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

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Yugoslavia

Dec. 1943

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

10000/132/172

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Yugoslavia

Dec. 1943 - Feb. 1945

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM
Political Section

SUBJECT: Funds for Royal Yugoslav Military Mission

FILE No. P/396.3

17 February 1945

TO : Director, Displaced Persons and
Repatriation Sub-Commission

Further to telephone conversation (Colonel Pothergill-Major Stewart), correspondence regarding funds for the Royal Yugoslav Military Mission is attached herewith for any necessary action you may wish to take.

396.3

Vice President,
Political Section

Encl:
Lt 13091/F of 16 Feb 45
Lt 2395 of 1 Feb 45

5886

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
TEL: 478604

Secret

12 February 1945

13196/F

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisan Funds.

TO : Political Section
(Att: Mr. Schott) ✓

1. I return herewith the memorandum you kindly sent me on Yugoslav Partisan funds.
2. We were of course well aware of the remittances through dollars for the Yugoslavs. The remittance mentioned in para 5 of Lt. Col. Whetherly's note was effected through the Manufacturer's Trust Co. N.Y., by order of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R.
3. Lt. Col. Whetherly is in error in saying (para 8) that such remittances should be paid by A.F.A. A.F.A. is advised of the remittances, but they are paid, like personal remittances to individuals, by Italian banks (Banca di Sicilia, Banca di Napoli, Banca d'Italia, according to location of payee).

A. J. Granger *with*
Col.

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

5885

346.7

0262

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

Finance Sub-Comm.

(Att: Colonel Graffey-Smi'').

In case you have not
seen, for perusal and
return to Political
Section, please.

Feb. 11, 45.

Schmitt

SECRET

Subject: July 1947 Maritime Funds 15 Jan 48To: Mr. H. Hopkins,
The National Bureau,
ROME. (2)The Political Section,
Allied Commission,
ROME. (2)From: Lt. Col. W.E.S. Shetterly, S.I.C.,
H.Q.C.I.D.,
C.S.F.

1. During the period April 1947 to December 1944 when I commanded 34 Military Division, it was apparent that the Yugoslav Army or National Liberation in Italy were obtaining considerable funds from various sources.
2. They openly purchased a system of barter by which they exchanged "sic" commodities as salted fish, wine, anchovies, etc., for potatoes, olive oil, etc. from Italy. They also negotiated straight deals and sold these things in the Italian market. A soap factory and a cosmetic factory, a wine shop, all situated in Bari, added to their income.
3. However, as time went on, it became increasingly obvious that black market transactions and sale from Yugoslav sources would not account for all the money they had at their disposal and that there must be some outside source or source from which they obtained funds.
4. It was early in November that I first obtained definite proof of one such source of income, for I was approached by Col. MARINO, head of the Economic Section of their Headquarters in Italy, with a view to negotiating a draft for the sum of eight million lire.
5. The draft came from the State Bank, MONDOVI, through a NEW YORK Corporation called MARINUS (Manufacturers' Association) who had

534

The Research Section,
Allied Commission. (2)

From: Lt. Col. T. J. C. Whelan, M.D.C.,
B. S. C. I. L.,
C. S. I.

3. During the period April 1941 to December 1944 when I commanded 24 Military Division, it was reported that the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, in Italy, was obtaining considerable funds from various sources.

4. They openly pursued a system of barter by which they exchanged their commodities as salted fish, eggs, and olives, etc., for potatoes, olive oil, etc., from Italy. They also supplied various types of goods and sold these things in the Italian market. A soap factory and a ceramic goods factory, a wine house, all situated in Italy, added to their income.

5. However, at this time, it became increasingly obvious that black market transactions and sales from various sources would not account for all the money they had at their disposal and that there must be some outside source or sources from which they obtained funds.

6. It was only in November that I first obtained definite proof of one such source of income, for I was approached by Col. Markovic, Head of the Economic Section of their Headquarters in Italy, with a view to negotiating a draft for the sum of eight million lire.

7. The draft emanated from the State Bank, Moscow, through a New York Corporation called Markovic (Manufacture, Association) who had made it negotiable at the Head Branch of the Bank of London.

8. This draft had been made payable to General MILUTINOVIC, who was, at that time, in JEDINAKA.

and therefore those signatures of endorsement could not be obtained. They were very anxious to clear the draft immediately, and I was asked if I would endeavor to obtain the money without the General's signature.

7. It was at this stage of the proceedings that I discovered that this was not the first draft to be received from MOSCOW for their reason for being in such a hurry to negotiate it was, they said so, due to the fact that a previous draft from MOSCOW received in late September for six million (approx.) lire had gone astray due to their inability to negotiate it within a given period.

8. The money was eventually obtained for them, but it was pointed out to them that drafts of this nature from foreign countries should be negotiated through A.M.F.A. - Allied Military Financial Association - and not through civilian banks in Allied administered territory. It, however, appears that MOSCOW has some rooted objection to conforming to this procedure.

9. No further payments had, to my knowledge, been received up to first December 1944.

W.H.B. WINTERBURY
Lt. Col.

SECRET

23rd January 1945.

Subject: Janoslay Partisan FundsTo: The Political Section,
Allied Commission,
ROME.From: Lt. Col. W.E.S. Whetherly, K.D.S.,
P.A.C.T.D.,
C.M.F.

During the course of conversation with Mr. Hopkinson on the above subject, he asked me to commit it to paper and suggested that you might be interested in a copy.

W.E.S. Whetherly
W.E.S. WHETHERLY,
Lieutenant Colonel.

396.1

5362

SECRET

Subject: Yugoslav Partisan Funds 27 Jan 45

To: Mr. R. Haskinson,
The British Embassy,
ROME. (3)The Political Section,
Allied Commission, (2)
ROME.From: Lt. Col. R.S.S. Whetters, R.I.C.,
H.A.C.E.D.,
T.M.E.

1. During the period April 1944 to December 1944 when I commanded 34 Military Division, it was apparent that the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation in Italy were obtaining considerable funds from various sources.

2. They openly pursued a system of barter by which they exchanged such commodities as salted fish, wine, anchovies, etc., for potatoes, olive oil, etc. from Italy. They also negotiated straight deals and sold these things in the Italian market. A soap factory and a ceramic tile factory, a wine shop, all situated in Bari, added to their income.

3. However, as time went on, it became increasingly obvious that black market transactions and sale from Yugoslav sources would not account for all the money they had at their disposal and that there must be some outside source or source from which they obtained funds. 5861

4. It was early in November that I first obtained definite proof of one such source of income, for I was approached by Col. MARINO, head of the Economic Section of their Headquarters in Italy, with a view to negotiating a draft for the sum of eight million lire.

5. The draft emanated from the State Bank, MOSCOW, through a NEW YORK Corporation called MANTRUST (Manufacturers' Association) who had

and therefore whose signature of endorsement could not be obtained. They were very anxious to clear the draft immediately, and I was asked if I would endeavor to obtain the money without the General's signature.

7. It was at this stage of the proceedings that I discovered that this was not the first draft to be received from MOSCOW, for their reason for being in such a hurry to negotiate it was, they told me, due to the fact that a previous draft from MOSCOW received in late September for six million (approx.) lire had gone astray due to their inability to negotiate it within a given period.

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9. No further payments had, to my knowledge, been received up to first December 1944.

W.E.B. WILKINSON,
Lt. Col.

5380

Political ^{HH} 7-27ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/as

G-5: 091.711-16

24 December 1944

26 DEC 1944

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisan Military Mission in Italy.

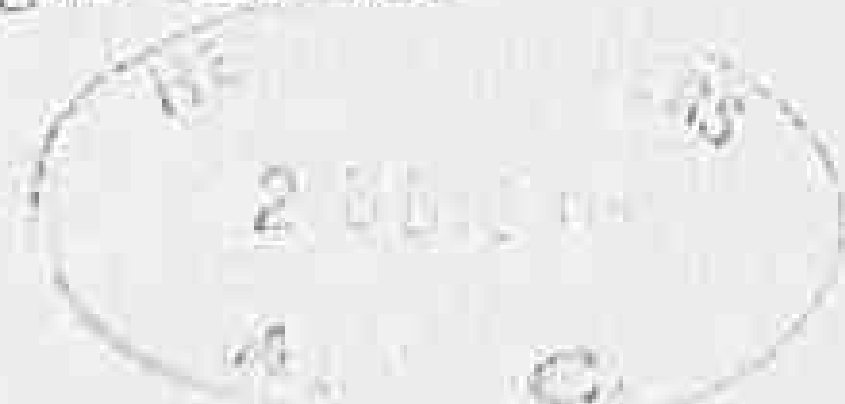
TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is to your letter of 9 December concerning this subject.

2. As you know from our letter of 13 December subject: "Desertions from Italian Army" steps are being taken by SAC with respect to any Yugoslav activities of the character mentioned in para. 2 of your letter.

3. You will be kept advised of the results of this inquiry.

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

F. T. Hammond, Jr.
F. T. HAMMOND, JR.
Colonel, Ord.
Legal Advisor*WHS Dec. 18.**386.2**33.3*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTH/as

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

F. T. HAMMOND, JR.
Colonel, Ord.
Legal Advisor

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FTR/JJJr

G-5: 251.1

13 December 1944

SUBJECT: Desertions from Italian Army.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 384

1. Reference is to your letter of 4 November 1944 enclosing letter of 31 October 1944 from the Italian Minister of War concerning desertions from the Italian Army stated to have been instigated by a Yugoslav partisan committee in Rome.

2. The SAC desires you to inform the Italian Minister of War that he shares the Minister's apprehension as to the effect of pressure of this kind, should examination show that it is being exercised on a significant scale, and that he is investigating the allegations with a view to establishing the complete facts, and to the prevention of the exercise of any such pressure in the future.

3. Meanwhile, if the Italian Government will furnish information as to the identity of the deserters referred to in the Minister's letter, the Supreme Allied Commander desires that the Allied Commission assist in effecting their return. In this connection it is suggested that information should be submitted in affidavit form in regard to the following:

- (1) Name of deserter.
- (2) Rank.
- (3) Military Unit.
- (4) Date of enlistment or induction.
- (5) Date and circumstances of desertion.
- (6) Probable whereabouts.

It is further suggested that in order to effect returns, desertions should be reported within 60 days thereof.

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

5377

F. T. HAMMOND, JR.,
Colonel, Ordnance,
Legal Adviser.

SECRET

9 December 1944

Ref: 2/3962

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisan Military Mission in Italy.

TO: G-3 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, AFHQ 510.

1. In my letter 21/11 of 14th November, I forwarded a paper on the activities of Yugoslav Partisan elements in Southern Italy and recommended that if it was not possible to control these activities, the Partisan Military Mission should be dissolved and the existing training and organizing of Yugoslav nationals into a Yugoslav Army should be transferred to Yugoslavia.

2. In this connection I feel it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that for some considerable time the members of the Yugoslav Partisan Army Mission have been engaged in illegal recruiting of members of the Italian Armed Forces of Yugoslav origin into the Yugoslav Forces. The Allied Military authorities have at no time refused permission to the Yugoslavs to carry on such recruiting which is entirely illegal by Italian law. Nevertheless, it is an accepted fact that recruiting has been proceeding quite largely in the same area. The representative at Bari of the British Resident Mission at Allied Force Headquarters has reported that the head of the Military Mission is convinced that the only means of curtailing these activities is to confine the Partisans so far as possible to their own area pending their eventual return to Yugoslavia. Mr. Brown states that the British General commanding the Mission in Bari, Major-General Phillips, seems either incapable or unwilling to take any action in the matter. He suggests therefore that the Partisan Mission in Rome should be either drastically reduced or closed down altogether and recommends that this matter should be taken up with Colonel Peacock through the Commander of the 3 District. He suggests further that if Colonel Peacock failed to take any action in this matter, it should be taken up in Belgrade.

3. The above considerations re-inforce the view expressed in my letter under reference that it would be best to abolish the Yugoslav Partisan Mission entirely. Such a proposal however obviously raises the issue of high political importance which can only be settled after discussion with the Yugoslav Government. If, therefore, it is decided to proceed with my proposal, any preliminary approach to Colonel Peacock on the subsidiary question of the Partisan Mission in Rome would seem to be unnecessary.

5876

Ref: P/396.2-418 p. 200 44 (cont'd).

WILLIAM F. STONE
Commander, ICMR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. H. S. Political Advisor
British Resident Minister
Representative at Bari of the
British Resident Minister

5815

0275

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

Š T A B

BAZE N. O. V. JUGOSLAVIJE

Br. 2761/S

30 Nov 1944



Disper + Rep 5/12
Spava
1 copy held

To: ALLIED COMMISSION
Rome

The following changes in the command of the BASE NLAJ
are forwarded to your notification:

~~Gen. B. FOLJ~~ NAC, Commanding Officer Base NLAJ, had
been appointed by decree of GHQ NLA and PD of JUGOSLAVIA to a
new duty.

Col. R. PEHACEK is taking over the duty of the Commanding
Officer BASE NLAJ.

CH. 1	
CH. 2	
CH. 3	
CH. 4	
CH. 5	
CH. 6	
CH. 7	
CH. 8	
CH. 9	
CH. 10	

C.O. BASE NLAJ
Colonel

Ro do Peha

5874

DISTRIBUTION:

Br. Gen. G's Office

Br. A. F.

Near 17 Mil. Mission

Military Mission

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COPY

NEF/mrd

14 November 1944

Ref/ /COS

SUBJECT: Abductions Of Yugoslavs

TO : G-5 Sections, Allied Force Headquarters.

1. I am transmitting for your information and possible action a paper prepared by the Civil Affairs Section on the activities of certain Yugoslav element in Southern Italy. In effect, these activities attempt to set up in Italy a jurisdiction by the partisan Army Mission over Yugoslav nationals, irrespective of political convictions.

2. I feel most strongly that the preservation of law and order in Italy is a matter for the Italian Government and Allied Military Government and that under no circumstances should any partisan group be permitted to set up courts of law, or otherwise to assume jurisdiction over foreign nationals in this country.

3. If it is not practicable for the "2" Military Mission to control the Yugoslavs in Italy who are being organized into the Partisan Yugoslav Army, I recommend for your consideration that the Partisan Military Mission be abolished and that the assembling, training and organizing of Yugoslav nationals into a Yugoslav Army be transferred to Yugoslavia.

