

ACC

10000/132/00

244

Internees

Jan. 1944 - Jan. 1945

10000/132/88

244

Internees

Jan 1944 - Jan 1945

COPYFile

Ref: 244.1

16 December 1944

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italian Civilian Internees.

TO : C-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

Copies to: U. S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
U. S. Representative on the A.C.I.
British High Commissioner.

1. With reference to Political Section's Memorandum of the 11 December 1944 regarding the repatriation of Italian Civilian Internees, you will recall that in paragraph 4 of Political Section's Memorandum No. 244 of the 10th October, reference was made to a request from the Italian Government for the repatriation of a group of 24 officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa.

2. As stated in their Memorandum under reference, Political Section have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to prepare a consolidated list of persons to be repatriated. When doing so they suggested that this should not include either officials or personnel of the Banca d'Italia or the Bank of Italy, whose return to Italy is desired in the national interests. The case of the personnel of the two banks is, as you are aware, already in hand but the Political Section would request that consideration should now be given to the question of the repatriation of officials whose return is desired. In this connection, we enclose a translation of a letter to Mr. Caccia from Signor Frances dated 28 October, enclosing a list of a further 67 persons whom the Italian Government wish to see repatriated. This letter was held up pending a decision on the question of principle of Italian Civilian Internees and the Political Section would be grateful if the matter could now be given your consideration.

For the Chief Commissioner:

3357

H. L. d'A. HOPKINSON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Memo No. 210 dtd 28 Oct '44. (List not atchd)

3 - Enclosures

to Polad, Remad,

Am. & Brit. Embassies: 1-Memo. No. 210 (list not atchd)

2-Ltr to C-5 dtd 11 Dec '44

3- " " " " " " " " " " " "

Ref: 28A.1

16 October 1944

Ref: 28A.1: Registration of Italian Civilian Internees.

To: 1-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters
 Subject: 1. Political Section
 British Resident Minister
 2. Representative of the A.C.I.
 British High Commissioner.

1. With reference to Political Section's memorandum of the 11 October 1944 regarding the registration of Italian Civilian Internees, your letter of the 10th October, in paragraph 4 of Political Section's memorandum, dated 24th of the 10th October, reference was made to a request from the Italian Government for the registration of a group of 24 officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa.

2. As stated in their memorandum under reference, Political Section has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to prepare a detailed list of persons to be registered. When doing so they suggested that this should not include either officials or personnel of the Armed Forces of the Axis in Italy, whose return to Italy is desired in the national interest. In case of the personnel of the Axis Forces, as you are aware, almost in hand but the Political Section would suggest that consideration should now be given to the question of the registration of officials whose return is desired. In this connection, we enclose a translation of a letter to Mr. Standa from Major General dated 18 October, enclosing a list of a further 67 persons whom the Italian Government wish to see registered. This letter was held up pending a decision on the question of principle of Italian Civilian Internees and the Political Section would be grateful if the matter could now be given your consideration.

For the Chief Commissioner:

3396

A. L. C. A. [Signature]
 Acting Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: 1000 No. 110 and 111 Oct 44.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

ROUGH TRANSLATION

Rome, 28 October, 1944

N. Segr. Pol. 210

Dear Caccia,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject and more recently to my letter dated 23rd September (Seg. Pol. 121), I am having once again recourse to your courtesy in order to enlist your kind interest in a question which has been dragging for a long time and whose solution would be to the mutual advantage. I refer, namely, to the question of the repatriation of the officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa who, being on Italian African territory at the time of Allied occupation, are still retained in officers' or civilian internment camps in Africa.

As you will no doubt recall, I wrote to you on the matter as far back as April last (n. 2011 dated 6th April) and at the time you kindly gave me assurances that the Allied Authorities would be pleased to take into consideration the repatriation requests in respect of some of the internees that this Ministry would forward. However, all my subsequent requests concerning internees whose health conditions, or particular family reasons made their repatriation all the more desirable, have never obtained any result and none of the officials concerned have, as yet, returned to Italy.

I feel sure you will share my opinion that, it being a question of a few hundred people, all Civil Servants, deprived of their liberty for over three years, many of them in a precarious state of health, it would be highly desirable, also in consideration of the happy development of the relations between our two Countries, that the repatriation of the Officials of Italian Africa, still interned, should take place. However, should war necessities - which we fully realize - not advise for the moment a repatriation on a vast scale, it is to be hoped that it might be possible to release and repatriate the internees expressly mentioned as being of advanced age and in more precarious health conditions, or whose family conditions are more difficult.

In view of the above I again appeal to your courtesy

1 2 6 4
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

subject and more recently to my letter dated 23rd September (Seg.Pol.121), I am having once again recourse to your courtesy in order to enlist your kind interest in a question which has been dragging for a long time and whose solution would be to the mutual advantage. I refer, namely, to the question of the repatriation of the officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa who, being on Italian African territory at the time of Allied occupation, are still retained in officers' or civilian internment camps in Africa.

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I feel sure you will share my opinion that, it being question of a few hundred people, all Civil Servants, deprived of their liberty for over three years, many of them in a precarious state of health, it would be highly desirable, also in consideration of the happy development of the relations between our two Countries, that the repatriation of the Officials of Italian Africa, still interned, should take place. However, should war necessities - which we fully realize - not advise for the moment a repatriation on a vast scale, it is to be hoped that it might be possible to release and repatriate the internees expressly mentioned as being of advanced age and in more precarious health conditions, or whose family conditions are more difficult.

In view of the above I again appeal to your courtesy and wish to draw your attention on this delicate question.

In order to facilitate the interest I feel sure you will take in the matter, I enclosed an adjourned list of 57

./.

Harold A.Caccia Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Commission
R O M E.

./.

officials, including all the names already mentioned in my preceding correspondence and others which only recently have come to our knowledge. They are all in the same abovementioned personal conditions and owing to which we should therefore be glad to have them repatriated.

Yours very sincerely

sgd. R. PRUNAS

R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

Nº Segr. Pol. 210

Roma, 28 Ottobre 1944

Caro Caccia,

con riferimento alla precedente corrispondenza e da ultimo alla mia lettera n. Seg. Pol. 121 in data 23 settembre u.s., faccio ancora una volta ricorso alla Sua cortesia per pregarla di voler rivolgere il Suo interessamento ad una questione che si trascina già da lungo tempo e che dovrebbe ormai essere di comune vantaggio veder risolta al più presto. Mi riferisco cioè alla questione del rimpatrio di funzionari del Ministero dell'Africa Italiana che, trovatisi al momento dell'occupazione da parte alleata nei territori dell'Africa Italiana, sono tuttora concentrati in campi di ufficiali o di internati civili in Africa.

Come certo ricorderà, io ebbi a segnalare la cosa fin dall'aprile u.s. (lettera n. 2011 del 6 aprile) e da parte Sua mi venne in quell'occasione gentilmente assicurato che le Autorità Alleate avrebbero volentieri preso in considerazione le richieste di rimpatrio di un certo numero di essi che fossero state da noi avanzate. Senonché tutte le mie successive segnalazioni di casi, per i quali particolari condizioni di salute o speciali situazioni familiari rendevano più che mai desiderabile un provvedimento di rimpatrio, sono restate prive di seguito e nessuno dei funzionari richiesti è finora rientrato in Italia.

Sono sicuro che Lei vorrà condividere con me l'opinione che, trattandosi di alcune centinaia di individui, tutti funzionari in servizio del R. Governo, privati della loro libertà ormai da più di tre anni e di cui molti in precarie condizioni di salute, sarebbe sommamente augurabile che, anche in considerazione della felice evoluzione dei rapporti tra i nostri due Paesi, si provvedesse al rimpatrio di tutti i dipendenti del Ministero dell'Africa Italiana.

3394

Signor HAROLD A. C A C C I A Esq.
Vice Presidente della Commissione
Alleata di Controllo
= R O M A =

./.

R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI
IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

82 -

attualmente internati in campi di concentramento. Tuttavia, se particolari difficoltà determinate dalla condotta della guerra - di cui da parte italiana ci si rende perfettamente conto - possono sconsigliare per il momento un rimpatrio su più larghe basi, sarebbe per lo meno augurabile che si potesse procedere al rilascio ed al rimpatrio di quei nominativi espressamente segnalati come di età più avanzata e trovantisi in condizioni di salute più precarie o in situazioni familiari più difficili.

E' per questo che faccio nuovamente appello alla Sua cortesia e che richiamo la Sua attenzione su questa delicata situazione.

Per rendere più agevole il Suo interessamento, Le accludo una lista riassuntiva di 67 funzionari, comprendente tutti i nominativi finora segnalatili con le mie precedenti lettere ed alcuni altri nel frattempo venuti a conoscenza dei nostri uffici, trovantisi tutti nelle condizioni personali predette e per i quali da parte nostra si desidererebbe quindi fosse provveduto al rimpatrio.

Molto cordialmente

R. Fumel

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PIENCO DEI FUNZIONARI DIPENDENTI DAL MINISTERO DELL'AFRICA ITALIANA

INSTRUTTORA IN CAMPO DI ESPERIMENTATO

	Civ.	E.O.N.	306680	Camp.	354	Kenya
1) 1° Segr. Governo	LUPI	Cerardo				
2) " "	CATTI	Massimiliano	41869	"	"	"
3) Ingegn. Colonial.	FAGG	Vittorio	1286	"	"	"
4) Dirett. Gover.	IAMIOELI	Giovanni	76353	"	354/A	"
5) 1° Segr. Governo	D'ERNAN	Mario	-	"	-	"
6) " "	ZADOTTI	Vittorio	-	"	-	"
7) Consigli. Gover.	TUNDO	Francesco	-	"	-	"
8) Dirett. Governo	FRANCA	Piero	-	"	356	"
9) 1° Segr. Governo	IUCCHETTI	Carlo	-	"	"	"
10) " "	DE SIMONE	Amedeo	-	"	"	"
11) Ing. col. c. t.	SCHIATO	Bruno	53302	"	356/A	"
12) 1° Segr. Governo	PALLADORI	PALLIERI Cesare	9352	"	356	"
13) Consigli. Governo	STAMM	Carlo	756	"	356/A	"
14) " "	RUSSO	Vittorio	79376	"	356	"
15) 1° Segr. Governo	NEGRETTE	Dante	3650	"	-	"
16) Consigli. Governo.	ALLARI	Costanzo	-	"	352	"
17) 1° Segr. Governo	CILIOCO	Gaetano	-	"	-	"
18) Segret. Governo	ADORNI BRACCEST	Renzo	72250	"	354	"
19) 1° Segr. di Governo	SIMONE	Giuseppe	367534	"	310	Egypt
						M. E. For.
20) Consigli. di Gov.	PICCATTELLI	Luigi	329521	"	304	"
21) 1° Segr. Governo	WENDER	Mario	-	"	"	"
22) " "	SPICACCI	Arnaldo	331665	"	310	"
23) " "	SABBATUCCI	Lorenzo	379656	"	"	"
24) 1° Medico Colon.	BARTOLI	Attilio	-	"	304	"
25) Govern. di Col.	DAODIACE	Giuseppe	Camp. 1	Kenya	E. E. Com	
26) Segret. Gener.	BARILE	Pietro	"	"	"	"
27) 1° Segret. Gov.	CANCILLA	Giuseppe	"	1/A	"	"
28) Segr. Governo	SPADARO	Salvatore	"	"	"	"
29) 1° Segr. di Gov.	CROVETTO	Pier Lorenzo	"	"	"	"
30) " "	GUGLIELMINI	Guglielmo	"	"	"	"
31) 1° Medico Colon.	DI VEGGIO	Giuseppe	"	"	338	"
32) 1° Medico Colon.	MARESCOTTI	Guglielmo	"	"	"	"
33) Medico Capo	PERGHER	Giuseppe	"	"	"	"

	Civ.	E.O.W.	306800	Camp.	394	Manga
1) 1° Segr. Governo	Lupi	Gerasmo	"	"	"	"
2) " "	CATTI	Nassirilliano	"	"	"	"
3) Ingeg. Colonial.	PAGO	Vittorio	41869	"	"	"
4) Dirett. Gover.	IANICELLI	Giovanni	1288	"	"	"
5) 1° Segr. Governo	D'ERMAN	Mario	76353	"	"	354/A
6) " "	ZADOTTI	Vittorio	-	"	"	-
7) Consigli. Gover.	TUNDO	Francesco	-	"	"	-
8) Dirett. Governo	FRANCA	Piero	-	"	"	356
9) 1° Segr. Governo	LUCCHETTI	Carlo	-	"	"	"
10) " "	DE SIMONE	Aelio	-	"	"	"
11) Ing. col. c.t.	SCHIATO	Bruno	59362	"	"	356/A
12) 1° Segr. Governo	BALLADORI	PALLERI Cesare	9352	"	"	356
13) Consigli. Governo	STAMM	Carlo	756	"	"	356/A
14) " "	RUSSO	Vittorio	79376	"	"	356
15) 1° Segr. Governo	NEGRETTO	Dante	3650	"	"	-
16) Consigli. Govern.	ALIARI	Costanzo	-	"	"	352
17) 1° Segr. Governo	CILIOCO	Gaetano	-	"	"	-
18) Segret. Governo	ADORNI BRACCESI	Kenzo	72250	"	"	354
19) 1° Segr. di Governo	SIMONE	Giuseppe	367534	"	"	310 Egypt N.E. For.
20) Consigli. di Gov.	PIGNATELLI	Luigi	329621	"	"	304
21) 1° Segr. Governo	WENDLER	Mario	-	"	"	"
22) " "	SPICACCI	Arnaldo	331665	"	"	310
23) " "	SABBATUCCI	Lorenzo	379556	"	"	"
24) 1° Medico Colon.	BARTOLI	Attilio	-	"	"	304
25) Govern. di Col.	DAODIACE	Giuseppe	Camp. 1	Kenya E.A. Com	"	"
26) Segret. Gener.	BARILE	Pietro	"	"	"	"
27) 1° Segret. Gov.	CANCILLA	Giuseppe	"	1/A	"	"
28) Segr. Governo	SPADARO	Salvatore	"	"	"	"
29) 1° Segr. di Gov.	CRIVETTO	Pier Lorenzo	"	"	"	"
30) " "	GUGLIELMI	Guiglielmo	"	"	"	"
31) 1° Medico Colon.	DI NEGRO	Giuseppe	"	"	"	"
32) 1° Medico Colon.	MARESCOTTI	Guiglielmo	"	"	"	3368
33) Medico Capo	FREGHER	Giuseppe	"	"	"	"
34) 1° Medico. Col.	PICCINI	Leopardi	"	"	"	"
35) Segr. di Gov.	NICCIETTI	Luciano	"	"	"	"
36) " "	NATALE	Guido	"	"	"	"
37) " "	CALINI	Luigi	"	"	"	"
38) " "	TEDESCHI	Aldo	"	"	"	"
39) Consigli. gov. l.	REPORI	Cesare	"	"	"	"
40) Imp. a.c.t.	CARRARA	Luigi	"	"	"	"
			E 1593			
			E 27819			
			E. 27038			
			E 2662			
			E 46314			
			E 3123			
			E 2613			
			E 19306			
			E			
			E			
			E			
			E			
			E			
			E			
			E 26127			

- 2 -

	NOCE	Dante	E	46569	Camp.	1/A Kenya E.A. Com
41) Segr. Gov.	DAVISO	Bruno	E	2123	"	"
42) Cons. Gov. 2^	MAKCHIONI	Perruccio	E	46038	"	"
43) Imp. a c.t.	ACCHI	Guillermo	E	9767	"	"
44) Imp. a c.t.	MOSCONI	BRONZI Narciso	E		3	"
45) Segr. Gen.	DE CARO	Amedeo	E		"	"
46) Pref. Col.	VITALE	Vitale	E	33724	"	"
47) Consigli. I^	OLIVIERI	Oliviero	E	49129	"	"
48) 1^ Segr. Gov.	PAUSANO	Giulio	E	4657	"	"
49) Segr. di Gov.	SPEROVICH	Alberto	E		"	"
50) 1^ Segr. Gov.	SARLO	Ottavio	E	2532	"	"
51) "	LO FARO	Giuseppe	E	23785	"	"
52) Segr. di Gov.	SUDANO	Fulvio	E	46948	"	"
53) "	COSTA	Francesco	E	4700	"	"
54) Consigli. Gov.	DEBET DI PIRAINO	Alberto	E		"	"
55) Pref. Colon.	VILLANI	Nicola	E	33731	"	"
56) 1^ Segr. Gov.	SARACINO	Giuseppe	E	25912	"	"
57) Consigli. di I^	MARACCONI	Carlo	E		"	"
58) 1^ Segr. Gov.	GHIROTTI	Arnaldo	E	27737	"	"
59) Imp. a c.t.	GAROFALO	Raffaele	E	5913	"	"
60) Dir. di Gov.	ROTHILL	Mario	E	49090	"	"
61) 1^ Segr. Gov.	CONCOLINO	Vincenzo	E	11792	"	"
62) 1^ Med. Col.	CANONILLERI	Spartaco	E	28238	"	"
63) Ispett. Corp.	DE RIBE	TESAURO Francesco			"	"
64) Dir. di Gov.	AMICORITTA	Gaetano		41268	"	"
65) Rag. di Gov.	AMICORITTA	Gaetano		5968	"	"
66) Cons. Gov. I^ Col.	GUGLIELMI	Emanuele			"	"
67) Segr. Gen.	FRISANI	Armando			"	"
di Colonia					"	"

Civ. P.O.W. Derhs Dun - India

3301

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TRH/WDH/as

G-5: 393.7-16

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Italian Civilian Internees.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is made to letter 244-1 of 22 November 1944 and previous correspondence.
2. It has now been confirmed that H.M.G. are prepared to consider that the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1929 regarding prisoners of war are in general applicable to interned civilians. It has also been made clear that, since civilians could not be classified into categories as officers and other ranks and are not in receipt of Army Pay, those articles of the convention relating to work and pay did not apply. H.M.G. do not consider that civilians are liable to compulsory work.
3. As to the examination of civilians by mixed Medical Commissions, the passing of a civilian by such a commission is not considered to give the internee an absolute right to repatriation.
4. In this connection it may be noted that the U.S. Government is willing to assist in arranging for the return of Italians on compassionate grounds, if there is no security objection, in spite of the fact that it does not regard Art. 68 of the Geneva Convention (in the absence of reciprocal arrangements) as applicable to Italian Civilian internees.
5. It has therefore been decided that, subject to the availability of shipping and security considerations, Italian civilian internees may be repatriated on the same terms as Italian Prisoners of War including compassionate grounds; provided that, in the latter case, the compassionate grounds are at least equal to those considered necessary for US/UK military personnel.

T.E. HARR, Colonel.
Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

Copy to:

British Resident Minister
U.S. Political Adviser
G-1 (A)
G-1 (B).

3390

*Archives**File*

Ref: F/24.1

6th January 1945

To: G-5 Section, Allied
Force Headquarters.Subj: Repatriation of distressed
Italian subjects from East
Africa.*Question of how to ask for repatriation*

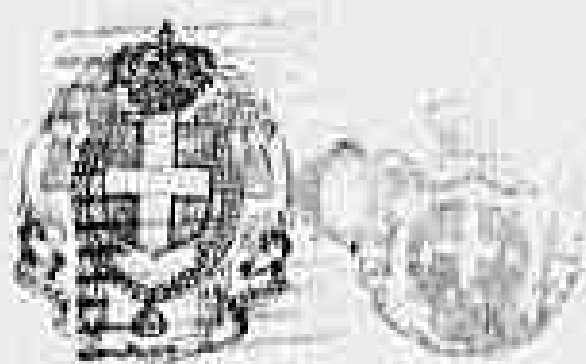
1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs have informed this Section of the receipt of several applications from Italian subjects who have not been interned and are residing in the territories of East Africa, who desire to be repatriated. The persons in question desire to return to Italy owing to illness or to their pre-occupation for the extremely precarious economic conditions of their relatives in Italy.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to know whether such applications may be entertained. If it is agreed in principle that such applications should be entertained they would be glad to learn the procedure which should be followed in repatriating these civilians and especially whether an approach should be made to the Allied authorities in Rome in the first instance, or to the local Allied authorities by the civilians in question.

For the Chief Commissioner:

(Sgd) H.L.A.A. HOPKINSON

H.L.A.A. HOPKINSON
Acting Vice-President,
Political Section.*File 3**No answer letter*

3369



6/24/100

Ministero degli Affari Esteri Mr. Hallford
 I had nonetheless

Ufficio Collegamento Assistenza. What are
 would consult A.F.H.Q.

A I D E M E M O R I E

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has
 received several applications by Italian citi-
 zens, not interned, now residing in the terri-
 tories of East Africa, Eritrea, Italian Somali-
 land and Tripolitania, who wish to be repatria-
 ted.

Said requests are generally motivated
 by illness of the civilians concerned or extre-
 mely precarious life conditions of their fami-
 lies in Italy.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish
 to know whether such applications, or which of
 them, may be accepted; in the affirmative which
 procedure should be followed concerning the
 voyage home of the above civilians, and parti-
 cularly whether the Allied Authorities should
 be approached in Rome by this Ministry or lo-
 cally by the repatriating civilians.

Rome, 4th January 1945



3300

1472
Extr - 5/150/46 7.6.44 - Sir A. R. Old to J/Cdr. Hopkins 19/6

Separate file.

2. Mr. Caccia's letter to Mr. Makins No. 341 of February 14th about the proposal that Italian civilian internees in Kenya should be allowed to return to their homes in Italian Somaliland. We put this to the Foreign Office on February 21st but have never had a reply. It has, however, been overtaken by your more recent memoranda Nos. 89 of May 13th and 91 of May 18th with lists of Italians mostly interned in British controlled territories in Africa whom the Italians would like to have repatriated. We telegraphed to the Foreign Office on the 20th May and again on the 2nd June asking whether they would object in principle to the repatriation of individual Italian internees in their return would be useful to the Italian Government or otherwise desirable, with the recommendation that we ought to allow the Italian Government to have the services of any of them that might be useful, but that we should be chary of allowing internees to return to Italy solely on compassionate grounds. Until we get an answer to this telegram, I think it is no use dealing with individual cases such as those of the internees in Kenya about whom the Foreign Office, as I say, never answered us.

3307

Memorandum to: Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

From: Political Section,
H.Q. Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

No. 91.

18th May, 1944.

The Royal Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have submitted to the Allied Control Commission a preliminary list of officials of the Italian Colonial Administration who are at present interned and whose repatriation is considered by the Italian Government to be desirable for family and health reasons.

2. This list is forwarded for consideration as it is thought that the Allied authorities will undoubtedly want these people to be repatriated at some time or another and may prefer them to return as transport becomes available, without necessarily waiting for a peace settlement.

3. We should be grateful to know whether the Allied authorities agree with this view and whether further lists should be submitted as they are received from the Italian Government.

4. An extra copy of this memorandum is enclosed for the Office of the American Political Adviser.

WMA

3386

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N. 5043

Salerno, 15 MAR 1944

Dear Sir,

Further to my letter n.2627 of 3rd inst., I enclose herewith a list of officials of the Italian Colonial Administration, at present interned, and whose repatriation is to be recommended owing to family reasons and to their state of health.

Whilst further names of officials who are in a similar position will follow, I wish meanwhile, my dear Caccia, to thank you in advance for all you will be in a position to do towards the repatriation of those whose names I have already given you.

./.

*Very truly
yours
R. Caccia*

3325

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Whilst further names of officials who are in a similar position will follow, I wish meanwhile, my dear Caccia, to thank you in advance for all you will be in a position to do towards the repatriation of those whose names I have already given you.

*Very truly
yours
H. Caccia*

3325

Harold A. Caccia Esq.,
Vice President,
Allied Control Commission,
Political Section,
N A P L E S.

12627 sent to
Naples 4 Aug 44.

*Don B
Aug 44*

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

DAODIACE Dr. Giuseppe

BARILE Pietro

FRANCA Pietro

SIMONI Ennio

RUSSO Vittorio

TUNDO Francesco

DAVISO Bruno

MARANGONI Carlo

LUCCHETTI Carlo

DE SIMONE Amelio

- Kenya - East Africa Command
- Civilian Evacuee - Kenya=East Africa Command
- P.O.W. Civilian 354 o 356 Camp E.A. Command
- P.O.W. 307257 Civilian 310 Camp Middle East Force
- P.O.W. Kenia E. A. Command
- P.O.W. Kenya E.A. Command
- Civilian Evacuee n. 2123 Kenya E.A. Command B Camp
- Civilian Evacuee E.A. Command
- P.O.W. E.A. Command
- P.O.W. E.A. Command= Madera (Somaliland) Camp

C o p y

Memorandum to: Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

From: Political Section,
H.Q. Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

No. 89

13th May, 1944.

The Royal Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the Allied Control Commission to submit the following two cases to the Allied authorities so that consideration may be given to the liberation of these civil internees:

Separate file
Signor Ivo Giarretta, formerly a Director of "La Valdagna" Homs, at present a civil internee (No. 153-706) in Camp 310 c/o Chief P.O.W. Postal Centre, Middle East Forces, who has recently sent a request to Marshal Badoglio that he may be authorized to return to Homs (Tripolitania, Misurata Province), where his presence would be most useful to the development of the agricultural settlement of which he formerly was a manager. Signor Giarretta has stated that no political charge was the cause of his internment and that he has not served in the Italian army during this war, nor held any political appointment.

Signor Luigi Pignatelli della Leonessa, formerly a director of Civil Affairs of the Government of Eritrea and since 1941 a civil internee (No. 329-621) in Camp 337, Postal Section, Sudan. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs ask that consideration may be given to his repatriation to liberated Italy, where his family lives, as he is in very poor health and is unfit for internment.

2. May the Political Section be informed in due course what replies should be returned to these enquiries?

3. An extra copy of this memorandum is attached for the Office or the American Political Adviser.

3383

WMS

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 2270

MEMORANDUM
for the
POLITICAL SECTION (A.C.C.)

Signor Ivo Giarretta, formerly a Director of "La Valdagno", Homs, at present a civil internee (n.153-706 Camp 310 c/o Chief P.O.W. Postal Centre Middle East Forces) has recently sent a request to Marshall Badoglio in order to be authorized to return to Homs (Tripolitania - Misurata Province) where his presence would be most useful to the development of the agricultural settlement of which he formerly was a manager.

KAC

This had

letter go through
figures & inter.

Signor Giarretta states that no political charge has caused his internment and that he has not served in the Italian Army during this war, nor held any political appointment.

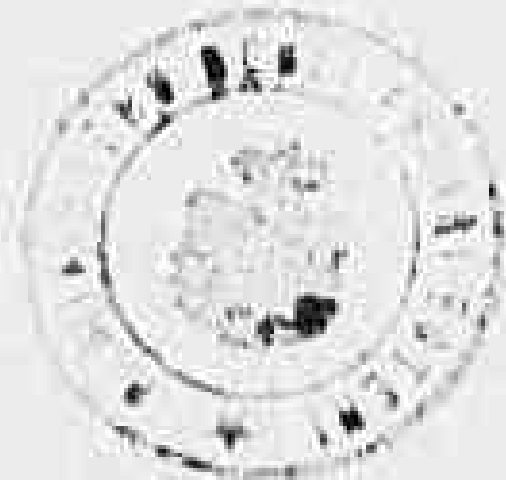
The Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs thanks in advance for the kind attention the Political Section (A.C.C.) will give to this matter.

