication on the above subject from the Italian premier, a copy of which is inclosed. Complaint is there made that Italian prisoners of war have been killed under circumstances not justifying such severity; investigation is requested, and a claim for indemnities is placed on record.

2. The communication is being brought to the knowledge of the United States and British Governments.

3. It is requested that information be supplied, on which to base an answer to the Italian Government, in the case of Carab. Angelo Belli, whose name is No. 22 on the Italian Government's list.

CHARLES M. SPOTFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:

Letter of the President  
of the Italian Council  
of Ministers, 27 June 1944,  
with its inclosed list.

3497

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

CMS/CF/as

G-5: 383.6-8

6 July 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian Prisoners of War by Guards.

TO : Major General J.H. Hilldring,  
Chief, Civil Affairs Division,  
War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. The Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has transmitted a communication on the above subject from the Italian premier, two copies of which are inclosed. Complaint is there made that Italian prisoners of war have been killed under circumstances not justifying such severity; investigation is requested, and a claim for indemnities is placed on record.

2. This communication is brought to your attention, in order that the United States Government may know of the complaint.

3. It is requested that information be supplied, on which to base an answer to the Italian Government, in the case of Sergeant De Falco, whose name is No. 24 on the Italian Government's list.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

3496

Incl:

Letter of the President  
of the Italian Council  
of Ministers, 27 June 1944,  
with its inclosed list. (2 copies)



EWS/hjp

A/GO 303.6

DIS 440  
1 JUL 1944

1 July 1944

SUBJECT: Killing of Italian POW by Guards

TO : Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512  
(Attention: G-5 Section)

1. Reference is made to attached translation of letter No. 1903 from Prime Minister Bonomi, to the Commission, dated 27 June 1944, above subject.

2. It is requested that information be furnished upon which reply to the Italian Government can be based.

HARRY H. STONE  
Captain, USNR  
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:  
As per para 1

cc-Army S/c

3495

3 July 44.  
Jice 1.



DSG 44

2005/n30

(4)

1 JUL 1944

A/C 303.6

1 July 1944

Dear Prime Minister Bonomi:

Your letter No. 1903 of 27 June 1944, relative to "killing of Italian POW by guards", has been referred to Allied Force Headquarters with a request that information be furnished upon which reply to you can be based.

Yours very truly,

ELMER W. STONE  
Captain, USMC  
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi  
The President of Council of Ministers  
Italian Government

3494

Army S/C

3 July 44.  
File 1.

ARMY SUB COMMISSION  
REAR H.Q. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

TO: Major Quigley.

I pass the attached to you to show to Captain Stone.  
It has a Political flavor I think, and comes from "Bononi"

29 June 1944

*J. A. Gampell*  
J. A. GAMPPELL,  
Lt. Colonel,  
Army Sub-Commission.

3493

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

FILE No 1903

27 June 44

SUBJECT:- Killing of Italian POW by Guards.

The Italian Government, through the Protecting Powers, has come to know about the serious facts in connection with the killing of 24 Italian soldiers in the camps where they were detained as POW. These killings took place during the brief period from April to August, 1943.

Although the documents furnished are probably incomplete, we have the sad impression that in the majority of cases the killings took place without sufficient justification, and that no penal measures have been taken against the responsible murderers.

The attached table contains the information necessary to identify the cases that we are deploring and the essential circumstances in which the killings took place, insofar as the Italian Government has gathered from the reports it has received.

The Allied Control Commission can well understand the dread with which the Government must pause to reflect the miserable end of these poor Italian soldiers. Moreover, it will no doubt imagine the feelings which must spring in the hearts of the families when they fill in the forms, as it is the duty of the Government to do so, of the incidents which accompanied the unexpected end of their beloved, while the latter were in the custody of the Allied Powers.

Particular attention is being given to the incident involving the Indian officer who as soon as he saw Capo Manipolo Calderoni, who was unarmed, and inside the prison camp, walking towards his barracks, shot him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.