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5873

Encl:- 1

SECRETCOPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
APO 394

Ref:- DPR/2/GS/DP

14 November 1944

SUBJECT: Abductions by Yugoslavs.

TO : C. O. S.

1. I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

2. As you no doubt are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the Displaced Persons camps in the South. Of these about 95% are Partisan, the remainder are Royalist. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who in fact administer the camp under the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of Allied personnel, they form an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration. Of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

3. At Bari there is a Partisan Army Mission (N.L.A.Y.) which has a refugee branch and an Army branch. The refugee branch exercises control over the camp committees mentioned in para 2, and the military branch under the direction of "Z" military mission is responsible for the training of the Partisan Army in this country to fight in Jugoslavia.

4. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the Di Bagny camp was unwittingly given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that the NLAY sent for her, that pressure was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought before a committee of NLAY in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav laws.

1. I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

2. As you no doubt are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the Displaced Persons camps in the South. Of these about 95% are Partisan, the remainder are Royalist. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who in fact administer the camp under the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of Allied personnel, they form an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration. Of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

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4. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the Di Bagny camp was unwittingly given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that the NLAY sent for her, that pressure was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought before a committee of NLAY in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav code in that she had been too friendly with a British sergeant. It is believed that she was secretly deported to the Island of Vix, off the Yugoslav coast, at the direction of the Committee as a punishment.

b) At the end of September a Yugoslav worker at No.1 Transit Camp was held up by armed Partisans and he disappeared. It is believed that he was treated as a deserter by NLAY, that they deported him to Yugoslavia and probably executed him.

In connection with this case an American Red Cross

SECRET

- 2 -

girl who worked at the camp was stopped by a Partisan in Bari and warned "that she should have nothing more to do with thing which did not concern her". This girl had in fact given some information to Security as to the disappearance of this workman.

c) In April or May 1944, Jugoslavs attempted to abduct an ex-Fascist militia officer who was alleged to have been responsible for atrocities in Jugoslavia. The Carabinieri were called in and the attempt failed.

d) A member of one of the camp committees (see para. 2 above) was abducted in May or June 1944 because of his drunken and loose habits. He escaped and became a Royalist.

e) In July 1944 a jugoslav prostitute was abducted by NLAY by reason of her behaviour.

f) A Jugoslav engineer was abducted in July or August 1944.

5. It is noteworthy that in many of the above cases the abduction was carried out by NLAY armed reconnaissance vehicles manned by Partisans. It is thought that the abductees appear before a council of political commissars, run by NLAY, and are punished sometimes by deportation to Jugoslavia, and sometimes by being given menial jobs in the Partisan camps run by the "Z" military mission.

6. It is known that O.C. "Z" military mission has had a great deal of the sort of trouble that I have described above, and he is extremely anxious as to the position.

7. It is probable that NLAY or its political commissars in fact run a fair, if harsh, system of justice and that they endeavour the jugoslavs in this country. On the other hand all its activities appear to be illegal and contrary to the preservation of law and order in a free country. 30.1

8. The situation, however, is likely to become even more serious in the immediate future. Orders have recently been issued by the Jugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to NLAY where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond

I append a copy of the order

have been reported to be secretaries in Yugoslavia. The

Carabinieri were called in and the attempt failed.

d) A member of one of the camp committees (see para. 2 above) was abducted in May or June 1944 because of his drunken and loose habits. He escaped and became a Royalist.

e) In July 1944 a Yugoslav prostitute was abducted by NLAY by reason of her behaviour.

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5. It is noteworthy that in many of the above cases the abduction was carried out by NLAY armed reconnaissance vehicles manned by Partisans. It is thought that the abductees appear before a council of political commissars, run by NLAY, and are punished sometimes by deportation to Yugoslavia, and sometimes by being given menial jobs in the Partisan camps run by the "Z" military mission.

6. It is known that O.C. "Z" military mission has had a great deal of the sort of trouble that I have described above, and he is extremely anxious as to the position.

7. It is probable that NLAY or its political commissars in fact run a fair, if harsh, system of justice and that they endeavour the Yugoslavs in this country. On the other hand all its activities appear to be illegal and contrary to the preservation of law and order in a free country. ^{5, 6, 7}

8. The situation, however, is likely to become even more serious in the immediate future. Orders have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to NLAY where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond are to be treated as refugees. I append a copy of the order (No. 1213), and I also append an order merging the Royalist Mission into NLAY. These orders have serious implications and unless restrained it is likely that NLAY, employing the machinery of the type described above, will endeavour to abduct all such as do not respond to the call to join NLAY. It is known from unofficial sources that a number of Royalist officers in Rome are extremely nervous that they will be abducted in the very near future, and deported to Yugoslavia where their end will be speedy.

SECRET

- 3 -

9. Already Partisan Yugoslav have given evidence of activity in Rome. On 1 Nov. a Lieut. Manditch and 3 NLAY soldiers called at the Pension where a Dr. Alfandary, his wife and a Dr Delic (both of whom had previously worked in an NLAY hospital) were living, and ordered them to leave with them. Dr. Delic went and has not been seen since but Dr. Alfandary and his wife refused, and he was ordered to report to NLAY in Rome next day at 1000 hrs. He and his wife have in fact taken refuge in Cinecittà Displaced Persons Camp.

It is understood that the Partisans regard these doctors as deserters.

10. Two questions of importance therefore arise:-

a) Are NLAY and its various agencies to be permitted in Italy to carry out an unofficial rough and ready justice against those who offended its code, and

b) Is NLAY to be permitted to treat as deserters those who fail to respond to Order No. 1231, and others such as Dr. Alfandary who have for some reason or another incurred its displeasure ?

11. I suggest that all such activities must cease forthwith, and that NLAY be informed that no such trials and punishments can be permitted, and that offenders can only be tried in the proper Italian court for offences known to Italian law. Probably this can only be made effective if NLAY be virtually disbanded, or dispositions made so that its activities receive a much closer supervision by the Allies.

12. This memorandum has been prepared on date supplied by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and after consultation with the Political Section.

5070

G. R. UPJOHN. Brig.
VP CA Sec
D.C.O.S.

Copies to:- Political Section (2)
Displaced Persons and Repatriation (1)

soldiers called at the Pension where a Dr. Alfandary, his wife and a Dr Delic (both of whom had previously worked in an NLAY hospital) were living; and ordered them to leave with them. Dr. Delic went and has not been seen since but Dr. Alfandary and his wife refused, and he was ordered to report to NLAY in Rome next day at 1000 hrs. He and his wife have in fact taken refuge in Cinecittà Displaced Persons Camp.

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G. R. UPJOHN. Brig.

VP CA Sec

D.C.O.S.

Copies to:- Political Section (2)
Displaced Persons and Repatriation (1)

Pen note: Inclosures referred to above
were delivered with the original
letter and memo.

1111
Mr. Hopkinson

I think we should raise
this question of illegal recruiting as a
separate matter, with A.F. Hq.

by original memo contained
(at your request) para 14 which dealt
with illegal recruiting but this para
was struck out by CC. before being
sent to A.F. Hq. & therefore the memo
did not deal with this subject

25 Nov 44.

GPH

5863

IMMEDIATE ACTIONSECRET

12 November 1944

TO : Civil Affairs Section
(attn: Brig. Upjohn)

FROM : Political Section

I agree with the draft memorandum but would suggest the insertion of an additional paragraph, possibly after the present paragraph 9, as follows:-

"The M.L.A.Y. has also been involved in the illegal recruiting of soldiers of the Italian Army into the Yugoslav Forces, particularly in the Rome Area. This has been the subject of constant complaints on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the past two months, and the Yugoslav Partisan Authorities themselves, have always wanted permission officially to recruit persons originating from the Province of Istria and the neighboring Provinces, but this has not been accorded. Meanwhile, they seem to have taken the law into their own hands and are using every device for enticing members of the Italian Forces to desert. The representative in Paris of the British Resident Minister at APR recently suggested that if the facts could be substantiated, the Rome Delegation of M.L.A.Y. could be closed."

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

5368

RE: JAPANESE ALLIED ORGANIZATION
Civil Affairs Section
CFO 374

REF: 11/2/42/13

SUBJECT: - Abductions by Yugoslavs.

TO: - C.A.C.

12 Nov '44.

1. I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

2. As you no doubt are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the displaced persons camps in the North. Of these about 95% are Partisans, the remainder are Royalist. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who in fact administer the camp under the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of allied personnel, they have an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

3. At Bari there is a Partisan Army Division (D.A. 1.1) which has a refugees branch and an Army branch. The refugees branch exercises control over the other committees mentioned in para 2, and the military branch under the direction of "C" military mission is responsible for the training of the Partisan Army in this country to fight in Yugoslavia.

4. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the 01 heavy camp was unwittingly given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that the staff sent for her, that pressure was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought before a committee of staff in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav code in that she had been too friendly with a British sergeant. It is believed that she was secretly deported to the island of Vis, off the Yugoslav coast, at the direction of the Committee as a punishment.

b) At the end of September a Yugoslav worker at No. 1 Transit Camp was held up by armed Partisans and he disappeared. It is believed that he was treated as a deserter by staff, that they deported him to Yugoslavia and probably executed him.

In connection with this case an American Red Cross girl who worked at the camp was stopped by a Partisan in Bari and warned "that she should have nothing more to do with things which did not concern her". This girl had in fact given some information to Security as to the disappearance of this worker.

5807

I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commander to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

1. As you are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the displaced persons camps in the South. Of these about 25% are Partisans, the remainder are Royalists. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who administer the camp, taking the direction of the Camp Commandant, and in fact administer the camp, taking the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of Allied personnel, they form an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

2. At Bari there is a Partisan Army Mission (P.A.M.) which has a refugee camp and an army branch. The refugee branch exercises control over the camp committees mentioned in para 2, and the military branch under the direction of the military mission is responsible for the training of the Partisan army in this country to fight in Yugoslavia.

3. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the St. George camp was unconditionally given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that this girl went for her, that a rescue was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought to one of the committees of the in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav code in that she had been too friendly with a British sergeant. It is believed that she was secretly deported to the island of Vis, off the Yugoslav coast, at the direction of the Committee as a punishment.

b) At the end of September a Yugoslav worker at No. 1 Transit Camp was held up by armed Partisans and he disappeared. It is believed that he was treated as a deserter by them, that they reported him to Yugoslavia and probably executed him.

In connection with this case an American Red Cross girl who worked at the camp was stopped by a Partisan in Bari and warned "that she should have nothing more to do with things which did not concern her". This girl had in fact given some information to Security as to the disappearance of this worker.

c) In April or May 1944, Yugoslavs attempted to abduct an ex-United States officer who was alleged to have been responsible for atrocities in Yugoslavia. The Carabinieri were called in and the attempt failed.

d) A member of one of the camp committees (see para 2 above) was abducted in May or June 1944 because of his drunken and loose habits. He escaped and became a Royalist.

e) In July 1944 a Yugoslav prostitute was abducted by them by reason of her behaviour.

f) A Yugoslav engineer was abducted in July or August 1944.

5803

2

5. It is noteworthy that in many of the above cases the abduction was carried out by NLA armed reconnaissance vehicles manned by Partisans. It is thought that the abductees appear before a council of political commissars, run by NLA, and are punished sometimes by deportation to Yugoslavia, and sometimes by being given menial jobs in the Partisan camps run by the "Z" military mission.

6. It is known that O.G. "Z" military mission has had a great deal of the sort of trouble that I have described above, and he is extremely anxious as to the position.

7. It is probable that NLA or its political commissars in fact run a fair, if harsh, system of justice and that they endeavour to preserve a strict state of discipline and morality amongst the Yugoslavs in this country. On the other hand all its activities appear to be illegal and contrary to the preservation of law and order in a free country.

8. The situation, however, is likely to become even more serious in the immediate future. Orders have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to NLA where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond are to be treated as refugees. I append a copy of the order (No. 1213), and I also append an order merging the Royalist Mission into NLA. These orders have serious implications and unless restrained it is likely that NLA, employing the machinery of the type described above, will endeavour to abduct all such as do not respond to the call to join NLA. It is known from unofficial sources that a number of Royalist officers in Rome are extremely nervous that they will be abducted in the very near future, and deported to Yugoslavia where their end will be speedy.

9. Already Partisan Yugoslavs have given evidence of activity in Rome. On 1 Nov. a Lieut. Manditch and 3 NLA soldiers called at the Pension where a Dr. Alfandary, his wife and a Dr. Delic (both of whom had previously worked in an NLA hospital) were living, and ordered them to leave with them. Dr. Delic went and has not been seen since but Dr. Alfandary and his wife refused, and he was ordered to report to NLA in Rome next day at 1000 hrs. He and his wife have in fact taken refuge in Circolita Displaced Persons Camp.

It is understood that the Partisans regard these doctors as deserters.

10. Two questions of importance therefore arise:-

- a) Are NLA and its various agencies to be permitted in Italy to carry out an unofficial rough and ready justice against those who offend its code, and
- b) Is NLA to be permitted to treat as deserters those who fail to respond to Order No. 1231, and others such as Dr. Alfandary who have for some reason or another incurred its displeasure?

300

11. I suggest that all such activities must cease forthwith. The matter can then be handled in one of two ways.

- a) NLA can be permitted to set up proper courts of law in accordance with Yugoslav law for the free and open trial of those Yugoslavs who commit offences against Yugoslav law or against Italian law. Such arrangements would of course require the assent of the Italian

7. It is probable that the situation in Italy is likely to become even more serious in the future. Orders have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to MAY where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond are to be treated as refugees. I append a copy of the order (No. 1213), and I also append an order merging the Royalist Mission into MAY. These orders have serious implications and unless restrained it is likely that MAY, employing the machinery of the type described above, will endeavour to abduct all such as do not respond to the call to join MAY. It is known from unofficial sources that a number of Royalist officers in Rome are extremely nervous that they will be abducted in the very near future, and departed to Yugoslavia where their end will be speedy.

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It is understood that the Partisans regard these doctors as deserters.

10. Two questions of importance therefore arise:-

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- b) Is MAY to be permitted to treat as deserters those who fail to respond to Order No. 1231, and others such as Dr. Alfandary who have for some reason or another incurred its displeasure?