[Signature]

17/10/44

R.P.

3382



Salerno, April 18th, 1944.

Capt. Pearson

Please see Mr. Caccia's

note.

Revised 15/4/55

UHM
14/4

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

no 2011

? note to B.R.U.O.

Frank CP Pearson

Italians cannot supply
names of places.

Salerno, April 6, 1944.

"N. & East Africa" is a

large displacement! Aug 1944

Dear Cassia,

Following the occupation of the Italian colonies by Allied troops practically all the officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa, serving both in North and East Africa, were confined to civilian internment camps. According to information received, many of them appear to be at present in poor health conditions.

In this connection may I suggest that, in view of the official position formally held by the people concerned, they be repatriated as soon as possible provided that their physical conditions be such as to require a change of climate and also in case they should come from liberated Italy or have members of their families residing in such territory.

A humanitarian provision of this kind would undoubtedly be most welcome to all concerned and I shall be very grateful if you will be so kind as to take up the matter with the competent Authorities and inform me in due course of their opinion on the matter.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Harold Cassia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission,
Naples.

R. Pearson

3380

1 2 8 4,

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

REPATRIATION OF ITALIANS
FR SOUTH AFRICA

6

Office of the British Resident
Minister at Armed Force H.Q.,
5, Rue Professeur Cartillet,
Algiers.

45/32/7.

To: Political Section, A.S.C.

From: Resident Minister's Office.

Please refer to your memorandum No. 59 of
March 31st.

The South African Government have asked
to be informed why the Italian Government wish
them to arrange for the release and repatria-
tion of Signor Angelo Maiorana. Will you
please let us know why the Italian Government
particularly want the services of this
gentleman?

AR

Enclosure

8th May, 1944.

has reply received by H. FO

45/32/7

175-
245

Memorandum to: Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGERIA.

From: Political Section,
Headquarters Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

No. 59.

31st March, 1944.

The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has submitted the names of the following three officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa whose repatriation to Italy is particularly desired:

Signor Armando Pelsani - at present a civil internee in Dehra Dun (British India).

Signor Angelo Maiorana - in Internment Camp No. 41, Block II, South Africa.

Signor Francesco De Rege Tesauro - living at present at Adi Ugri (Italian Somaliland). Apparently not interned because of ill health.

2. It will be noted that the individuals in question are civilians.

3. A copy of this memorandum is attached for Civil Affairs. May we be advised in due course what reply should be given to this enquiry.

Uest

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R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

No 1588

Subject: E.R.M.'s office

Italian civilians

for furthering
H.A.

Salerno, March 27, 1944. 313

Dear Caccia,

I am writing to submit the following names of Officials of the Ministry of Italian Africa, whose repatriation to Italy would be particularly welcomed.

Signor Armando Felsani - at present a civil Internee in Dehra Dun - British India.

Signor Angelo Maiorana - Internment camp n.41 - Block II - South Africa.

Signor Francesco De Rege Tesoure - He is living at present at Adi Ugri - Italian Somaliland - Apparently, in view of his health, was not interned.

I shall be very grateful if you will be so good as to approach the Authorities concerned on the matter and let me know in due course what has been their decision.

Very sincerely yours,

R. Felsani

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission
Naples.

Italian Internees in Egypt

(NOT for information to Italy)

3377

(Italy to be kept in
the file)



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/742/325

Memorandum for the Political Section A.C.

With reference to Memorandum N.6/483/317 of September 12th, this Ministry would much appreciate if the Political Section A.C., would be so good as to reply to the last paragraph of said memorandum dealing with the proposed mission to Egypt of Prof. Arangio Ruiz.

Rome, October 13th, 1934.

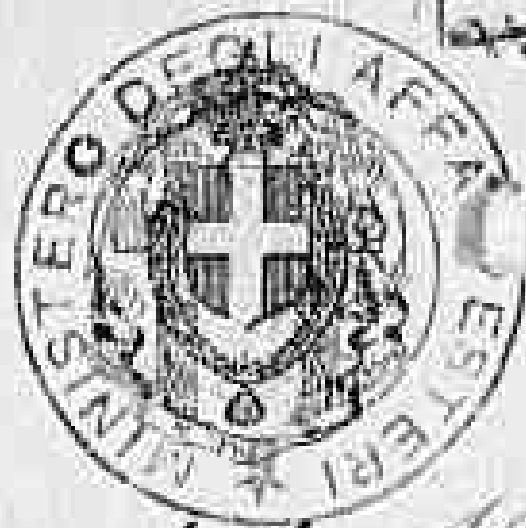
Tell Del Batzo

Answer is 'No' at present,

but question being reviewed

3376

AC
4x



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

M. Halper

File

HC

What (from)?
tac 6/483/214
 This comm. has been apprised to the H.C.
 under a plaintive cover. We shall probably
 telegraph to the F.O. & Cairo expressing
 whether the promised release of It. internees
 will take place soon & whether money
 now held by the int. gov. about it.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.S.C.

15/12/44

The Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has carefully studied the note and the memorandum on Italian internees in Egypt which Mr. Caccia handed to the Under Secretary of State Marchese Visconti Venosta. With great regret the Ministry has noted that these communications contain no new element that seems to modify the previously existing situation of Italian nationals in Egypt.

A very high percentage of married men and of active elements, without distinction of class, continues to be deprived of freedom and is detained in concentration camps. From information received it would furthermore appear that the Egyptian Authorities do not apply to the Italian internees the Geneva Convention of 1929 strictly in accordance with the spirit and humanitarian aims that the said Convention proposed to regulate and codify. This particularly in respect of the situation and organization of the concentration camps and the material and moral treatment accorded to the internees.

The deplorable conditions of the El Fayed Camp, where Italians have been interned for about four years are well known; these conditions were partly responsible for the serious incidents which occurred in that camp in February 1941 and on the following 8th May.

The Swiss Representative in Cairo has repeatedly asked for the closing down of the El Fayed Camp, but up to the present without success. As regards the other camps the same Representative has asked for an improvement in the food, which both in quality and quantity is very poor; in the sanitary conditions; in medical aid as well as in the general treatment which, on the basis of the Geneva Convention, should include the supply of food, clothes and medicinals at the expense of the detaining Power.

Owing however to such deficiencies, the Swiss Legation in Cairo has been obliged to draw on the "sequestered fund" for the sums necessary to meet the most urgent needs

245/53

of the internees.

From the same source it is learnt that, contrary to the information furnished by the A.C.C., the situation has but slightly improved since the conclusion of the Armistice and a condition of general depression still obtains. Both from the material and moral standpoint almost the entire Italian community in Egypt is kept in conditions that are unjustified given the present relations of co-belligerency between the Allies and Italy. Nor could it be fundamentally argued, or appear even credible, that the Italians in Egypt, once released, could possibly represent a menace to the security of the country.

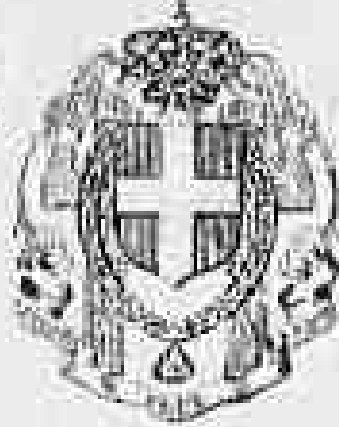
The population of liberated Italy has given an unquestionable example of how the country has joined in the Allies' war effort, and not only with good will, order and discipline, but also with the firm determination to co-operate in the final victory in the war against the German invader. Therefore, it is not quite clear why Italians in Egypt, who by tradition are bound by ties of solidarity to the interests of the country that gives them hospitality, should behave differently from the Italians that live in the Motherland.

The Italian Government considers it justified that certain elements, having unfavourable records, be subjected to internment and supervision, but these measures - in the present phase of the war - cannot with equity be applied to five thousand people, comprising a majority of married men or however men responsible for the upkeep of the family.

As a matter of fact these measures, bearing in mind the sensitive Italian temperament, would appear to be negative and in contrast with the aims it is proposed to reach. They affect not only the five thousand internees but also several thousands of their relatives in Egypt and in Italy, giving rise, by prolonged discomfort and moral and material privations, to a sense of bitterness and uneasiness that cannot but be prejudicial to the pacific relations of these human beings with the rest of the country's population.

The provision regarding the release of those elements desirous of co-operating in the war effort, should be extended to all internees and therefore also to those elements which, being unable to work in war industries could however co-operate in other productive commercial activities which are always useful to the life of the Country, particularly if the previous trade, profession or capabilities of each Italian is kept in mind.

Furthermore, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to draw the attention of the A.C.C. on another important aspect of the question which seriously affects the living conditions of the Italian community in Egypt.

*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*

- 3 -

It is known that by Proclamations n. 103 and n. 153 dated 29 November 1940 and 15 July 1941 respectively, the Egyptian Government created and organized a financial body for the "sequestration of capital assets of Italian citizens residing in Egypt" with the task of administering these assets in order to constitute a fund on which the Egyptian Government was to draw the necessary sums for the maintenance of Italian internees as well as for the payment of claims for eventual war damages. The above mentioned Proclamation n. 103 also provided that the sums necessary to assist victims of air bombardments would be drawn from the sequestered Italian assets.

Such provisions affected the right of private property which a local Government is bound to respect even in time of war, and furthermore were an infringement of the principles of the International Conventions which place on the detaining Power the burden of the maintenance of internees.

The release of the internees and their return to their normal activities would therefore not only open the way to normalize the life of many families, but at the same time would put a stop to the great drawback - which from a strictly juridical point of view represents an abuse - of using sequestered private assets that, however, will have to be returned to the legitimate owners once the situation becomes normal.

The Italian Government are confident that the intervention of the competent Allied Authorities will result in ensuring that all measures deemed most suitable will be taken in Egypt in order to avoid further damage to the property of Italian citizens.

The study of the above stated questions, and their rapid and satisfactory solution, would be greatly facilitated by the presence on the spot of a person, known to, and approved by, the Anglo-Egyptian authorities, and at the same time enjoying the necessary prestige among the Italian community in Egypt.

The Italian Government would to this effect be glad to entrust this temporary mission to professor Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz who, owing to his knowledge of Egyptian life and the vast

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sympathies he enjoys in British circles in Cairo, would be the most suitable person for the purpose.

Professor Arancio Ruiz, well-known in the international legal world, former professor of Roman Law in Cairo University, would enjoy - in Italian circles also - a prestige and authority that would allow him to carry out, with deep sense of humanity and equity, that work of clarification and normalization desired by all. His rooted and proven attachment to Democracy would at the same time be the surest guarantee of the success of the task entrusted to him.

Prof. Arancio Ruiz's mission would have the precise aim of making contact with the local authorities for the solution of the most urgent problems and at the same time of carrying out adequate welfare work which, in the moral field, would also serve to explain and clarify the political situation in Italy and to rectify that state of disorientation in which Italians in Egypt find themselves since the events of last year. Furthermore it would also encourage all forms of fruitful co-operation with the Allies. *Collo*

Rome, 12th September, 1944.



Release of Italian Internees in Egypt

The question of the Italian civil internees in Egypt has been the subject of careful consideration by the British Military Authorities. The present position is that there are some five thousand Italian nationals interned in Egypt, the majority of whom were interned because they were of military age. A number were, however, interned because of their unfavourable records and some or all of these are still regarded by the security authorities as constituting a potential danger if they were at liberty. Such internees may have to be retained in internment until the cessation of hostilities.

/and the
Egyptian
authorities

With regard to the remainder the upshot of the discussions that have taken place is that while there can for the present be no general release, internees capable and desirous of working for Allied forces and for firms working mainly for the war effort should be temporarily released for such work, subject to their being liable for reinternment if they leave the work for which they were released. Steps have been taken to establish the requirements of technicians, tradesmen, etc. and internees who appear to have the requisite capabilities will be asked whether they wish to volunteer for this work. If they do so the Egyptian authorities will be asked to grant them temporary release from internment and they will then resume the status of civilians at liberty in Egypt. If they leave the work for which they were released or if they are found unsuitable by their employers, the Egyptian authorities may be asked to cancel their temporary release in which case they will return to their internment camps.

345/385

3373

28/3/44

Mr. Gossie.

I enclose copies of a memorandum based on various reports we have obtained from Egypt regarding the position of Italian civilian internees in that country.

2. I also attach, for such use as you can make of them, extracts from a despatch addressed to H.M. Ambassador at Cairo by the Foreign Office on Nov 2nd last and a memorandum prepared by R.H.A. Mid. last, regarding the procedure to be adopted for the release and employment of Italian internees in Egypt.

3. For your own information, the reports on which the memorandum in memorandum 1 is based were prepared in order to refute certain charges which were made against the Anglo-Egyptian authorities by Father Hughes, the Apostolic Delegate in Egypt, and had very little foundation in fact. I suspect that Father Hughes has been the Italian Government's chief channel of information in this matter and I therefore hope that this material for a reply to the Italian Government may carry the more weight with them and to some extent allay their anxieties.

30.8.44

Patrician Slain

What do all those damned

Yes, damned

military

3372

near Sec of State

2 D.S.

Don't know

how can

the time

I approve, in so far as His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are concerned, the attitude towards the release of certain Italian property from sequestration set out in paragraph 2 of your despatch and in the memorandum dated the 6th March annexed thereto. It appears in fact that, as the war progresses, some relaxation will take place in the measures applied to Italian nationals of good behavior, and the present proposals of the Canadian authorities are not out of keeping therewith. It is a matter of combining our security requirements with the solution of the difficulties which the large and heterogeneous Italian colony present both to ourselves and to the Canadian authorities.

2. In the same spirit it appears to be all to the good that civilian Italian internees, within the limits set out in paragraph 4 of your Majesty's despatch, should be released for useful work.

3. Finally I agree that the idea of a visit to Great Britain by an Italian official should not be pursued at present. It appears in any case to have been put forward by the Italian Government in a very tentative way.

3371

Shawcross

1. P.A.I. choose from the lists of internees those whom they wish to employ.
2. These lists are then submitted to D.S.O. Secret.
3. D.S.O. will then forward the lists to the Ministry of the Interior with a request that the cases of the chosen internees be submitted for the consideration of the Internment Committee with a view to their release.
4. The Ministry of the Interior will undertake to obtain the signature of these internees, to whose release the Internment Committee have no objection, on the approved forms, copy of which is attached. #
(not attached.)
5. Each approved volunteer will sign two of these forms. One will be retained by the Ministry of the Interior and the second will be sent back to D.S.O. who will thus be informed which internees have agreed to undertake work for the British Military Forces under the conditions laid down.
6. D.S.O. will then pass his copies of the forms to P & L.
7. P & L will then inform D.S.O. to which P & L representative the internees should report.
8. Arrangements will be made by the Internee Camp authority to have the prospective employees medically examined before their release. An Internee found medically unfit for employment will not be released and P & L will be informed accordingly. 3340
9. As soon as a released internee is posted to any unit or installation or employment, the employer will have M.O. Form 56 completed in the normal way and forwarded to D.S.O. for record purposes only. The form should state that the employee has been released from internment under the terms of this scheme. Internees will then be issued with pink identity cards as described
/in

MEMORANDUM

Italian internees in Egypt are accommodated in the following camps:

- (1) Italian School - Doula.
- (2) Payed Camp - (Italian Section),
- (3) Internment Camp Bababah - Mansara City,
- (4) Convent of Tersa - Giza,
- (5) Italian Hospital - Umberto,
- (6) Tentah Camp Nos: 1 & 2,
- (7) Female Camp - Mansourah,
- (8) Holy Families School - Helwan.

Monthly visits are made to the internment camps by representatives of the British Military authorities, Egyptian Security authorities, the Swiss Legation and International Red Cross. These visits have been purposely instituted in order that any complaints from internees may receive prompt attention and to ensure that living conditions are made as comfortable as possible for them in so far as climatic, financial, security and administrative considerations permit.

2. The question of conditions, however, is a complex one and with particular reference to the visit made in November and December last by the International Red Cross Delegates in Cairo, to these camps, the following observations might be made:

(1) CLOTHING After doubt as to the sufficiency of clothing in some camps, the question was taken up by Lord Milverton with the General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief British troops in Egypt and also with the Egyptian Government, although previously the Egyptian authorities had been informed repeatedly that clothing could be supplied at short notice by the British Military authorities. The Minister of the Interior in early December submitted an incident for items of clothing which the War Department released in January on repayment. No assistance however can be rendered with regard to the supply of female clothing.

(2) MEDICAL A large number of Italian internees were examined by a British medical board early this year and it is hoped that some of them will be recommended for release on medical grounds by the International Medical Commission should there be no security objection. The provision of additional hospital accommodation for sick internees is being arranged by the authorities concerned. The DMO is fully satisfied that there are ample drugs and all internees are able to see a medical specialist on request. The supply has been arranged for any urgent medical necessities through military channels. Special medicines have to be paid for in the female camp at Mansourah in order to avoid demands being made for all kinds of unnecessary items. An extra internee doctor was posted to Tentah Camp on 24th November last.

(3) FOOD The rations are satisfactory and all the inmates well-nourished-looking, some being actually fat. Some special diets have been ordered for a few sick patients.

(4) ACCOMMODATION If a number of aged and sick were released 3809 Bababah and the Holy Families School at Helwan fully utilized, it is probable that the former could be closed down. This would eliminate any complaint that it is not suitable for elderly inter-

2. The question of conditions, however, is a complex one and with particular reference to the visit made in November and December last by the International Red Cross Delegates in Cairo, to these camps, the following observations might be made:

(1) CLOTHING After light as to the sufficiency of clothing in some camps, the question was taken up by Lord Villiers with the General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief British Troops in Egypt and also with the Egyptian Government, although previously the Egyptian authorities had been informed repeatedly that clothing could be supplied at short notice by the British Military authorities. The Minister of the Interior in early December submitted an indent for items of clothing which the War Department released in January on re-approval. No assistance however can be rendered with regard to the supply of female clothing.

(2) MEDICAL A large number of Italian internees were examined by a British medical board early this year and it is hoped that some of them will be recommended for release on medical grounds by the International Medical Commission should there be no security objection. The provision of additional hospital accommodation for sick internees is being arranged by the authorities concerned. The DPMG is fully satisfied that there are ample drugs and all internees are able to see a medical specialist on request. The supply has been arranged for any urgent medical necessitation through military channels. Special medicines have to be paid for in the female camp at Mansourah in order to avoid demands being made for all kinds of non-essential items. An extra internee doctor was posted to Tentah Camp on 24th November last.

(3) FOOD The rations are satisfactory and all the inmates well-nourished-looking, some being actually fat. Some special diets have been ordered for a few sick patients.

(4) ACCOMMODATION A number of aged and sick were released **3803** utilised. It is probable that the Holy Families School at Helwan will be closed down. This would eliminate any complaint that it is not suitable for elderly internees.

(5) SANITATION With regard to the water supply the Military Medical Authorities consider it to be quite adequate. At the Convent of Merza at Giza the hot water and drainage systems are being attended to by the Royal Engineers, but the sanitary discipline of these priests leaves much to be desired. For washing the internees prefer bowls and tins in their own huts to showers, which consequently have not been fitted at Fayal Camp.

(6) RELEASE The British Security authorities' views on this subject are briefly as follows:-

(a) It has already been agreed that all internees over 55 shall be released with the exception of those regarded

- 2 -

(a) continued.

regarded as a menace to security. The cases of all interned Italian women are now being reviewed.

(b) The competent authorities cannot agree that the loss of one eye automatically entitles an internee to release. Internees suffering from eye diseases or chronic ailments aggravated by internment are continually being recommended for release and the competent authorities have in fact released hundreds of such cases including many with bad political records. The competent authorities can however only act on the recommendation of the International Medical Commissions in regard to these cases.

(c) Internees reported to be actually suffering from mental disorders are examined by mental specialists and if certified insane or as being subject to fits of insanity are released by the competent authorities.

(7) GAINING EMPLOYMENT All work of a mental nature in the camps such as waiters and the kitchen staffs are done by native labour. Internees who welcome the opportunity of earning some money for themselves. Their wages vary between L.2 and L.3 per month according to the nature of the work done, and are of course in the nature of pocket-money since they are maintained absolutely free of charge. It is felt by the competent authorities that any increase in these wages at this stage might well undermine the principle of supply and demand in accordance with which they are presumably fixed. This system works quite satisfactorily.

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MEMORANDUM

Italian internees in Egypt are accommodated in the following camps:

- (1) Italian School - Helwan,
- (2) Italian Section, - Helwan,
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- (99) Italian Section, - Helwan,
- (100) Italian Section, - Helwan,

Mainly visits are made to the interment camps by representatives of the British Military authorities, Egyptian Security authorities, the Swiss Legation and the International Red Cross. These visits have been numerous and have resulted in order that any complaints from internees may receive prompt attention and to ensure that living conditions are made as comfortable as possible for them in so far as climatic, financial, security and administrative considerations permit.

2. The question of conditions, however, is a complex one and with particular reference to the visit made in November and December last by the International Red Cross Delegates in Cairo, to these camps, the following observations might be made:

(1) CLOTHING After doubt as to the sufficiency of clothing in some camps, the question was taken up by Lord Kilgoburn with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief British Troops in Egypt and also with the Egyptian Government, although very early the Egyptian authorities had been informed repeatedly that clothing could be supplied at short notice by the British Military authorities. The Minister of the Interior in early December submitted an indent for items of clothing which the War Department released in January on no account. No assistance however can be rendered with regard to the supply of female clothing.

(2) MEDICAL A large number of Italian internees were examined by a British medical board early this year and it is hoped that some of them will be recommended for release on medical grounds by the International Medical Commission should there be no security objection. The provision of additional hospital accommodation for sick internees is being arranged by the authorities concerned. The D.O. is fully satisfied that there are ample drugs and all internees are able to see a medical specialist on request. The supply has been arranged for any urgent medical necessities through military channels. Special medicines have to be paid for in the female camp at Versoud in order to avoid demands being made for all kinds of unnecessary items. An civilian internecine doctor was posted to Italian Camp on 24th November last.

(3) FOOD The rations are satisfactory and all the inmates well-nourished-looking, some being actually fat. Some special diets have been ordered for a few sick patients. 3367

(4) ACCOMMODATION If a number of aged and sick were released from Camp Versoud and the Holy Family School at Helwan fully utilised, it is probable that the former could be closed down. This would eliminate any complaint that it is not suitable for elderly internees.

last by the International Red Cross Delegation in Cairo, to these camps, the following observations might be made:

- (1) GENERAL
After doing as to the emergency of clothing in some camps, the question was taken up by local officials with the General Offices--Commanding-in-Chief British troops in Egypt and also with the Egyptian Gov. General, although previously the Egyptian authorities had been informed separately that clothing could be supplied at short notice by the British Military authorities. The Minister of the Interior in early December initiated an instant for items of clothing which the War Department released in January on a request. No assistance however can be rendered with regard to the supply of female clothing.
- (2) GENERAL
A large number of British internees were carried by a British medical board early this year and it is hoped that some of them will be recommended for release on medical grounds by the International Medical Commission should there be no security objection. The provision of additional hospital accommodation for sick internees is being arranged by the authorities concerned. The D.M.S. is fully satisfied that there are Anglo drugs and all internees are able to use a medical specialist on request. The supply has been arranged for any urgent medical necessities through military channels. Special machines have to be paid for in the female camp of Unruhah in order to avoid diseases being made for all kinds of essential items. An extra infirmity doctor was posted to Unruhah Camp on 21st November last.
- (3) FOOD
The rations are satisfactory and all the inmates well-nourished-looking, some being actually fat. More medical visits have been ordered for a few sick patients. 3307
- (4) ADDITIONAL
A number of aged and sick were released from Camp Unruhah and the Holy Family School at Nelson fully utilized, it is probable that the latter could be closed down. This would eliminate any complaint that it is not suitable for elderly internees.
- (5) RECREATION
With regard to the water supply the Military Medical Authorities consider it to be quite adequate. At the request of Unruhah at times the hot water and drainage systems are being attended to by the Royal Engineers, but the sanitary discipline of these prisoners leaves much to be desired. For washing the internees prefer hot water and thus in their own interests to shower, which consequently have not been fitted at Unruhah Camp.
- (6) RELIGION
The British Security authorities' views on this subject are briefly as follows:-
(a) It has already been agreed that all internees over 55 shall be released with the exception of those /regarded

- 2 -

(a) continued.

regarded as a menace to security. The cases of all interned Italian women are now being reviewed.

(b) The competent authorities cannot agree that the loss of one eye automatically entitles an internee to release. Internees suffering from eye diseases or chronic ailments aggravated by internment are continually being recommended for release and the competent authorities have in fact released hundreds of such cases including many with bad political records. The competent authorities can however only act on the recommendation of the International Medical Commissions in regard to these cases.

(c) Internees reported to be actually suffering from mental disorders are examined by mental specialists and if certified insane or as being subject to fits of insanity are released by the competent authorities.

(7) CAMPAL. All work of a mental nature in the camps such as Recreation sweeping and cleaning is done by nation labour. Waiters and the kitchen staffs are to be given without the poorer internees who welcome the opportunity of earning some money for themselves. Their wages vary between 18.2 and 22.5 per month according to the nature of the work done, and are of course in the nature of pocket-money since they are maintained absolutely free of charge. It is felt by the competent authorities that any increase in these wages at this stage might undermine the principle of supply and demand in accordance with which they are presently fixed. This system works quite satisfactorily.

Pol Sect

1062/10

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

MSG Center No : 24/16
 Classification : _____
 Precedence : _____
 From : MILANO
 To : ESTERNA NAPLES

Date Time Rec'd : _____
 Date Time Sent : _____
 Reference NR : _____
 Cite : _____

PART ONE.....

THE SIX NOV PAULUCI ALI DE BERNA AVING CIN ATT UNO GOVERNO SVIZZERO
 RICHIAMATO ATTENZIONE QUESTA LEGAZIONE SOSTITUZIONE COLONIA ITALIANA
 EGITTO OVEVICENDE POLITICO NON HANNO AVUTO PRATICO EFFETTO
 SULLO STATO PERSONALE ET PARTIMENTALE DEI CONNAZIONALI ALI SPERATA
 LIBERAZIONE INTERNAI CIVILI NON HAPIN SEQUITO ETINO LIGURIO
 TELESPROGO CIN ATT SIT BARBATTI CIN ATT FEBBRAIO DUE DUE ALI SEGUE

PART TWO.....