The Italian Government wishes to ask the Allied Control Commission to explain to the British Government and to the United States Government the profound impression that these killings have made on the Italian government and people, and the necessity of throwing clear and collective light on these grave incidents.

These Governments too will feel the necessity of taking penal measures, if they have not as yet done so, rendered necessary by the report of the facts of the cases, the guards are not always strictly responsible, but those who have given them rigid and exaggerated orders which are justified in penal institutions but not in the camps of honored soldiers fallen in captivity.

The Italian Government will be grateful if information will be sent in regard to the measures that will be adopted.



gathered from the reports it has received.

The Allied Control Commission can well understand the dread with which the Government must pause to reflect the miserable end of these poor Italian soldiers. Moreover, it will no doubt imagine the feelings which must spring in the hearts of the families when they will be informed, as it is the duty of the Government to do so, of the incidents which accompanied the unexpected end of their beloved, while the latter were in the custody of the Allied Powers.

Particular attention is being given to the incident involving the Indian officer who as soon as he saw Capo Manipolo Calderoni, who was unarmed, and inside the prison camp, walking towards his barracks, shot him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.

The Italian Government wishes to ask the Allied Control Comm. to explain to the British Government and to the United States Government the profound impression that these killings have made on the Italian government and people, and the necessity of throwing clear and objective light on these grave incidents.

These Governments too will feel the necessity of taking penal measures, if they have not as yet done so, rendered necessary by the disclosures they may have made in the matter; as it seems from the report of the facts of the cases, the guards are not always ~~genuinely~~ responsible, but those who have given them rigid and exaggerated orders which are justified in penal institutions but not in the camps of honored soldiers fallen in captivity.

The Italian Government will be grateful if information will be sent in regard to the measures that will be adopted.

For the protection of the families concerned, so hard hit, the Government requests that the indemnities will be paid to them, in the earliest time, and which are due to them according to ART 3 of the IV Hague Convention of 18 Oct 1907 (the belligerent party .... will be responsible for all the acts committed by persons belonging to its Armed Forces)

I shall await your kind communications on this sad project.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
/s/ Illegible.

Regait.				ITALIAN PRISON		OF WAR KILLED BY SUMATRA	
Order	No.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of Killing		
1.	16437	Soldato	MANI Archimede	Camp 21	2/5/43	Particulars missing	
2.	177030	S.Ten.Art.	DES GRANCES Alberto	C " 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
3.	177624	S.Ten.Art.	SISI Frederico	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
4.	48500	tenente	ITALIA Francesco	" 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing	
5.	7189	Int. Civ.	BOVANI Nello	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing	
6.	116609	S.Ten.	PATRONCINI Vico	Camp 25	27/5/43	Particulars missing	
7.	31373	Capo Man	CALDERONI Francesco	" 25	27/5/43	Attempted escape. Had 12 ft. across the barbed wire fence with a rifle and fell. He Corp. Calderoni, also tried to fall, was going toward his thus inside the camp, fired wounding him fatally. Killed by a rifle shot through wire. He was not attempting the act of approaching the barbed wire. The Court has opinion that the killing was taken against this guard. Unquestionably manfully ill and 5 metres from the protected fence, he personally asked to pull him away. That instant immediately after fired. Red bullet. Evidently the killing killed for not having taken near the barbed wire fence. victim.	
8.	57655	Soldato	LEITO Rinaldo	Camp 23	14/8/43		
9.	335620	S.Ten.	MARTINELLI Eric	Camp 24	12/6/43		
10.	291427	Capo sq.	FEDERICO Pasquale	Camp 16 Wing 7	23/7/43		
b) SOUTH AFRICA							
11.	76406	Cop.le	BRAY Giuseppe	Camp 357 Tanga-Kenya	19/8/43		
12.		Tenente	VERDON	Camp 156 Kenya	3/2/42		
13.		Soldato	VASSALO Giovanni	Kenya Camp	30.10/5/42		
14.		Soldato	RINALDO Gaetano	Kenya	13/7/43		
15.	142891	Soldato	PARONE Celestino	Condoverwater Camp	7/2/43		