11. I suggest that all such activities must cease forthwith. The matter can then be handled in one of two ways.

- a) MAY can be permitted to set up proper courts of law in accordance with Yugoslav law for the free and open trial of those Yugoslavs who commit offences against Yugoslav law or against Italian law. Such arrangements would of course require the assent of the Italian Government, but it would have the advantage of enabling inspection to be made of its work and to control its courts, but such inspection and control might be extremely difficult to carry out in practice.
- b) That MAY be informed that no such trials and punishments can be permitted, and that offenders can only be tried in the proper Italian court for offences known to Italian law. Probably this can only be made effective if MAY be virtually disbanded, or dispositions made so that its activities receive a much closer supervision by the Allies.

12. This memorandum has been prepared on data supplied by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and after consultation with the Political Section.

13. We recommend that this matter which is of the highest importance politically be raised by the Chief Commissioner at the next political meeting of SACRED. The control of NLAJ is of course a matter for AMH and not for this Commission which is concerned with 2 aspects only.

a) The preservation of law and order in Italy, the prohibition of illegal courts, trials and punishments, and

b) The administration of Displaced Persons Camps.

14. To complete the picture with regard to doubtful activities of NLAJ it will be recalled that they have been involved for months in the illegal recruiting of members of the Italian armed forces of Yugoslav origin into the Yugoslav forces. There is no doubt that such recruitment is entirely illegal by Italian law, and the Allies have always refused permission to carry on such recruiting. Nevertheless it is understood that such recruiting has been prevalent particularly in the Rome area, and the representatives at Bari of the British Resident Minister at A.T.H.Q. have recently suggested that if the facts can be substantiated, the Rome delegation of NLAJ should be closed.

J. R. Upjohn

G.R. UPJOHN. Brig.
WF GA Sec.
D.O.O.G.

Copies to:- Political Section (2)
Displaced Persons and Repatriation. (1)

5803

ORDER O. No. 1211

OF THE MINISTERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FOR THE 11 OCTOBER 1944, FOR ALL OFFICERS AND MILITARY CLERKS.

In connection with my recent orders and resolutions under O. No. 1078, 1193, and 1218 of the 22 September and the 9 October, 1944, and on the basis of data submitted to me, proposals and reports, I ORDER:

A) GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. A list or lists of clerks and functionaries, according to their capabilities, be forwarded to me, in connection of their possibility of being employed in the Consulates, Delegations, USA or in the Red Cross.

2. The remaining clerks will be placed in the collection camps, with all competences due to them, food and lodging according to the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the 12 Oct, and according to the circumstances in the separate countries and on the basis of reports of the Royal Representatives.

3. All state employees are warned by their actions under all circumstances not to create an unfavorable interpretation before the Allies and nationals, of our culture and education.

B) ARMY

In accordance with the above-mentioned orders and resolutions:

Employ the minimum number necessary in the Staff and in the already existing institutions, and the rest will be sent to the N.G.V.J. or to a collection camp where they will receive their competences, food and lodging as foreseen in articles 2 and 3 under (a).

All personnel, officers, NCOs and CJs who are sent to the N.G.V.J. through channels of the N.G.V.J. Military Mission in Bari will be formed into groups according to rank, and the eldest will be the commander of each group. The oldest officer of these groups will be the Transport Commander. The Generals will remain outside all groups. They will act and decide according to their own ideas. Companies and battalions will be formed of the USA, NCOs and Officers and as such will be transported according to the size of the boat or boats. The diverse branches of the Army will be separated.

The Air Force will be formed separately and the Marine will be formed separately.

The numerous status will then be taken.

The Ministry and the Military Mission in Bari will be informed of the numerous status before the departure of the boat.

All other personnel which is in the employ of the Allied British, Canadian, or Soviet Agencies will remain with the respective agencies until the completion of their term. They will then enter the N.G.V.J. in the spirit of the above outlined.

According to the accord arrived at between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the Committee of National Liberation, upon entry into the N.G.V.J. and the following will remain in vigor:

1. All officers, NCOs and CJs will retain their ranks.

1. List of lists of clerks and functionaries, according to their capabilities, be forwarded to me, in connection of their possibility of being employed in the Consulates, Delegations, etc. or in the Red Cross.

2. The remaining clerks will be placed in the collection camps, with all compensation due to them, food and lodging according to the conditions of the benefit of soldiers of the 12 Sept., and according to the circumstances in the separate countries and on the basis of reports of the Royal representatives.

3. All state employees are taxed by their actions under all circumstances not to create an unfavorable interpretation before the Allies and nationals, of our culture and education.

B) ARMY

In accordance with the above-mentioned orders and resolutions:

Apply the minimum number necessary in the Staff and in the already existing institutions, and the rest will be sent to the N.O.V.J., or to a collection camp where they will receive their competences, food and lodging as foreseen in articles 2 and 3 under (a).

All personnel, Officers, NCOs and CAs who are sent to the N.O.V.J. through channels of the N.O.V.J. Military Mission in Bari will be formed into groups according to rank, and the object will be the commander of each group. The oldest officer of these groups will be the Transport Commander. The Generals will remain outside all groups. They will act and decide according to their own ideas. Companies and battalions will be formed of the CAs, NCOs and Officers and as such will be transported according to the size of the boat or boats. The diverse branches of the Army will be separated.

The Air Force will be formed separately and the Marine will be formed separately.

The numerous status will then be taken.

The Ministry and the Military Mission in Bari will be informed of the numerous status before the departure of the boat.

All other personnel which is in the employ of the Allied British, Belgian, or Soviet forces will remain with the respective armies until the completion of their term. They will then enter the N.O.V.J. in the spirit of the above outlined.

According to the sound arrived at between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the Committee of National Liberation, upon entry into the N.O.V.J. and the following will remain in vigor:

1. All Officers, NCOs and CAs will retain their ranks.
2. Competencies, uniform and designations as instituted in the NOB.
3. Disposal orders will be issued by the staff of the NOB.
4. Families abroad will receive the necessary help from the funds of the Royal Yugoslav Government.

All Officers, NCOs and CAs who do not respond to this Order will be considered as refugees and will not escape responsibility upon the liberation of their Fatherland.

All competencies to such persons will cease on the 1st Nov. '44.

All other military personnel in special services and in the different Missions abroad will continue to receive their competencies as until the present moment.

2

Order O. No. 977 of 6 September is declared null and void insofar as it is not in accord with later orders and with this order issued on the same matter.

Events are unfolding with great rapidity. I can not state that I can come to Cairo. There are more than 30,000 of our men in a terrible plight in France. The situation is not any better in Switzerland. All this must be taken into account. Everyone must endeavor to return to the Fatherland by the way which is open to him and which is offered. I will not accept responsibility for those who fail to understand.

MINISTER OF ARMY, NAVY & AIR
DORISAV M. KINELL. (M.P.)

SECRET NO. 2. 1252

Of the Minister of the Army, Navy and Air for the 16th October, 1944.

In accordance with my recent orders and the unification of the Army, the following orders must be executed.

1. At the present moment there are two military missions in Italy known in the Mediterranean Sector. One of these missions represents the National Army of Liberation and the other represents the anti-fascist Yugoslav Royal Army. Since there is only one army now, the National Army of Liberation, for military missions will remain and function as heretofore. The corresponding missions of the Yugoslav Army must cease functioning by agreement and the only military missions or delegations of the Royal Yugoslav Government will remain those over embassies or diplomatic representatives of the Yugoslav State exist. These delegations will remain under the control of the Ministry of the Army, Navy and Air.

2. According to the foregoing, the Military Mission in Rome will continue to function, but the 1st Section of the Mission in Bari will be withdrawn, as well as the Mission officers in Naples and Taranto, and the patrols in the direction Rome-Florence and the patrols in the direction Bari-Benvento-Aversa.

3. The branches of the Mission in Rome will continue to function as long as the necessity requires it, since their scope of action cannot be neglected. But their work must be in harmony and accord, and finally the unification with the Missions in the near town or in the vicinity of the National Army of Liberation.

4. For the fulfillment of the foregoing, our Missions will contact the corresponding Missions of the National Army of Liberation and turn over to them for disposal the men in the care of the Mission in Rome. Finally the personnel of those sections of the Mission in Rome will enter the formations of the National Army of Liberation through the various in Bari and other towns in Southern Italy, in agreement with my orders O. No. 4078 of the 22nd September, 1944, and O. No. 4234 of the 7th October, 1944. The Staff of the Supreme Command in Cairo will issue detailed instructions concerning the liquidation, respectively the head of the Mission in Rome, under whose auspices separate sections of the Mission are operating.

5. In the above outlined manner, the following groups of persons are to be turned over to the Missions of the National Army of Liberation:

- a) The camp at GALLIPIOLI of about 250 refugees-Italians and 5883 military personnel who are being supplied by the Allies.
- b) The camp at ANZIO of ex F.O.M. (near Naples) of about 150 soldiers who are being supplied by the Allies.
- c) The transit camps at TARANTO, GABRI and BARI of about 270 civil and military personnel.

Since there is only one army now, the National Army of Liberation, the military missions will remain and function as heretofore. The corresponding missions of the Yugoslav Army must cease functioning by agreement and the only military missions or delegations of the Royal Yugoslav Government will remain those over embassies or diplomatic representatives of the Yugoslav state exist. These delegations will remain under the control of the Ministry of the Army, Navy and Air.

2. According to the foregoing, the Military Mission in Rome will continue to function, but the 1st Section of the Mission in Bari will be withdrawn, as will as the liaison officers in Naples and Taranto, and the patrols in the direction Rome-Florence and the patrols in the direction Rome-Bologna.

3. The branches of the Mission in Rome will continue to function as long as the necessity requires it, since their acts of action cannot be neglected. But their work must be in harmony and accord, and finally in unification with the Mission in the Rome area or in the vicinity of the National Army of Liberation.

4. For the fulfillment of the foregoing, our Missions will continue the corresponding Missions of the National Army of Liberation and turn over to them for disposal the men in the area of the Mission in Rome. Finally the personnel of these sections of the Mission in Rome will enter the formations of the National Army of Liberation through the Mission in Bari and other towns in Northern Italy, in agreement with my orders of No. 1076 of the 2nd September, 1944, and No. 1234 of the 9th October, 1944. The staff of the Dupire Command in Bari will issue detailed instructions concerning the liquidation, respectively the head of the Mission in Rome, under whose auspices separate sections of the Mission are operating.

5. In the above outlined manner, the Italian groups of persons are to be turned over to the Missions of the National Army of Liberation:

a) The Camp at GALLIATI of about 250 refugee-Italians and 5803 military personnel who are being supplied by the Allies.

b) The Camp at ANI of ex P.O. (near Naples) of about 140 soldiers who are being supplied by the Allies.

c) The transit camp at TARANTO, GUMI and Bari of about 270 civil and military personnel.

d) Outside the camps:

about 700 persons in Bari,

about 30 in Naples,

about 50 in Bari,

about 40 in Lecce, will remain in the future as until

now and will receive help from the Military Mission in Rome, with the

understanding that this personnel will also be transported to the

fatherland as soon as conditions permit.

With regard to the amount of relief, the Council of Ministers at its meeting, held on the 12th of this month has decided on the proposal of the Minister of Finance, to distribute help according to the

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,

BARI.

15th November, 1944.

Dear Henry,

I have discussed with the authorities here the question of Partisan recruiting from the Italian Armed Forces raised in Harold Caccia's letters of the 8th and 27th September.

I understand that Lieut. Colonel Whetherly of "Z" Military Mission has discussed this with you in Rome. He is quite clear that the only means of curtailing these activities is to confine the Partisans as far as possible to Bari. Their delegation in Rome gives them a continual excuse to travel to and fro. I also learn that the ration strength of the Rome delegation is now 75, whereas it should be about 30.

The Partisan General commanding the Mission in Bari, Major-General Poljanac, seems either incapable or unwilling to take any action in this matter of recruiting. The only action therefore that I can suggest is that, if you favour either the reduction of the Partisan Mission in Rome or its closing down, the proposal should be raised with A.F.H.Q. who would approach Major-General Poljanac through this area commander (No. 3 District). If the General failed to act upon direct instructions issued to him in this manner, the case would then have to be referred to Belgrade.

H.L. D'A. Hopkinson, Esq., C.M.G.
Allied Commission
(Political Section)
ROME.

Brif. Upjohn.

Do you think this is covered by your letter to A.F.H.Q. or should we take it up separately?
1/5/45
11/8/45
11/8/45

I am sending copies of this letter to Kit Steel and to Douglas Howard. I have also written separately to the former, and enclose a copy of my letter.

Yours ever,

Philip Howard

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,

BARI.

15th November, 1944.

...

I have been in touch with Henry Hopkinson upon the eternal issue of the illegal recruiting by the Partisans of members of the Italian Armed Forces. (I enclose a copy of a letter which I am sending to him on the subject to-day.) The main offenders are the members of the Partisan Mission in Rome, which, as you know, is ostensibly working in the capital in connexion with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. I understand that in this capacity the Mission fulfils a useful purpose. The total staff of the Mission normally numbers about 30, but I now learn that the ration strength at the moment is in the neighbourhood of 75.

The presence of this Mission provides an excuse for continual traffic by road between Bari, Naples and Rome, and it is doubtless on these journeys that people such as Italian recruits are collected and moved.

Several representations have been made to the Partisan authorities on this subject, but no satisfaction has ever been obtained.

If Henry Hopkinson feels that either the abolition or reduction of this Mission in Rome would be advisable,

CE. Steel, Esq.,
Office of the Resident Minister
Central Mediterranean.

1/5562

689

I would suggest that the matter be taken up with the Supreme Allied Commander's staff and that the General commanding No. 3 District be told to instruct Major-General Poljanac to take action along the lines indicated.

I am sending copies of this letter to Henry Hopkinson and Douglas Howard.

(Sgd.) PHILIP BROAD

-Copy-

9 December 1944

Ref: P/396.2

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisan Military Mission in Italy.

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

1. In my letter WEA/IRD of 14th November, I forwarded a paper on the activities of Yugoslav Partisan elements in Southern Italy and recommended that if it was not possible to control these activities, the Partisan Military Mission should be abolished and the assembling, training and organizing of Yugoslav nationals into a Yugoslav Army should be transferred to Yugoslavia.