SEQUITO TRE SEI NOV ALI GOVERNO EGIZIANO INTENDE SOSPENDERE ANTICIPATI-
 FONDI CIN SE QUESTI ITALIANI CHE COLTANTO PERMETTO NO OCULATA
 ASSISTENZA AT LEGAZIONE SVIZZERA ALI MENTRESI IN TA PER CORRIERE
 ES AUTIERE RAPPORTO SVIZZERO VIN VI PER METTO RICHIAMA RE ATTENZIONE
 SU NECESSITA UFFICIALMENTE FATTA PRESENTE DA AUTORITA SVIZZERE CHE
 REGIO GOVERNO INTER VENGA INDEDE POLITICA AL FIGUARDO PRESSO
 CORRELLIGERANTI ALI MAGISTRATI CIVIS

3366

Mr. Halford

for information and return please

J. H. Hopkins

Thanks

*and
17/6*

1617

Copy for Mr. Caccia

Enc 16/4

Office of the
British High Commissioner in Italy,
NAPLES.

April, 1944.

PERSONAL

Cairo Embassy's despatch No. 283 (61/6/44) of March 14th about Italians in Egypt.

2. I enclose a copy of a further letter addressed to Caccia by Prunas pressing for a reply to his earlier communications.

3. I hope that we shall soon receive the Foreign Office's views on this tricky problem. The Italians are naturally concerned at the fate of their compatriots in Egypt and it is difficult to reassure them in the face of the bad reports they are getting. Our position is, moreover, made more difficult by the rumours current here of favourable treatment being accorded to Italians in the U.S.A. and New Zealand.

4. When in Egypt a few weeks ago, I interested myself in this question. I am fully alive to the many difficulties. Personally, I consider that a lot more could be done for the Italian civilians there, but that is beside the point. Caccia and I would be grateful to know whether we may hold out any hope to Prunas or whether we are to tell him that it's just too bad. We do not mind which way it is, but we should like to avoid having to go back at a later date on what we may say now.

3365

G.L. McDermot, Esq.,
Southern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

33

SECRET

H.A.C.

I think that at this stage it would be as well if you continued to deal with this.

For your own information the position in Egypt is this. Since the Armistice the Italian Govt. have been unable to send funds to their internees. At the same time the Swiss Minister has taken the line that the Italians are now co-belligerents and in direct touch with the Allies and he should not be bothered any more with this very tricky problem. In order to overcome the difficulty of finding funds, therefore, the Egyptian Govt. hit on the expedient of continuing to sell Italian property and utilising the funds derived from the sales for the maintenance of internees and their families. I don't see what else can be done. Old and sick internees are being slowly released but the able-bodied are likely to remain shut up for some time yet. The reason for this is that other foreigners in Egypt (i.e. Greeks and Yugoslavs) are all being mobilized by their respective Govts. and they have kicked up a fuss when released. Italians have nipped into the jobs which they have had to vacate. This difficulty has been overcome - but only partially - by our military authorities in Egypt taking on Italian ex-internees for military work of various kinds. Obviously the possibilities in this direction are limited. There is yet another and graver aspect of the question. The Egyptians are heading towards a timesome phase of xenophobia - just general cussedness - from which the Italians are likely to suffer as much as we ourselves. (We do not repeat not control Egypt, though all the world probably thinks we do). Worse than this H.M.Amb. at Cairo is also passing through a violently anti-Italian phase resulting from open and veiled attacks on the nationality of the Ambassador. Far from wishing to help the Italians, H.E. is now preaching the doctrine that we should seize this opportunity to remove all traces of Italian influence from Egypt, closing Italian schools and turning them into British ~~institutions~~ Institutes etc. etc. It is only the restraining influence of his staff which stops him urging the Egyptians to kick out the Italians altogether.

This is not very helpful to you but I think you should know these facts if only to explain why Cairo have not been very quick off the mark in replying to your appeals. The Italian colony in Egypt is not so badly off as signor Prunas thinks. This I was able to ascertain from independent sources in Alexandria. But Italians in Egypt are admittedly going through hard times. It is one of the inevitable results of defeat. The Egyptians are just as ready to kick them now they are down as they were probably ready to welcome them had Rome got Egypt.

To

To sum (: the Cairo Embassy are in difficult position themselves. They are opposed to the suggestion that an Italian representative should go to Egypt to deal with the Egyptians. If anyone did go, he would have to make contact through and only through the Embassy. I imagine that from the Italian point of view such a visit would be valueless. We can, failing this, try to get the Swiss to take a more active interest. In this connexion the Cairo Embassy would be prepared to help speed up communication between the Italian Govt. and M. Bredin by passing messages by the Naples - Cairo Embassy link rather than via Berne.

I think we should try to ascertain the F.O.'s views - they may be more reasonable than Lord Killearn's. In the meantime you may think it worth while to give Signor Prunas some hint of the many difficulties and assure him that the problem is engaging the serious attention of several people of good will in Egypt and elsewhere.

[Signature]
14.4.1944

I have now written to Geoffrey McDermott, enclosing a copy of Signor Prunas' last letter to you & asking him to try to hurry on some decision about all this.

[Signature]
15/4/44

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 1909

Salerno, April 14th, 1944.

Dear Caccia,

We are still receiving bad news from Egypt concerning the lot which, by a succession of painful circumstances, had befallen the Italian colony there.

The situation is much about the same as I have previously pointed out: that is, from an economical view point, most difficult because of the internment of over 3,000 family wage earners and the confiscation and auction sale of their properties. These sales do not seem to have ceased to this day. This not to speak of the situation from a moral stand point: the Italians in Egypt, once a prosperous and flourishing colony of 65,000 souls, are now subjected to a spiritual confusion which is the primary cause of many forms of moral degradation, which for humanitarian motives, calls for immediate correction. Italian schools are closed and children are growing up without even receiving an indispensable elementary instruction. Misery and prostitution are widespread.

Against all this dejection, the Authorities who are in charge of the protection of our interests there can do little or nothing, owing to the fact that it is impossible for us to place at their disposal the necessary funds for the aid of our nationals.

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission
N a p l e s

3363

./.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

-2-

As far as internees are concerned, the continuance of their internment, often in desert regions, together with inevitable moral prostration, cause an increasing number of deceases. Severe discipline, tiresome camp labour and permanent separation from families are the cause of widespread nervous breakdowns and in some cases even of insanity.

The relief work carried out by the International Red Cross is no cure for all this despondency, which can only find its redress in a non medical field.

You will forgive me, dear Caccia, for bringing up this matter so often; but, since after six months of co-belligerency, no new factor has improved the plight of so many thousand unfortunates, whose condition has in many cases even become worse, I am certain that you will allow me taking recourse to our personal friendship, in reminding that four months have elapsed without any answer since the Italian Government first requested the suspension of all future executive measures against Italian property in Egypt.

During this lapse of time also other requests concerning the revocation of personal provisions against Italians and the establishment of an Italian representative for the settlement of our financial problems in Egypt, did not receive an acknowledgement.

Apart from reasons of a general character, which I have on many occasion already expounded, it is impossible not to recall, in this specific case, the United Nations avowed intention³³⁶²ing to the aid of those liberated peoples who have suffered in war. The Italian colony in Egypt offers a vast field for such humanitarian

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI
--

-3-

endeavour.

I am sure that nothing worth the trouble shall
be left unattempted on your part for the furtherance of such
noble aims, and I remain

very sincerely yours,

R. Russell

3361

*F. M. M.**95B*

Office of the Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters.
ALGIERS.

TO : *V. V. Caccia Esq.*

With the compliments of

Mr. Halford

.....*2/3/44*.....

3360

SECRET

No. 283
(61/6/44)

SECRET

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

14th March, 1944.

Sir,

2

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of two communications received from the Office of the Resident Minister at Algiers regarding communications from the Italian Government on the subject of measures taken by the Egyptian Government against Italian subjects in Egypt. I regret that I have not dealt earlier with the first of these communications. The position both with regard to sequestration and internment has been so uncertain up to now that it did not seem possible to give a concise description of it.

2. The policy of the Egyptian Government with regard to the sequestration of Italian property is well described in a memorandum recently submitted by the Sequester General for Italian Property to the Minister of Finance, of which Ibrashi Fasha forwarded a copy to this Embassy and of which I now enclose a copy for your information and that of Mr. Macmillan. I realise from your despatch No. 1 of 1st January (J 4571/63/16) that the practice of sequestration in Egypt is by no means on the same footing as in the United Kingdom, but subject to this reservation, and bearing in mind the fact that this course has been followed by the Egyptian Government for three years, the policy described in Ibrashi Fasha's note seems to meet the situation in the best way possible. There are considerable advantages from the point of view of the Egyptian Government and it appears, of the general allied interest, in maintaining in the hands of the sequester a large proportion of the funds sequestered from Italians residing in Egypt. In accordance with paragraph 4 of your despatch under reference, I have caused the enclosed memorandum to be drawn up concerning the proposal that a modified form of exemption from sequestration might be accorded to approved Italians, and this memorandum is now being discussed informally with the Egyptian departments concerned with a view to the project being put officially to the Egyptian Government. It is most unlikely that the Egyptian authorities would agree to any general measure of exemption from sequestration going beyond that proposed in this memorandum, and, as I have indicated above, I am advised that, failing instructions from you to the contrary, it would not be in the general interest if they did so. I am therefore at present inclined to deprecate the opening of more general discussions on this point as advocated by the Italian Government, quite apart from the general question of the relations between the Egyptian Government and the Italian Government to which I refer below.

4. The question of the Italian civil internees in Egypt has lately been the subject of considerable discussion with the British military authorities, and with the Egyptian authorities. The present position is that there are still some 5,000 Italians interned in Egypt, the majority of whom were interned because they were of military age. A considerable number were, however, interned because of their unfavourable records and some or all of these are still regarded by the Security authorities as constituting a potential danger if they were at liberty. It will therefore almost certainly be necessary to retain these latter men in internment until the cessation of hostilities. The upshot of the discussions with regard to the remainder of the internees is that there should for the present be no general release but that internees capable

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5.

5. Apart from this scheme, fairly large numbers of internees are released at regular and fairly short intervals as a result of reports from an International Medical Commission that they are medically unfit for continued residence in an internment camp. Special consideration has recently been given to the release of internees above the age of 55 and to the release of female internees.

6. Having regard to the continuing importance of maintaining a stable base for His Majesty's Forces in Egypt, I am strongly opposed to any further relaxation of the security measures which it has proved necessary to impose on the Italian population here, at least until the course of coming events is more clearly seen.

7. I proposed in my telegram No.1987 of 22nd October last, that it would be useful for a representative of the Italian Government to come to Egypt to help to deal with the question of the disposal of internees. You informed me in your telegram No.1736 of 2nd November that this was not at that time desirable. You will observe that the Italian Government have now proposed to Mr. Macmillan that an Italian should be allowed to proceed to Egypt to negotiate with the Egyptian Government, mainly with regard to financial questions. In view of the progress made on the question of internees and of the fact that we are no longer contemplating their enlistment into the British Forces the need for an Italian official to help us in this question no longer exists. On the assumption that our approval of the line taken by the Egyptian Government with regard to sequestration is confirmed by you, there seems to be little point in allowing a representative of the Italian Government to come here to try to move the Egyptian Government from their present policy in this matter. But apart from these objections, I must express my decided view that if any Italian representative is sent here at present, he should not be in a position in which he could negotiate independently with the Egyptian Government. When I originally proposed the appointment of an Italian to help us over internment problems, it was on the assumption that he would be subordinated either to the Swiss Legation or to this Embassy, or to both. It would be quite a different matter if we had an Italian here negotiating with the Egyptian Government on apparently equal terms. This would create the worst possible impression here, particularly in view of unfavourable comments which are already being heard here on the Allied campaign in Italy; and it would enormously increase our difficulties in persuading the Egyptian Government to take the measures in regard to Italian affairs which we and the British military authorities consider to be necessary. I would therefore urge that the idea of sending an Italian here should not be pursued, but if such a proposal later takes more definite shape I regard it as absolutely essential that any Italian sent here should not be authorised to take any action whatever without the consent of this Embassy, and that he should not be authorised to approach the Egyptian Government direct but only through this Embassy.

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Mr. Macmillan, together with copies of my despatch No.997 of 5th November and your despatch No.1 of 1st January. You will no doubt instruct Mr. Macmillan in due course what reply should be returned to the communications from the Italian authorities which he has received.

9. I am also sending a copy of this despatch to the Minister Resident in the Middle East.

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8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Mr. Macmillan, together with copies of my despatch No. 997 of 5th November and your despatch No. 1 of 1st January. You will no doubt instruct Mr. Macmillan in due course what reply should be returned to the communications from the Italian authorities which he has received.

9. I am also sending a copy of this despatch to the Minister Resident in the Middle East.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(SGD.) KILLICK

The Right Honourable
Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

21st February, 1944.

Ref: 2.

In my letter No. 345/385 of the 17th February I enclosed a translation of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the position of the Italian colony in Egypt. I now enclose a translation of a letter which I have had from Prunes, in which he alleges that the situation of the Italian colony is truly painful. If the facts are as he describes them I presume that we would not cavil at his description.

To remedy this, he suggests that some Italian acceptable to the Allies should be allowed to go to Egypt to do what he can to put matters right. I do not know whether this proposal will be acceptable. But if it is turned down I sincerely trust that I may be provided with some statement of the facts to show that things are not as bad as the Italian authorities think. They naturally have few means now of obtaining reliable information, and over a question of this kind there can surely be no ~~conceivable~~ objection to their getting a report from a trustworthy and independent source of the facts. For instance could not the Swiss be given wider facilities to do this?

R. McKins, Esq., C.M.G.,
Office of the Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

3337

R. MINISTERO

DEGLI

AFFARI ESTERI

13 663

Salerno, 19 Febbraio, 1944

Caro Dacota,

Con nota diretta alla Commissione di Controllo in data 12 Febbraio abbiamo chiesto l'intervento britannico presso il Governo egiziano per risolvere la questione veramente angosciante della collettività italiana in Egitto (circa 65.000 persone).

Voi sapete che all'inizio delle ostilità tutti gli uomini al di sopra dei 18 anni, sono stati internati. Circa 6000 lo sono tuttora. In quei tempi i loro beni furono e sono ancora in gran parte sequestrati. Le famiglie, rimaste prive di uomini e di beni, hanno attraversato e attraversano una crisi gravissima. Le Autorità Svizzere, cui era stata affidata la protezione dei nostri cittadini e interessi, hanno fatto quel che hanno potuto, che non è molto. Comunque la prostituzione dilaga, il disorientamento morale è gravissimo, i bambini sono da anni privi di educazione e di insegnamento ecc. Ripeto, una situazione angosciante.

Ora io credo che se un italiano di vostra e nostra fiducia fosse autorizzato a recarsi in Egitto per cercare di giungere con quel Governo a un regolamento finanziario equo di tutta questa complessa e intricata questione dei sequestri, sarebbe certo utilissima cosa. Intanto dovrebbero naturalmente essere abrogate le misure restrittive, sia personali che economiche adottate nei confronti degli italiani, in vista e sulla base della nuova situazione politica creata fra l'Italia e le Nazioni Unite.

Signor Harold Dacota

presso il Governo egiziano per risolvere la questione veramente angosciante della collettività italiana in Egitto (circa 65.000 persone).

Voi sapete che all'inizio dello ostilità tutti gli uomini al di sopra dei 16 anni, sono stati internati. Circa 6000 lo sono tuttora. In pari tempo i loro beni furono e sono ancora in gran parte sequestrati. Le famiglie, rimaste prive di uomini e di beni, hanno attraversato e attraversano una crisi gravissima. Le autorità svizzere, cui era stata affidata la protezione dei nostri cittadini e interessi, hanno fatto quel che hanno potuto, che non è molto. Comunque la prostituzione dilaga, il disorientamento morale è gravissimo, i bambini sono da anni privi di educazione e di insegnamento ecc. Ripeto, una situazione angosciante.

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Signor Harold Caccia,

Sezione Politica

Commissione Alleata di Controllo

S A L E R N O .

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

È indubbio che un'iniziativa che fosse adottata da parte nostra e vostra in questo senso gioverebbe più e meglio di qualunque propaganda; sarebbe accolta qui e nell'Italia occupata con vivissima soddisfazione; sarebbe in fondo un'opera di umanità e di equità che s'inquadra perfettamente nei programmi di ricostruzione di un mondo migliore per cui le Nazioni Unite si battono.

Volate, caro Jacca, presentare il Foreign Office in questo senso? Sarebbe una ragione di più di gratitudine per l'attività intelligente e amichevole che voi svolgete nelle interesse di quella rinnovata intesa fra i nostri due Paesi per cui ambedue lavoriamo.

Molto cordemente

R. Rumel

3355

(TRANSLATION)

Salerno, February 19, 1944

Dear Caccia

On February 12th we sent a note to the A.C.C. asking for British intervention with the Egyptian Government so as to find a solution in a truly painful question, namely the situation of the Italian colony in Egypt (about 65 thousand individuals).

As you know all men above 18 years of age were interned at the beginning of the war. Of these about 6 thousand are still interned. At the same time all their belongings were seized and are as yet in considerable measures. Their families, deprived of both their properties and bread winners, were plunged in a very serious crisis from which they have not yet recuperated. The Swiss Authorities to whom the protection of our interests was entrusted, did all they possibly could. This, indeed was unfortunately not much. However prostitution is spreading, moral confusion is great, the younger generations have been now for years without proper upbringing and schooling, etc.etc.

The existing situation is, I repeat, truly painful.

Now, I believe that it would serve all useful purposes if some Italian, trusted both by you and by us, should be authorized to proceed to Egypt to endeavour to negotiate with that Government an equitable financial settlement of all the complex and intricate problem relating to seizures. In the meanwhile all restrictive measures, both of personal and economical character, taken against Italian citizens, ought to be repealed. This would be in keeping with the new political situation existing between Italy and the United Nations.

It is beyond doubt that any step taken in this direction by you and by us would be more useful than any propaganda; it would be welcomed with great satisfaction both in liberated and occupied Italy; it would be, essentially, a human and fair achievement perfectly in keeping with the ideas for the reconstruction of the better world for which the United Nations are fighting.

Do you think, dear Caccia, that you could approach the Foreign Office along these lines?

It would be another reason to be grateful for your intelligent friendly endeavours in the interests of the renewed understanding between our two countries for which we are both striving.

very cordially yours,

3354

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Reference #345/385

17 February 1944

On December 43, before you left Brindisi for Cairo, I gave you the translation of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs enquiring whether the statement issued by Rome radio was true that the Egyptian authorities were still taking action against the property of Italian nationals and asking that, if so, the Egyptian Government could be requested to suspend such measures reserving these questions for discussion when diplomatic relations were resumed.

I now enclose a further memorandum on the subject. Could you very kindly let me know whether there is anything I can say in reply.

Roger Makins, Esq., C.M.G.

3353

R. MINISTERS
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI
--0--

N° 579

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
-Political Section-

1° - With their memorandum n. 446 of November 30th, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, submitted the request that the Allied Governments should be so good as to convey to the Egyptian Government the earnest hope of the Italian Government that, in consideration of the new situation arisen from the conclusion of the armistice and the present Italian status of co-belligerency, it would have been found possible to suspend all executive measures involving possessions of Italian subject in Egypt and to adjourn to the moment when normal diplomatic relations shall be happily restored, the solution of all problems that had caused the above mentioned measures.

The Italian Government shall be very grateful to be kindly informed what steps in this connection the Allied Governments have deemed it possible and fit to take, in order to represent the above request to the Egyptian Government, and what attitude the latter have taken on the matter.

2° - The Italian Government shall also be grateful if the Allied Governments can see their way to expressing to the Egyptian Government our confidence that the various other measures of a personal character taken against Italian subjects in Egypt can progressively be suppressed. Reports have been received concerning the very painful situation of Italian internees. The principal cause for the security measures taken against the latter having come to cease, it appears reasonable to expect that all such persons against whom there are no grounds for a different treatment, be restored to their normal life and activities.

SALERNO, February 12th, 1944

/s/ R.P.

3352

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI
--C--

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/s/ R.P.

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AFFARI ESTERI

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SALERNO, February 12th, 1944 R.F.



Translation given to me
on Dec 3. It is a
Cairo - internal copy
HAC/12

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. 446

MEMORANDUM

PER LA COMMISSIONE AFFARI DI CORTESIO

Nelle sue trasmissioni del 27 corrente, Radio Roma ha riferito che l'altro la notizia che 4 giornali egiziani continuano a pubblicare articoli di sequenza e vendite all'asta di beni appartenenti a cittadini italiani.

Talchè il Governo Italiano non ha alcuna maniera di controllare la situazione, esso sarà posto alla Commissione Affari di Cortesio se verrà certamente messo al corrente del modo stato della situazione, nel caso poi che la notizia risulta corretta. Il Governo Italiano si è ora preso i Governi Alleati di volere far tutto il possibile il Governo Egiziano rappresentando la viva speranza del Governo del Re che, nella nuova situazione che si è venuta creando a seguito della firma dell'armistizio da parte dell'Italia e del suo riconoscimento come co-belligerente, si vorrà esprimere ad ogni momento la misura esecutiva nei confronti di proprietà di cittadini italiani, prendendo al momento della esecuzione ripresa delle normali relazioni diplomatiche la risoluzione delle varie questioni che hanno originato la misura di cui si tratta.

R.

33.3

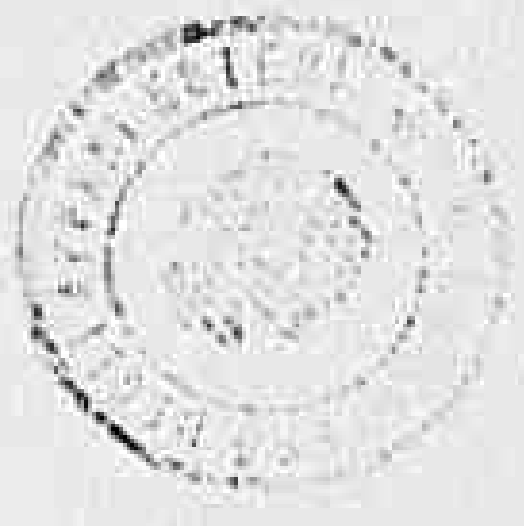
Stamped, 11 30.11.1943

Nelle sue trasmissioni del 27 corrente, Radio Roma ha riferito
che l'ultimo teletipo che i giornali edizioni continuano a pubblicare
re riferisce di augurarsi a vantaggio dell'asta di Roma appartenenti a rifu-
tadini italiani.

Volghe il Governo Italiano non ha alcuna intenzione di controllare
la produzione nazionale, esso sarà grato alla Commissione Alleata di
Controllo se vorrà convenientemente metterlo al corrente del reale stato
della situazione. Nel caso poi che la notizia riferita concerna
Governo Italiano ed è ora grazie i Governi Alleati di volere far con-
tutto quanto il Governo Alleato preoccupante. La vera situazione del
Governo del Re che, nella nuova situazione che si è venuta creando a
seguito della guerra dell'armistizio da parte dell'Italia e del suo
riconoscimento come co-belligerante, si vorrà provvedere ad ogni ul-
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ginato le misure di cui si tratta.

R.P.

33.3



Bruxelles, 14 30.12.1943

To: Political Section

~~Finance Sub-Commission~~

"Embassy"

To see and return to Political Section.

C
Political Section,
Mr. Caccia 27.10.44

Pl. see Col. Driffey -
Smith's notes →

W. H. Himmone
Major
Mr. Caccia. *R. H. Himmone*

The Commission shall certainly see
any reply. *H. H. Himmone*

— I shall be
interested to
see the reply
to this one. I
should have
thought that
it was one of
the hundreds
of petty claims
which will be
listed for
eventual presentation
— and *W. H. Himmone*
and *W. H. Himmone*

No. 2.
52173/44.

NOTE VERBALE

The British Embassy presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and has the honor to inform them that the Egyptian Government have submitted a claim to His Majesty's Embassy at Cairo for the refund of the sum of £1299,001 m/ms expended by them on the maintenance of refugees who were evacuated from Cyrenaica to Egypt in 1941. The statement of the claim together with details of the amounts expended on rations is enclosed herein. This claim of the Egyptian Government is based on a guarantee given in May, 1941 by His Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria regarding the maintenance and eventual repatriation of these refugees, and it is therefore chargeable in the first instance to the British Government.

2. The Embassy begs leave to state, however, that the great bulk of these refugees were Italian subjects who were disaffected to the then Italian Government and it was therefore essential on humanitarian grounds to afford them refuge in Egypt that they might be safe from reprisals. In these circumstances, the Embassy makes no doubt but that the Italian Government will wish to assume the financial responsibility incurred by His Majesty's Government on behalf of these Italian subjects. The claim of the Egyptian Government in respect of these Italian refugees amounts to £992,15.3d.

3. The British Embassy will be grateful to learn at an early date the views of the Italian Government in this matter.

British Embassy,
CAIRO.

20th October, 1944.

3347

PARAPHRASE of telegram No. 200, November 14, noon, 1944,
addressed to AMDEL, ROME, from American Legation, Bern.

*Yahosi Internees at
Silesia*

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 358, dated November 13, from Magistrati, For Foreign Office, with reference to his No. 459 and Foreign Office's No. 294.

Have received reports from ICRC that its delegate, with the German Government's authorization, visited the AUSCHWITZ camp in Silesia where thousands of racial and political deportees are interned. The visit was under the supervision of police officers and strictly controlled by the German authorities. Therefore, the Red Cross delegate found difficulty in estimating the real conditions of the internees. He saw nothing to indicate recent massacres or executions, however. As soon as possible I shall forward an unabridged copy of report of delegate, which the ICRC has promised to send me.

211

Copy forwarded to Mr. H. J. ...

ISREDITO

13 NOV 1944

3346

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ARMYED COMMISSION
A.F.C. 394
Civil Affairs Section.

Ref : WD/550.1

21 JAN 1945

Subject: Review of Civilian Internees

To : Distribution below.

1. Frequent applications for the review of Civilian Internee cases are received through Security Division, their Headquarters.
2. Civilians who have been detained for security reasons, will, normally, be interned for the duration. Cases are periodically reviewed and decision as to further internment or release is based on the individual merits of the case, its continued seriousness, and, of course, the health of the internees.
3. It is neither feasible nor practicable to indicate the possibility of the release of any internee without a full review of the case. However, cases can be reviewed specially only when there is a preponderance of evidence to indicate a great miscarriage of justice. Giving special consideration to any one individual without additional justifiable evidence would entail a loss of time prejudicial to the best interests of other cases already scheduled for review on their merits.
4. However, all applications for release of internees are forwarded to the appropriate internment camp where they become part of the internee's dossier and are given appropriate consideration when the case is reviewed.
5. The amount of correspondence required to deal with this problem makes it impossible to reply to individual cases; therefore, recipients of appeals should inform the appellants that their appeal has been forwarded to the appropriate authority for consideration and that reminders and further applications will not be replied to. Recipients should forward the papers to this H.Q., attention Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

244

33-5

C.E. UPFORD, Brig.,
V.P., CA Section
DOCS. AG

2. Civilians who have been detained for security reasons, will, normally, be interned for the duration. Cases are periodically reviewed and decision as to further internment or release is based on the individual merits of the case, its continued seriousness, and, of course, the health of the internees.

3. It is neither feasible nor practicable to indicate the possibility of the release of any internee without a full review of the case. However, cases can be reviewed specially only when there is a preponderance of evidence to indicate a great miscarriage of justice. Giving special consideration to any one individual without additional justifiable evidence would entail a loss of time prejudicial to the best interests of other cases already scheduled for review on their merits.