3491



## ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY SEPTIMIUS

	Camp	Date of Killing	Particulars	Remarks
Alberto	Camp 21	27/5/43	Particulars missing	
	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
	" 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing	N.B. 1 to 10
	Central Int.	27/6/43	Particulars missing	(a) <u>DEIA</u>
	Camp 25	27/5/43	Attempted escape. 2nd Lt Petroncini, the moment he was trying to climb across the barbed wire fence of the camp, was fired upon by the guard with a rifle and fell. The guard, seeing him on the ground fired again. Corp. Caldaroni, also intending an escape attempt, having seen Petroncini fall, was going toward his wing. He was met by an Indian officer who, then inside the camp, fired upon him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.	
	" 25	27/5/43		
	Camp 23	14/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot fired by the guard because he was near the barbed wire. He was not attempting escape. The firing was not at all justified. The act of approaching the barbed wire is not justification for killing.	
	Camp 24	12/6/43	Killed by a guard's rifle shot, guard claiming he was cutting the barbed wire. The Court has ascertained the contrary and has expressed the opinion that the killing was not justified at all. No measure has been taken against this guard.	
	Camp 16	23/7/43	Unquestionably mentally ill. While he was 3 metres from the wash basins and 5 metres from the protecting wire that is before the barbed wire fence, he personally asked the guard to fire upon him, a buddy trying to pull him away. That instant the guard cried out to them to get away and immediately after fired. Federico received 17 splinters of a machine-gun bullet. Evidently the killing was not justified.	
	Wing V		Killed for not having answered the guard's intimation, who had seen him near the barbed wire fence. No hint of escape on the part of the poor victim.	
	Camp 257	19/8/43	Killed for having unconsciously stood on the other side of the wire that preceded the barbed wire fence by 3 metres. The poor victim had made no attempts to escape. The guard, who was held for hearing on a charge of murder, was acquitted.	
	Tonga-Kenya		Particulars missing.	
	Camp 156	3/2/44	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was found near the barbed wire with a bag of provisions. Even if he had intended escaping, the attempt had not yet begun. He was killed inside the camp.	
	Kenya		Killed by a shot from the rifle of the colored guard. The guard was held for trial and, having been found guilty of intentional murder, was sentenced to only 7 days imprisonment with hard labor.	
	Kenya Camp 360	10/5/42		
	Kenya	13/7/43		
	Sonderwater	7/2/43		
	Camp			



Regist. er No.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks	
<u>a) EAST AFRICA</u>						
16.	16629	Soldato	MONACI Adolfo	Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp which was considered as
<u>b) EGYPT</u>						
17.	36672	Soldato	LAVICELLA Giuseppe		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp to the other.
18.	348614		BERGAMASCHI Alessandro		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the camp which was considered as
19.	318642		ELIANO Giuseppe		April 43	Particulars missing.
20.	148421	Sergente	ELVEZI Ettore			Killed by shots fired by guards outside the camp. It is not without being killed instantly not a crime, but merely disc
21.	365023	Sergente	RAEDOCIO Salvatore			of detention, Art 50 and Art
<u>c) NORTH AFRICA</u>						
22.		Carab.	FRILLI Angelo	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the camp in conversation, near the entrance of a nearby town.
<u>d) GREAT BRITAIN</u>						
23.	35977	Soldato	VARELA Alberto	Indicazioni avuta dal Foreign Office	8/8/43	Killed aboard a ship which was shot fired by a guard who, in fact, he would be executed, of attacking the guard. he
<u>e) ALGERIA</u>						
24.	6431	Serg. Maggiore	DE PAUCO Antonio	Camp Clark Missouri	28/7/43	Killed because he was attempting to go from one section to another. Again, a disciplinary failure with death.

Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
	19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard as he went from one section of the camp to the other.
Alexandros	11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
	April 43	Particulars missing.
		Killed by shots fired by guarding patrols of the camp because they were outside the camp. It is not disclosed that they could not be stopped without being killed instantly. (Note that the attempt to escape is not a crime, but merely disciplinary failure punishable by only 30 days of detention, Art 50 and Art 54 of the Geneva Convention).
Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the guard tower of the camp while he was engaged in conversation, near the sentry wire, with one of the other guards of a nearby tower.
Indonesians Marta dal Foreign Office	8/1/43	Killed aboard a ship which was transferring him to America, by a rifle shot fired by a guard who, seeing 2 prisoners returning from the latrine, feared he would be assailed. The POW were unarmed and had made no sign of attacking the guard. The attack would have been without any purpose.
Camp Clark Missouri	28/7/43	Killed because he was attempting, contrary to orders given, to pass from one section to another within the general barbed wire fence. Again, a disciplinary failure, which should not have been punished with death.



Regist.		ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY GERMANS		Date of Killing	
Order No.	Rank	Name	Camp		
1. 16487	Soldato	MERI Archimede	Camp 21	2/5/43	Particulars missing
2. 177090	S. Ten. Art.	DEI GRADONI Alberto	C " 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
3. 177624	S. Ten. Art.	SISI Federico	" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing
4. 48500	carab.	ITALIA Francesco	" 27	21/5/43	Particulars missing
5. 7185	Tot. Car.	DOVANI Nello	Central Int.	21/6/43	Particulars missing.
6. 116609	S. Ten.	P. TROVATI Vico	Camp 25	21/5/43	Attempted escape. 2nd Lt. P. Trovati
7. 91373	Capo Ma	GALLERINI Francesco	" 25	21/5/43	crossed the barbed wire fence with a rifle and fell. He was "Corp. Goldenrod, also intended to fall, was going toward him when they inside the camp, firing and wounding him fatally.
8. 17555	Soldato	IPYTO Ruggiero	Camp 23	11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot fired from wire. He was not attempting the act of approaching the barbed wire.
9. 32620	S. Ten.	MANTUILLI Elio	Camp 24	12/6/43	Killed by a guard's rifle shot barbed wire. The Court has an opinion that the killing was taken against this guard.
10. 291437	Capo sq.	FERRERO Pasquale	Camp 16 Ring V	23/7/43	Questionably mentally ill. and 5 meters from the protest fence, he presumably ordered the pull him away. That instant, he immediately never fired. The bullet. Evidently the killing killed for not having succeeded near the barbed wire fence. victim.
11. 7646	B) SOUTH AFRICA		Camp 357	19/8/43	
	Capt. 1st	WRAI Giuseppe	Tanga-Kenya		
12.	Tenente	VIDOLI	Camp 154 Kenya	3/2/42	Killed for having unconsciously proceeded the barbed wire fence attempts to escape. The guard, was acquitted.
13.	Soldato	VASSALO Giovanni	Kenya Camp 350	10/8/42	Particulars missing.
14.		VIRAUPO Costantino	Kenya	13/7/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the wire with a bag of provisions attempt had not yet begun. He killed by a shot from the rifle for trial and, having been sentenced to only 7 days imprisonment.
15. 142891	Soldato	PARACOS Celestino	Zandawater Camp	7/2/43	



## ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR KILLED BY JAPANESE

Camp	Date of Killing	Particulars	Remarks
Camp 21	2/5/43	Particulars missing	
Camp 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
" 24	11/5/43	Particulars missing	
" 27	24/5/43	Particulars missing	N.B. 1 to 10
Central Int.	27/5/43	Particulars missing	(a) IATA
Camp 25	27/5/43	Attempted escape. And LT Petroncini, who meant he was trying to climb across the barbed wire fence of the camp, was fired upon by the guard with a rifle and fell. The guard, seeing him on the ground fired again. Corp. Goldwood, also intending an escape attempt, having seen Petroncini fall, was going toward his wing. He was met by an Indian officer who, then inside the camp, fired upon him with a pistol at close quarters, wounding him fatally.	
Camp 23	11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot fired by the guard because he was near the barbed wire. He was not attempting escape. The firing was not at all justified. The act of approaching the barbed wire is not justification for killing.	
Camp 24	12/6/43	Killed by a guard's rifle shot, guard declaring he was cutting the barbed wire. The Court has ascertained the contrary and has expressed the opinion that the killing was not justified at all. No account has been taken against this guard.	
Camp 36	23/7/43	Questionably mentally ill. While he was 3 metres from the watch house and 5 metres from the protective wire that is before the barbed wire fence, he personally asked the guard to fire upon him, a body trying to pull him away. That instant the guard cried out to them to get away and immediately after fired. Petroncini received 17 splinters of a machine-gun bullet. Evidently the killing was not justified.	
Camp 257	19/8/43	Killed for not having answered the guard's indication, who had seen him near the barbed wire fence. No hint of escape on the part of the poor victim.	
Camp 154	3/2/42	Killed for having unconsciously stood on the other side of the wire that precedes the barbed wire fence by 3 metres. The poor victim had made no attempt to escape. The guard, who was held for hearing on a charge of murder, was acquitted.	
Camp 360	10/5/42	Particulars missing.	
Camp 360	13/7/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was found near the barbed wire with a bag of provisions. Even if he had intended escaping, the attempt had not yet begun. He was killed inside the camp.	
Condemned	7/2/43	Killed by a shot from the rifle of the colored guard. The guard was held for trial and, having been found guilty of intentional murder, was sentenced to only 7 days imprisonment with hard labor.	

Regist. No.	Rank	Name	Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
<u>6) EAST AFRICA</u>					
16.	Soldato	MIRAOI Adelino	Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by camp which was considered
<u>6) EGYPT</u>					
17.	Soldato	LAURELLA Giuseppe		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by camp to the other.
18.		DE CAMASCHI Alessandro		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by camp which was considered
19.		ATLAND Giuseppe		April 43	Particularly missing.
20.	Sergente	NUZZI Arturo			Killed by shots fired by outside the camp. It is not without being killed in not a crime, but merely of detention, Art 50 and
21.	Sergente	BARDOLO Salvatore			
<u>6) NORTH AFRICA</u>					
22.	Carab.	USILE Angelo	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the in conversation, near the of a nearby tower.
<u>6) GREAT BRITAIN</u>					
23.	Soldato	VARELA Alberto	Indications avita del Foreign Office	8/4/43	Killed aboard a ship while shot fired by a guard of, feared he would be accused of attacking the guard.
<u>6) AMERICA</u>					
24.	Sgt. MACE.	DE PAULO Antonio	Camp Clark Higsoni	28/7/43	Killed because he was taken from one section to another. Again, a disciplinary death with death.



NAME	Camp	Date of Killing	Remarks
Alfonso	Camp 352	8/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Antoine		19/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard as he went from one section of the camp to the other.
Alfonso		11/5/43	Killed by a rifle shot by the guard because he was in a section of the camp which was considered "off limits".
Alfonso		April 43	Particulars missing.
Alfonso			Killed by shots fired by guarding patrols of the camp because they were outside the camp. It is not disclosed that they could not be stopped without being killed instantly. (Note that the attempt to escape is not a crime, but merely disciplinary failure punishable by only 30 days of detention, Art 50 and Art 54 of the Geneva Convention).
Alfonso	Camp 100	27/7/43	Killed by the guard of the guard tower of the camp while he was engaged in conversation, near the entry wire, with one of the other guards of a nearby tower.
Indicaciones aviso del Foreign Office		8/4/49	Killed aboard a ship which was transferring him to America, by a rifle shot fired by a guard who, seeing 2 prisoners returning from the latrine, feared he would be assaulted. The POW were unarmed and had made no sign of attacking the guard. The attack would have been without any purpose.
Alfonso	Camp Clark Mindanao	28/1/43	Killed because he was attempting, contrary to orders given, to pass from one section to another within the general barbed wire fence. Again, a disciplinary failure, which should not have been punished with death.