2. In this connection I feel it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that for some considerable time the members of the Yugoslav Partisan Army Mission have been engaged in illegal recruiting of members of the Italian armed forces of Yugoslav origin into the Yugoslav forces. The Allied Military authorities have always refused permission to the Yugoslavs to carry on such recruiting which is entirely illegal by Italian law. Nevertheless, it is understood that such recruiting has been prevalent particularly in the Rome area. The representative at Bari of the British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters has reported that the Head of "Y" Military Mission is convinced that the only means of curtailing these activities is to confine the Partisans as far as possible to carry itself vending their eventual return to Yugoslavia. Mr. Broad states that the Partisan General commanding the Mission in Bari, Major-General Poljanac, seems either incapable or unwilling to take any action in the matter. He suggests therefore that the Partisan Mission in Rome should be either drastically reduced or closed down altogether and recommends that this matter should be taken up with Colonel Pahovec through the Commander of No. 3 District. He suggests further that if Colonel Pahovec failed to take any action in this matter, it should be taken up in Belgrade.

3. The above considerations re-inforce the view expressed in my letter under reference that it would be best to abolish the Yugoslav Partisan Mission entirely. Such a proposal however obviously raises the issue of high political importance which can only be settled after discussion with the Yugoslav Government. If, therefore, it is decided to proceed with my proposal, any preliminary approach to Colonel Pahovec on the subsidiary question of the Partisan Mission in Rome would seem to be unnecessary.

ELBERT W. STONE
Commodore, USNR

5860

Copy to: U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
Representative at Bari of the
British Resident Minister

0301

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

785016

SECRET

Col. Findlay

Disp. Pers. + Rep.

To note comment below
and return to Pol. Sec.

12 Nov, '44.

WMA.

To PolSec

Comment noted, returned
henceforth to PolSec.

13.11.44

✓ CFF

SECRET

WS

H 14

6/103

OFFICE HQ AC IDPSC ROME

3 MILITARY MISSION, RAC

9/77

NOV 051230A

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

05/5

IMMEDIATE

SECRET. For Lt Col WHITENBY 3 MILITARY MISSION.

Letter from BROAD asks us enquire into allegations of Partisan recruiting of Italians by ROME Delegation. AGC Political Section letter ref E20 of 27 Sept to BROAD refers. BROAD suggests if facts substantiated ROME Delegation should be closed. Suggest you contact Political Sec AG.

Dist

Action - Diaper & Rep 80 (2)

Info - A/UC

CA Sec

Political Sec

File (2)

Fleet

820

SECRET

NOV 051859A

Para. on subject 1953.3
 been included in Brig.
 apprais memo. & in
 Chief commission on
 Yugoslav partisan activities
 activities

Nov. 12

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

October
27 ~~September~~ 1944

Ref # 820

In continuation of my letter 820 of the 8th September about Partisans recruiting from Italian Armed Forces I enclose two letters from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs showing that there is reason to think that this recruitment is continuing. Is there anything more that can be done to deal with this question at your end? We should be most grateful if you can help, and in particular if you could let us have any more material for a reply to the Italian authorities.

Philip Broad, Esquire.
Office of the Representative of
the British Resident Minister
Bari

5858

COPY

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Rome, 21st October 1944.

N. 15/08765/12

Dear Cecile,

With reference to the well-known question of the enlistment of the Italian citizens in Marshal Tito's army, in regard to which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has more than once solicited the interest of the Allied Commission, and more recently with Memorandum n. 6/430, dated 5th September last, I give you hereunder information received from a reliable source:

"On the 6th October three lorries were expected at the offices of the Partisans Committee, n. 84 Via Garigliano, in Rome. The lorries were to arrive from the Province of Siena full of Italian soldiers who were to desert from the Royal Italian Army in order to enlist in the Yugoslav Army.

The three lorries, which had been sent for the purpose by the Partisans Committee arrived in Rome with only 7 Italian soldiers. Other Italian soldiers were unable to desert owing to the measures taken by our Authorities who had been timely warned. The seven deserters are from Trieste and the names of three of them are known. They are: Mario FRADELLI - Giuseppe DE ANGELIS - Vittorio KOCIV."

Believe me, with kindest regard.

Yours sincerely,

agd R. PRUNAS

Harold A. Cecile Esq.,
Vice President,
Allied Commission
Political Section
R O M E.

5823

COPY

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Rome, 20th October, 1944.

N. 15/02992/9

Dear Admiral,

As you are aware, the Italian Military Authorities have several times called the attention of the Allied Commission on the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans Organization in Italy for the purpose of enlisting in Marshal Tito's units Italian prisoners of war originating from the provinces of Zara, Fiume, Trieste, and Gorizia as well as for the purpose of disaffecting from the ranks of the Italian Army and Navy troops of the redeemed provinces at present on active service.

With letter n. 091, dated 3rd July last, you very kindly acquainted the Italian Military Authorities with a report received from the competent Allied Authorities wherein assurances were given that on June 2nd last specific orders had been given to the MLAY, through Major General Velebit, The report added that the "2" Military Mission was still investigating and hoped that as from June 2nd there would be no further incidents".

In the same letter you asked General Infante to report to you any possible future incident and, given the importance of the question, the Italian Military Authorities proceeded to investigate further, with the result that they are convinced that the said Partisans activities have continued even after June 2nd, and that the most active recruiting propaganda centre had shifted from the Puglia to the Campania region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed of the above the Political Section, Allied Commission, in a Memorandum no. 6/430, dated 5th September last.

The Italian General Staff has now furnished to this Ministry new elements on the continuance of their activity on the part of the Partisans commands. In Rome, the Partisans Command of Via Garigliano continues to enlist Italian young men who are made to proceed to Jugoslav to join Marshal Tito's Army. These young men, originating from Julian Venetia, Istria and Dalmatia, are approached by Partisan elements, induced by professions of friendship and by promises of magnificent living conditions, besides the enticement of being sent to regions near their country of origin. Among the youths so enlisted there are also numerous soldiers who have deserted from the Italian Army: these the Italian uniforms without the star and an American cap with the red star badge, and are sent towards Naples and Bari with the first possible means.

./.

It appears that when British and American liaison officers with the Partisans Command repeatedly ask for an explanation on the presence of young men in Italian uniform at the Headquarters of Via Carigliano, they are told that these are Yugoslav made prisoners by the Italians and now liberated.

The General Staff is of opinion that whilst recruiting of men from the redeemed provinces continues at the Partisans Committee of Naples and Bari, the Rome Committee enlists daily from 20 to 30 recruits and that 600 have already left for Yugoslavia up to 15th September ult.

As the above facts are in open contrast with the measures taken by the Allied Commission, I would be grateful, dear Admiral, if you could kindly intervene personally in order that the recruiting of Italian young men by the Partisans Commands in Italy be made to cease.

With my kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

sgd. R. PRUNGS

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
Rome.

5886

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref # 820

27 September 1944

In continuation of my letter 820 of the 8th September about Partisans recruiting from Italian Armed Forces I enclose two letters from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs showing that there is reason to think that this recruitment is continuing. Is there anything more that can be done to deal with this question at your end? We should be most grateful if you can help, and in particular if you could let us have anymore material for a reply to the Italian authorities.

Philip Broad, Esquire,
Office of the Representative of
the British Resident Minister
Bari

5854

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

11. 55/88255/12

Rome, 21st October 1944.

Dear Cecelia,

With reference to the well-known question of the enlistment of Italian citizens in German forces, I should like to inform you that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been informed of the interest of the Allied Governments, and has suggested with urgency, on 5/4/40, that the Italian Government should, in order to enlist in the German forces, I give you hereunder information received from a reliable source:

"On the 5th October three lorries were reported at the offices of the Physicians Committee, 1.54, Via Garibaldi, in Rome. The lorries were to arrive from the Province of Grosseto of Italian soldiers who were to desert from the Royal Italian Army in order to enlist in the German Army.

"The three lorries, which had been sent for the purpose of the Physicians Committee, arrived in Rome with only 7 Italian soldiers. Other Italian soldiers were unable to desert owing to the measures taken by our authorities who had been fully warned. The seven deserters were from Grosseto and the names of three of them are known. They are: Mario MONTAUDI - Grosseto LE ARME - VITTORIO MONTAUDI."

Believe me, with kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,
G. R. RUFFO

1033

Rome, 11st October 1944.

M. 15/68245/12

Dear Caccia,

With reference to the well-known question of the alignment of Italian divisions in Marshal Tito's army, the reason to which the Ministry of War, after this long time, has attached the greatest importance is, without doubt, the fact that the Italian divisions, as they are, are in fact, with the exception of 5/436, under the command of the 1st Army. I give you the information received from the Italian sources:

"In the 1st Army attached three divisions were expected at the outbreak of the Italian Revolution, 1. 24, the 1st division of the 1st Army. The divisions were to arrive from the province of Rome full of Italian soldiers who were to desert from the Royal Italian Army in order to enlist in the Yugoslav Army.

"The three divisions, which had been sent for the purpose by the Yugoslav Government, arrived in Rome with only 7 Italian soldiers. Other Italian soldiers were unable to desert owing to the measures taken by our authorities who had been timely warned. The seven divisions are from Trieste and the names of those of them are known. They are: Mario PIZZELLI - Giuseppe in 1100113 - Vittorio in 1100114."

Believe me, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ad. H. PIZZARI

Harold A. Caccia and
Vice President,
United Commission,
Italian Section,
E. O. 1.

1100113

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Roma, li 21 OTT. 1944

Caro Caccia,

in relazione alla nota questione dell'arruolamento di cittadini italiani per l'esercito del Maresciallo Tito, alla quale il Ministero degli Affari Esteri ha più volte interessato la Commissione Alleata e da ultimo con Promemoria n.6/430 del 5 settembre u.s., Le segnalo le seguenti notizie che sono fornite da buona fonte:

"Il giorno 6 ottobre erano attesi alla sede del Comitato Partigiano di Via Garigliano n.64 in Roma tre autocarri che dovevano giungere dalla Provincia di Siena carichi di militari italiani che avrebbero dovuto disertare dal R.Esercito per arruolarsi nell'esercito jugoslavo.

I tre autocarri, che erano stati appositamente inviati dal Comitato Partigiano giunsero a Roma con soli sette militari italiani. Altri soldati italiani non riuscirono a disertare in seguito alle misure prese dalle nostre Autorità che erano state avvertite tempestivamente. Tutti e sette i militari disertori sono oriundi di Trieste e di tre di essi si conoscono i nomi, che sono: FRADELLI Mario - DE ANGELIS Giuseppe - MOROIV Vittorio!"

Con i migliori saluti mi creda

R. Frangol

Al Signor
MARCEL A. CACCIA
Vice Presidente C.A. - Sezione Politica -

5838

R O M A

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

SECRETARY GENERAL

Rome, 20th October, 1944.

5. 15/02052/0

Dear Admiral,

As you are aware, the Italian Military Authorities have several times called the attention of the Allied Commission on the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans organization in Italy for the purpose of enlisting in Marshal Tito's units Italian prisoners of war originating from the provinces of Trent, Tyrol, Trieste, and Gorizia as well as for the purpose of dislodging them from the ranks of the Italian Army and Navy troops of the released provinces at present on active service.

With letter n. 051, dated 3rd July last, you very kindly acquainted the Italian Military Authorities with a report received by you from the competent Allied authorities wherein assurances were given that on June 2nd last special orders had been given to the ITALY, through Major General Valentini. The report added that the "G" Military Division was still investigating and hoped that as from June 30d there would be no further incidents.

In the same letter you asked General Valentini to report to you any possible future incident and, given the importance of the question, the Italian Military Authorities proceeded to investigate further, with the result that they are convinced that the said Partisans activities have continued ever since June 2nd, and that the most active recruitment process in centre has shifted from the Duglie to the Canonica region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed of the above the Political Section, Allied Commission, in a memorandum no. 5/435, dated 5th September last.

The Italian General Staff has on furnished to this Ministry new elements on the continuance of this activity on the part of the Partisans 500 units. In Rome, the Partisans Command of the Partisans continues to enlist Italian youth who are made to proceed to Yugoslavia to join Marshal Tito's army. These young men, originating from Julian Venetia, Istria and Dalmatia, are approached by Partisan elements, induced by professions of friendship and by promises of magnificent living conditions, besides the excitement of being sent to

11. 15/02/52/5

For Admin.

As you are aware, the Italian Military Authorities have several times called the attention of the Allied Commission on the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans organization in Italy for the purpose of enlisting in Marshal Tito's units Italian prisoners of war originating from the provinces of Treviso, Trieste, and Gorizia as well as for the purpose of effecting from the ranks of the Italian Army and Navy troops of the redeemed provinces at present on active service.

With letter N. 691, dated 2nd July last, you very kindly requested the Italian Military Authorities with a report received by you from the competent Allied authorities wherein assurances were given that on June 2nd last specific orders had been given to the effect, through Major General Velebit, the report added that the "12" Military Division was still investigating and hoped that as from June 2nd there would be no further "volunteers".

In the same letter you asked General Infante to report to you any possible future incident and, given the importance of the question, the Italian Military Authorities proceeded to investigate further, with the result that they are convinced that the said Partisan activities have continued even after June 2nd, and that the most active recruiting propaganda centre has shifted from the Tullio to the Campania region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed of the above the Political Section, Allied Commission, in a memorandum no. 67430, dated 5th September last.

The Italian General Staff has now furnished to this Ministry new details on the continuance of their activity on the part of the Partisan Groups. In June, the Partisan Command of the 1st Alpine Corps continued to enlist Italian youths who are made to proceed to Yugoslavia to join Marshal Tito's army. These youths are, originating from Trieste, Venezia, Istria and Dalmatia, are approached by Partisan elements, induced by professions of friendship and by promises of magnificent living conditions, besides the enticement of being sent to regions near their country of origin. Among the youths so enlisted there are also numerous soldiers who have deserted from the Italian Army: these wear the Italian uniform without the arm and an American

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Admiral Henry W. Stone, U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.
R o m e.

with the red star badge, and are sent towards Bayles and Bert with the first possible means.

It happens that when Brazilian and American liaison officers from the Brazilian Government are sent for an explanation on the presence of such an in Brazil, without at the headquarters of the Brazilian, they are told that these are fugitives and are prisoners of the Brazilian and are liberated.