4. Moreover, all applications for release of internees are forwarded to the appropriate internment camp where they become part of the internee's dossier and are given appropriate consideration when the case is reviewed.

5. The amount of correspondence required to deal with this problem makes it impossible to reply to individual cases; therefore, recipients of appeals should inform the appellants that their appeal has been forwarded to the appropriate authority for consideration and that reminders and further applications will not be recalled to. Recipients should inform the appellants to this effect, attention Security Division, Public Safety sub-Commission.

PP *3340*
 G.S. URGENT, Brig.,
 W.F., CA Section
 DCS, NO.

Distribution "B" less Serials 32 to 48 and Group III

CONFIDENTIAL

Political Sec

INFORMATION

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/mls

G-5: 383.7-34

11 December 1944

SUBJECT: Greek and Yugoslav ex-Prisoners of War and Internees.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.
(Attention: Civil Affairs Section).Reference your 4/37.3/CA dated 7 December 1944. *(Copy to Pol Sec)*

In view of the fact that the investigation in question would not be made in any event until hostilities are no longer being conducted on Italian soil and in view of the necessity for coordination by CCAC of this subject with Allied War Crimes Commission in London, it is not believed that a hastener would be useful at the present time.

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

F. T. HAMMOND, Jr.,
Colonel, Ordnance.

244

3344

5-911

HEAVY PARTIES ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref 1/37.5/CA

7 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Greek and Yugoslav ex-prisoners of War and Internees.

TO : G-5 ADHQ, APO 512.

Reference this HQ 383.6-1 dated 2 Oct 44 and your G-5:383.7-34.

Unless you are of opinion that Combined Civil Affairs Committee has not yet had sufficient time to reply may a hastener be despatched please.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

G.S. DANIELSON Brig,
A/VP CA Section,
A/DCOS.

Copy to: Political Section. ✓

3343

5631

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

HH

5 DEC 1944

Civil Affairs Section.

Ref. N° 2437

Will you send a reminder to

PRO - MEMORIA ^{the} appropriate branch of A.F.H.Q.
----- please?

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy ^{105 Dec. 4.} present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Commission and, referring to the latter's letter N° 394 of the 16th of September, in reply to the Delegation Pro-Memoria N° 1504 of the 13th September, in connection with the punishment of Italians responsible for the conditions at the concentration camp of Ponzia, would kindly request the above-mentioned Political Section to communicate to this Delegation the results of the action taken in respect with this matter.

The Greek Delegation beg to express their anticipated thanks to the Political Section of the Allied Commission.

Rome, the 30th of November 1944.



3342

5631

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : 11/1.P/GA

26 Oct 44

SUBJECT : Greek Nationals.

TO : Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy.

The Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy and has the honour to state that their pro-memoria No. 1504 and 1527 of the 13th and 15th September on the subject of Italian treatment of Greek nationals was duly referred to AFHQ. While it has been agreed that as the difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence on these matters is increased by the passage of time, an investigation should be started at the earliest opportune moment, we have been informed that the whole matter must in the first instance be referred to the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff. As soon as a reply has been received, from the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff a further communication will be sent.

G. R. Hapgood
G.R. UPJOIN Brigadier,
VF CA Sec,
DCCS AC

C/er
Copy to Pol Sec. ✓

3341

5631

3201

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

The Political Section presents its compliments to the
Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy and thanks
them for their Pro-Memoria 1504 of 13th September regarding
conditions at the concentration camp at Ponzia. This Pro-
Memoria will receive immediate attention by the Allied Authority
concerned.

16th September, 1944

*Passed to Brig. Inspector Administration
Section to handle in accordance. It should
be dealt with.*

3340

5631

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY.

Ref.: 1504

PRO-MEMORIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to bring to the knowledge of the latter the inhuman and dramatic conditions under which have lived for many months 750 Greek and Yugoslav internees (political exiles for national activity) in the concentration camp of Ponza whose Director was the political Governor of the island SALVATORE VASSALO :

The misery and wretchedness of life in this camp surpassed every description. The internees received only eight (8) lire per day. Half of this amount was given in cash and the other half in provisions. Many of the internees lost their health from malnutrition, some of them died. As the dormitories were crammed with beds joined all together without any space left free, the cleanliness was far from being satisfactory. None of the many guardians supervised the order in these sleeping rooms. The camp was completely deprived of any kind of wash-tubs.

The medical assistance was defective and rudimentary. Medicines lacked. As there was no convalescent stations the sick persons were obliged to lay in the dormitories. They recovered slowly in these unhealthy rooms, but in the meantime they contaminated their co-internees.

The circumstances became worse in the periode from 25th July to 8th September 1943. The messes closed on the ground that they had ceased to be financed. The nourishing became then problematic. Some of the internees who ~~3839~~ 3839 of the messes addressed a petition to the Chief of the camp complaining about

- 2 -

situation and begging his intervention. In reply and without any other justification, all who had signed the petition were arrested on the 19th August 1943, put in irons in a small boat without being allowed to take any luggage and sent to the prisons of Littoria. In vain the Maresciallo dei carabinieri MATRI who accompanied them, was entreated to free them from the chains so that to avoid a collective bombing (they were chained by six) from an eventual air raid. After eight hours voyage they arrived at Teracina exhausted and they had to walk always in chains three kilometers for arriving in Littoria. There they had been imprisoned until the 9th November 1943.

On the 6th September 1943 a ship arrived in Ponza to take all internees, as the whole camp had to be moved in the area of Anzio. The departure was fixed for 9 o'clock in the night. At 20 o'clock it was announced by the radio that an armistice had been signed. Everybody believed that his sufferings were over. Instead of this, the camp's Director ordered the immediate embarkation by force if necessary of all internees. Some of the internees asked to be received by the Director to whom they pleaded earnestly for the annulment of the decision of their removal invoking the conditions of the armistice according to which the Italian Government undertook the obligation to take care for the immediate liberation of all political and military prisoners belonging to allied nations. They accepted even to be confined in the camp until new orders would be received. The Director was unyielding. The representatives were arrested and imprisoned, the other internees were assembled on the wharf's. At this moment two german planes flew over them and machine-gunned without any result. On the 9th September 1943 at 3 o'clock in the morning the embarkation took place. They were brought to Gaeta.

- 3 -

and confined in the barracks of Manzini where they slept on the ground without any mattress. The carelessness of Maresciallo dei carabinieri MARINI, who accompanied them, was unforgivable. After three days MARINI delivered all internees to the Germans who brought them at Fondi where they were obliged to work in dangerous military zones.

The victorious advance of the Allies put an end to the ordeal and martyrdom of these persons many of whom are but weeks now.

All the above have been reported officially to the Greek Delegation by 16 trustworthy internees.

The Greek Delegation denouncing all that precedes beg the Allied Competent Authorities for a just punishment of; 1o SALVATORE VARRALO, Political Governor of Ponza and Chief of the concentration camp, 2o. Maresciallo dei Carabinieri MARINI, Chief of the Carabinieri in Ponza and 3o. Adjutant dei Carabinieri MATSI from Viterbo.

Rome, the 13th September 1944.

3337

563

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY.

Ref.: 1506

PRO-MEMORIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honor to bring to the knowledge of the latter the intense and dramatic conditions under which have lived for many months 750 Greek and Yugoslav internees (political exiles for national activity) in the concentration camp of Ponza whose Director was the political Governor of the island EMANUELE VASSALO :

The misery and wretchedness of life in this camp surpassed every description. The internees received only eight (8) lire per day. Half of this amount was given in cash and the other half in provisions. Many of the internees lost their health from malnutrition, some of them died. As the dormitories were criss-crossed with beds joined all together without any space left free, the cleanliness was far from being satisfactory. None of the camp gardens supervised the order in these sleeping rooms. The camp was completely deprived of any kind of sanitation.

The medical assistance was defective and rudimentary. Medicines lacked. As there was no convalescent stations the sick persons were obliged to lay in the dormitories. They recovered slowly in these unhealthy rooms, but in the meantime they contaminated their co-internees.

The circumstances became worse in the periods from 25th July to 30th September 1943. The masses died on the ground that they had ceased to be financed. The nourishing became then problematic. Some of the internees who were in charge of the masses addressed a petition to the Chief of the camp ³³⁸⁶ complaining about the

- 2 -

situation and begging his intervention. In reply and without any other justification, all who had signed the petition were arrested on the 19th August 1943, put in irons in a small boat without being allowed to take any luggage and sent to the prisons of Littoria. In vain the Maresciallo dei Carabinieri MATTEI who accompanied them, was entreated to free them from the chains so that to avoid a collective drowning (they were chained by six) from an eventual air raid. After eight hours voyage they arrived at Tarascina exhausted and they had to walk always in chains three kilometers for arriving in Littoria. There they had been imprisoned until the 9th November 1943.

On the 8th September 1943 a ship arrived in Fossino to take all internees, as the whole camp had to be moved in the area of Arezzo. The departure was fixed for 9 o'clock in the night. At 20 o'clock it was announced by the radio that an armistice had been signed. Everybody believed that his sufferings were over. Instead of this, the camp's Director ordered the immediate embarkation by force if necessary of all internees. Some of the internees asked to be received by the Director to whom they pleaded earnestly for the annulment of the decision of their removal invoking the conditions of the armistice according to which the Italian Government undertook the obligation to take care for the immediate liberation of all political and military prisoners belonging to allied nations. They accepted even to be confined in the camp until new orders would be received. The Director was unyielding. The representatives were arrested and imprisoned, the other internees were assembled on the wharfs. At this moment two german planes flew over them and machine-gunned without any result. On the 9th September at 3 o'clock in the morning the embarkation took place. They were brought to Caeta

- 3 -

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The victorious advance of the Allies put an end to the ordeal and martyrdom of those persons many of whom are but wrecks now.

All the above have been reported officially to the Greek Delegation by 16 trustworthy internees.

The Greek Delegation denouncing all that precedes beg the Allied Competent Authorities for a just punishment of; 1o SALVATORE VASSALO, Political Governor of Ponsa and Chief of the concentration camp, 2o. Maresciallo dei Carabinieri MARINI, Chief of the Carabinieri in Ponsa and 3o. Adjutant dei Carabinieri MATSI from Viterbo.

Rome, the 15th September 1944.

3334

5631

D R A F T

The Allied Control Commission (Political Section) presents its compliments to the Yugoslav-(Greek)- Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy and has the honour to state that their communication No. 371 of the 10th August -(pro-memoranda No. 1504 and 1527 of the 13th and 15th September)- on the subject of Italian treatment of Yugoslav -(Greek)- nationals was duly referred to A.C.C. While it has been agreed that the difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence of these matters is increased by the passage of time and that an investigation should be started at the earliest opportunity, we have been informed that the whole matter must in the first instance be referred to the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff. As soon as a reply has been received, from the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff a further communication will be sent.

/s/

Drafted by Mr. Caccia
Political Section
24 October 1944

3333

RMS/hjp

A/C 383.6-1

2 October 1944

SUBJECT: Greek and Yugoslav ex-prisoners of war and internees

TO : G-5, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512

1. The Yugoslav and Greek Representatives to the Advisory Council have raised with the Allied Control Commission the desirability of investigating the manner in which the Italian authorities treated their nationals who were prisoners of war or were interned in Italy after Italy had gone to war with them. In the case of the Yugoslavs this is a particularly serious question which they believe affects some eighty to ninety thousand Yugoslav nationals or more. They have accordingly set up a special section of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council to see what can be done about collecting evidence and they have asked the Allied Control Commission whether representatives from this section can be given facilities to interrogate not only the Yugoslav displaced persons themselves, but also to inspect the different concentration camps, prisons and jails that were used by the Italians and to investigate the Italian authorities concerned, i.e., ministries, questores, prefetti, Chiefs of police, etc. The object of the investigation would be:

- a. To obtain and check information about individuals.
- b. To obtain evidence which may later be useful for any trials which may take place to deal with war criminals.
- c. To obtain evidence in cases where compensation may later be claimed for maltreatment.

2. While this Commission naturally sympathizes with the attitude of the Yugoslav and Greek representatives, it appears essential:

- a. That any investigation made should be made on behalf of the nationals of all United Nations, and not merely for the Yugoslavs and Greeks alone, although the latter may be the nations principally affected, and

- b. That such investigations should be conducted under the control of Allied officers so otherwise such investigations ~~might~~ to become too inquisitorial.

In principle, and at the proper time, it would seem desirable therefore to set up some Commission to make the proper investigations on behalf of all nationals of the United Nations in collaboration with the present Italian Government.

3. This Commission is, however, of the opinion that the present is not the proper time for making such investigation. In the first place, it would seem that such a Commission would have to be coordinated with the work of the Allied War Crimes Commission sitting in London. Secondly, this Headquarters has no officers who could be spared to undertake this important work. Thirdly, it is the opinion of this Headquarters that an investigation of the type envisaged by the Greek and Yugoslav authorities would be both prolonged and detailed, calling for the examination of witnesses, the production of records and reports and so on, and such investigation might in some localities seriously disrupt the work of the Italian administration. This cannot be tolerated while hostilities are proceeding on Italian soil. In this connection it must be remembered that in most areas of liberated Italy the civil administration is understaffed, and in the course of the next few weeks this situation will get worse rather than better as operation processes and personnel are drawn from southern regions in preparation for duty in the more heavily populated centres in the north.

4. This matter is accordingly submitted for the decision of SACRED with the recommendation that this Commission should reply to the Greek and Yugoslav representatives that while the Allies are sympathetic to their requests, the matter cannot be considered while hostilities continue on Italian soil.

5. If contrary to the recommendation of this Commission SACRED directs that an investigation should be made forthwith, may such investigation please be organized and staffed by AFHQ since this Commission as stated above has not sufficient officers for the operation.

EDWARD W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: C of S
CA Sec.
Political Sec.—

A 428

DIS	33-601548
AG	AG 0910
CH	CH

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

IDP/1483/101-7 Tel. 489081 Ext. 392 11 September 1944

SUBJECT : Application by Royal Yugoslav Representative
to the Advisory Council for Italy.

TO : Political Section.

1. Reference this HQ's letter IDP/1273/101-7 dated 30 August 1944.

2. Mr SMILJANIC, Ministre Plenipotentiaire in conversation with me on 9 September 1944 referred to the application submitted by Dr KREK the Royal Yugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy for permission to visit all Prefectures, Questuras, former camps and prisons etc. to obtain information regarding Yugoslav subjects.

3. Mr. SMILJANIC stated that to date he had received no information as to whether the application had been sanctioned or not.

4. The question of an investigation such as has been requested is not a responsibility of this Sub-Commission. It is considered that the matter should be taken up by you with Security and A.F.H.Q.

For the Director:

C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director

Copy to: Secretary General A.C.C.

HEADQUARTERS
INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDP/1273/ 101-7 Tel. 189081 Ext. 114 30 August 1944

SUBJECT : Application by Royal Yugoslav Representative
to the Advisory Council for Italy.

TO : Captain S REGGIO, Administrator and
Liaison, Advisory Council for Italy.

1. The attached copies of three letters from the Royal Yugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy dated 10 and 15 August 1944 respectively are forwarded.

2. A general permit to circulate through-out liberated Italy would not appear to be desirable. It might be better to issue a permit only for a specified case. Much of the information desired could be obtained from A.C.C. sources.

3. Would you issue necessary instruction regarding requests as shown in para 2, 3 and 4 limiting request in para 2 to one specified journey for which a new application should be submitted. Forwarding instructions to this Sub-Commission to approach C-4 A.C.C. for circulation and petrol permits.

For the Director:

C. F. Fothergill
C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director

Copy to: Secretary General A.C.C.
Political Section

3329

C O P Y

ROYAL YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, August 15th, 1944.

To : ALLIED COUNCIL COMMISSION

With the kind approval of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy as his representative for Yugoslavia has been created a special Section, whose purpose is to gather all the material about the Yugoslav internees, confined people, people detained in prisons etc. in Italy. In that aim the officials of the said Section have to gather all the respective material and fix the actual staying of the said Yugoslavs on the spot (all Prefectures, Questures and former camps, prisons etc.) To render it possible, that these officials could properly carry out their work, You are kindly asked to :

1st confirm the enclosed 6 legitimations,

2ly to issue a permanent permission for free circulation on the whole liberated territory of Italy for the following motor-car

FINO 15.000 , Targa 20480 Ro. Motor 009656, Relais 000634. Later we shall take the opportunity to present a similar petition also for a second motor-car.

3ly to issue for Major Mr. MURVINO RICH, opt. TUDIC TORON and Mr. ELIAS IVICA, a permanent permission for getting petrol at the allied depots for their travelling on duty.

4th to issue a permission for the sole voyage of the motor-car a) FIAT 19000, Motor 020969, Roma No. 53695, to Caselli, Province of Chieti, b) ALFA 70356, Roma 47353, to Bari, Province of Bari.

The importance of these last permissions (sub 4th) would expire on August 22nd.

With anticipations of the heartiest thanks

I am

Yours sincerely

3328

To : ALLIED COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

With the kind approval of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy at his representative for Yugoslavia has been created a special Section, whose purpose is to gather all the material about the Yugoslav internees, confined people, people detained in prisons etc. in Italy. In that aim the officials of the said section have to gather all the respective material and fix the actual staying of the said Yugoslavs on the spot (to all prefectures, questuras and former camps, prisons etc.) to render it possible, that these officials could properly carry out their work. You are kindly asked to :

1st confirm the enclosed 6 legitimations.

2ly to issue a permanent permission for free circula-

tion on the whole liberated territory of Italy for the following motor-car

PLT 15.000, Targa 20480-20, later 000656, Telais 000656. Later we shall take the

opportunity to present a similar petition also for a second motor-car.

3ly to issue for Major Mr. MILIVOJE ROKIĆ, opt. PULJO

TOUR and Mr. MILAN IVICKI, a permanent permission for getting petrol at the allied depots for their travelling on foot.

4th to issue a permission for the safe voyage of the motor-car a) PLT 1.000, MCH 020969, Roma No. 38955, to Caselli, Province of Chieti, b) ASLH 70356, Roma 47383, to Bari, Province of Bari.

The importance of these last permissions (sub 4th) would expire on August 22nd.

With anticipations of the heartiest thanks

I am

Yours sincerely

ARMANDO JACOB

Dr. Milivoje Rokić

3328

Original Communication

Supervised by that attached,
of same date

W. K.

ROYAL YUGOSLAV DELEGATION
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Rome, August 15th 1944.

No 372.

To the Allied Control Commission,

Rome

Dear Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you that at the Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy a special Section has been created whose purpose it is to gather all material concerning Yugoslav subjects in concentration camps, interned or imprisoned in Italy. To that purpose officials of the said Section have to gather all necessary information on the spot and ascertain the actual residence of the said Yugoslavs (at all Prefectures, Questures and former camps, prisons, etc.). In order to enable these officials to carry out their work, you are kindly requested to:

- 1) Confirm the six enclosed documents;
- 2) Issue a permanent permit for free circulation in the whole liberated territory of Italy for the following motor car: FIAT 1500, target No 20480, Motor No. 000656, chassis Mr. 000636. A second car will be put in service later on for which a permit will be asked in due time;
- 3) Issue a permanent permit to take petrol at the Allied depots for Major Fran BRJAVEC, Captain Todor VUJIC and Mr. Ivica ELIAS when they are travelling on duty;
- 4) Issue a permit for one single journey for the following motor cars:
 - a) FIAT 1500, target Roma 58695, motor No. 020969, travelling to Casoli, Chieti province;
 - b) ADLER, Target Roma 47888, Motor No. 70356, travelling to Bari.

The permits for these two cars will expire on August 22nd.

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours sincerely

(signed) Dr. Miro KREK

dence of the said Yugoslav (former camps, prisons, etc.). In order to enable these to carry out their work, you are kindly requested to:

- 1) Confirm the six enclosed documents;
- 2) Issue a permanent permit for free circulation in the whole liberated territory of Italy for the following motor car: FIAT 1500, target No 20430, Motor Nr. 000656, chassis Nr. 000636. A second car will be put in service later on for which a permit will be asked in due time;
- 3) Issue a permanent permit to take petrol at the Allied depots for Major Fran MRJAVEC, Captain Todor VUJIC and Mr. Ivice BLIAS when they are travelling on duty;
- 4) Issue a permit for one single journey for the following motor cars:
 - a) FIAT 1500, target Roma 53695, motor Nr. 020969, travelling to Casoli, Chieti province;
 - b) ADLER, Target Roma 47886, Motor Nr. 70356, travelling to Bari.

The permits for these two cars will expire on August 22nd.

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours sincerely,
3.6.57

(signed) Dr. Miha KREK
Ambassador

Royal Yugoslav Representative to
the Advisory Council for Italy.

C O P Y

Re August 10th, 1944.

ROYAL YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Object : Section dealing with
the persecution of Yugoslavs
in Italy.

No. 371

To the

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

POLITICAL SECTION

3326

Dear Sir,

As You already know, the Italian authorities have deported from the Yugoslav territory, which they held under their occupation, not only the prisoners of war (about 8-10.000) but also-individually and by mass deportation - the Yugoslav population itself, men, women and children. The Italians put them into prisons, jails, concentrations camps, put in scene trials before special and ordinary tribunals condemning them, for their patriotism or even for their sole national origin to the most severe penalties and punishments and to individual or mass executions. The total number of these victims during the three years of Italian occupation amounts to about 90.000. A very great percentage of them were killed and most of them were treated with such inhuman cruelty, and conditions under which they had to live were of such awful misery that mortality and diseases amounted to a disastrously high percentage. Many thousands even died of hunger.

As it is of the highest importance for the Yugoslav State as such, as well as for its subjects, who were the victims of this Italian regime, to collect every possible informations concerning all Yugoslavs deported, interned or otherwise persecuted in Italy or by the Italians, a special Section has been created attached to this Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy whose task is to gather and to file all the above said information and material on Italian persecutions against Yugoslav subject. Its aim is to find out - in the limits of possibility - as accurately as possible, the number of interned Yugoslavs in Italy, their names and whereabouts, the reasons for their internment and everything else concerning their life and the circumstances in which they have been living from the moment of their arrest until the moment of their liberation, in case they have survived. This will only be possible by interrogation of the respective internees, prisoners, persecuted persons, by inspection on the spot, i.e. of the different

3326

Dear Sir,

As You already know, the Italian authorities have deported from the Yugoslav territory, which they held under their occupation, not only the prisoners of war (about 8-10,000) but also individually and by mass deportation - the Yugoslav population itself, men, women and children. The Italians put them into prisons, jails, concentration camps, put in scene trials before special and ordinary tribunals concerning them, for their patriotism or even for their sole national origin to the most severe penalties and punishments and to individual or mass executions. The total number of these victims during the three years of Italian occupation amounts to about 90,000. A very great percentage of them were killed and most of them were treated with such inhuman cruelty, and conditions under which they had to live were of such awful misery that mortality and diseases amounted to a disastrously high percentage. Many thousands even died of hunger.

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The work of the said Section is therefore as important as full of responsibility. To carry out this immense work it will be necessary that the officials of the said Section be granted a permit to visit and make investigations at the offices and institutions wherever it will be required by the necessities of work.

We have the honour to inform You about the above in the hope that our aims and desires shall be met with the necessary understanding. We therefore kindly ask You and all the Allied Authorities, especially the Services of the Allied Control Commission to give their benevolent assistance to our officials, as without this help our work be made more difficult or even impossible.

It is of the highest importance that the Italian authorities put at our disposal the whole necessary material connected with the matter.

Anticipating the expressions of my sincere gratitude.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Very sincerely Your

3325

(Dr. Mima KREK.)

Ambassador,

Royal Yugoslav Representative to the
Advisory Council for Italy.

Appendix B

7 SEP. 1944

Brigadier Upjohn
Administrative Section

Would your Section deal with this, or advise how it should
be handled?

H.A.C.
H. A. Caccia

X Political Section,
16.9.44

Recommend you refer to A.F. Har
who deal with preoccupation
war crimes. *grshy* 3324

17.9.44

1342

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

The Political Section presents its compliments to the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy and thanks them for their Pro-Memoria 1504 of 13th September regarding conditions at the concentration camp at Ponza. This Pro-Memoria will receive immediate attention by the Allied Authority concerned.

16th September, 1944

3323

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

Ref.: 1504.

PRO-MEMORIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to bring to the knowledge of the latter the dehuman and dramatic conditions under which have lived for many months 750 Greek and Yugoslav internees (political exiles for national activity) in the concentration camp of Poncia whose Director was the political Governor of the island SALVATORE VAREALO :

The misery and wretchedness of life in this camp surpassed every description. The internees received only eight (8) lire per day. Half of this amount was given in cash and the other half in provisions. Many of the internees lost their health from malnutrition, some of them died. As the dormitories were crammed with beds joined all together without any space left free, the cleanliness was far from being satisfactory. None of the many guardians supervised the order in these sleeping rooms. The camp was completely deprived of any kind of wash-tubs.

The medical assistance was defective and rudimentary. Medicines lacked. As there was no convalescent stations the sick persons were obliged to lay in the dormitories. They recovered slowly in these unhealthy rooms, but in the meantime they contaminated their co-internees.

The circumstances became worse in the periode from 25th July to 8th September 1945. The messes closed on the ground that they had ceased to be financed. The nourishing became then problematic. Some of the internees who were in charge of the messes addressed a petition to the Chief of the camp complaining about the

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GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

- 2 -

situation and begging his intervention. In reply and without any other justification, all who had signed the petition were arrested on the 19th August 1943, put in irons in a small boat without being allowed to take any luggage and sent to the prisons of Litterio. In vain the Maresciallo dei carabinieri MATEI who accompanied them, was entreated to free them from the chains so that to avoid a collective drowning (they were chained by six) from an eventual air raid. After eight hours voyage they arrived at Peracchia exhausted and they had to walk always in chains three kilometres for arriving in Litterio. There they had been imprisoned until the 9th November 1943.

On the 6th September 1943 a ship arrived in Ponza to take all internees, as the whole camp had to be moved in the area of Arenzo. The departure was fixed for 9 o'clock in the night. At 20 o'clock it was announced by the radio that an armistice had been signed. Everybody believed that his sufferings were over. Instead of this, the camp's Director ordered the immediate embarkation by force if necessary of all internees. Some of the internees asked to be received by the Director to whom they pleaded earnestly for the annulment of the decision of their removal invoking the conditions of the armistice according to which the Italian Government undertook the obligation to take care for the immediate liberation of all political and military prisoners belonging to allied nations. They accepted even to be confined in the camp until new orders would be received. The Director was unyielding. The representatives were arrested and imprisoned, the other internees were assembled on the wharfs. At this moment two german planes flew over them and machine-gunned without any result. On the 9th September at 3 o'clock in the morning the embarkation took place. They were brought to Santa

3321

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

- 5 -

and confined in the barracks of Manzini where they slept on the ground without any mattress. The carelessness of Maresciallo dei carabinieri MARINI, who accompanied them, was unforgivable. After three days MARINI delivered all internees to the Germans who brought them at Fondi where they were obliged to work in dangerous military zones.