The General Staff is of opinion that whilst recruiting of men from the recruited prisoners continues at the Brazilian Committee of Bayles and Bert, the total number of recruits daily from 20 to 10 recruits and that they have already left for Bayles up to 25th September 1944.

As the above facts are in open contrast with the measures taken by the Allied Commission, I would be satisfied, dear Admiral, if you could kindly intervene personally in order that the recruiting of Italian forces, even by the Brazilian Committee in Italy, be made to cease.

With my kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

E. A. R. BERT.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Roma, li 20 OTT, 1944

Caro Ammiraglio,

come Le è noto, le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno più volte attirato l'attenzione della C.A.C. sull'attività svolta dall'organizzazione dei Partigiani jugoslavi in Italia per far arruolare nelle unità del Maresciallo Tito i prigionieri di guerra italiani oriundi dalle province di Zara, Trieste e Gorizia, ed anche per distaccare allo stesso scopo delle file del R.Esercito e della R.Marina i militari all'oggiortti attualmente in servizio.

Con lettera n. 091 in data 3 luglio 1944 Ella ha voluto cortesemente dare conoscenza alle Autorità Militari Italiane di un rapporto e dei invio dalla Autorità Alleate competenti con il quale si assicurava che in data 2 giugno 1944 erano stati dati al comando MAX ordini specifici tramite il maggior generale Velebit. In seguito a tali ordini, precisava il citato rapporto, la "Missione Militare "G" era ancora investigando e spera di accertare presto che dal 2 giugno in poi non si sono prodotti altri incidenti".

Nella stessa lettera Ella pregava il Generale Infante di informarla di eventuali future risultanze e, data l'importanza della questione, le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno disposto ulteriori accertamenti. In seguito all'esito di tali accertamenti le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno dovuto convincersi che l'andicetta attività dei partigiani era continuata anche dopo il 2 giugno e che il centro più attivo dell'opera di propaganda per il reclutamento si era spostato dalle Puglie alla Campania.

Il R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri metteva tal fatto

di ciò la P.S. della C.A. con il memorandum n. 6/430 in data 5/9/44.

Lo Stato Maggiore Generale ha ora fornito a questo R. Ministero nuovi elementi sulla persistenza da parte dei Comandi Partigiani

15/10/44
Caro Ammiraglio,

9

come lei è noto, le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno più volte attivato l'attenzione della S.A.C. sull'attività svolta dall'organizzazione dei Partigiani jugoslavi in Italia per far arruolare nelle unità del Maresciallo Tito i prigionieri di guerra italiani oriundi dalle provincie di Zara, Fiume, Trieste e Gorizia, ed anche per distaccare allo stesso scopo del e file del R.Esercito e della R.Marina i militari alloggiati attualmente in servizio.

Con lettera n.051 in data 3 luglio 1944 ella ha voluto cortesemente dare conoscenza alle Autorità Militari Italiane di un rapporto e lei inviato dalle Autorità Alleate competenti con il quale si assicurava che in data 2 giugno 1944 erano stati dati al comando M.I.A. ordini specifici tramite il maggior generale Velicbit. In seguito a tali ordini, precisava il citato rapporto, la "Missione Militare "Z" sta ancora investigando e opera di accertare presto che dal 2 giugno in poi non si sono prodotti altri incidenti".

Nella stessa lettera ella pregava il Generale Infante di informarla di eventuali future risultanze e, data l'importanza della questione, le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno disposto ulteriori accertamenti. In seguito all'esito di tali accertamenti le Autorità Militari Italiane hanno dovuto convincersi che l'anzidetta attività dei partigiani era continuata anche dopo il 2 giugno e che il centro più attivo dell'opera di propaganda per il reclutamento si era spostato dalle Puglie alla Campania.

Il R.Ministero degli Affari Esteri metteva in la 603 fronte di ciò la P.S. della C.A. con il memorandum n.6/430 in data 5/5/44..

Lo Stato Maggiore Generale ha ora fornito a questo R.Ministero nuovi elementi sulla persistenza da parte dei Comandi Partigiani

Rear Admiral Ellery W.Stone, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

R O M A

nella detta attività: in Roma stessa, il Comando Partigiano, sito in Via Garigliano, procede all'arruolamento di giovani italiani che vengono poi avviati in Jugoslavia per l'esercito del Maresciallo Tito. I giovani italiani originari della Venezia Giulia, dell'Istria e della Dalmazia, sono avvicinati da elementi partigiani, attirati con promesse di amicizia e con la promessa di magnifiche condizioni di vita, nonché di essere inviati nelle regioni vicine al loro paese di origine. Tra i giovani così arruolati si trovano anche numerosi militari che hanno disertato dal R.Esercito: essi vengono vestiti con uniformi italiane, senza stellette, e con berretto americano irreggiato dalla stella rossa, e sono avviati con il primo mezzo a Napoli ed a Bari.

Si dice che agli ufficiali inglesi ed americani di collegamento con il Comando Partigiano, i quali avrebbero più volte chiesto spiegazioni sulla presenza di giovani in uniforme italiana nella sede di Via Garigliano, venga risposto che si tratta di jugoslavi già prigionieri degli italiani ed ora liberati dalla prigionia.

Lo Stato Maggiore Generale ritiene che, mentre continuano gli arruolamenti di alligatori da parte dei Comitati Partigiani di Bari e di Napoli, il Comitato di Roma arruoli giornalmente dai 20 ai 30 giovani e che oltre 600 siano già partiti per la Jugoslavia alla data del 15 Settembre.

Poiché quanto precede è in aperto contrasto con le disposizioni date al riguardo dal Comando della C.A., Le sarei grato, caro Ammiraglio, di voler personalmente intervenire affinché il reclutamento dei giovani italiani per opera dei Comandi Partigiani in Italia sia fatto cessare.

Voglia gradire, caro Ammiraglio, l'espressione dei migliori

sentimenti

5543

R. Romy

poi avviati in Jugoslavia per l'esercito del Maresciallo Tito. I giovani italiani originari della Venezia Giulia, dell'Istria e delle Dalmazie, sono avvicinati da elementi partigiani, attivati con proteste di amicizia e con le promesse di magnifiche condizioni di vita nonché di essere inviati nelle regioni vicine al loro paese di origine. Tra i giovani così arruolati si trovano anche numerosi militari che hanno disertato dal R.Esercito: essi vengono vestiti con uniformi italiane, senza stellette, e con berretto americano fregiato della stella rossa, e sono avviati con il primo mezzo a Napoli ed a Bari.

Si dice che agli ufficiali inglesi ed americani di collegamento con il Comando Partigiano, i quali avrebbero più volte chiesto spiegazioni sulla presenza di giovani in uniforme italiana nella sede di Via Cavour, venga risposto che si tratta di jugoslavi già prigionieri degli italiani ed ora liberati dalla prigionia.

Lo Stato Maggiore Generale ritiene che, mentre continuano gli arruolamenti di allievi da parte dei Comitati Partigiani di Bari e di Napoli, il Comitato di Roma arruoli giornalmente dai 20 ai 30 giovani e che oltre 600 siano già partiti per la Jugoslavia alla data del 15 Settembre.

Poiché quanto precede è in aperto contrasto con le disposizioni date al riguardo dal Comando della C.A., Le sarei grato, caro Ammiraglio, di voler personalmente intervenire affinché il reclutamento dei giovani italiani per opera dei Comandi Partigiani in Italia sia fatto cessare.

Voglio gradire, caro Ammiraglio, l'espressione dei migliori

sentimenti

R. Rina

50.13

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref #920

3 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Philip Broad, Representative of the British
Resident Minister at Bari.

SUBJECT : Recruitment from Italian Armed Forces for Yugoslav
Partisan Army.

The circumstances of your letter of 29 June about Partisan
recruiting from Italian Armed Forces was duly passed to the Italian
Authorities in a letter of 3 July from Admiral Stone. The Italian
Government have now returned to the charge claiming that this re-
cruitment is still continuing. A copy of their memorandum is
enclosed and we shall be grateful for anything more that you can do
on this vexed question: also if you will give us some material for
a reply.

H. A. CACCIA
Vice-President

5848

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref #820

8 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Philip Dood, Representative of the British
Resident Minister at Bari.

SUBJECT : Recruitment from Italian Armed Forces for Yugoslav
Partisan Army.

The circumstances of your letter of 29 June about Partisan
recruitment from Italian Armed Forces was duly passed to the Italian
Authorities in a letter of 3 July from Admiral Stone. The Italian
Government have now returned to the charge claiming that this re-
cruitment is still continuing. A copy of their memorandum is
enclosed and we shall be grateful for anything more that you can do
on this vexed question: also if you will give us some material for
a reply.

H. A. GACCIA
Vice-President

5849

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 334

Ref 6820

9 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Philip Broad, Representative of the British
Resident Minister at Bari.

SUBJECT : Recruitment from Italian Armed Forces for Yugoslav
Partisan Army.

The circumstances of your letter of 29 June about Partisan
recruiting from Italian Armed Forces was duly passed to the Italian
Authorities in a letter of 5 July from Admiral Stone. The Italian
Government have now returned to the charge claiming that this re-
cruitment is still continuing. A copy of their memorandum is
enclosed and we shall be grateful for anything more that you can do
on this vexed question: also if you will give us some material for
a reply.

H. A. CROGER
Vice-President

5846

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

6/430

Letter 1- Mr. Bond,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

POLITICAL SECTION

The Italian Supreme Command has already in the past called the attention of the Allied Control Commission on the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans Organization in Italy aiming at enlisting in Marshal Tito's units Italian prisoners of war originating from the provinces of Zara, Trieste and Gorizia, as well as aiming at disaffecting, for the same purpose, from the ranks of the Italian Army and Navy troops of the redeemed provinces at present on active service.

It appears that such activity is being carried out within the Italian prisoners of war camps in Algiers, Tunis and Morocco as well as amongst the Italian Forces stationed in Southern Italy and Corsica.

In reply the Supreme Command has received repeated assurances from the A.C.C. and more recently a letter dated 3rd July from Admiral Stone wherein it is stated that Brigadier Palmer, commanding the Sub-Area of the VI. Base had, under date 2nd June 1944, given specific orders against all propaganda by the Yugoslav Partisans Organization amongst Italian Armed Forces. Admiral Stone also expressed the hope that, subsequently to the 2nd June, no Italian serviceman would be induced to desert from the prisoners camps or from the Royal Army to enlist in Marshal Tito's units.

POLITICAL SECTION

The Italian Supreme Command has already in the past called the attention of the Allied Control Commission on the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans Organization in Italy aiming at enlisting in Marshal Tito's units Italian prisoners of war originating from the provinces of Tera, Piuma, Trieste and Gorizia, as well as aiming at disarming, for the same purpose, from the ranks of the Italian Army and Navy troops of the redeemed provinces at present on active service.

It appears that such activity is being carried out within the Italian prisoners of war camps in Algiers, Tunis and Morocco as well as amongst the Italian Forces stationed in Southern Italy and Corsica.

In reply the Supreme Command has received repeated assurances from the A.C.C. and more recently a letter dated 3rd July from Admiral Stone wherein it is stated that Brigadier Palmer, commanding the Sub-area of the VI. Base had, under date 2nd June 1944, given specific orders against all propaganda by the Yugoslav Partisans Organization amongst Italian Armed Forces. Admiral Stone also expressed the hope that, subsequently, the 2nd June, no Italian servicemen would be induced to desert from the prisoners camps or from the Royal Army to enlist in Marshal Tito's units.

It would, however, appear that this propaganda work was continued after June 2nd and the Italian Ministry of War reports that subsequently to that date and up to the end of August further 143 cases of desertion of servicemen from the redeemed provinces have been registered, and more precisely :

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R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

-2-

113 amongst troops stationed in Campania	
22 " " " " " " " "	" Puglia and Lucania
7 " " " " " " " "	" Calabria
1 " " " " " " " "	" Sicily

The Ministry of War has furthermore pointed out that the greater centre of enlistment activity on the part of the Yugoslav partisans has of late shifted from Puglia to the Campania region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would consequently be much obliged if the Political Section of the A.C.C. would kindly intervene in order that, in accordance with Admiral Stone's kind assurances, the activity of the Yugoslav Partisans Organization in Italy might be made to cease. *Cult*

ROME, 5th September, 1944.



5046

Q 3 2 4

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

To Political Section

Am in agreement
with attached.

C. H. Hojell
ltal

28 May

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

7396

28 August 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Colonel F. E. D. Getherly,
Headquarters "M" Military Mission, G.M.F.

Many thanks for your memorandum 6/7/3 of 13 August about the Yugoslav Partisan Delegation in Rome.

We have discussed this matter with the Displaced Persons Subcommittee who fully agree that the Partisan Delegation has grown to an absurd size and is no doubt engaged in the activities suggested in paragraph 5 of your memorandum. At the same time they do not think it feasible to order the withdrawal of all delegations from Rome as suggested in your paragraph 5, because the work carried out by these delegations is of great assistance to the Displaced Persons Subcommittee.

Consequently that Subcommittee took the opportunity of General Polonjac's visit to Rome on the 25th August to get him to agree to your alternative proposal in your paragraph 5 that the Partisan Delegation should be reduced to three officers and a staff of nine, making a total of twelve in all.

From the point of view of the Subcommittee the work done by the Partisan Delegation is of value and is likely to become even more valuable in the future. They would therefore not wish for the Delegation to be withdrawn; but they would be grateful for anything that you could do to ensure that it is reduced within the limits agreed with General Polonjac.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Broad.

E. A. GAGGIA
Vice-President

5843

296

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

26 August 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO : Political Section.

1. It is not feasible to order the withdrawal of all delegations from ROME. The work carried out by them is of great assistance to this Sub-Commission.

2. The Partisan Delegation has grown to an absurd size and during the visit of General POLENJAC to Rome yesterday 25 August 1944 this was discussed. It was agreed that the Delegation be reduced to three members and nine staff.

3. The work done by the Partisan Delegation is of value at present and likely to be more valuable in the future.

For the Director:

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

5342

0 3 2 7

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

Displaced Persons Sub Commission

May we have your observations on this letter?
I presume that you could not agree to the withdrawal
of all delegations from Rome, but would it be any handi-
cap to you if this particular Partisan delegation were
sent back to Bari on the ground that their work in
Rome in assisting you had now been completed?

AA 19/8

Political Section,
19.8.44.

5841

SUBJECT:- JUGOSLAV Partisan Delegation in ROME.

CONFIDENTIAL.

HQ 'Z' Military
Mission, C M F.

6/7/3

Allied Control Commission,
(Political Section),
ROME.

13 Aug 44

Copy to:- Mr. P. BROAD.
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, ROME.

1. Reference is made to the attached Memorandum sanctioning the attachment of Partisan officers to the I & DPSC, ROME, and defining their activities.

2. At the time this authority was granted Mr. SAMUEL REBER stated that the representative body should be confined to three officers. To this limit the Partisans say they have conformed, whereas it is known that the numbers in their ROME office have reached the neighbourhood of thirty.

3. These we are told consist of interpreters, clerks and the usual appendages of an office; there are also included in this total four or five members who it appears are the personal entourage of a Mr. EDWARD KOCEK, an eminent JUGOSLAV personality and an invalid, who is at present in ROME and, as far as we are aware, who is there in an unofficial capacity.

4. Not content with this formidable number, HQ JANL are making frequent requests to increase their personnel there by sending up people who they say are to be guards, drivers, orderlies, etc., etc., and refusal by this Mission to sanction their despatch is met by a complaint that they are being prevented from carrying out their task.

5. Their task is set out very clearly in the attached Memorandum and it is hard to believe that this calls for a clerical staff of more than thirty.

6. From past experience of their activities, it is only to be assumed that the tasks to which they refer are as follows:-

- (a) SLAV propaganda.
- (b) Clandestine recruiting.
- (c) Black-Market activities in connection with ship repairs and purchases by their Economic Section.
- (d) Independent collection of refugees.

7. Regarding 6 (c) above; request was made recently for permission for four naval officers to travel to ROME for the specific purpose of purchasing materials for ship repairs on the Black-Market. This was naturally refused, as FOTALLI are the only body permitted to obtain materials from this source. As regards 6 (d) above; JUGOSLAV trucks have been reported recently, making trips as far forward as Rear Army boundaries to collect "refugees".

8. To reduce the activities mentioned in para 6 to a bare minimum

1. Reference is made to the attached Memorandum sanctioning the attachment of Partisan officers to the I & DPSC, ROME, and defining their activities.
2. At the time this authority was granted Mr. SAMUEL REBER stated that the representative body should be confined to three officers. To this limit the Partisans say they have conformed, whereas it is known that the numbers in their ROME office have reached the neighbourhood of thirty.
3. These we are told consist of interpreters, clerks and the usual appendages of an office; there are also included in this total four or five members who it appears are the personal entourage of a Mr. EDWARD KOCHER, an eminent JUGOSLAV personality and an invalid, who is at present in ROME and, as far as we are aware, who is there in an unofficial capacity.
4. Not content with this formidable number, HQ JANL are making frequent requests to increase their personnel there by sending up people who they say are to be guards, drivers, orderlies, etc., etc., and refusal by this Mission to sanction their despatch is met by a complaint that they are being prevented from carrying out their task.
5. Their task is set out very clearly in the attached Memorandum and it is hard to believe that this calls for a clerical staff of more than thirty.
6. From past experience of their activities, it is only to be assumed that the tasks to which they refer are as follows:-
5840
 - (a) SLAV propaganda.
 - (b) Clandestine recruiting.
 - (c) Black-Market activities in connection with ship repairs and purchases by their Economic Section.
 - (d) Independent collection of refugees.
7. Regarding 6 (c) above; request was made recently for permission for four naval officers to travel to ROME for the specific purpose of purchasing materials for ship repairs on the Black-Market. This was naturally refused, as FOTALLI are the only body permitted to obtain materials from this source. As regards 6 (d) above; JUGOSLAV trucks have been reported recently, making trips as far forward as Rear Army boundaries to collect "refugees".
8. To reduce the activities mentioned in para 6 to a bare minimum would, it is felt, be brought about by withdrawing all Delegations and representative bodies and confining the Partisans to BARI. This move may not be considered politically desirable, but it is the only expedient which will minimise their activities.
9. To confine these activities slightly would be to limit the number of Partisans in ROME to a certain ceiling figure, and, having in mind the fact that they have been allowed three officers, it would be fair to suggest that an inclusive total of twelve would be adequate and cater for their clerical staff and etceteras.

-2-

10. It is suggested this limitation is imposed, failing the suggestion in para 8 above, and that a directive to this effect is issued by the Allied authorities.
11. In the meantime, no movement of individuals to ROME is being permitted except in very special circumstances, though this measure is by no means water-tight.
12. Your views on this subject would be greatly appreciated.

WESW/AP

*WES/Meinhardt*LtCol.
GS. /

5839

C O P Y.

Advanced Headquarters Allied Control Commission

APO 394

July 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Colonel W.E.S. WHETHERLY, /
Headquarters "Z" Military Mission, C.M.E.

Reference is made to your Memorandum G/9/1, 26 June 1944 concerning the desire of the Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia to establish a Delegation or representative body in Rome. There should be no objection to the assignment of officers of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission so that they may be of assistance to Yugoslav Nationals adhering to the Partisan cause. It is considered that their activities for the time being should be limited to those of assistance to Yugoslav refugees under the specific control of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

(Sgd) Samuel Reber
Vice President Allied Control Commission
Political Section

5858

0332

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

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

TO : *H. D. Caccia Esq,*

With the compliments of

Mr. A. Runkholz

.....*6/8/44*.....

CONF.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1

26th July 1944.

No. 15.

(R. 1127/197/0)

Copy
Sent
Col. Folger, J.P.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Broad's despatch to you No. 62 of the 9th July, I have to inform you that, while there is no objection to the efforts of this Committee to recruit Yugoslav nationals in Rome, it is important that it should not be allowed to extend its functions to the political sphere, where it might become difficult to control.

2. Mr. Stevenson has accordingly been instructed to raise the matter with the Yugoslav Prime Minister and to suggest to him that the Committee should be brought under the general control of the Yugoslav Government.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

The Right Honourable
Harold Macmillan, M.P.,
Office of the Resident Minister,
Caserta.

906

5233

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Copy
Sent Col. Falkner

No. 117.

9th August, 1944.

I have consulted the Displaced Persons Sub Commission about your letter 11/166/7 of the 3rd August and they tell me that the situation about the Partisan delegation in Rome is as follows.

2. While in Bari the Sub Commission were forced to deal with the Central Committee of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia on all matters of welfare concerning Yugoslav Partisans and war refugees in Italy. This did not, of course, mean that the Central Committee or a delegation from the Central Committee were ever accredited to the Sub Commission, but it was a practical necessity for the Sub Commission to deal with them, since the Royalist forces headed by Col. Vukotic were only in a position to look after Yugoslav displaced persons.

3. After some felt the need for some Partisan representation in Rome to advise about some hundreds of Partisan Yugoslavs in the neighbourhood whose names were of military age and anxious to join Marshal Tito's forces. There were also others in need of help and advice. The committee which had already been formed by the Partisans in Rome before the Allied arrival were not entirely suitable for the purpose of the Sub Commission since they had no knowledge of Partisan forces in Yugoslavia nor their recruiting needs. Consequently, the presence of a small representative branch of the Central Committee of the N.L.A. from Bari was authorized to come to Rome on the understanding that their activities for the time being should be limited to those of assistance to Yugoslav refugees under the specific control of the Displaced Persons Sub Commission.

4. While this explains the practical reasons why this small Partisan delegation was allowed to come to Rome and why the Sub Commission dealt with it, I should explain that they are not recognized by the Sub Commission as accredited to it in the same official way as the official Yugoslav delegation under Col. Vukotic. 5. In Bari, they merely consult the delegation on the problems that arise over Partisan Yugoslav refugees and consider the role of the delegation as advisory only and in no way executive. Nevertheless, it would be of great assistance if the Yugoslav Prime Minister could, as suggested in Philip Broad's despatch No. 60 of the 25th July, take steps to regularise the situation so that the Sub Commission would only have to deal with one Yugoslav organization.

5. I am sending copies of this letter to Philip Broad as well as to the British High Commissioner.

Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bari.

376

0335

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

8 August 1944

MEMORANDUM to: H. GACCIA, Esq.,
Political Section.

The situation with regard to the Partisan Delegation in Rome is as follows:

While in Bari the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission dealt with the Central Committee N.L.A.Y. on all matters of welfare concerning Yugoslav Partisans who were refugees in Italy.

The Yugoslav Partisans at no time were officially accredited to the Sub-Commission.

The need for a small representative body in Rome in a position to deal with some hundreds of Yugoslavs in Rome and its neighbourhood many of military age and anxious to join Marshal Tito's Forces became apparent. There were also others in the need of help and advice.

The Partisan Committee in Rome on the Allies' arrival had not the knowledge of Partisan Forces and their recruiting need. The formation of a small representative branch of the NLA Central Committee at Rome with activities limited to those of assistance to Yugoslav refugees under the specific control of this Sub-Commission was authorized. This branch in no way conflicted or duplicated the work of the Yugoslav Mission, accredited to this Sub-Commission. They merely assisted in directing the energies of Yugoslav Partisans who had fought against the Germans into the National Liberation Army of Yugo Slavians, and generally helped the welfare of Yugo Slav Refugees.

It is hoped to use individual members of this branch for similar work in Northern Italy.

For the Director:

(Signature)

C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director

To deal with them since necessary suggestion

Office of the British Resident Minister,
Mediterranean.

3rd August 1944.

11/166/7.

1
Jean Harold,

*Papers please
let her I have
asked Embassy to send
us a copy.*

You will have seen copies of Philip Broad's despatches to us Nos. 62 and 86 of July 9th and 25th about the Partisan Delegation in Rome. I do not believe that the Regional Commissioner ever referred the question of this Delegation to A.F.H.Q., and these despatches of Broad's are certainly the only information which we have on the subject. If the question had been referred to A.F.H.Q., they might, I imagine, quite well not have agreed to the delegation being attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, particularly in view of the fact that there is already a Yugoslav Governmental Delegation attached to the Sub-Commission. But there may be more to it than we know of. Could you kindly let me have any additional background?

Yours

15th

A. Harold.

H.A. Gaccia Esq.

*Ask H.A. Gaccia for info.
re: Partisan Delegation*

500

0338

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

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT
PALE OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT
AT ARABIC FORCE HEADQUARTERS,

PALE.

25th July, 1944.

MR. BROAD'S COMPLIMENTS

file

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H. Caccia, Esq.,
Allied Control Commission.

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS,

BARI.

No. 86

25th July, 1944.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 62 of the 9th July, I have the honour to report that the Partisan delegation in Rome has now been constituted. It consists of three Partisan officers.

2. According to the terms laid down by the Allied Control Commission, the delegation is to be attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and is to confine its activities to the assistance of Yugoslav refugees under the specific control of the Sub-Commission.

3. A somewhat anomalous situation has therefore arisen, as there is already an official Yugoslav delegation to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. This is stationed at Bari under Lieut. Colonel Vukotić (who was appointed by the Partisan government) and still exercises its functions.

4. I assume that the Yugoslav Prime Minister will in due course take steps to regularise the situation.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the High Commissioner, Rome; and Mr. Harold Caccia, Allied Control Commission.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(sgd) PHILIP BROADBENT

The Right Honourable
Harold Macmillan, M.P.,
Minister Resident Allied Force Headquarters.

Refugees - Political Section

Advanced Headquarters Allied Control Commission

APO 394

July 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Colonel W. C. Whetherly,
Headquarters "Z" Military Mission, C.M.F.

Reference is made to your Memorandum G/9/1, 26 June 1944, concerning the desire of the Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia to establish a delegation or representative body in Rome. There should be no objection to the assignment of officers of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission so that they may be of assistance to Yugoslav nationals adhering to the Partisan cause. It is considered that their activities for the time being should be limited to those of assistance to Yugoslav refugees under the specific control of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

Samuel Weber
Vice President Allied Control Commission
Political Section

5832

Brig Daulton

Would you
have time to read
this through let
me have back
before I leave
today? J. M. Copo

10 October
OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,

BARI.

→ Political Section
3rd October, 1944.

My dear Harold,

... I enclose a copy of a memorandum issued by the Bari Office of O.S.S. which contains the translated text of a speech made by Marshal Tito on the 12th September, as reported in the newspaper of the 26th Dalmatian Division of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.

So far as I am aware, the claim which he puts forward in this speech for the inclusion of all persons of Yugoslav origin living in Istria, the Slovene Primorje, and in Carinthia within the frontiers of the new Yugoslavia is the first and only statement made by Tito regarding any post-war claims which Yugoslavia may wish to make for the revision of her frontiers. In view of the categorical terms in which the claim is expressed it may be expected that the Marshal intends to follow up his demand.

He is evidently referring to Count Sforza and the Italians when he says that: "... but our neighbours of the other side have talked too much about it [the problem of frontiers] ... They have appealed to our magnanimity according to which we are to leave our brethren further under foreign rule."

I/

5851

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Allied Control Commission,
Political Section,
Rome.

0343

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

785016

I am sending a copy of this letter and of the enclosure to Henry Hopkinson and to Tony Rumbold and hope that it will provide you with the information for which you asked in your letter of the 19th September.

Yours ever,

Philip Dwyer

HEADQUARTERS
Co. B 2677th Regt.
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (Prov)
APO 534 U.S. Army
R&A BRANCH

N.B. The following is a translation of a speech delivered on 12 September 1944 by Marshal Tito and printed in the 15 September issue of "Nase Borbe", newspaper of the XXVth Dalmatian Division NOVJ.

RESTRICTED:

Rev. 20

Date of issue: 20 September

Date of info: 15 September

MARSHAL TITO'S SPEECH

on the occasion of the celebration of the second anniversary of the 1st Dalmatian Shock Brigade on 12 September 1944.

Comrade fighters, officers, non-commissioned officers and political commissars of the First Dalmatian Brigade and other units of the 26th Division!

Today is the day of birth of one of our best units -- the anniversary of the formation of the glorious First Dalmatian Brigade.

Before I continue, let us offer homage to those heroes who have laid down their lives in the struggle for the liberty of their people in the First Dalmatian Brigade. (Glory to them!)