The victorious advance of the Allies put an end to the ordeal and martyrdom of these persons many of whom are but wrecks now.

All the above have been reported officially to the Greek Delegation by 16 trustworthy internees.

The Greek Delegation denouncing all that precedes beg the Allied Competent Authorities for a just punishment of; 1o SALVATORE VASSALO, Political Governor of Ponza and Chief of the concentration camp, 2o. Maresciallo dei Carabinieri MARINI, Chief of the Carabinieri in Ponza and 3o. Adjutant dei Carabinieri MARINI from Viterbo.

Rome, the 15th September 1944.

3320

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

Appendix C Hg
103

Ref.: 1527

PRO - MEMPHIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, the first preliminary list of Italian war criminals established on the basis of reliable documentation collected by the Hellenic Information Service.

The Greek Delegation beg the Political Section to kindly take the necessary preventive measures for making impossible an eventual attempt of these criminals to escape in order to avoid the sanctions which the Allied Nations intend to take against all war criminals.

Rome, the 15th September 1944.

Enclosed: 1 list

To the POLITICAL SECTION A.C.C.

Rome



3319

I

BILLIOTI

Italian Lieutenant served with the II Italian Bureau in Rhodes. Tortured in the most inhuman way all captured Greek patriots. Guilty for cruelty against Greeks.

DESCRIPTION: 26-28 years old, rather tall and thin. Lived in Rhodes. Often went to Crete and committed atrocities.

Vicentini

An Italian Warrant Officer (another statement describes him as a sergeant in the Gendarmerie) served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Executed the arrests of Greek patriots: responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu.

BENIERI

An Italian Lieutenant, served with the Italian Bureau of "contre-espionnage" in Neapolis. Committed atrocities against the population of Sitia, Crete. Arrested and executed at different time periods about 6 persons, without proceedings. Responsible for the execution of other 5 Greeks without proceedings.

BORZIO

Italian major. Crown prosecutor of Italian court-martial in Athens. Charged for the shooting of Greek civilians.

GALLO

Italian Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Provost Marshal of Athens, fanatical Fascist and hater of the Greeks. Responsible for the shooting, violation and torture of Greek civilians.

- 2 -

GROSSI Italian Lieutenant. Served with Carabinieri in Cephalonia. Had undertaken the work of executioner

JUSEPPE Italian Staff-sergeant, served with Italian espionage service in Sitia. Responsible for the shooting and torture of Greek civilians.

GAUDIOSO Italian Colonel, Chief of Staff now in the Middle East.

MARIO UNGARO Lt. Colonel. Both responsible in 1943 for the arrest of 17 persons from Kastanes in Samos and from other villages on the charge of helping the guerilla. They condemned them to death and executed them immediately.

GATSIANO Italian Captain, believed to be of Dodecanesian origin. Served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. With Vicentini he acted with unimaginable cruelty against Greek civilians and in particular beat them. Many succumbed to their wounds.

GALOPI Italian Major from Sicily, Co. 2nd Brigade of the Regina Division, stationed in Pistocefalos, Sitia. Following his orders men from his Brigade arrested Victor Remoundakis from Ramonia, Sitia, and strangled him to death.

GAMBO Italian Carabinieri, a Fascist from Sassari, Sardinia. Often employed the butt end of his rifle

- 3 -

against his victims. Hit cpl. Marcantonaki, a Cretan who had just been operated on for an ulcer, on the chest. Following this the cpl. fell unconscious.

DABANA

Italian Lieutenant. Director of the contre-espionage bureau in Neapolis, Crete. Tortured Greek civilians in Neapolis. Responsible for the execution of 5 Greeks with no proceedings. Guilty of cruelties against the Greek population of Lasiathios. Responsible for the imprisonment and torture of Greek Civilians. At the head of an Italian detachment he arrested 5 persons and killed them in a ^{rural} ~~rival~~ district, with no proceedings. He then covered their bodies with stones.

DALESSIO

2/Lieutenant. Served in the concentration camp of Larissa. Was the first to beat the Greek officers and civilians interned in the camp.

RIBALDA

Colonel. Italian Commander of Calamata.

BELLA

Captain. In 1942, serving in Calamata, they ordered the shooting of 2/Lt. Notseas Elias, the removal of the Greeks to Italy and the burning of Sydona Village.

3316

TONTIO ANTONIO

Italian Carabinieri, corporal of the Gendarmerie in Corfu. ^{Inventor} ~~Mentor~~ of an original manner of torture. He has innumerable victims to his credit.

GIOMANNI LANFREN Italian Officer in command of the island of Skyros.

- 4 -

A Fascist, hated the Greeks. Executed 2 Greeks in Skyros with no proceedings only because, according to information from his colleagues they were working for the Allies and against the authorities of occupation.

SALVATOR

Italian soldier. Served in Sitia, Crete. Cooperated in the murder of ASPRADAKIS, whom they shot with no proceedings and then buried alive. Was executioner of the Guardia-Financia at Armenon and Handra.

BOTILINI

Italian Captain C.O. concentration camp of Larissa. For the slightest thing ordered the scourging of all prisoners amongst whom were included British officers and men. On the 29th October 1942, on the pretext of the escape of a Cretan prisoner he ordered that all the men in the camp, more than a 1000, be stripped and whipped. They were then shot at the legs by the guards. One was killed and two others wounded.

CARLETTI

From Tuscany. ^{100%} Executer of the concentration camp of Larissa. Accomplice of Botilini in the ill-treatment of internees.

3313

URGENTMEMORANDUM

TO: (1) Displaced Persons Sub-Commission
(2) Brigadier Upjohn

I attach a draft to A.F.H.C. which is a cock-shy. It is the result of much talk with the Yugoslavs.

Would Displaced Persons Sub-Commission attach Appendix A if possible. If not, could they put an approximate figure in the blank space in Para. 3; for I think that we should have this question submitted to A.F.H.C. without delay.

HAC
H. A. CACCIA

*Draft letter
for A.F.H.C. to sign*

Political Section,
18.9.44

*Draft letter for
A.F.H.C. to sign*

Political Section

Ref your Para 3

I consider that the work should be undertaken by a small permanent committee with a legal officer as chairman - some of the administrative work being called who required -

3314

CR 108-1

18/1/44

D R A F T

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters,
Copies to: British Resident Minister,
U. S. Political Adviser,
British High Commissioner,
U. S. Representative, A.C.I.

The Yugoslav and Greek Representatives to the Advisory Council have raised with the Allied Control Commission the desirability of investigating the manner in which the Italian authorities treated their nationals who were ^{Prisoners of War or were} interned in Italy after Italy had gone to war with them. In the case of the Yugoslavs this is a particularly serious question which they believe affects some eighty to ninety thousand Yugoslav nationals ^{or more}. They have accordingly set up a special section of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council to see what can be done about collecting evidence and they have asked the Allied Control Commission whether representatives from this section can be given facilities to interrogate not only the Yugoslav internees themselves but also to inspect on the spot the different concentration camps, prisons and jails that were used by the Italians and to investigate the Italian authorities ~~and institutes~~ concerned, i.e. ministries, questores, prefetturas, commissariats of police, etc. 9. top 2

2. While we are in complete agreement that the question raised by the Yugoslav and Greek representatives is one which must be dealt with, we feel strongly that the Yugoslavs should not be authorized to conduct any investigations on their own account alone. In the first ³³¹³ place the question is one which affects all the United Nations whose nationals were ^{held} ~~interned~~ in Italy. Secondly for the work of investigation

- 2 -

it may be necessary to rely upon the Armistice, more particularly on Articles 32 and 35 and the Allied Control Commission is specifically appointed in Article 37 as the representative of the United Nations charged with regulating and executing that instrument.

3. It is therefore proposed that the approach to the Italian authorities whether of the central Government or in the provinces should be made by AMG/ACC officers. At the same time it will of course be of considerable help if AMG/ACC officers receive assistance from duly authorized representatives of the other nationals concerned. In many ways it would be simplest if this work could be undertaken by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission assisted by the various missions attached to them. But the extent of the work may be considerable and the Sub-Commission are not staffed to deal with it. For instance there are as many as 312 internment camps, the names being set out in Appendix "A". We would therefore suggest that a small committee of enquiry should be appointed consisting of one or two members of each of the nationalities concerned with the object of visiting the localities named as and when possible in order to carry out investigations on the spot. This committee should have a conducting officer from Allied Control Commission as well as British and American representation. In the meantime the Italian Government should be asked to cooperate in providing evidence and regional and provincial AMG/ACC officers should be instructed to do what they can to ensure cooperation by Italian officials on the spot. The object of the investigation would be

(1) to obtain and check information about individuals, (2) to obtain

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- 3 -

evidence in cases where compensation may later be claimed for maltreatment, (3) to obtain evidence which may later be useful for any trials which may take place to deal with war criminals.

4. On the third point ^{regarding war criminals we attach Appendixes B & C} ~~we attach~~ two memoranda from the Greek Delegation Nos. 1504 and 1527 of the 13th and 15th September.

5. We should be grateful for early guidance on this question since it is one which naturally is keenly felt by the members of the United Nations principally concerned.

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ITALYCAMP INDEX (Civilians)

1. Civilian Internment Camps considered as coming under the terms of the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees & Detainees</u>
<u>ITALY</u> Agnone, Campobasso	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Czechoslovak
Alberobello, Bari	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	Unknown
Alpinole, Avellino	Civilian Internment Camp	Unknown
Ariano, Irpino, Avellino	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Palestinian
Badia al Pino, Arezzo (Villa Olivetto)	Civilian Internment Camp	British
Bagno e Ripoli, Florence	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Greek
Campagna, Salerno	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Czechoslovak
Casacalenda, Campobasso	Civilian Internment Camp for women	British Jugoslav
Casoli, Chieti	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	Jugoslav Czechoslovak Russian
Citta Sant'Angelo, Pescara	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav
Civitella del Tronto, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp	British Dutch Czechoslovak Russian
Corroli, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp (2)	British Greek Various British Polish Jugoslav Greek
Ferraroni, Tarsia, Cosenza	Civilian Internment Camp (2)	

3310

Ariano, Iripino, Avellino	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Palestinian
Badia al Pino, Arezzo (Villè Olivetto)	Civilian Internment Camp	British
Bagno a Ripoli, Florence	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Greek
Campagna, Salerno	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Czechoslovak
Casacalenda, Campobasso	Civilian Internment Camp for women	British Jugoslav
Casoli, Chieti	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	Jugoslav Czechoslovak Russian
Citta. Sant'Angelo, Pescore	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav
Civitella del Tronto, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp	British Dutch Czechoslovak Russian
Corropoli, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp (2)	British Greek Various
Ferretonti, Tarsia, Cosenza	Civilian Internment Camp (2)	British Polish Jugoslav Greek Czechoslovak Russian German Jews
Isola Tremiti, Foggia	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav
Lanciano, Chieti	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Greek

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-
- (1) Recent status uncertain.
 (2) Said to have been closed recently
 (3) Formerly a camp for officers

Place Status Nationality of Inter-
nees or Detainees

*Le Fraschette, Alatri	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav
Montalbano, Firenze	Civilian Internment Camp	British
Montechiarugolo, Parma	Civilian Internment Camp	British Polish Dutch Czechoslovak Latvian Various
Nereto, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav Czechoslovak
Ospedale Alessandrine	Civilian Hospital (1)	British
Ospedale Caselli, Quarrata	Civilian Hospital (1)	British
Palmanova, Frioul	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav
Petriolo (Villa Castelletto Macerata)	" Internment Camp	British
Pollenza (Villa Lauri)	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Russian Greek
Solofra, Avellino	Civilian Internment Camp	British American Greek Czechoslovak Icelandic Russian
Tosiccia, Cosenza	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British
Valdobbiadene, Treviso	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav
Vinchiatturo	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav Various Stateless

Nereto, Teramo	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav Czechoslovak
Ospedale Alessandrine	Civilian Hospital (1)	British
Ospedale Caselli, Quarrata	Civilian Hospital (1)	British
Palmanova, Frioul	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav
Petriolo (Villa Casteletto Macerata)	Internment Camp	British
Pollenza (Villa Lauri)	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav Russian Greek
Solofra, Avellino	Civilian Internment Camp	British American Greek Czechoslovak Icelandic Russian
Tosiccia, Cosenza	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British
Valdobbadiene, Treviso	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav
Vinchiature	Civilian Internment Camp (1)	British Jugoslav Various Stateless
<u>Supplementary</u>		
Feretri, Modena	Civilian Internment Camp	British Jugoslav

- (1) Recent status uncertain
 (2) Said to have been closed recently
 (3) Formerly a camp for officers
- *Internees transferred to Feretri

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II. Camps other than those included under I, Detention Points (providing for the enforced residence of people described variously as heberres, isolati or confinati) Prisons etc.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Inter- nees or Detainees</u>
<u>ITALY</u>		
Abano, Padua	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav *
Accumoli, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Acquaspendente, Viterbo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Alba, Cuneo	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Alessandria, Prov. Alessandria	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Alessandria	Prison	Jugoslav
Alfedena, Aquila	Detention Point	Greek
Amatrice, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Ancona	Prison	Jugoslav
Antrodice, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Aprica, Sondrio	Detention Point	Jugoslav Czechoslovak
Aquila, Rocca di Mezzo	Detention Point	Belgian Jugoslav
Arezzo, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Aridosso, Prossetto	Detention Point	Unknown
Arona, Lago Maggiore	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Aroni, Chieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Ascoli Piceno, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Ascona, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Asnari, Leghorn	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Asolo, Mantua	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Aversa, Naples	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav

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* The Yugoslav Red Cross learns that most of the Yugoslav civilians interned in Italy have either escaped or been transferred elsewhere. (11.1.44.)

44.
ITALY
Nationality of Intern-
ees or Detainees

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Intern- ees or Detainees</u>
Benevento, Campania	Detention Point	British
Bergamo, Milan	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Bibiana, Arezzo	Detention Point	Indians
Disighela, Padua	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Bologna	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Bolsena, Viterbo	Detention Point	Unknown
Borbona, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Borgocellefegato, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Borgomanero, Novara	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Borgovalditaro	Detention Point	Unknown
Braganze, Vicenza	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Brescia, Palazzolo San Oglia	Detention Point	Belgian
Brienza, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Brivio, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Dusseto, Rieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav Greek
Camerino, Macerata	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Canisano	Detention Point	Unknown
Campobasso, Foggia	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Camp 17	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Camp Greek
Camp 27	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Camp Greek
Camp 55	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Camp Greek
Camp 75	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Camp Greek

Bologna	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Dolsena, Viterbo	Detention Point	Unknown
Borbona, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Borgocellefegato, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Borgomanero, Novara	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Borgovalditare	Detention Point	Unknown
Braganze, Vicenza	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Drescia, Palazzolo San Oglio	Detention Point	Belgian
Brienza, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Brivio, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Dusseto, Rieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav Greek
Camerino, Macerata	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Camisano	Detention Point	Unknown
Campobasso, Foggia	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Camp 17	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Greek
Camp 27	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Greek
Camp 55	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Greek
Camp 75	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Greek
Camp 77	Civilian Internment Camp or Detention Point	Jugoslav
Camugnano, Bologna	Detention Point	British
Canara, Rovigo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Caprarola, Vitalbo	Detention Point	Polish
Capo d'Istria	Prison	Ju' slav
Carbone	Detention Point	Jugoslav

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ITALY
Nationality of Intern-
ees or Detainees

Place Status

Caranchio, Chieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Caserna Concessione, Campagna	Status uncertain	British Czechoslovak
Casalbuttano, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Casalmaggiore, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Casale Monferrato	Prison	Jugoslav
Casa Mutilati, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Polish
Casa San Bartolomeo Campagna	Status uncertain	Unknown
Castelmonate, Aosta	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel Arquato, Piacenza	Prison	Jugoslav
Castel Barunia, Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Castel d'Aggilo	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel del Piano Grosseto	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel del Rio	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Bologna	Detention Point	British
Castelfranco, Bologna	Prison	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Alessandria	Prison	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Emilia	Prison	British
Castelmovo, Don Bosco d'Asti, Piemonte	Detention Point	Jugoslav Unknown Czechoslovak
Castel Raimondo Macerata	Detention Point	Unknown
Castelvetro, Bologna	Detention Point	British
Castiglione Fiorentino Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav

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Casale Monferrato, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Casalniggiore, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Casale Monferrato	Prison	Jugoslav
Casa Mutilati, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Polish
Casa San Bartolomeo Campagna	Status uncertain	Unknown
Castelmonate, Aosta	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel Arquato, Piacenza	Prison	Jugoslav
Castel Baronia, Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Castel d'Aggilo	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel del Piano Grosseto	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castel del Rio	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Bologna	Detention Point	British
Castelfranco, Bologna	Prison	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Alessandria	Prison	Jugoslav
Castelfranco, Emilia	Prison	British
Castelmovo, Don Bosco d'Asti, Piemonte	Detention Point	Jugoslav Unknown Czechoslovak
Castel Raimondo Macerata	Detention Point	Unknown
Castelvetro, Bologna	Detention Point	British
Castiglione Fiorentino Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Castione di Strada	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Castrovillari, Cosenza	Detention Point	Stateless
Catanzaro, RGOC 475	Prison	Greek
Cavalzere, Padua	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Cavezzo, Modena	Detention Point	British
Celico, Cosenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Celle, Ligure	Detention Point	Greek

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46.

ITALYNationality of Internees or Detainees

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees or Detainees</u>
Certaldo, Florence	Detention Point	Greek
Chiesa-Nuova, Padua	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Chieti, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Cittareale, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Civiale, Udine	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Civita Vecchia Fossano	Prison	British
Clusone, Lombardy	Detention Point	Unknown
Colenza sul Trigno Chieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Colfiorito Feligno, Perugia	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Collato Sabino, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Confini, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Corroi, Teramo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Cortemaggiore, Piacenza	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Cortona, Arezza	Detention Point	Unknown
Cottanello, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Eboli	Detention Point	Unknown
Engi, Vicenza	Detention Point	Unknown
Erba-Buenigo, Como	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Fabriano, Ancona	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Falerone, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Unknown
Famano, Modena	Detention Point	Greek
Finale Emilia	Detention Point	British
Fino Mornasvo, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav

Civiltale, Udine	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Civita Vecchia Fossano	Prison	British
Clusone, Lombardy	Detention Point	Unknown
Colenza sul Trigno Chieti	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Colfiorito Felligno, Perugia	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Collato Sabino, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Configni, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Corroi, Teramo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Cortemaggiore, Piacenze	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Cortona, Arezza	Detention Point	Unknown
Cottanello, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Eboli	Detention Point	Unknown
Engi, Vicenza	Detention Point	Unknown
Erba-Buenigo, Como	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Fabriano, Ancona	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Falerone, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Unknown
Famano, Modena	Detention Point	Greek
Finale Emilia	Detention Point	British
Fino Mornasvo, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Fiorano, Bologna and Modena	Detention Point	British
Firenze, Piazza del Carmine	Detention Point	British
Firenze, Santa Teresa Prison	Prison	Jugoslav
Fiumo- Riejeka	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Fiuraldo	Detention Point	British (Maltese)
Fiuggi, Frosinone	Detention Point	British (Maltese)
Fressinoro	Detention Point	British (Maltese)

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ITALY
Nationality of Inter-
nees or Detainees

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Inter-</u> <u>nees or Detainees</u>
Forino, Tripalta, Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Gaggi, Montano, Bologna	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Gattinara, Novara	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Genoa	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Giaveno, Turin	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Gonars, Udine	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Gravedona, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Grignasco, Novaro	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Grumella del Piano Milan	Concentration Camp	Jugosl
Grumellina-Lallio	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Guardagrele, Chieti	Detention Point	Greek , Czechoslovak
Impruneta, Florence	Detention Point	Indians
Isernia, Campobasso	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Isola Comacina, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Isola Gran Sasso, Teramo	Detention Point	Unknown
Istonio, Chieti	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown
Kopar, Capo d'Istria	Prison	Jugoslav
Lagonegro, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Lama di Peligni, Rome	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lambrugo, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Largo (Lago) Muzzi Teramo	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lauria, Potenza	Detention Point	Polish
Lauro, Avellino	Detention Point	

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Genoa	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Giaveno, Turin	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Gonars, Udine	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Gravedona, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Grignasco, Novaro	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Grumella del Piano Milan	Concentration Camp	Jugosl
Grumellina-Lallio	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Guardagrele, Chieti	Detention Point	Greek , Czechoslovak
Impruneta, Florence	Detention Point	Indians
Isernia, Campobasso	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Isola Conacina, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Isola Gran Sasso, Teramo	Detention Point	Unknown
Istonio, Chieti	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown
Kopar, Capo d'Istria	Prison	Jugoslav
Lagonegro, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Lama di Peligni, Rome	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lambrugo, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Largo (Lago) Muzzi Teramo	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lauria, Potenza	Detention Point	Polish
Lauro, Avellino	Detention Point	unknown
Lendinara, Rovigo	Prison	Jugoslav
Leonessa, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Limosano, Campobasso, Poggia	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lipari, Messina	Concentration Point	Jugoslav
Lomazzo, Como	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Lungro, Cosenza	Detention Point	Polish Unknown

48.
ITALY
Nationalities of Interest
Nees or Detainees

Place	Detention Point	Nationalities of Interest
Manfredonia, Foggia	Detention Point	Unknown
Maranello, Modena	Detention Point	British
Marcellini, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Medolla, Bologna/Modena	Detention Point	British
Melfi, Potenza	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Mercogliano, Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Miglione, Matera	Detention Point	Unknown
Milan	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Mirabella Eclano, Avellino	Detention Point	British
Miramonti, Cuneo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Modena	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Mondavi, Pesaro	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Monigo, Treviso	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Monselice, Padua	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Montefalco, Perugia	Detention Point	Polish
Montefiascone, Viterbo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Montefusco, Avellino	Concentration Point	Jugoslav
Monte Gargano	Prison	Jugoslav
Montelbo, Piacenza	Detention Point	Greek
Monte Malo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Montemarano, Avellino	Detention Point	British
Montereale, Aquila	Detention Point	Unknown
Montondine, Cremona	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Municipio Rogliano, Cosenza	Detention Point	Greek
Muranella	Detention Point	Polish
Narantola, Bologna/Modena	Detention Point	Unknown
		British
		British

Mercogliano, Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Miglionico, Matera	Detention Point	Unknown
Milan	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Mirabella Eclano, Avellino	Detention Point	British
Miramonti, Cuneo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Modena	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Mondavi, Pesaro	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Monigo, Treviso	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Monselice, Padua	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Montefalco, Perugia	Detention Point	Polish
Montefiascone, Viterbo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Montefusco, Avellino	Concentration Point	Jugoslav
Monte Gargano	Prison	Jugoslav
Montelbo, Piacenza	Detention Point	Greek
Monte Malo	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Montemarano, Avellino	Detention Point	British Unknown
Montereaie, Aquila	Detention Point	Jugoslav
Montondine, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Municipio Rogliano, Cosenza	Detention Point	Polish Unknown
Muranello	Detention Point	British
Narantola, Bologna/Modena	Detention Point	British Unknown
Nettania, Ancona	Concentration Camp	Jugoslav
Notaresco, Teramo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Novi Ligure, Piacenza	Prison	Jugoslav
Offida, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Ospedaletto Alpinole, Avellino	Detention Point	Czechoslovak

49. ITALY			<u>Nationality of Internees or Detainees</u>	
<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>			
Ostiano, Cremona	Detention Point		Greek	
Padua	Concentration Camp		Yugoslav	
Padua	Prison		Yugoslav	
Palazzino Sta. Maria, Matera	Detention Point		Czechoslovak	
Palemo, Chieti	Detention Point		Yugoslav Polish	
Pandino, Cremona	Detention Point		Greek	
Parca	Prison		Yugoslav	
Pari, Grosseto	Detention Point		Unknown	
Parma RGCC 475	Prison		Yugoslav Greek	
Pastione, nr. Genars Udine	Concentration Camp		Yugoslav	
Paterno, Avellino	Detention Point		Unknown	
Pereto, Aquila	Detention Point		Greek	
Perugia, Rieti	Detention Point		Greek	
Perugia	Prison (women)		Greek	
Pesaro, Marches	Prison (children)		Yugoslav	
Pescara, Chieti	Concentration Camp		Yugoslav	
Pescarolo, Cremona	Detention Point		Greek	
Peschia (?Pescia, Tuscany)	Prison		Yugoslav	
Petrella Salto	Detention Point		Greek	
Petrella Tifernina, Campobasso	Detention Point		Czechoslovak Unknown	
Piadena, Cremona	Detention Point		Greek	
Piana Krixia, Savona	Detention Point		Czechoslovak	
Pianesa (casa di cura), Leghorn	Prison		Yugoslav	

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Paleno, Chieti	Detention Point	Yugoslav Polish
Pandino, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Parca	Prison	Yugoslav
Pari, Grosseto	Detention Point	Unknown
Parma RCCC 475	Prison	Yugoslav Greek
Pastions, nr. Genars Udine	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Paternopoli Avellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Pereto, Aquila	Detention Point	Greek
Perugia, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Perugia	Prison (women)	Greek
Pesaro, Marches	Prison (children)	Yugoslav
Pescara, Chieti	Concentration Camp,	Yugoslav
Pescarolo, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Peschia (?Pescia, Tuscany)	Prison	Yugoslav
Petrella Salto	Detention Point	Greek
Petrella Tifernina, Campobasso	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown
Piadena, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Piana Krixia, Savona	Detention Point	Czechoslovak 306
Pianesa (casa di cura), Leghern	Prison	Yugoslav
Picinisco, Frosinone	Detention Point	Unknown
Pietrafitta, Perugia	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Pietro Colico, Como	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Pieve di Tecco, Liguria	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Pisa	Prison	Yugoslav
Pisticci, Matera	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav Czechoslovak Greek

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ITALY

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees or Detainees</u>
Pistoia, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Fizzoli, Aquila	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Ponte Buggianese, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek Czechoslovak
Pontereale, Aquila	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Fonza, Island of, Naples	Concentration Camp	Polish Yugoslav Greek
Portofino, Ferrara	Detention Point	Stateless
Posta, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Procida, Naples	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Procida, Naples	Prison	Yugoslav Greek
Redipuglia TRST	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Regio Emilia, Scuola Sta. Croce	Detention Point	British Unknown
Renicci, Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Rim, Regina Coeli	Prison	Yugoslav
Robecco d'Oglio, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Rocca di Mezzo, Aquila	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Rome	Detention Point	Greek Czechoslovak
Romen, Regina Coeli	Prison	Yugoslav
Rota San Severino, Salerno	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Rovero, Potenza	Detention Point	Unknown
Perugia	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav

Pontereale, Aquila	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Fonza, Island of, Naples	Concentration Camp	Polish Yugoslav Greek
Portoferraio, Ferrara	Detention Point	Stateless
Posta, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Procida, Naples	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Procida, Naples	Prison	Yugoslav Greek
Redipuglia TRST	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Regio Emilia, Scuola Sta. Croce	Detention Point	British Unknown
Renicci, Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Rim, Regina Coeli	Prison	Yugoslav
Robecco d'Oglio, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Rocca di Mezzo, Aquila	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Rome	Detention Point	Greek Czechoslovak
Romen, Regina Coeli	Prison	Yugoslav
Rota San Severino, Salerno	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Rovero, Potenza	Detention Point	Unknown
Perugia	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Sala Bolognese, Bologna	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Salerno	Detention Point	Belgian Czechoslovak
Salsomaggiore	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Saluzzo, Cuneo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav Czechoslovak
Salvarola di Sassuolo Modena	Detention Point	British
San Agostino, Ferrara	Detention Point	Yugoslav

Nationality of Internees
or Detainees

<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees or Detainees</u>
S. Elpidio per Torre di Taglio, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
S. Felice sul Panaro	Detention Point	British
S. Giminiano, Siena	Prison	Yugoslav
S. Gimignano, Siena	Detention Point	British
S. Lorenzo Nuovo, Viterbo	Detention Point	Unknown
San Remo	Prison	British
San Savino	Detention Point	Unknown
San Sepolcro, Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
San Severino, Marche	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Santa Agata, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
San Vito Lanciano, Chieti	Detention Point	Yugoslav
San Vittorio Metenana, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
S. Sofia d'Epiro	Detention Point	Polish
Saonava, Padua	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Savignano, Arellino	Detention Point	Unknown
Savigno, Bologna	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Sapino, Campobasso	Detention Point	Polish Czechoslovak Various
Serina, Bergamo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Sezze Romano, Littorio	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Soncino, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Soresina, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Spoleto, Umbria	Prison	Yugoslav
Stradella, Pavia	Detention Point	Greek

S. Lorenzo Nuovo, Viterbo	Detention Point	Unknown
San Rero	Prison	British
San Savino	Detention Point	Unknown
San Sepolcro, Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
San Severino, Marche	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Santa Agata, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
San Vito Lanciano, Chieti	Detention Point	Yugoslav
San Vito Lanciano, Chieti	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
San Vittorini Metenana, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Polish
S. Sofia d'Epiro	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Saornava, Padua	Concentration Camp	Unknown
Savignano, Arellino	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Savigno, Bologna	Detention Point	Polish
Sapino, Campobasso	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Various
Serina, Bergamo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Sezze Romano, Littorio	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Soncino, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Soresina, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Spoleto, Umbria	Prison	Yugoslav
Stradella, Pavia	Detention Point	Greek 3305
Subbiano, Arezzo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Sulmona, Abruzzi	Prison	Yugoslav
Tollo, Chieti	Concentration Camp	Greek
Torre Picenardi, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Torricella Pedigna Chieti	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Tortoreto, Teramo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown

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<u>Place</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees or Detainees</u>
Trani RGOG, Bari	Prison (women)	Greek
Trecato, Novara	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Treia, Macerata	Detention Point	Yugoslav Greek Russian
Treviso, Venezia	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Trieste, via Nizza 22	Detention Point	Yugoslav Czechoslovak
Urbisaglia, Villa Bandini, Macerata	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Ustica, Palermo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Venezia, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek Czechoslovak
Venezia	Prison	Yugoslav
Vescovo, Cremona	Detention Point	Greek
Via Monte Grappa 4 Arezzo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Vicenza, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek
Vicolongo, Novara	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Villa Santa Maria, Chieti	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown
Visco, Udine	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Viterbo	Prison	Yugoslav Greek
Vittorio, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Belgian
Volterra, Tuscany	Prison	Yugoslav
Tossano, Casa Penale	Supplementary Prison	British
Vivitella Rereto	Detention Point	Austrian

Treviso, Venezia	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Trieste, via Nizza 22	Detention Point	Yugoslav Czechoslovak
Urbisaglia, Villa Bandini, Macerata	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Ustica, Palermo	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Venezia, Rieti	Detention Point	Greek Czechoslovak
Venezia	Prison	Yugoslav
Vescovato, Cremona	Detention Point	Creek
Via Monte Grappa 4 Arezzo	Detention Point	Czechoslovak
Vicenza, Rieti	Detention Point	Creek
Vicolongo, Novara	Detention Point	Yugoslav
Villa Santa Maria, Chieti	Detention Point	Czechoslovak Unknown
Visco, Udine	Concentration Camp	Yugoslav
Viterbo	Prison	Yugoslav Creek
Vittorio, Ascoli Piceno	Detention Point	Belgian
Volterra, Tuscany	Prison	Yugoslav
Fossano, Casa Penale	Supplementary Prison	British
Vivitella Rereto	Detention Point	Austrian
Aurin, Carceri Giud. Centrale	Civilian Internment	British

CAMP INDEX (Prisoners of War)III. Military Camps and Hospitals

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Nationality of Internees</u>
<u>ITALY</u>		
P.G.5 P.M. 3400	Serravalle, Piedmont	British Belgian Norwegian
P.G.10 -	-	British
P.G.12 P.M. 3200	Candeli	British Yugoslav
P.G.17 P.M. 3200	Rezzanello	Greek
P.G.19 P.M. 3200	-	British
P.G.21 P.M. 3300	Chieti	British
P.G.21 Hospital	Chieti c	British
P.G.26 P.M. 3200	Cortemaggiore	Greek
P.G.27 P.M. 3200	San Romano, Pisa	Greek
P.G.29 P.M. 3200	Viano	British
P.G.32 P.M. 3200	Bogliano, L.di Carda	Yugoslav
P.G.35 P.M. 3400	Fafula *	British Czechoslovak
P.G.38 P.M. 3200	Foppi, Arezzo	Unknown
P.G.38 Hospital	-	British
P.G.41 P.M. 3200	Nentalbo	Unknown
P.G.43 P.M. 3100	-	Yugoslav
P.G.47 P.M. 3200	Modena	British
P.G.49 -	-	British
P.G.52 P.M. 3100	Chiavari	British
P.G.53 P.M. 3300	Sforza Costa	British
P.G.54 P.M. 3300	Para-in-Sabina	British

British 3301

P.G.10	-		Norwegian
P.G.12	P.M. 3203	Candeli	British
P.G.17	P.M. 3200	Rezzanello	British Yugoslav
P.G.19	P.M. 3200	-	Greek
P.G.21	P.M. 3300	Chieti	British
P.G.21	Hospital	Chieti c	British
P.G.26	P.M. 3200	Cortemaggiore	Greek
P.G.27	P.M. 3200	San Romano, Pisa	Greek
P.G.29	P.M. 3200	Viano	British
P.G.32	P.M. 3200	Bogliano, L.di Garda	Yugoslav
P.G.35	P.M. 3400	Farulla *	British Czechoslovak
P.G.38	P.M. 3200	Foppi, Arezzo	Unknown
P.G.38	Hospital	-	British
P.G.41	P.M. 3200	Montalbo	Unknown
P.G.43	P.M. 3100	-	Yugoslav
P.G.47	P.M. 3200	Modena	British
P.G.49	-	-	British
P.G.52	P.M. 3100	Chiavari	British
P.G.53	P.M. 3300	Sforza Costa	British 3302
P.G.54	P.M. 3300	Fara-in-Sabina	British
P.G.55	-	-	British
P.G.57	P.M. 3200	Crappignano	British Yugoslav Greek
P.G.59	P.M. 3300	Servigliano	British American Greek

* All Prisoners of War are said to have been transferred to P.C.19.

54.
ITALY.
 Nationality of Internee

Camp	Locality	Nationality of Internee
P.C. 62 P.M. 3200	Strumillina	British French Greek Norwegian Czechoslovak
P.C. 63 P.M. 3400	Aversa	Indians
P.C. 65 P.M. 3450	Cravina-Alcamara	British Greek French Belgian
P.C. 66 P.M. 3400	Capua (transit camp)	American French Yugoslav
P.C. 68 P.M. 3300	-	Unknown
P.C. 70 P.M. 3300	Montevano	British Norwegian
P.C. 71 P.M. 3400	Aversa	Yugoslav
P.C. 73 P.M. 3400	Campi	British Indians
P.C. 75 P.M. 3450	Dari (transit camp)	Unknown
P.C. 75 Hospital	Dari (transit camp)	British
P.C. 77 P.M. 3200	Campello NW of Ferme	British French Belgian Yugoslav Czechoslovak
P.C. 78 P.M. 3300	Sulmona	British French Czechoslovak
P.C. 82 P.M. 3200	Arezzo	British
P.C. 83 P.M. 3200	-	Yugoslav
P.C. 91 P.M. 3300	Avezzano	British Indians
P.C. 95 P.M. 3100	Cairo Montenotte, Lombardy	Greek
P.C. 102 P.M. 3300	Aquila	British
		British

P.C. 66	P.M. 2400	Cajuz (transit camp)	Greek French Belgian
P.C. 68	P.M. 3300	-	American French Yugoslav
P.C. 70	P.M. 3300	Monturano	Unknown
P.C. 71	P.M. 3400	Aversa	British Norwegian
P.C. 73	P.M. 3400	Campi	Yugoslav
P.C. 75	P.M. 3450	Pari (transit camp)	British Indians
P.C. 75	Hospital	Bari (transit camp)	Unknown
P.C. 77	P.M. 3300	Campello NW of Ferme	British
P.C. 78	P.M. 3300	Sulmona	French Belgian Yugoslav Czechoslovak
P.C. 82	P.M. 3200	Arezzo	British French Czechoslovak
P.C. 83	P.M. 3200	-	British
P.C. 91	P.M. 3300	Avezzano	Yugoslav
P.C. 95	P.M. 3100	Cairo Montenotte, Lombardy	British Indians
P.C. 102	P.M. 3300	Apulia	Greek
P.C. 103	-	-	British
P.C. 106	-	-	British
P.C. 107	P.M. 3200	-	British
P.C. 110	P.M. -	-	British Indians
P.C. 112	P.M. -	-	British Greek
P.C. 113	P.M. -	-	British
P.C. 113	P.M. -	-	British

Nationality of Internees

Camp	Locality	Nationality of Internees
P.G.115 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.118 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.120 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.122 P.M. 3300	N. of Rome	British
P.G.124 P.M. 50	Macchia, Sardinia	Greek
P.G.129 P.M. 3300	-	Unknown
P.G.133 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.136 P.M. -	Bologna	British Unknown
P.G.137 P.M. 50	-	Greek
P.G.145 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.146 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.147 P.M. 50	-	Yugoslav
P.G.148 P.M. -	-	British
P.G.201 P.M. 3200) Hospital)	-	British French Indians
P.G. 202 P.M. 3200) Hospital)	-	British Indians
P.G.203 P.M. 3200	-	British
P.G.204 P.M. *	-	British Indians
P.G.207 P.M. 3200	-	British Unknown
P.G.207 Hospital	-	Unknown
P.G.305 Hospital	-	Unknown
P/M Hospital	Ascoli Piceno	British
P/M Hospital	Brindisi	British
P/M Camp	Carbonia	Yugoslav

3303

P.G.124 P.M. 50	Ustica, Sardinia	Creek
P.G.129 P.M. 2200	-	Unknown
P.G.133 P.M.	-	British
P.G.136 P.M.	Bologna	British
		Unknown
P.G.137 P.M. 50	--	Creek
P.G.145 P.M.	-	British
P.G.146 P.M.	-	British
P.G.147 P.M. 50	-	Yugoslav
P.G.148 P.M.	-	British
P.G.201 P.M. 3200	-	British
Hospital		French
		Indians
P.G. 202 P.M. 3200	-	British
Hospital		Indians
P.G.203 P.M. 3200	-	British
P.G.204 P.M. *	-	British
		Indians
P.G.207 P.M. 3200	-	British
		Unknown
P.G.207 Hospital	-	Unknown
P.G.305 Hospital	-	Unknown
P/H Hospital	Ascoli Piceno	British
P/H Hospital	Brindisi	British
P/H Camp	Carbonia	Yugoslav
P/H Hospital	Caserta	British
		American
P/H Hospital	Catanzaro	British
P/H Hospital	Messina	British
P/H Hospital	Monigi, Piacenza	British
		French
		Yugoslav
		Greek
P/H Hospital	Naples	British

Camp	Locality	Nationality of Internees
P/W Hospital	Palermo	British
P/W Hospital	Parma	British
P/W Hospital	Perugia	British
P/W Camp	Prato all'Usarco	Yugoslav Czechoslovak
P/W Camp	Pozzuolo	British
P/W Hospital	Udine	British
P/W Camp	Vestone, Lombardy	Yugoslav, British
P/W Camp	Villa Orsini	British
P/W Camp	Vincigliata	British
Military Hospital A1	Colio	British
Military Hospital	Sacco	British
Military Hospital Sta. Giuliana	Perugia	British
Military Hospital Forlanini	Pavia	British
Camp Fieve S. Paolo	Lucca	British
P/W Camp, Carceri S. Vittore	Milan	British
Military Hospital	Maggiore Vercelli	British
Camp 357 (Transit Camp)	Manova	British

PARAPHRASE of telegram No. 219, November 23, 1944, received by AMDEL, ROME, from the American Legation, Bern.

Internees in Silesia

No. 595 dated November 22, for Italian Foreign Office from Magistrati, with reference to latter's No. 558.

INTERCROSS has furnished further information regarding situation Auschwitz concentration camp, Upper Silesia, which confirms that the visit of Committee's delegate was no other than a conversation with the camp commander. Internees were not contacted by delegate, as he was unable to do so. Attempts of Geneva Committee's delegates to visit German concentration camps so far have had no positive results, and therefore question has not yet undergone any hoped for changes.

605

Copy handed to ref.
of M.F.A.
26 Nov-44
DMP

3302

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
ART. 39.

6 November 1944

Ref: 244

SUBJECT: Publication of warning by United States Government with a view to preventing certain massacres in German Concentration Camps.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Copy to: U.S. Representative on the A.C.I.
British High Commissioner

1. Reference Ministry's Memorandum No. 6/586/258 dated September 25, 1944.

2. The Office of the U. S. Political Advisor, A.F.H.C., has been informed that the United States Government made the following public declaration on this subject on February 10, 1944:

"United States Government has been informed by the Polish Government that it had received reliable information that German officials in Poland are making plans for the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons of Polish and other United Nations nationalities as well as Jewish deportees from areas under German control who are now held in concentration camps, particularly those at Berezinski and Gensic. United States Government takes this occasion to warn again the German Government and Nazi officials that if these plans are carried out, those guilty of such murderous acts will be brought to justice and pay the penalty for their heinous crimes."

At the same time the United States Government directed the American Minister at Bern to convey through appropriate channels to the German representative there the substance of the foregoing declaration, with the added comment that the United States Government was informed that Hitler had personally authorized the death order which was to be carried out by certain other officials; that there was thus a fixation of direct responsibility for this proposed crime; that appropriate consequences would follow in accordance with the policy the United States Government had declared and that they would attach to all participants if the proposed crime was in fact carried out.

WILLIAM H. BOHNT
Vice President, Political Section

SECRET

October 24, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section

SUBJECT : Warning to Germany regarding proposed massacre in certain concentration camps.

Reference is made to telegram no. 3868 of September 26, 1944 from the Allied Control Commission to Allied Force Headquarters communicating the Italian Government's hope that the Allied Governments would issue some public warning with the view to preventing certain massacres in German concentration camps.

We have been informed that the United States Government made the following public declaration on this subject on February 10, 1944:

"United States Government has been informed by the Polish Government that it had received reliable information that German officials in Poland are making plans for the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons of Polish and other United Nations nationalities as well as Jewish deportees from areas under German control who are now held in concentration camps, particularly those at Brzezinski and Oswiecim. United States Government takes this occasion to warn again the German Government and Nazi officials that if these plans are carried out those guilty of such murderous acts will be brought to justice and pay the penalty for their heinous crimes."

At the same time the United States Government directed the American Minister at Bern to convey through appropriate channels to the German representative there the substance of the foregoing declaration, with the added comment that the United States Government was informed that Himmler had personally authorized the death order which was to be carried out by certain other officials; that there was thus a fixation of direct responsibility for this proposed crime; that appropriate consequences would follow in accordance with the policy the United States Government had declared and that they would attach to all participants if the proposed crime was in fact carried out.

For the U.S. Political Adviser:

G. F. Reinhardt

3300

Copy to: British Resident Minister
Political Section, ACC
Ambassador Kirk, Rome

Pol he

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

MSG Center No : 47/04
 Classification : _____
 Precedence : _____
 From : MADRID
 To : ROMA

Date / Time Rec'd : _____
 Date / Time Sent : FILE 983
 Reference NR : _____
 Cite : _____

771/R

DA BERNA 9 381 SETTEMBRE 29. V. S. 1. 294 ASSICURO DI ESSERSI INTERVENENDO PRESS COMITATO
 INTERNAZIONALE CROCE ROSSA PER DENUNZIANDO PERICOLORE CONCERNENT INTERNANDO ATICI DEL
 CAMPO A SWIE CIM FARMINE DI PAROLA IN ALTA SLESIA FINE. MASCIA

FROM: Madrid
 DATE: 3 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Internees in Upper Silesia

No. 983: From Berne: 381. Sent 29. Your 294. I confirm having approached International
 Red Cross Committee for denunciation of report concerning internees of
 in regard to internees of SWIECIM Camp in Upper Silesia."

MASCIA

3293

ADMIN FOR GEORGE FIVE CMA BRITISH RESIDIN CMA AND US POLITICAL ADVISER

HO, ACC

4081

29 SEP 44

SECRET

PRIORITY

POLITICAL SECTION

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR FOX THREE ONE ONE NINE TWO OF TWO SEVEN SEPTEMBER PD
FARM TO ADMIN FOR GEORGE FIVE CMA BRITISH RESIDIN CMA AND US POLITICAL ADVISER
FROM HQ ACC SIGNED STAVE FARM POLISH CONSUL GENERAL WROG OBTAINED HIS
INFORMATION FROM POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON

3238

POLITICAL SECTION

SECRETALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE*6344* *105*

TO: ACTION ACC

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 15/18

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACRED

CLASSIFICATION:

REFERENCE No: F 31192

PRECEDENCE:

PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: SEP 27 1840A OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE FHCEG

SECRET. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE POLISH GOVT ARE TAKING THIS MATTER UP IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON (REUR ACC 3868 OF 26 SEPT). WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE REPORT IS FOUNDED? IN THE MEANTIME THE POLITICAL ADVISERS ARE INFORMING THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN OFFICE OF CONTENTS YOUR SIGNAL.

ACTION

ACC Dist
Action - Pol Sec (2)
Info - M/CC
File (2)
Front



for Polid Com. Gen

3297

SECRETDATE and Time of RECEIPT SEP 28 0800A

Distribution:

SECRET

ACTION ACC

63414AFHQ SIGNED SAGMED
F 31192

15/18

SEP 271840A

PRIORITY
CITE PHCNG

SECRET. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE POLISH GOVT ARE TAKING THIS MATTER UP IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON (REUR ACC 3368 OF 26 SEPT). WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE REPORT IS FOUNDED? IN THE MEANTIME THE POLITICAL ADVISERS ARE INFORMING THE STATE DEPT ERT AND FOREIGN OFFICE OF CONTENTS YOUR SIGNAL.

ACC LIST
ACTION - PL Sec (2)
INFO - H/CC
FIVE (2)
FIGHT

**SECRET**

3236

SEP 280800A

AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE CMA BRITISH RESERV CMA AND US POLITICAL ADVISER

HQ ACC

3868

SEPT 26, 1944
0900 hrs

SECRET

PRIORITY

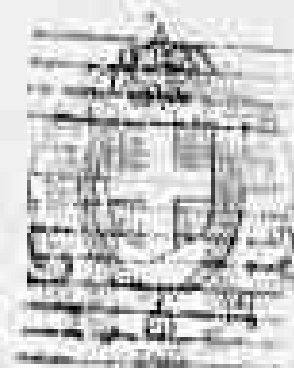
POLITICAL

THE POLISH CONSUL GENERAL HAS INFORMED THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAS RECEIVED A REPORT THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO KILL FORTY FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS INTERNED IN OSTECIN CONCENTRATION CAMP IN UPPER SILESIA PD PARIN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE CMA BRITISH RESERV CMA AND US POLITICAL ADVISER FROM HQ ACC SIGNED STONE PARIN IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INTERNEES ARE POLITICAL AND SOME THOUSANDS ARE ITALIAN PD PARA THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TRUST THAT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WILL I SUR SOME PUBLIC WARNING WHICH MAY PREVENT THIS ACT

204

3285

Political Section



Very urgent

6/588/258

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.C.

John Paul Cb

Information has reached the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Germans are about to slaughter 45,000 persons interned in the Oswiecim concentration camp in Upper Silesia. A certain number of Italians are amongst them.

Political
The Ministry for Foreign Affairs request the Allied Control Commission to consider the possibility of publicly warning the German Authorities, through the channels they deem most proper and efficacious, against the execution of such an infamous design which, if carried out, would not fail to provoke just measures of retaliation together with the exemplary punishment of the responsible criminals of war.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs on their part, have already interested in the question through their Legation at Berne, the Central Committee of the Red Cross so that they should do all in their power to avoid the carrying out of this massacre. *Calp*

Rome, September 25th, 1944



HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

AC
L. J. J.

Ref : 11/1.1/CA 26 Oct 44
SUBJECT : Yugoslav Nationals.
TO : Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy.

The Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy and has the honour to state that their communication No. 371 of the 19th August on the subject of Italian treatment of Yugoslav nationals was duly referred to AFHQ. While it has been agreed that as the difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence on these matters is increased by the passage of time, an investigation should be started at the earliest opportune moment, we have been informed that the whole matter must in the first instance be referred to the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff. As soon as a reply has been received, from the Combined-Chiefs-of-Staff a further communication will be sent.

G. R. Upton
G.R. UPTON Brigadier,
VP CA Sec,
ICOS AC

Copy to Pol Sec. ✓

C/er

3293

Yugoslav & Greek Interviews

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APC 394

3rd October, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Brigadier Upjohn

I did not have a chance of speaking to you about the attached this morning. It is a small point but I should have thought that A.F.H.Q. should have had the Yugoslav Pro Memoria while they are making up their minds: see last paragraph of my Minute below. Is there any objection to sending forward a copy forthwith?

H. A. CACCIA
Vice-President, Political Section

3202

244

Rome, September 13th, 1944

To the:
Allied Control Commission,
R o m e

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform You, that at the Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, already some weeks ago, a special Section for the gathering of material concerning about 90.000 Yugoslav subjects in various concentration camps, prisons and jails, deported by the Italian authorities for political reasons, has been created and is now working actively. However, we are sorry to say, that the continuation of this work is rendered impossible by the lack of means of transportation.

Therefore I take the liberty to ask kindly for the favour to issue a special permit for free circulation within and outside of Rome for the following two motor-cars, granting at the same time the necessary petrol to be taken at the Allied depots :

- 1.) LANCIA, type Artena, target Roma 32568, chassis 2317, Motor 1808
- 2.) FIAT 1500, target 53655, motor 021227 chassis 021207

Thanking You in advance, I am,

Dear Sir
Yours faithfully

Allied Control Commission,

R o m e

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- 1.) LANCIA, type Arteta, target Roma ~~32568~~ ³²⁵⁶⁸
chassis 2317, Motor 1608
- 2.) FIAT 1500, target 58655, motor 021227
chassis 021207

Thanking You in advance, I am,

Dear Sir

Yours faithfully

(M.B. Smiljanic)
Minister

Deputy Delegate of the Royal Yugoslav
Delegation to the Advisory Council
for Italy

MINUTE

The Yugoslav Delegation this morning promised extra copies of the enclosure. When they arrive they should be taken up to Brigadier Upjohn with the suggestion that he should forward copies to A.F.H.Q. with reference to the despatch which he wrote forwarding the Yugoslav proposal for a mission to collect evidence concerning Yugoslav subjects interned in Italy.

It illustrates both the extent of the work which the Yugoslav Delegation wish to have undertaken, as well as the reasons why they must feel so strongly in this matter, for example, the allegation that eight to ten thousand Yugoslavs have died owing to Italian maladministration.

3290

Political Section,
29.9.44



Royal Yugoslav Delegation
to the Advisory Council for Italy

Rome, September 26th, 1944.

To the

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION

Rome.

In reference to our conversation of last week at Your Office I beg to transmit to You herewith the requested PRO MEMORIA, which is enclosed and in which there are layed down the reasons of our request in connection with our letter of August 15th.

I beg to inform You also, that the dates about our cars do no more correspond, for they have been requisitioned in the meantime for other purposes. The new dates will be communicated separately in due time.

1 Pro Memoria enclosed.

M. D. Smiljanic

(M. D. Smiljanic)

Minister Plenipotentiary
Deputy Delegate of the Royal Yugoslav Delegation
to the Advisory Council for Italy

3289

1.

P R O M E M O R I A.

At the ROYAL YUGOSLAV DELEGATION to the Advisory Council for Italy since the beginning of August 1944 a special Section (Chief major FRAN ERJAVEC) whose duty is consisting in the gathering and collecting of all the material, concerning the persecuted Yugoslav subjects in Italy, has began its work.

The Italians have, namely, apart from having committed other innumerable crimes in the occupied territory (in the Italian occupied part of Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro), also deported to Italy about 70 to 90.000 persons of both sexes and of all ages from the Italian occupied part of Slovenia alone, they have reported about 15% of the entire population.

These have been deported:

I. to the concentration camps

Upto now not even the number of all the camps could have been detected and verified. Yet, the said Section succeeded already to collect an important amount of the material referring to the following 27 concentration camps:

Province:	Albania,	camp	Klos,	number of the Yugosl. inter.
"	"	German	"	1.900
"	"	Sulmona	"	700
"	"	Renicci	"	400
"	"	Bari	"	1.000
"	"	Montemarle	"	300
"	"	Gareasio	"	100
"	"	Ferramonti	"	400
"	"	Rab	"	600
"	"	Fiume	"	13.000
"	"	Lovrana	"	1.000
"	"	Candelli	"	900
"	"	Fraschette	"	60
"	"	Sv. Lucija	"	3.600
"	"	Roccatederighi	"	600
"	"	Mamula	"	10
"	"	Prevlaka	"	700
"	"	Villa Bandini	"	400
"	"	Bar	"	300
"	"	Lipari	"	3.200
"	"	Campello	"	500
"	"	Colfiorito	"	800
"	"	Pietrafitta	"	1.500
"	"	Padova	"	300
"	"	Ustica	"	4.000
"	"	Cortemaggiore	"	1.500
"	"	Gonars	"	200
"	"		"	5.500

The Italians have, namely, apart from having committed other innumerable crimes in the occupied territories (in the Italian occupied part of Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro), also deported to Italy about 70 to 90.000 persons of both sexes and of all ages from the Italian occupied part of Slovenia alone, they have deported about 15% of the entire population.

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"	"	Bari	"	"	1.000
"	"	Montemarle	"	"	300
"	"	Garesio	"	"	100
"	"	Ferramonti	"	"	400
"	"	Rab	"	"	600
"	"	Fiume	"	"	13.000
"	"	Lovrana	"	"	1.000
"	"	Candelli	"	"	900
"	"	Fraschette	"	"	60
"	"	Sv. Lucija	"	"	3.600
"	"	Roccatenderighi	"	"	600
"	"	Mamula	"	"	10
"	"	Prevlaka	"	"	700
"	"	Villa Bandini	"	"	400
"	"	Bar	"	"	300
"	"	Lipari	"	"	800
"	"	Campello	"	"	500
"	"	Colfiorito	"	"	800
"	"	Pietrafitta	"	"	1.500
"	"	Padova	"	"	300
"	"	Ustica	"	"	4.000
"	"	Cortemaggiore	"	"	1.500
"	"	Gonars	"	"	200
"	"		"	"	5.500

Apart from this, the said Section is already in possession of further material for the following 75 camps, failing, however, upto now to obtain details. On base of the existing informations and evidence it was possible to fix the preliminary number of the interned Yugoslavs, as follows:

Province:	Alessandria	camp	Alessandria	Yug. inter.	about
"	"	Aquila	"	"	1.000
"	"	Aquila	"	"	800
"	"	Albania	"	"	700
"	"		"	"	250

Province:	Tepa	camp	Yug.int.ab.
Albania,	Fabriano	"	"
Ancona,	Bergamo	"	"
Bergamo,	Orzinuovi	"	"
Brescia,	Vestone,	"	"
"	Torre Fresca	"	"
Bari,	Alberobello	"	"
"	Vinchiaturo	"	"
Campobasso,	Isernia	"	"
"	Carbonia	"	"
Cagliari	Casoli	"	"
Chieti	Lanciano	"	"
La Spezia	Istonio Marino	"	"
"	Lama dei Peligni	"	"
"	Tollo	"	"
"	Saluzzo	"	"
Cuneo	Sant Agostino	"	"
Forli	Bagno a Ripoli	"	"
Firenze	Candelli	"	"
"	Montalbano	"	"
"	Tavernole	"	"
"	San Domino	"	"
"	Seggiano	"	"
Foggia	Rocca Tederighi	"	"
Grosseto	Bagni di Lucca	"	"
"	Ponza	"	"
Lucca	Fondi	"	"
Littoria	Pollenza	"	"
"	Servigliano	"	"
Macerata	Pisticci	"	"
"	Potenza	"	"
Matera	Zocca	"	"
"	Carpi	"	"
Modena	Ariano Iopino	"	"
"	Aversa	"	"
Napoli	Novara	"	"
"	Grignasco	"	"
Novara	Salsomaggiore	"	"
"	Bastardo	"	"
Parma	Cantiere Orlando	"	"
Perugia	Passignano	"	"
"	Elera	"	"
"	Ruscio	"	"
"	Castiglione	"	"
"	Morgniano	"	"
"	P. Buono	"	"
Pescara	Paglieta	"	"
"	Città S. Angelo	"	"
"	Monchio	"	"
Regio Emilia	Salsomaggiore	"	"
Roma	Salerno	"	"
Salerno	Aghero	"	"
Sassari	Cairo Montenotte	"	"
Savona	Zlarin	"	"
Split	Vodice	"	"
"	Molat	"	"

Lanciano	"	159
Istonio Marino	"	300
Lama dei Peligni	"	
Tollo	"	
Saluzzo	"	100
Sant Agostino	"	60
Bagno a Ripoli	"	
Candelli	"	6.000
Montalbano	"	200
Tavernele	"	
San Domino	"	
Segliano	"	500
Rocca Tederighi	"	600
Bagni di Lucca	"	
Ponza	"	
Fondi	"	
Pollenza	"	200
Servigliano	"	200
Pisticci	"	200
Potenza	"	
Zocca	"	
Carpi	"	1.000
Ariano Iopino	"	200
Aversa	"	600
Novara	"	70
Grignasco	"	
Salsomaggiore	"	50
Bastardo	"	300
Cantiere Orlando	"	200
Passignano	"	800
Elera	"	200
Ruscio	"	100
Castiglione	"	
Morgniano	"	
P.Buono	"	
Paglieta	"	
Città S. Angelo	"	
Monchio	"	60
Salsomaggiore	"	120
Salerno	"	
Aghero	"	600
Cairo Montenotte	"	600
Zlarin	"	1.100
Vodice	"	2.000
Molat	"	
Orvieto	"	
Corropoli	"	300
Tossicte	"	100
Nereto	"	300
Notaresco	"	
Teramo	"	100
Tortoreto	"	
Torino	"	300
Trento	"	
Monigo	"	3.000
Monselice	"	200
Visco	"	6.500

Province:Vercelli, camp San Germano Yug.int.about
" " Zara " Murter " " 5.200

This is, by no means, the full number of all the camps for the said Section is detecting new camps daily, coming in contact with people concerned. Not to speak about still other camps which may be individuated in the course of time. Therefore the number of camps may still increase considerably.

II. Prisons and jails.

Thousands of Yugoslavs have been sentenced to heavy penalties of long years and they have been likewise put into innumerable prisons all over Italy.

This Section hitherto has been able to collect the material for only 3 of the main jails, and that: Ljubljana, prov. of Ljubljana
San Gimignano, prov. of Siena
Trieste, " " Trieste.

However there is evidence, that the Yugoslavs have been imprisoned in 86 further Italian prisons and jails:

Province of	Alessandria,	jail at	Alessandria
"	Arezzo,	"	Arezzo
"	Ancona,	"	Ancona
"	Ascoli Piceno	"	Ascoli Piceno
"	Aquila,	"	Aquila
"	"	"	Avezzano
"	"	"	Badia di Sulmona
"	"	"	Sulmona
"	Avelino,	"	Avelino
"	Bolzano,	"	Bolzano
"	Bergamo,	"	Trento
"	Bologna,	"	Bologna
"	Cuneo,	"	Fossano
"	Chieti,	"	Lanciano
"	"	"	Chieti
"	Ferrara,	"	Ferrara
"	Firenze,	"	Firenze
"	Frosinone,	"	Portamaggiore
"	Gorizia,	"	Gorizia
"	Istria,	"	Pola
"	Livorno,	"	Portolongone
"	"	"	Pianosa
"	Lucca	"	Lucca
"	Macerata	"	Macerata
"	Milano,	"	Milano
"	Napoli,	"	Napoli
"	Novara,	"	Novara
"	Padova,	"	Padova
"	Palermo	"	Palermo
"	Parma,	"	Parma
"	Pisa,	"	Pisa
"	"	"	Volterra
"	Perugia	"	Perugia

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II. Prisons and jails.

Thousands of Yugoslavs have been sentenced to heavy penalties of long years and they have been likewise put into innumerable prisons all over Italy.

This Section hitherto has been able to collect the material for only 3 of the main jails, and that:

Ljubljana, prov. of Ljubljana
San Gimignano, prov. of Siena
Trieste, " " Trieste.

However there is evidence, that the Yugoslavs have been imprisoned in 86 further Italian prisons and jails:

Province of	Alessandria,	Jail at	Alessandria
"	Arezzo,	"	Arezzo
"	Ancona,	"	Ancona
"	Ascoli Piceno	"	Ascoli Piceno
"	Aquila,	"	Aquila
"	"	"	Avezzano
"	"	"	Badia di Sulmona
"	"	"	Sulmona
"	Avelino,	"	Avelino
"	Bolzano,	"	Bolzano
"	Bergamo,	"	Trento
"	Bologna,	"	Bologna
"	Cuneo,	"	Fossano
"	Chieti,	"	Lanciano
"	"	"	Chieti
"	Ferrara,	"	Ferrara
"	Firenze,	"	Firenze
"	Frosinone,	"	Portomaggiore
"	Gorizia,	"	Gorizia
"	Istria,	"	Pola
"	Livorno,	"	Portolongone
"	"	"	Pianosa
"	Lucca	"	Lucca
"	Macerata	"	Macerata
"	Milano,	"	Milano
"	Napoli,	"	Napoli
"	Novara,	"	Novara
"	Padova,	"	Padova
"	Palermo	"	Palermo
"	Parma,	"	Parma
"	Pisa,	"	Pisa
"	"	"	Volterra
"	Perugia,	"	Spadeto
"	Pesaro,	"	Fossonbrone
"	Quernaro,	"	Fiume
"	"	"	Kuk
"	Rovigo,	"	Rovigo
"	Reggio Emilia,	"	Castel Franco
"	Roma,	"	Roma, (Regina Celli)
"	Split,	"	Split
"	Trieste,	"	Trieste
"	"	"	Capodistria
"	"	"	Postojna
"	Trento,	"	Trento
"	Torino,	"	Torino

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Province of Teramo, jail at Teramo
 " " Udine, " " Udine
 " " Venezia, " " Venezia
 " " Verona, " " Verona
 " " Vicenza, " " Vicenza
 " " Viterbo, " " Viterbo.

The same, as above said about the daily detection of new camps, applies also here in reference to the category of prisons and jails. By far not the whole number of them has been yet fixed.

III. People, obliged to live in confinement, i.e. which order red domicile.

Other thousands of Yugoslavs have been obliged to live in confinement (confine) by numbers of 1 to 50 in a village. Such forced villages were ordered for this category of Yugoslav all over Italy. Preference was given by the Italians to small villages in the mountainous region in the Apennines of central Italy. The number of such places is evaluated at least 500 = 700. Yet, till now, this section was able to ascertain but a small part of it, i.e. 146 forced villages. And that:

Province of AOSTA?

Villages, Courgnè, Castelmonte,
 San Vicenza della Fontana

" " ASTI? villages, Asti, Agliano d' Asti, Canelli

" " Alessandria, " Alessandria

" " Arezzo, " Arezzo, Castiglione, Filocchi

" " AQUANIA? " Fivizzano

" " AQUILA? " Castel di Sangro, Magliano del

Marsi, Pizzoli, Pereto, Aquila,
 Ateleta, Scureola, Montereale,
 Rocca di Mezzo, Averano, Colascio
 Canosa, Sanità Mogniano, Peselina
 Sulmona,

" " AVELINO? " Savignano di Pugno

" " BELLUNO? " Quero, Cencenighe, Agordo, San
 Giustina, Ascoli Piselli, Feltre

" " BERGAMO, " Grunella del Piano, Bolgiano

" " BOLOGNA, " Bologna

" " CAMPOBASSO, " Campobasso, Sipino

" " COMO, " Argegno, Como, Cantu, Isola, Coma-
 cina

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III. People, obliged to live in confinement, i.e. without order = red domicile.

Ather thousands of Yugoslavs have been obliged to live in confinement (confine) by numbers of 1 to 500 in a village. Such forced villages were ordered for this category of Yugoslav all over Italy. Preference was given by the Italians to small villages in the mountainous region in the Apenins of central Italy. The number of such places is evaluated at least 500 = 700. Yet, till now, this Section was able to ascertain but a small part of it, i.e. 146 forced villages. And that:

Province of AOSTA?	villages, Courgnè, Castelmonte, San Vicenza della Fontana
" " ASTI? villages, Asti, Agliano d' Asti, Canelli	
" " Alessandria, " Alessandria	
" " Arezzo, " Arezzo, Castiglione, Filocchi	
" " AQUANIA? " Pivizzano	
" " AQUILA? " Castel di Sangro, Magliano dei	
	Marsi, Pizzoli, Pereto, Aquila, Ateleta, Scureola, Montereale, Rocca di Mezzo, Averano, Colascio Canosa, Sanità, Mogliano, Peselina Sulmona,
" " AVELINO? " Savignano di Pugno	
" " BELLUNO? " Quero, Cencenighe, Agordo, San Giustina, Ascoli Piselli, Feltre	
" " BERGAMO, " Grunella del Piano, Bolgiano	
" " BOLOGNA, " Bologna	3203
" " CAMPOBASSO, " Campobasso, Sipino	
" " COMO, " Argegno, Como, Cantu, Isola, Coma = cina	
" " CREMONA, " Cinsa dei Botti, Cremona	
" " CUNEO, " S. Stefano, Balbo, Alba, Racognigi	
" " CHIETI, " Roccapinalveti, Gissi, Bomba, Rapina, Archi, Buchiamico, Lanciano, Atesa, Castiglione, Guardia = grelli, Castelforentano, P. Buono, Paglieta	
" " COSENZA, " Castelnuovo do Bosco,	
" " FERRARA, " Ferrara, S. Agostino	

Province of FIRENZE, villages,	Castello, Tavernelle
" " FIUME,	Riume
" " GROSETTO,	Castel del Piano
" " MACERATA,	Macerata, Calderon
" " MANTOVA,	Asola
" " MODENA,	Modena, Pavullo, Concordia, Selva dei Pini,
" " NOVARA,	Grignasco, Vicolungo
" " PERUGIA,	Perugia, Bertide, Selano, Umbertide,
" " PESARO,	Pesaro, Urbania
" " PESCARA,	Perinè, Farindola
" " PARMA,	Bedonia, Sorbola, Seravallo, Borgotaro
" " POTENZA,	Montemilone,
" " PADOVA,	Padova, Cittadella, Borgoricco Montertone, Grantorto
" " PISTOIA,	Montecatini, Seravallo, Monsumeno
" " PIACENZA,	Caorso, Piacenza, Ottone
" " ~~PIACENZA~~ , PIACENZA,	Chienti, Montecatini
" " ROVIGO,	Lendinara, Castel Guglielmo, Villanova del Ghebba
" " ROMA,	Areoli, Carolli
" " SONDRIO,	Aprica, Abetina
" " TREVISO,	Trevise, Possagno, Castelfranco, Oderzo, Follina, Asolo, Crespano del Grappa, Valdobbiadene, Cison di Valmareno, Mareno di Piave, Tarzo
" " TORINO,	Vin, Gavierno, Chieri
" " TRENTO,	Arco
" " TRIESTE,	Trieste
" " UDINE,	Pordenone, Udine, Vezzola

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"	"	"	NOVARA,	"	"	Grignasco, Vicolungo
"	"	"	PERUGIA,	"	"	Perugia, Bertide, Selano, Umbertide,
"	"	"	PESARO,	"	"	Pesaro, Urbania
"	"	"	PESCARA,	"	"	Perinè, Farindola
"	"	"	PARMA,	"	"	Bedonia, Sorbola, Seravallo, Borgotaro
"	"	"	POTENZA,	"	"	Montemilone,
"	"	"	PADOVA,	"	"	Padova, Cittadella, Borgoriccio, Montertone, Grantorto
"	"	"	PISTOIA,	"	"	Montecatini, Seravallo, Monsumeno
"	"	"	PIACENZA,	"	"	Caorso, Piacenza, Ottone
"	"	"	PISA,	"	"	Chienti, Montecatini
"	"	"	ROVIGO,	"	"	Lendinara, Castel Guglielmo, Villanova del Ghebba
"	"	"	ROMA,	"	"	Areoli, Carolli
"	"	"	SONDRIO,	"	"	Aprica, Abetina
"	"	"	TREVISO,	"	"	Trevise, Possagno, Castelfranco, Oderzo, Follina, Asolo, Crespano del Grappa, Valdobbiadene, Cison di Valmareno, Mareno di Piave, Tarzo
"	"	"	TORINO,	"	"	Vin, Giaveno, Chieri
"	"	"	TRENTO,	"	"	Arco
"	"	"	TRIESTE,	"	"	Trieste
"	"	"	UDINE,	"	"	Pordenone, Udine, Vezzola
"	"	"	VICENZA,	"	"	Canova di Roana, Lastevasse, Sossano, Breganze, Montebellio, Raggione, Arzignano, Montebello, Caltrano, Lusia, Lonigo, Rosà, Noventa, Sandrigo, Malo, Enego, Asiago
"	"	"	VERCELLI,	"	"	Burganzo, Gotinara, Livorno, Ferraris, San Germano, Santia
"	"	"	ZARA,	"	"	Ugljan, Sciglio Saligera
"	"	"		"	"	

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IV. Forced - labour battalions.

They were formed of Yugoslavs from the Venezia Giulia. The Italians have put into these units about 60,000 Yugoslav slaves from the said region. Among them were also many Yugoslav subjects.

V. Prisoners of War.

They have been already included into the category concentration camps.

It is undecidable under what conditions all these people were obliged to live. Their fate in most cases was terrible. The majority has been materially absolutely ruined. But what is worst, is that by criminal intention of the Italian authorities 8 to 10,000 people have died.

Therefore the Yugoslav Government in reference to all this damage has the legal interest to gather and collect vigorously all the material still available - meanwhile the Fascist element have all the interest to destroy it - referring to these persecuted people, especially:

- 1/ to ascertain, so far as it is possible, the names and the number of the politically persecuted people in Italy and conditions to which they have been subjected.
- 2/ to ascertain, so far as it is still possible, the damage done to these people, as it is known that the directions of the camps, prisons and jails have stolen immense quantities of money, jewels etc. belonging to the persecuted, and have done everything to ruin them materially in other ways;
- 3/ to collect the necessary documents about the persons who died or have been sentenced to death, which is of paramount importance to their relatives.
- 4/ to regulate the innumerable cases connected with these persecutions from the point of view of civil law;
- 5/ to find those politically condemned and still nowadays detained persons in various Italian jails, even on liberated territory, as, for instance, at Avellino;
- 6/ to ascertain the criminals of war, for many direction of the camps and jails are directly responsible, having caused intentionally the death of so many thousands as it was the case to quote only one example, on the isle of Rab.

The aforesaid Section of the Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, has already with its work hitherto been able to ascertain the above exposed facts by collecting the material in question, but it is urgently necessary, to gather all the remaining immense material on the terrain, before it is too late, i.e. before the material will be destroyed or lost, especially:

- a/ at the Prefectures, Commissariates and Questures of each province;
- b/ at directions of the jails and prisons;
- c/ at the commands of Carabinieri - stations and at the communes.

It is undesirable under what conditions all these people were obliged to live. Their fate in most cases was terrible. The majority has been materially absolutely ruined. But what is worst, is that by criminal intention of the Italian authorities 8 to 10,000 people have died.

Therefore the Yugoslav Government in reference to all this damage has the legal interest to gather and collect diligently all the material still available = meanwhile the Foreist element have all the interest to destroy it = referring to these persecuted people, especially:

- 1/ to ascertain, so far as it is possible, the names and the number of the politically persecuted people in Italy and conditions to which they have been subjected.
- 2/ to ascertain, so far as it is still possible, the damage done to these people, as it is known that the directions of the camps, prisons and jails have stolen immense quantities of money, jewels etc. belonging to the persecuted, and have done everything to ruin them materially in other ways;
- 3/ to collect the necessary documents about the persons who died or have been sentenced to death, which is of paramount importance to their relatives.
- 4/ to regulate the innumerable cases connected with these persecutions from the point of view of civil law;
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- a/ at the Prefectures, Commissariates and Questures of each province;
- b/ at directions of the jails and prisons;
- c/ at the commands of Carabinieri = stations and at the communes.

In many cases it will be possible only being on the spot, to find out where to find the necessary material, so far as it has not already been destroyed by the Italian authorities themselves. The certificates of birth and death will be found at the commune and parrochy offices. Hundreds of places where the people with forced domicile were staying will be found only by personal investigation on the terrain.

It will be necessary to interrogate hundreds of Yugoslavs still living scattered all over Italy, on the respective places.

From all that it can be seen, that the work of the

said Section requires plenty of strain energy and perseverance. Therefore it will require time and will be rendered even impossible without:

- 1/ the issue necessary identity cards by the Allied authorities, authorizing the employees of the said Section to proceed to work in the various offices of the Italian authorities and institutions, such as Prefectures, Questures, commune and parrochy offices, directions of camps, prisons and jails, carabinieri = stations, obliging them to give to the said employees the necessary material at their disposal for inquiry investigation and interrogation, giving at their disposal the necessary documents and dates.
- 2/ the issue of identity cards by the competent Allied Authorities in various provinces in order to give the said employees their kind assistance and help
- 3/ the granting of means of transportation to the said employees in order to enable them the various places in question.

Time is urging, the material is getting lost the more the time elapses. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to act quick, before it is too late.

Perry

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters,
Copies to: British Resident Minister,
U. S. Political Adviser,
British High Commissioner,
U. S. Representative, A.C.I.

The Yugoslav and Greek Representatives to the Advisory Council have raised with the Allied Control Commission the desirability of investigating the manner in which the Italian authorities treated ^{prisoners of war or were} their nationals who were interned in Italy after Italy had gone to war with them. In the case of the Yugoslavs this is a particularly serious question which they believe affects some eighty to ninety thousand Yugoslav nationals ^{or more}. They have accordingly set up a special section of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council to see what can be done about collecting evidence and they have asked the Allied Control Commission whether representatives from this section can be given facilities to interrogate not only the Yugoslav internees themselves but also to inspect on the spot the different concentration camps, prisons and jails that were used by the Italians and to investigate the Italian authorities ~~and institutions~~ concerned, i.e. ministries, questoras, prefetture, commissariats of police, etc.

2. While we are in complete agreement that the question raised by the Yugoslav and Greek representatives is one which must be dealt with, we feel strongly that the Yugoslavs should not be authorized to conduct any investigations on their own account alone. In the first place the question is one which affects all the United Nations whose nationals were ^{held} ~~interned~~ in Italy. Secondly for the work of investigation

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it may be necessary to rely upon the Armistice, more particularly on Articles 32 and 33 and the Allied Control Commission is specifically appointed in Article 37 as the representative of the United Nations charged with regulating and executing that instrument.

3. It is therefore proposed that the approach to the Italian authorities whether of the central Government or in the provinces should be made by AMG/ACC officers. At the same time it will of course be of considerable help if AMG/ACC officers receive assistance from duly authorized representatives of the other nationals concerned. In many ways it would be simplest if this work could be undertaken by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission assisted by the various missions attached to them. But the extent of the work may be considerable and the Sub-Commission are not staffed to deal with it. For instance there are as many as _____ internment camps, the names being set out in Appendix "A". We would therefore suggest that a small committee of enquiry should be appointed consisting of one or two members of each of the nationalities concerned with the object of visiting the localities named as and when possible in order to carry out investigations on the spot. This committee should have a conducting officer from Allied Control Commission as well as British and American representation. In the meantime the Italian Government should be asked to cooperate in providing evidence and regional and provincial AMG/ACC officers should be instructed to do what they can to ensure cooperation by Italian officials on the spot. The object of the investigation would be (1) to obtain and check information about individuals, (2) to obtain

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evidence in cases where compensation may later be claimed for maltreatment, (3) to obtain evidence which may later be useful for any trials which may take place to deal with war criminals.

4. On the third point ^{regarding war criminals we attach Appendix B & C} ~~we attach~~ two memoranda from the Greek Delegation Nos. 1504 and 1527 of the 13th and 15th September.

5. We should be grateful for early guidance on this question since it is one which naturally is keenly felt by the members of the United Nations principally concerned.

*Mr. Caccia Investigation of Treatment
of UN POWs & Internees in Italy*

MEMORANDUM

TO: (1) Displaced Persons Sub-Commission
(2) Brigadier Upjohn

I attach a draft to A.F.H.Q. which is a cock-shy. It is the result of much talk with the Yugoslavs.

Would Displaced Persons Sub-Commission attach Appendix A if possible. If not, could they put an approximate figure in the blank space in Para. 3: for I think that we should have this question submitted to A.F.H.Q. without delay.

H. A. CACCIA

Political Section,
18.9.44

8-V-3111
FILES A-B

FILES A-B 32.8

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HAC

D R A F T

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters,
Copies to: British Resident Minister,
U. S. Political Adviser,
British High Commissioner,
U. S. Representative, A.C.I.

The Yugoslav and Greek Representatives to the Advisory Council have raised with the Allied Control Commission the desirability of investigating the manner in which the Italian authorities treated ^{prisoners of war or who were} their nationals who were interned in Italy after Italy had gone to war with them. In the case of the Yugoslavs this is a particularly serious question which they believe affects some eighty to ninety thousand Yugoslav nationals ^{or were}. They have accordingly set up a special section of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council to see what can be done about collecting evidence and they have asked the Allied Control Commission whether representatives from this section can be given facilities to interrogate not only the Yugoslav internees themselves but also to inspect on the spot the different concentration camps, prisons and jails that were used by the Italians and to investigate the Italian authorities ~~and institutions~~ concerned, i.e. ministries, questores, prefetturas, commissariats of police, etc.

8. While we are in complete agreement that the question raised by the Yugoslav and Greek representatives is one which must be dealt with, we feel strongly that the Yugoslavs should not be authorized to conduct any investigations on their own account alone. In the first place the question is one which affects all the United Nations whose nationals were ^{held} ~~interned~~ in Italy. Secondly for the work of investigation

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- 2 -

it may be necessary to rely upon the Armistice, more particularly on Articles 32 and 35 and the Allied Control Commission is specifically appointed in Article 37 as the representative of the United Nations charged with regulating and executing that instrument.

3. It is therefore proposed that the approach to the Italian authorities whether of the central Government or in the provinces should be made by AMG/ACC officers. At the same time it will of course be of considerable help if AMG/ACC officers receive assistance from duly authorized representatives of the other nationals concerned. In many ways it would be simplest if this work could be undertaken by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission assisted by the various missions attached to them. But the extent of the work may be considerable and the Sub-Commission are not staffed to deal with it. For instance there are as many as _____ internment camps, the names being set out in Appendix "A". We would therefore suggest that a small committee of enquiry should be appointed consisting of one or two members of each of the nationalities concerned with the object of visiting the localities named as and when possible in order to carry out investigations on the spot. This committee should have a conducting officer from Allied Control Commission as well as British and American representation. In the meantime the Italian Government should be asked to cooperate in providing evidence and regional and provincial AMG/ACC officers should be instructed to do what they can to ensure cooperation by Italian officials on the spot. The object of the investigation would be (1) to obtain and check information about individuals, (2) to obtain

3276

- 3 -

evidence in cases where compensation may later be claimed for maltreatment, (5) to obtain evidence which may later be useful for any trials which may take place to deal with war criminals.

4. On the third point ^{regarding war criminals we attach Appendices 'B' & 'C'} ~~we attach~~ two memoranda from the Greek Delegation Nos. 1504 and 1527 of the 13th and 15th September.

5. We should be grateful for early guidance on this question since it is one which naturally is keenly felt by the members of the United Nations principally concerned.

3275

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 354

5th April, 1947.

No. 66.

*Mr. McKinnon
15.2.47
about 10.30 am
100 " for 13"*

Mr. W. J. D. Macquarie Esq.

With reference to his letter No. 46 of the 22nd March, forwarding translation of a letter from Marshal Badoglio in which he asked for details concerning the alleged decision of the Australian Government to release nearly all the Italians at present in internment camps, Mr. Caccia has instructed me to send you the attached translation of another letter from the Marshal, referring to a supposed announcement from Wellington that "27 Italian civilian internees had been liberated and assigned to work of national importance."

2. Mr. Caccia will be grateful to know as early as possible what reply may be given to Marshal Badoglio in answer to these two enquiries, as well as ^{to} his original enquiry forwarded with letter No. 244 of 18th February.

R. McKinnon, Esq., C.M.G.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Forces Headquarters,
ALBANY.

3274

46 Apr 12 1855

33
34
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36

to the news of the release of almost all the Italian citizens interned in Australia, upon which I had occasion to comment in my letter of March 14, follows now the announcement from Wellington, dated the 15th of March and referred by Reuter's, according to which "27 Italian civilian internees in New Zealand have been liberated and assigned to work of national importance".