The First Dalmatian Brigade was born out of the small Partisan detachments which had the audacity to rise up against the arrogant invader in the very first days of the occupation in 1941. Glorious is the path over which passed the First Dalmatian Brigade. Formed two years ago from already tried Partisan detachments from Dalmatia, it has behind it brilliant military successes. In numerous battles it has offered enormous sacrifices, so many sacrifices that there is today among you a very small number of those who made up your brigade at the time of its formation. The battle at Livno; the battle at Jajce; the battle of central Bosnia; and the brilliant march through the greatest cold and snow in the Neretva Valley where during the fourth offensive was fought one of the most glorious battles of the liberation struggle -- the battle for the liberation of strongly fortified Prozor which opened the way and saved our wounded; then the long battle of Konjic; then the battle on snow-covered Prenj during the coldest winter without food and warm clothing; the struggle in Herzegovina and Montenegro with the dispersal of the loathsome traitors of the people, the Chetniks of Draza Mihailovic -- all these have steered

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the First Dalmatian Brigade which has stood in the ranks of our best shock proletarian brigades. The glorious battles of the Fifth Offensive when the First Dalmatian Brigade had to strike a road through the wavy Drina with their breasts bursting under the enemy ring have demonstrated that there does not exist a task so difficult but that the sons of Dalmatia could not fulfill it. Except for the young boys and girls who have just begun their lives, the youths of Dalmatia lost their lives in the waves of the Drina and their final farewell was a tuft of hair tossing about on the waves of the Drina. But that last farewell demanded: Avenge us! The First Dalmatian Brigade knew how to avenge its comrades in all the battles to come.

The First Dalmatian Brigade was of great significance in the uprising of the Dalmatian people. Through its struggle it not only served to the honor of the Dalmatian people but it was also the pioneer of the liberation struggle of the Croats because these very sons of Dalmatia were the first to rise up in Croatia and Dalmatia was the first to offer up its best sons on the altars of freedom.

The history of the First Dalmatian Brigade is the epic of a heroic struggle. That is a history which every brigade of our glorious National Liberation Army shares. It is the history of the heroic struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for their freedom and independence, a struggle for a better and a happier future. Even though the peoples of Yugoslavia offered great sacrifices in that hard and bloody struggle, those sacrifices have not been in vain for they have served to the honor of our people before all of progressive mankind for they were offered for the mutual Allied cause in the fight against the greatest enemy of mankind — the German and other conquerors. Furthermore, in that struggle the First Dalmatian Brigade as well as all our other units of the National Liberation Army was the bearer of that idea which today has permeated all the sections of our country, every true patriot — and that is the fraternity and the unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Today we have our popular government; we have the highest organ of national authority in Yugoslavia — the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia.

These are the great achievements of that struggle paid in the blood and the lives of the best sons of Yugoslavia. We have proved in that struggle not only that our people know how to fight, but that our people also know how to rule themselves. Throughout the entire period of these superhuman efforts and struggles there were many obstacles from many sides. There were various attempts to make impossible this historic struggle which our people are leading. However we overcame all these difficulties and today there no longer exists the force which would be able to deprive us of our attainments achieved by the blood and lives of the best sons of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

There are still speculators, there are still enemies, and it would be dishonest if there were none for enemies and traitors of their people cannot become patriots overnight. They remain renegades, but they are assuming a 23

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now and, and under that mask, using other methods, they are making attempts to realize their anti-national, reactionary aims. That is a nefarious, reactionary clique among us which has its connections even abroad, and now as we come nearer the final victory, that reaction is trying to strengthen its position without choosing their means.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing struggle of our peoples which was waged for the common Allied cause, we have succeeded in dispersing a large part of those enemies of a new federated, democratic Yugoslavia. And just because those anti-national elements have adopted new methods in their reactionary activities, especially by clothing themselves in lamb's clothing and penetrating into the ranks of the National Liberation Movement, they become dangerous and the greatest vigilance is necessary on the part of all those to whom the gains of that great struggle are dear. It is necessary to observe their work with great watchfulness and to make it impossible for them to attain their aims within our ranks which they could not attain while they were in open struggle on the side of the invader.

We always maintained and we still maintain that we wish to receive into our ranks every true son who wishes his country well, who loves his land, but we do not wish speculators; we do not wish those who wish to realize their obscure anti-national aims. We recommend that they abandon their activity for they shall never succeed in it. We have not yet finished the armed struggle against the enemies with the invader and his minions. Even now, in the twelfth hour of this struggle, we need every honest son of our homeland who thinks honestly, who wishes his people happiness and a better future. After this hard fight we are omitted by the difficult task of building up our devastated land from its ruins.

Our villages and towns are in ruins. Many villages are entirely deserted because they do not have their proprietors. They have been exterminated by the enemy. Our fields are neglected. Many efforts will be necessary in order to overcome this problem. Because of this we must unite all the forces of the people in order to fulfill that most important task.

The hour is nearing when discussions regarding the frontiers of our country must begin. We have never in the course of this war spoken concerning this. But I must say a few words about this. Our people have fought for their freedom, their independence, for a better and happier future, but they have also fought for the liberation of those of our brethren who for decades have groined under a foreign yoke. By this struggle our brethren in Istria, in the Slovenian Littoral, and Croatia must be and shall be freed. (So it is!) and they shall live freely in their homeland with their brethren. That is the wish of all of us; that is the wish of all of them there. We do not wish what belongs to another, and we do not relinquish our own.

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I have had to touch on this question for during all this time we have been over modest regarding that problem. In the entire course of this war we have never spoken concerning this, but our neighbors of the other side have talked too much about it and are making various combinations. They have appealed to our responsibility according to which we are to leave our brethren further under foreign rule. Corrections of the past injustices of Versailles, Rapallo, and other treaties, which we ask, are regarded as some sort of imperialism, as something which in a few years might cause another war, by some war in neighboring countries, in those very countries which not so long ago were at war against us, whose armies have devastated our villages and towns and killed thousands and thousands of sons of our land. Thus they think that we should continue to leave our brethren under a foreign yoke, I have spoken thus knowing that you think as I do. (Go it for Applause)

The military victory over the German invader and his satellites will soon be here. But do not think that fascism will be destroyed by this. There will be necessary a long and stubborn fight against it in many countries. It exists everywhere and it will attempt to rise again if we do not now deliver it a mortal blow. That is one of the most important tasks and every people which desires to avoid such catastrophes in the future such as we have experienced in this war must fulfill that task. In our country there were many fascist allies. There were the Ustashi. There were the Heir men. There are the detainees of Draga. Mihailovic and the Ljapadzhiki Guards which have served faithfully and still always serve the German invaders, and in the most recent times when it is clearly obvious that the Germans have lost the war, those enemies of our people are trying through their connections abroad not only to save their skins but also to saddle themselves once again on the backs of the people. I must unfortunately say here that we are very sorry that some circles in allied countries still cannot or do not wish to believe that which has taken place by us and that is taking place. There are still men in the allied countries who consider that Draga Mihailovic as well as other traitors of our peoples speak in the name of a great part of our peoples. That hurts us. We have been very, very patient through three and a half years. I believe that no-one can deny that patience of ours. But we understood that then and justified it knowing that men in the countries of our allies were uninformed. But today there can be no talk of that. Today it is known in every far-flung corner of the world's globe who led the struggle in Yugoslavia, who made up the huge majority of the people of Yugoslavia. (Go it for Applause) And therefore, it is a bit unusual and strange that there still exist such doubts. I can say that even we shall overcome that too. We shall yet convince many of those who still doubt and who waver that they are on the wrong track. But if some doubt still further, who in other words clings to this unfriendly stand toward the true patriotic forces of Yugoslavia, if they continue to doubt in our forces and our sincere intentions, then let them know that it is no longer of any importance to us. It is no longer important for the victory of our peoples and for the creation of a strong and united federated, democratic Yugoslavia. (Applause) No-one can hinder us in that!

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- RESTRICTED -

Now a few words about that agreement which we have made with the Government of Dr. Subasic in London. That was necessary so that no-one would be able to reproach us that we were hindering the gathering together of all Yugoslavs into one single popular front. That was necessary because we had to prove to the Allies once more that we were for unity and fraternity, that we reaffirm once again that throughout this whole time the slogan on our banner has been: unity and fraternity of the peoples of Yugoslavia. This agreement with the Government of Dr. Subasic not with misunderstanding, or better to say, with wonderment not only in the ranks of our fighters but among the people. — Why do we need this agreement now when we have passed the worst and after we have had to so many sacrifices without any help. No, comrades! It was necessary! This agreement has not weakened our ranks but has strengthened them! It will not endanger the achievements for which we have fought, for which our peoples have fought. This agreement is proof of our strength, proof of our victory in the field of politics; it is in agreement with all our efforts thusfar to create the strongest possible unity of all peoples within our country so that our land could take its rightful place in the outside world. But we shall stand firm that no further steps can be taken prior to the assent of our peoples. (So it is!) We are and remain faithful to the decisions of the Second Session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. We stand by the decision that our peoples alone according to their free will choose the form of internal government. (So it is!) That is the principle preached by our great Allies. We stand by that principle. (So it is!) There can be no talk of some sort of maneuvering on our part. We have learned to speak openly to everyone to their faces what we think and want.

In this period of the struggle more difficult tasks await us. Difficult tasks await the army and the army command and our government — the National Committee, and our supreme organ of national authority — the Anti-Fascist Council, in the solution of many political and other problems. Today we are no longer isolated from the outside world. We have connections with our great Allies. We have our obligations, our duties toward them. But we also have our rights which must be respected for we have fought for them giving up pools of blood and hills of bones. (So it is!)

I must say that even though within the makeup of our great Allies we are a territorially small country, we have proved by our deeds that the spirit of our people is great. We would be pained and could never tolerate that in those days in which the destiny of individual nations is being decided that our country be considered of third-rate importance, when we would be kept aside and when other would weave our shirts. We wish to be together with our allies at the table where will be decided the destiny of Europe and of our own country. (So it is!) That is our right and we shall stand by it! I am convinced that we shall find understanding of our desires and requests, for our peoples have deserved it, demonstrating at the price of the greatest sacrifices their loyalty to the mutual allied cause.

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Great days, great days of freedom are in store for us, but also great days of new efforts, new struggles in the creation of our new Yugoslavia. I am convinced that our fighters, the fighters of the National Liberation Army and Partisan detachments will know not only how to terminate this hard struggle in victory but will know how to guard in the future those gains for our peoples so that no-one will be able to take away that which they have won in battle themselves. (So it is! Applause)

Long live our new Democratic, Federated, happy Yugoslavia! (Long Live!)

Long live our great Allies, the Soviet Union, England and America! (Long Live!)

Long live the victorious, brotherly, heroic Red Army which today stands on our borders! (Long Live!)

Death to Fascism - Freedom to the People! (Applause!)

DISTRIBUTION: -

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- RESTRICTED -

With Mr. Broad's compliments.

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT
BARI OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,

BARI.

26th September, 1944.

I understand from the Security authorities in Rome that three young Royalist Yugoslavs there have been advised by the Yugoslav Consulate to ignore King Peter's decree instructing all Yugoslavs to join the Partisans.

It also appears that several Yugoslav officers in Rome are contemplating joining the Polish Army rather than obeying the King's decree.

Perhaps Southern Department, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter, may wish to draw the attention of Dr. Subasic's Government to the above.

I am also sending a copy to Harold Gaccia.

(Sgd.) PHILIP BROAD

L.M. Makins, Esq., G.M.C.,
Office of the Resident Minister
Central Mediterranean.

5324

Re: [illegible]

SR
HC

EWG/dfo

100.

A/CC 091.

3 July 1944

Dear General Infante:

4 JUL 1944

In reply to your 103915/AV, the points raised are covered, I think, by my letter A/CC 091. of 3 July 1944.

At the same time I should always be very glad to receive from you any authenticated incidents in support of your allegations.

Very truly yours,

EMERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

General Adolfo Infante
Deputy Chief of General staff
Comando Supremo

cc: Political section
(also copy of 103915/AV)

9152

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TRANSLATION

SOUTHWEST COMBINE

103915/AV

P/S

P.M. 135. 30 June 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Captain Elly S. Stone, WNW
 Acting Chief Commissioner
 Allied Control Commission

65-17 1447
 3 JUN 1944

Subject: Propaganda of Yugoslav Partisan Organizations
 among members of the Italian Armed Forces.

Dear Captain Stone:

Following what was communicated to you in memoranda 103901/AV and 103903/AV, of 25 May and 17 June 1944, I consider it necessary to inform you that the propaganda of the Yugoslav Partisans for the enlistment of personnel belonging to the Italian armed forces not only does not show signs of diminishing, but is becoming continually more active, showing the appearance of a true and real organization.

Recent information has confirmed that one of the localities in which the activity in question goes on with greater intensity is Monopoli, where soldiers who have deserted are made to embark on motor launches and sent to the opposite shore of the Adriatic after having been clothed in Yugoslav uniforms.

In spite of numerous applications made to the Allied police by the local Italian military headquarters nothing has been accomplished, seeing that the Italian headquarters, asserting that it is a question of "citizens belonging to civic services that are no longer Italian", will not return the deserters.

As for the Italian soldiers on active duty who have no wish to listen to the proposals of the partisans, they are cheerfully told when refusing to enlist that it will be no longer possible for them someday to rejoin their own families now living in Yugoslav provinces, because it will be necessary to take reprisals against them beforehand.

In view of the persistence and the intensification of the unlawful activity of such organizations, I should be grateful to you, dear Captain, if you could be good enough to look into the possibility of firm intervention on the part of the Allied authorities.

Cordially,

/s/ . refuted

5323

MEMORANDUM FOR: Captain Henry E. Stone, USAR
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

DSJ 1414
3 JUL 1944

Subject: Propaganda of Yugoslav Partisan Organizations
among members of the Italian Armed Forces.

Dear Captain Stone:

Following what was communicated to you in memoranda 103402/AF and 103455/AF, of 25 May and 17 June 1944, I consider it necessary to inform you that the propaganda of the Yugoslav Partisans is the enlistment of personnel belonging to the Italian armed forces not only does not show signs of diminishing, but is becoming continually more active, assuming the appearance of a true and real organization.

Recent information has confirmed that one of the localities in which the activity in question goes on with greater intensity is Macerata, where soldiers who have deserted are made to embark on motor launches and sent to the opposite shore of the Adriatic after having been clothed in Yugoslav uniforms.