The total lack of records and the difficulty in which the Power protecting Italian interests finds itself, because of the distance and the delay of communications, to furnish us with information, makes it such that up to now the Italian Government is completely uninformed regarding the total number and the situation of the internees in that far away Dominion. Nor is the Italian Government in position to fully evaluate on the basis of a simple newspaper announcement which mentions 27 liberated persons, the importance of the decision taken by the New Zealand Government.

The same reasons, which with my letter of March 14 I emphasized in order to obtain details on the situation of the civilian internees in Australia and on the repeal of provisions formerly taken against them, apply therefore, with greater force, also for the internees of New Zealand.

We should not forget also for these the political reasons which advise that favorable measures, after their adoption, be opportunely made known both in liberated and occupied Italy.

I would therefore be very grateful, dear General, if while obtaining from the New Zealand Government the desired information, you will forward to it, together with the assurance of our firm intention of friendship and collaboration, the appreciation of the Italian Government for the measures already taken and those which may be adopted in favor of Italian citizens.

Very Cordially yours,

/s/ Badoglio

Political Section

3273

Went 4 of

Misc/HPK

Sent to British R.M. Office

ref 15/14/14 March 1944

What reply the 15/14/14



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

No 1774
Salerno, 24 Marzo 1944.-

4 APRIL 1945

HD - by hand

Miss Hopkins

Caro Generale,

Alla notizia del rilascio di quasi tutti i cittadini italiani internati in Australia, sulla quale ebbi occasione di intrattenerla con la mia lettera del 14 marzo, segue ora l'altra, da Wellington, in data 15 corrente, e riferita dalla Reuter, secondo cui "27 civili italiani internati in Nuova Zelanda sono stati liberati ed assegnati ad un lavoro di importanza nazionale".

La totale mancanza di archivi e la difficoltà in cui si trova la Potenza protettrice degli interessi italiani, per la lontananza e per la lentezza delle comunicazioni, di fornirci informazioni, fa sì che a tutt'oggi il Governo italiano è completamente all'oscuro del numero complessivo e della situazione degli internati in quel lontano Dominio. Nè il Governo italiano è in grado di valutare pienamente, sulla base di una semplice informazione giornalistica che accenna a 27 liberati, la portata della decisione presa dal Governo neozelandese.

Lieutenant General
Sir Noel F. Mason Mac Farlane

Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

N a p l e s

3272

Le stesse ragioni che, con la mia lettera del 14 marzo, invocavo al fine di ottenere precisazioni sulla situazione degli internati civili in Australia e sulla revoca di provvedimenti a suo tempo presi contro di loro, valgono quindi, con maggiore forza, anche per gli internati nella Nuova Zelanda.

Anche per questi non sono da dimenticare le ragioni d'indole politica che consigliano che misure favorevoli, una volta adottate, vengano opportunamente diffuse tanto nell'Italia liberata quanto in quella occupata.

Le sarò pertanto grato, caro Generale, se nel mentre vorrà ottenere dal Governo neozelandese le desiderate precisazioni, vorrà trasmettergli, insieme con l'assicurazione dei nostri fermi propositi di amicizia e di collaborazione, l'apprezzamento del Governo italiano per le misure già prese e che vorrà adottare a favore dei cittadini italiani.

Mi creda, caro Generale, cordialmente

Indraghi

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

24 March 1944

Your Excellency's letter of 14 March concerning Italian civilian internees in the Commonwealth of Australia has been received.

I am making inquiries about this matter and shall be happy to pass the information to you when available.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General
Chief Commissioner

S.E. Marshal Badoglio
CAPO DEL GOVERNO

C O P Y

3271

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

No. 46.

22nd March, 1944.

With my letter No. 244 of the 18th February I sent you a translation of an enquiry from Marshal Badoglio about the fate of Italian civilian internees in the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth of Nations. I now attach translation of another letter from the Marshal, in which he asks for further details concerning the alleged decision of the Australian Government to release nearly all the Italians at present in internment camps to work with the Civil-Aliens Corps or to return to their Australian homes. Could you let me know as soon as possible what reply can be given concerning both these matters, about which the Marshal is naturally most anxious.

R. Makins, Esq., C.M.G.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGERS.

3270

No. 1276

HQ. ACC. AND JO.
Secy. Gen.
Recd 18 Mar 1944
By *L.F.B.*

16

R. MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salerno, 14 March 1944.

My dear General:-

In the P.W.B. bulletin of the 10th instant, I read the following news item from Canberra:

"March 10 - The leader of the opposition, Arthur Fadden, said yesterday that he had been told by Premier John Curtin that the Commonwealth Government has decided to release from internment nearly all the Italians, whether naturalized or not, to work with the Civil-Aliens Corps if medically fit, or to return to their Australian homes and work under manpower direction if unfit."

You know how close the general question of the Italian civilian internees is to the heart of my Government. With reference to what I already wrote you in regard to this matter on February 16th, I would be very grateful if you were in position to ask for further details concerning today's decisions of the Government of the Australian Commonwealth. Any news relative to the revocation of measures taken some time ago against Italians both in England as also in the various territories of the Empire and British Commonwealth, could but have in fact the most favourable repercussions on Italian public opinion, on both sides of the battle lines, and as such deserves to be known and revealed.

I very much hope that the Australian Authorities have adopted or intend to adopt measures which will restore Italians in Australia to a normal situation, and of this our wish I would be obliged to you if you would interest the aforesaid Government, together with assurance of our vivid and loyal friendship and cooperation with the Australian Commonwealth.

Very cordially Yours

/s/ BALOGGIO

P. U. B. have no more information re this.
WIN
19/3

3269

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 1276

HO ACC. APD 374
Sec. 1
Rec'd 17 Mar 1944
By: [Signature]

Salerno, 14 Marzo, 1944.

Caro Generale,

Nel bollettino del P.W.B. del 10 corrente leggo
ora la seguente corrispondenza da Canberra:

"March 10 - The leader of the opposition, Arthur Fadden, said yesterday that he had been told by Premier John Curtin that the Commonwealth Government has decided to release from internment nearly all the Italians, whether naturalized or not, to work with the Civil-Aliens Corps if medically fit, or to return to their Australian homes and work under manpower direction if unfit."

Ella sa quanto la questione generale degli internati civili italiani stia a cuore del mio Governo. In relazione a quanto in proposito gia' Le scrissi il 16 febbraio, Le sarei molto grato se Ella avesse modo di chiedere maggiori precisazioni circa le odierne decisioni del Governo del Commonwealth Australiano. Ogni notizia relativa alla revoca delle misure a suo tempo prese contro gli italiani tanto in Inghilterra che nei vari territori dell'Impero e del Commonwealth britannico non potrebbe infatti che avere le piu' favorevoli ripercussioni sull'opinione pubblica italiana, sia al di qua' che al di la' delle linee di battaglia, e come tale merita essere conosciuta e messa in luce.

3208

Lieutenant General
Sir Noel F. Mason Mac Farlane
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
N a p l e s .

./.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

-2-

Molto mi auguro che le Autorita' Australiane
abbiano adottato o intendano adottare misure che riportino
gli italiani in Australia in situazione di normalita'
e di tale nostro desiderio Le saro' grato se vorra' far
partecipe il predetto Governo, insieme all'assicurazione
del nostro vivo e leale proposito d'amicizia e di coopera-
zione con la Commonwealth australiana.

Mi creda, Caro Generale, cordialmente



3267

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

Reference #244

18 February 1944

I enclose a translation of an enquiry from Marshal Badoglio about the fate of Italian civilian internees in the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth of Nations. Would you please let me know in due course what answer should be given?

Roger Watkins, Esq., C.M.G.

1 Incl
transl of ltr #614

244

3266

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

Salerno, 16 February 1944

No. 614

My dear General:-

There is a particularly important question to which I desire to call your kind attention, and more specifically, that is the question of the Italian Civil Internees.

News which has reached us from various sources confirms, that there has been since the signing of the Armistice a progressive lessening of personal and economic regulations against them in various countries with which Italy was at war. The most favourable situation exists in the United States, where President Roosevelt, even before the Armistice (September 1942) had put an end, by a decision of general character, to all measures formerly taken against Italian citizens. From the latest declarations of the Commissioner for Immigration, Earl Harrison, it appears that of 700,000 Italian citizens living in the United States only 300 are still interned as potentially dangerous. And only yesterday I received a declaration of the Mexican Government, in which it is stated the immediate repeal of any restrictive measures taken against Italian citizens during the State of War.

On the other hand, I do not know, at least with certainty, what the situation is in England and in the various territories of the British Empire and Commonwealth. I would very much like to ask you to procure precise information in this connection, and at the same time express to the British Government, and through its intermediary to the Governments of the Dominions and India the warm hope of the Italian Government that, excepting individual cases in which the competent authorities recognize the existence of special reasons for security measures, Italian citizens be permitted to re-enter into normal life and follow their normal occupations. And furthermore this is a measure, which, if I may mention what has passed after the last World War, normally follows immediately after the signing of the Armistice; today there is even more reason for this due to the present state of co-belligerency, which aligns the Italian Citizens, side by side with the Allies, against the common enemy.

I would be very grateful to you, my dear General, for whatever personal attention you may be able to give to this problem. I deem it useful in this connection to emphasize that, whatever measures may be taken to bring the situation back to normalcy, they will not fail to evoke the most favourable repercussions, not only in Liberated Italy, but also, and certainly not less, in Occupied Italy.

Very cordially yours,

3265

/s/ EADOGGIO

HQ HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

Reference #244

18 February 1944

I enclose a translation of an enquiry from Marshal Badoglio about the fate of Italian civilian internees in the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth of Nations. Would you please let me know in due course what answer should be given?

Roger Makins, Esq., C.M.G.

1 Encl
transl of ltr #614

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

Salerno, 16 February 1944

No. 614

My dear General:-

There is a particularly important question to which I desire to call your kind attention, and more specifically, that is the question of the Italian Civil Internees.

News which has reached us from various sources confirms, that there has been since the signing of the Armistice a progressive lessening of personnel and economic regulations against them in various countries with which Italy was at war. The most favourable situation exists in the United States, where President Roosevelt, even before the Armistice (September 1942) had put an end, by a decision of general character, to all measures formerly taken against Italian citizens. From the latest declarations of the Commissioner for Immigration, Earl Harrison, it appears that of 700,000 Italian citizens living in the United States only 300 are still interned as potentially dangerous. And only yesterday I received a declaration of the Mexican Government, in which it is stated the immediate repeal of any restrictive measures taken against Italian citizens during the State of War.

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3264

Very cordially yours,

/s/ BADOLIO



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

N° 614

*Please translate and
submit to Mr. Caccia*

SALERNO, 16 Febbraio, 1944

Political Section

*HAC
17/2*

Caro Generale,

Vi e' una questione di particolare importanza sulla quale desidero richiamare la Vostra cortese attenzione e precisamente quella degli internati civili italiani.

Notizie che ci giungono da varie fonti confermano che vi e' stato, dalla firma dell'armistizio in poi, un progressivo alleviamento delle misure economiche e personali prese nei loro confronti in vari paesi con cui l'Italia si trovava in guerra. La situazione piu' favorevole e' quella negli Stati Uniti dove il Presidente Roosevelt, gia' prima dell'armistizio (settembre 1942) ha posto termine, con una decisione di carattere generale, a tutti i provvedimenti a suo tempo adottati contro i cittadini italiani. Dalle recentissime dichiarazioni del Commissario per l'Immigrazione, Earl Harrison, risulta che dei 700 mila cittadini italiani viventi negli Stati Uniti solo 300 sono tuttora internati come potenzialmente pericolosi. Ed e' di ieri una dichiarazione fattasi dal Governo messicano in cui si annunzia l'abrogazione immediata di ogni provvedimento restrittivo adottato

Lieutenant General

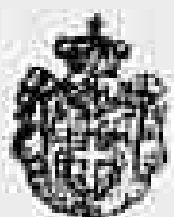
Sir Noel F.N. Mason Mac Farlane

Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

SALERNO.

2203



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

-2-

durante lo stato di guerra contro i cittadini italiani.

Non conosco invece, almeno con precisione, quale sia la situazione in Inghilterra e nei vari territori dell'Impero e del Commonwealth britannico. Vi pregherei vivamente di voler assumere precise notizie al riguardo, e nel contempo rappresentare al Governo britannico, e per suo tramite ai Governi dei Dominions e dell'India, la viva speranza del Governo italiano che, salvo nei casi individuali in cui le competenti autorità ravvisino l'esistenza di speciali motivi di sicurezza, si consenta ai cittadini italiani di rientrare nella vita normale ed alle loro normali occupazioni. E' questa del resto una misura che normalmente - se debbo citare ad esempio quanto avvenne dopo la precedente guerra mondiale - segue dappresso la firma dell'armistizio; oggi essa trova ancor maggiore ragione di essere nella sopravvenuta situazione di collaborazione, che schiera i cittadini italiani, assieme a quelli degli Alleati, contro il comune nemico.

Vi sarò molto grato, caro Generale, per quella personale attenzione che vorrete dare alla questione. Non mi sembra inutile sottolineare in proposito che qualsiasi provvedimento venisse deciso per riportare la situazione verso la normalità, non mancherebbe di trovare le più favorevoli ripercussioni, non solo nell'Italia liberata ma anche, e certo non meno, in quella occupata.

Molto cordialmente

Barladia

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

Salerno, 16 February 1944

No. 614

My dear General:-

There is a particularly important question to which I desire to call your kind attention, and more specifically, that is the question of the Italian Civil Internees.

News which has reached us from various sources confirms, that there has been since the signing of the Armistice a progressive lessening of personal and economic regulations against them in various countries with which Italy was at war. The most favourable situation exists in the United States, where President Roosevelt, even before the Armistice (September 1942) had put an end, by a decision of general character, to all measures formerly taken against Italian citizens. From the latest declarations of the Commissioner for Immigration, Earl Harrison, it appears that of 700000 Italian citizens living in the United States only 300 are still interned as potentially dangerous. And only yesterday I received a declaration of the Mexican Government, in which it is stated the immediate repeal of any restrictive measures taken against Italian citizens during the State of War.

On the other hand, I do not know, at least with certainty, what the situation is in England and in the various territories of the British Empire and Commonwealth. I would very much like to ask you to procure precise information in this connection, and at the same time express to the British Government, and through its intermediary to the Governments of the Dominions and India the warm hope of the Italian Government that, excepting individual cases in which the competent Authorities recognize the existence of special reasons for security measures, Italian citizens be permitted to re-enter into normal life and follow their normal occupations. And furthermore this is a measure, which, if I may mention what happened after the last World War, normally follows immediately after the signing of the Armistice; today there is even more reason for this due to the present state of co-belligerency, which aligns the Italian Citizens, side by side with the Allies, against the common enemy.

I would be very grateful to you, my dear General, for whatever personal attention you may be able to give to this problem. I deem it useful in this connection to emphasize that, whatever measures may be taken to bring the situation back to normalcy, they will not fail to evoke the most favourable repercussions, not only in Liberated Italy, but also, and certainly not less, in Occupied Italy. 3261

Very cordially Yours

/s/ BADOGLIO

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

No. 49.

22nd March, 1944.

Thank you for your letter 41/150/7 of the 15th March about Italian internees in Southern Rhodesia wishing to send money to their families in liberated Italy. I have shown this to Colonel Grafftey-Smith of the Finance Commission, who tells me that at present it is not possible. What is more he is not in favour of these facilities being given in present circumstances but is just on his way home to London and intends to discuss the question with the F.C. on arrival.

414

A. B. Helford, Esq.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERA.

3260

Ann Caron 49
Office of the British Resident
Minister at Allied Force H.Q.,
5, rue Professeur Cavillet,
Algiers.

15th March 1944.

41/150/7.

My dear Lady,

The International Red Cross delegate at Salisbury states that a number of Italian internees in Southern Rhodesia are anxious to be allowed to send money to their families who are living in liberated Italy having been repatriated from East Africa.

2. ~~I should be grateful if you would ask the Finance Section what the present position is so that we can reply to this enquiry.~~) |

Yours ever,
A. Halford
A. Halford.

H.A. Caccia Esq.

3253

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

8 September 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO:

The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

Further to our memorandum of the 1st June, acknowledging your enquiry concerning Italians alleged to have been freed by the Polish Partisans, we now learn that neither the British Foreign Office nor the Polish authorities in London have been able to obtain any confirmation of this report.

474

3258

13/1/44

Major Commander Hopkins,

In early June you asked me to take up with the Foreign Office the report which the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War claimed to have seen to the effect that British prisoners had been two thousand Italians among whom were two generals who had been captured in a concentration camp in Italy.

2. The Foreign Office have now informed me that neither they nor the Italian authorities have been able to obtain any confirmation of this report.

3. Please inform the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War accordingly.

A.B.H.



2207

POLITICAL SECTION

RECEIVED
17 JUN 1944

1st June, 1944.

Memorandum to:

The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War,
Cava del Tirreno.

The Political Section of the Allied Control Commission acknowledges the receipt of memorandum No. 2/1 Pol of the 21st May concerning Italians freed by the Polish Partisans and, as requested, will endeavour to obtain more precise information regarding this matter from the Polish Government in Great Britain.

J/Comd. Lepkiewicz.

Lth

The F.O. has been asked (by SAVINGRAM on June 16) to approach the Polish Govt. in London.

27.6.44.

R
7/7/44

3256

COPY

High Commissioner for P.O.W.

Cava, del Tirreni

21 May 1944

File No. 244 POL

TO: A.C.C. SALERNO

SUBJECT : Italians who have escaped from Internment in Germany

We have been informed that the Gazzette de Lausanne reported this news item on 11 March 44:

"The Polish partisans have freed 2,000 Italians, among whom there are 2 Generals, who were interned in a concentration camp in DEBLIN. At present these Italians are fighting on the side of the Polish partisans"

As can easily be understood this news interests greatly the Italian Government which is very much in the dark regarding the fate of the Italian soldiers who were deported by the Germans.

Perhaps the Allied Control Commission could obtain more precise information from the Polish Government in Great Britain regarding the true foundation of this news item, the number of Italians freed, the names of the Generals and etc. The Royal Government would be grateful for any precise information on this matter and sends, through me, its deepest thanks.

High Commissioner.

(Generale Pietro Gazzera)

3255

DA/ma



L'Alto Commissario
per i prigionieri di guerra

Cava dei Tirreni, 24 maggio 1944

N. 244.Pol.

OGGETTO : Internati italiani in Germania fuggiti dal campo.
Italians who have escaped from internment in Germany

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

A quanto risulterebbe, nella "Gazzette de Lausanne", del giorno 11 marzo 1944 era riportata la seguente notizia:

" I patrioti polacchi hanno liberato duemila italiani, tra cui due generali, internati in un campo di concentramento di Deblin. Gli italiani combattono attualmente nelle file dei patrioti polacchi. "

Questa notizia, come è naturale, interessa vivamente il Governo Italiano, così all'oscuro della sorte di tutti i militari italiani che furono deportati dai tedeschi.

Forse, codesta Commissione Alleata di Controllo, facendo richiedere informazioni in merito al Governo polacco in Gran Bretagna, potrebbe avere qualche maggiore precisazione circa il reale fondamento della notizia, il numero dei militari italiani liberati, il nome dei generali, ecc. Il R. Governo sarebbe molto grato di ricevere qualche sicura informazione circa quest'argomento e ringrazia sentitamente fin d'ora a mio mezzo.

L'ALTO COMMISSARIO
(Generale Pietro Gazzera)

P. Gazzera

3254

29 May - delivered by Major C.
not acknowledged - 1600 hrs.

297

May Cagyn

Salerno, 24 giugno 1944

File

Internesi in America~~MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO~~

Il R. Governo non ha mancato in questi ultimi mesi di interessarsi presso i Governi delle Nazioni Unite perchè - come già disposto fin dal settembre u.s. del Presidente Roosevelt per i cittadini italiani internati negli Stati Uniti d'America - anche i nostri connazionali negli altri paesi venissero liberati e le misure di carattere economico prese a suo tempo nei loro riguardi fossero abolite.

I governi di Cuba e del Nicaragua, aderendo alle nostre richieste, hanno ora messo in libertà gli italiani colà internati e sospeso l'applicazione di alcuni provvedimenti concernenti l'espropriazione dei loro beni.

3253

Ref: 9/ /GA.

12th March 1944.

Subject: Civilian Prisoners of War.

To : Vice President, Admin Section.

1. I enclose translation of a letter purporting to come from the Ministry of Interior and addressed to Allied Military Government, Naples and Allied Control Commission, Salerno, making various complaints and criticisms about the treatment of Italian civilian ~~prisoners of war~~ ^{internees} in Italy and especially at PADERA.

2. I should be glad if you would inform the Minister of Interior that these persons are civilian prisoners of war; that they have been made such in order to protect Allied military interests, and that so long as their liberty is likely to prejudice Allied military interests they will remain as prisoners of war.

3. I should be glad, also, if you would inform the Minister of Interior that it is not the intention of the Allied military authorities to give to the Minister of Interior a list of such persons nor to ask for his assistance in examining the reasons for making these persons prisoners of war.

4. I would ask you to add that the cases of these prisoners of war are under constant examination and that persons are released from time to time, and that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the conditions under which they are living are satisfactory.

5. The tone of the letter from the Minister of Interior appears to me to be abrupt and not such as one would expect from a government of a co-belligerent.

Sgd. M. S. Lush

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MRL/JC.

Copy to: Political Section.

3252

TRANSLATION.

Ministero dell'Interno.

Salerno, 2 March 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Concentration Camp.

TO : Allied Military Government, NAPLES.
Allied Control Commission, SALERNO.

I wish to inform, that from many places complaints are coming in on the way the Italian civilian prisoners in concentration camps in freed Italy and especially in PADOVA (Salerno) are treated.

These complaints mention the living accommodations, food and above all sanitary conditions.

The Ministry informs, that many of these prisoners are arrested by AMG without being told the reason. Most of these people are functionaries and Italian citizens not young any more who had public charges or some important business. They have been thrown in conditions that cannot be supported even by the very young.

Many of the people have been able to communicate with their relatives and friends, and we are sure if they live, AMG will release them, knowing it is impossible to keep them in prison for no reason. Naturally all these people will not be able to speak favourably for the methods used by the Allied Authorities.

An Italian citizen in the Padula camp has said "not even one of the worse Bourbon prisons can be compared with the treatment we are having."

We, therefore, wish that the AMG and the ACC recognise that the Italian Government has always treated very loyally those arrested for political reasons against the Allied nations. We wish them to consider in adopting the following measures:

- (1) Improve the treatment for Italian civilian internees in Allied concentration camp, above all according to age and health conditions. This must be for the camps in freed Italy and in North Africa.
- (2) To give the Italian Internal Ministry the list of the civilian internees, divided in the Italian camps, and overseas, indicating the place of origin of the prisoner and the reason of arrest.
- (3) Form a mixed Allied and Italian Commission to examine the reasons for the arrest, if the person is guilty he should be punished according to the Italian law, and if he is innocent he should be released.

IL MINISTRO
(Illegible Signature).

3251

*Switz*PARAPHRASE

TELEGRAM No. 93, FROM ITALIAN LEGATION, BERN
SIGNED MAGISTRATI, FOR ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE

MAR 1944

Following is No. 43 from Military Attaché Bianchi
for the Italian High Command.

There has been noted recently a remarkable decrease
in the number of military internees, mentioned in my
January 26, No. 6, returning to Italy. Entering Italy
were four soldiers first fortnight February 25, 15 in
first two weeks of March and 42 December 1. Several
hundred soldiers, including 320 enlisted in Morbegno and
Tirano battalions of so-called Republican Army in meantime
have come to Switzerland from Italy.

*244**for coverage from Bern**5200*

10 APR 1944

SPEDITO

India, Africa, SA

Paraphrase of Magistrati's telegram No. 88,
dated March 31, 1944, to Royal Italian Mi-
nistry of Foreign Affairs.

letter

There is still being sent regularly via Madrid by this
Legation's Bureau for the Protection of Italian Interests all
information obtained about the situation of our prisoners and
internees in India, Africa and South America from the Swiss
authorities. Sent through the same channel are particulars
and news also received from the International Red Cross.
Endeavor to obtain cooperation of the Swiss authorities for
improvement of the poor conditions of the prisoners in French
Africa is being continued by me. A telegram advising me whe-
ther my above-mentioned reports reach Ministry regularly,
even if delayed via Madrid, would be appreciated.

244

22-3

10 APR 1945

15 APR 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

April 6, 1944.

TO: Political Section, Allied Control Commission, Naples.
SUBJECT: Telegram from Magistrati for Italian Foreign Office.

Attached is a paraphrase of Magistrati's telegram No. 89,
dated March 31, 1944, to the Royal Italian Foreign Office,
transmitted via the American Legation in Bern.

Robert D. Murphy
Robert D. Murphy.

Enclosure:

Paraphrase of telegram as stated.

Copy to:

Office of British Resident Minister.
Military Government Section, AFHQ.
G-2 Section, AFHQ.

3243

[Signature]

24-22

$$\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ \times 385 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3247

17 FEB. 1944

VIA AEREA

FALGOUTO

Letter

14 Feb 44

Cable to Makins:

Italian civilian internees
in Kenya, can return to Ital.
Someday..

FILED: 3/1

3246

Letter #4 (H)

22 Feb 44

Caccia to Brit Res Min:

Mr. Piero Marchiori is to be repatriated. Competent baking staff are needed in Southern Italy.

FILED: 505-Marchiori, Piero

244
32-5

January 22, 1944

To: Political Section,
o/o Brigadier CUETENBOCK,
Headquarters, Allied Military Government,
Naples.

Subject: Magistrati's No. 14 for RIG.

Please transmit to the Royal Italian Ministry of
Foreign Affairs the following paraphrase of telegram
No. 14 from Magistrati.

Am informed that apparently because of their
attitude toward German authorities, Deldrago,
Delbazzo, Marchetti, Fracassi, Soardi and
Orlandini will be interned.

DELBALZO

H. J. L'Heureux
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

3240

Message 32

10 Feb 44

Berne to Prunas:

War prisoners and civilian internees in
former enemy countries. A-calm and patient.
Their situation could be bettered.

FILED: 243

3244

Letter and Memo

29 Feb 44
3 Mar 44

Prunas to Reber to Civ Aff:

Marcello Del Drago and family
are interned in Germany--notify his father
in N. York.

FILED: 505-Del Drago

3243

24 Feb 44

Memo #751

Prunas to ACC:

Mr. Luigi Acampora, an internee
in British India,
Has he been repatriated?

FILED: 505-Acampora

3242

Letter #4

22 Feb 44

Caccia to Brit. Res. Min. Office:

Application for repatriation of Mr.
Piero Marchiori. Competent banking staff are
needed in the South of Italy.

FILED: 505-Marchiori

3241

Message 31

30 Dec 44

Ankara to Prunas:

Military internees in Sparta Concentration
Camp and Tefen Camp.

FILED: 3154385

HHH

6200

1475