In spite of numerous applications made to the Allied police by the local Italian military headquarters nothing has been accomplished, seeing that the Partisan headquarters, asserting that it is a question of "citizens belonging to slave provinces that are no longer Italian", will not return the deserters.

As for the Italian soldiers on active duty who have no wish to listen to the propaganda of the Partisans, they are clearly told when refusing to enlist that it will be no longer possible for them someday to rejoin their own families now living in "Yugoslav provinces" because it will be necessary to take reprisals against them beforehand.

In view of the persistence and the intensification of the unlawful activity of such organizations, I should be grateful to you, dear Captain, if you would be good enough to look into the possibility of firm intervention on the part of the Allied authorities.

Cordially,

/s/ A. Infante

ALFONSO INFANTE
Major General, FMS

56222

Trans - Sgt Sheffield/LWS

Political Section

DSS/rjp

SR
HC

A/CC 091

3 July 1944

Dear General Infante:

3 JUL 1944

This letter is relative to your No. 10955/AV of 17 June with respect to the subject of "Propaganda of Yugoslav Partisan Organizations among Members of the Italian Armed Forces".

The matter was taken up with the appropriate authorities and the following report has been made:

"On the 2nd June specific orders with regard to future disci line at Annapolis were issued at Headquarters, U.S.A.F., through Major-General Valachi. These orders were sent by Brigadier Palmer, commanding 6th Base Sub-area. Since this date, no specific instances of disturbances at this post have been reported to 1st Military Mission, and it is hoped that the incidents to which the Italians refer took place before this date.

1st Military Mission are, however, investigating the situation, and hope to be able to satisfy themselves that in fact there has been nothing untoward since the 2nd June."

Will you tell me if there are any further incidents in the future.

Yours very truly,

ELBERT W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

General Adolfo Infante
Deputy Chief of General Staff
Comando Supremo

5521

Political Section

WITH MR. BROAD'S COMPLIMENTS.

COPY

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS,

BARI.

No. 54.

3rd July, 1944.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 35 of the 2nd June, I have the honour to report that Partisan Headquarters at Vis state categorically that the Partisans who went to Pellagosa have now been evacuated.

2. Definite proof that this is in fact the case can only be obtained if and when it is possible to arrange a visit to the island by some British authority.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Yugoslav Government at Cairo; the High Commissioner, Naples; and to Mr. H. Caccia, Allied Control Commission.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) PHILIP BROAD.

The Right Honourable
Harold Macmillan, M.P.,
Minister Resident Allied Force Headquarters.

COPY

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

BARI.

No. 35.

2nd June, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that a small force of Partisans landed on the 25th May on the Italian island of Pellagosa, or Pellagrus, in mid-Atlantic.

2. The Partisan representative on Vis was at once informed that the Allied forces in Italy are responsible for the security of this island, and he was requested to order the immediate withdrawal of the Partisans.
3. The reason given by the Partisans for the arrival of this force is that it was intended to protect the Yugoslav fishermen using the island in accordance with the terms of articles 10 and 11 of an agreement with the Italian Government which was signed at Belgrade in 1923. I have told the appropriate authorities that this excuse cannot be accepted and that steps must be taken to ensure that the Partisans leave.
4. In the meantime, it may be of interest to add that a British officer paid a surprise visit to the island on the 29th May. He found three Partisan officers with 25 other ranks and one Italian officer with 14 other ranks all contentedly living together in the lighthouse.
5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Yugoslav Government at Cairo; the High Commissioner at Naples; and to Mr. Caccia, Allied Control Commission.

5313

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) PHILIP BROAD.

The Right Honourable
Harold Macmillan, M.P.,
Minister Resident Allied Force Headquarters.

5-588Z
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

29 JUN 1944
LDD/hjp

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisans Garrison in
Pelagosa Island

FILE No.

TO: Political Section, Hq ACC

29 June 1944

1. Reference attached letter and translation #13737 dated 19 June from Marshal Messe, subject as above.

2. Would you please look this letter over and say what form of action in your opinion should be taken. We can refer this to General Browning to deal with or put the matter up to AFHQ. It may be that you want to handle this matter in your section. ??

L. D. Densmore

L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, Sig C
PA to A/CC

5818

TRANSLATION No 806 - Romano

SUPREME COMMAND
1st Division, Office of Operations

19 June 1944.

TO A.C.C. Salerno

File No. 13757/Op

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Partisans Garrison in Pelagosa Island.

On the morning of the 25th May last, an armed Yugoslav contingent commanded by a Major, and transported by two fishing boats flying the Yugoslav flag, landed on the Island of Pelagosa.

The said officer on landing said to our N.C.C., chief of the Semaphore Station, that the Yugoslav authorities did not know whether there were Italian military personnel on the island or not, and that the purpose of the landing was to supervise by means of a small garrison the passage of Yugoslav vessels to and from Italy.

The landing of the Yugoslav detachment took place in a friendly way; the same evening part of the detachment left the island, only 2 officers and 25 men remaining.

The relations between the Italian garrison and the Yugoslav soldiers are favourable.

I do not think there are any military reasons necessitating the stationing of Yugoslav soldiers at Pelagosa; on the other hand, whenever it would be needed on behalf of the Yugoslavs, the co-operation of the Italian garrison of the island would, of course, be given quite willingly. I could even, if necessary, increase the present number of men of the garrison.

As far as I know the landing at Pelagosa of said Yugoslav party was not authorised by the Allies, therefore, I believe that the A.C.C. will agree with me they should be directed to go back.

Hence I have informed you of the above facts and request the ACC to kindly examine the question of these Yugoslav soldiers and consider ordering them to return.

The Marshal of Italy,
Chief of the General Staff
(Giovanni Messe)

5817

396

File

Chief Commission to
Mr. GreeneOFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT ALLIED
FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
BARI.

1st June, 1944.

My dear Mr. Hart,

informed by
résumé of reports
from Bari.

July 14/6

I am afraid that the Partisan forces stationed at Monopoli have been giving trouble. A new commander was appointed the other day, and he immediately gave orders that at night the streets should be patrolled by armed Partisan guards. As a result an unfortunate incident took place the day before yesterday, when an Italian clerk, who has been employed at the docks for many years past, went down to his job in the early hours of the morning in accordance with his usual procedure. Near the entrance to the docks he was stopped by one of these armed Partisan guards and told to turn back, although he was in possession of a proper pass. He obeyed the order, but was promptly shot in the back of the head and killed.

This incident has been taken up with the military authorities at No. 2 District here, and I am sure that suitable disciplinary action will have to be taken against the individual responsible. In the meantime, Major-General Velebit, who has now returned to Bari, is being asked to have the Partisan commander immediately removed and replaced by someone more suitable.

I will watch developments in this matter and let you know what happens.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Foreign Office, to the Minister Resident at Algiers and to the Embassy to Yugoslavia in Cairo.

5816

Yours ever,

Philip Druce.

H. Caccia, Esq.,
Allied Control Commission.

Commodore Palma

Please see and return.

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT
BARI OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT
AT ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
BARI.

1st June, 1944.

My dear Harold,

Webbopline
(fr H. A. Laccin)
13/6

We have just received a reply from the British Commander on Vis to our enquiry about the Italian complaint referred to in my letter to you of the 17th May.

This is to the effect that the three schooners were "captured" on the 22nd April. The report goes on to say that the crews have been partly retained on the ships and partly enrolled in Partisan units. It gives an assurance that the Italian members of the crews are at liberty to go to Italy if they so wish.

The Partisans claim that the vessels must be regarded as captured enemy ships and that they are therefore theirs. I do not know whether this argument can be sustained legally, but I think it would be very difficult in practice to obtain the restitution of the vessels.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Foreign Office, the Minister Resident at Algiers and the High Commissioner at Naples. Copies of my letter under reference have also been sent to them.

Yours ever,

Philip Drouot

Chief Commissioner informed by résumé of reports from Bari (ref Partisan activities).

Harold Caccia Esq.,
Allied Control Commission.

Sum. [Signature]
15.6.44.

Thanks a lot!
J.O.T.H.L. informed -

Com. Palmer
To see HAZARD,

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

BARI.

17th May, 1944.

My dear Harold.

The Italians have addressed to our Naval Authorities a complaint that three Italian motor schooners which recently escaped from the Trieste area were seized by the Partisans at Vis, at which port they had been obliged to put in. The complaint adds that all stores on board the vessels were removed and the crews were obliged to join the ranks of the Partisans.

The names of the three vessels are : Emilia, Gagliano and San Antonio.

A signal has been sent from here to the British Commander on Vis to investigate the question and report on the facts. In the meantime I thought you might like to know about the receipt of the complaint. I imagine the matter will come up for discussion at the next meeting of Special Operations Committee.

Yours ever,

Philip Bernal

5834

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Allied Control Commission,
NAPLES.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO SF
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ext : 329

Ref 14/51/31

B Month 45

SUBJECT : Alleged Yugoslav Deserters

TO : Legal S/C
Public Safety S/C
DPA S/C

MAHA House
one copy

1. Instructions have been received that persons who have deserted actually from the Yugoslav Army, as distinct from nominal deserters who have failed to answer a call-up, are to be apprehended and handed over to the Yugoslav authorities; but that the liberty of those whose persons may be sought for political or other reasons is to be protected.
2. The procedure to be followed is to be similar to that in use by other allies in cases of desertion. Full particulars of the alleged desertion, must be supplied and the identity of the alleged deserter must be proved.
3. Prior to any action being taken by this Commission the following information in form of an affidavit will be supplied within 60 days of the date of the alleged desertion:
 - a) Name and rank of deserter.
 - b) Military unit from which deserted and location thereof.
 - c) Date of enlistment or induction.
 - d) Date and circumstances of desertion.
 - e) Probable whereabouts.

396

G.B. UNDERBRIE
VP of Section

Copy to : Legal Services S/C
Adviser

5813

393

XXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

Ref: P/396/385

11 March 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Soldiers in Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

1. Reference the attached copy of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. It is requested that this office be informed if there is any possibility of granting the Ministry's request.

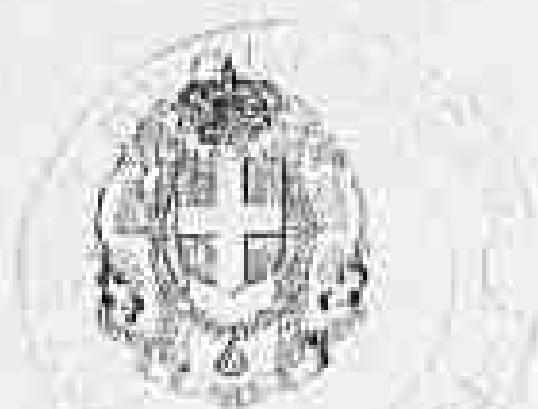
For the Chief Commissioner:

Captain,
For Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

1 Encl: Memo No. 6/705/360 dtd 6 March 1945.

386/385

5812



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/705/300

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Italian soldiers
in Yugoslavia.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have been advised that several Italian, sick and wounded soldiers are now in Belgrade without adequate assistance.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be very grateful if the Allied Commission would kindly consider the possibility of transporting the aforesaid soldiers to Bari on board those Allied planes of the Bari - Belgrade line which might eventually return empty.

WMA

Rome, 6th. March, 1945

5311

P/396/385

0365

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

785016

Mr. Halford:

~~WITH THE ATTACHED~~
You have, I believe, the
file on this subject.

Do you approve dispatch of
the attached telegram?

BMA
19 Feb 45

Yes.

[Signature]

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

Subject: Italian soldiers in Yugoslavia -

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to inform the A.C. that according to recent reports the situation of the Italian soldiers in Yugoslavia remains very distressing.

The Political Section A.C. have verbally advised that the Allied Authorities are doing all that is possible to carry out the repatriation of the aforesaid soldiers and for this the Italian Government are duly grateful.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs believe, however, that the A.C. intended referring themselves to the soldiers in Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, and in any case they wish to point out that some time must still elapse before the repatriation from Yugoslavia can be implemented, as the one from the former countries has not even yet begun.

The presence of an Italian officer or Red Cross Delegate in Yugoslavia could be therefore very useful, not only in order to discharge relief duties but also to collaborate with the local Authorities in the inquiries which, on Soviet request ought to be carried out into the Italian soldier's attitude after the armistice.

The Italian officer or Red Cross delegate should, according to the Italian Government's intentions, go to Yugoslavia not only for relief work but also with a view to collecting informations as regards the soldiers dispersed in that country and to cooperate, in this fashion, in preparing their repatriation, furthermore, as a great many of them have given no news of themselves for a long time, the possibility would be afforded of carrying out a highly humanitarian task.

In the above considerations, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

0367

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396
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In the above considerations, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs beg the A.C. to forward to Moscow the telegram concerning the request that an Italian officer or Red Cross delegate be authorized to go to Yugoslavia.

Rome, February 2nd 1945

0 3 6 8

785016

P

R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI
TELEGRAMMA IN PARTENZA

Situazione nostri militari ex prigionieri e dispersi
in Jugoslavia
24 gennaio 1945

C.A.

ITALDIP - MOSCA

13 - Gennaio 24.

Seguito mio telegramma n.13 del 13 - 1 - 45.

In relazione situazione nostri militari ex prigionieri e dispersi in Jugoslavia, risulta che tre mila di essi si trovano a Scoplje e almeno due mila a Belgrado tutti in pessime condizioni. E' da presumere per altro che numero nostri militari in dette zone sia molto superiore. Sembrerebbe pertanto opportuno ed urgente invio sul posto nostro ufficiale ovvero di un delegato Croce Rossa Italiana con poteri necessari per assistenza e rimpatri che in relazione situazione predetta si rendano necessari. Dato che non esistono ancora diretti rapporti tra Governo italiano e Governo jugoslavo, e tenuti presenti i contatti da V.S. utilmente intrattenuti da codesto Ambasciatore jugoslavo, la prego interessarsi presso quest'ultimo nel senso accennato.

questione presenterebbe carattere di urgenza.

PRUNAS

DISPATCHED

18 FEB 1945

NOT FOR DESPATCH
TEXTE IN CIPHER ENCLOSED

5803

Situazione nostri militari ex prigionieri e dispersi
in Jugoslavia
24 gennaio 1945

ITALDILP - MOSCA

13 - Gennaio 24.

Seguito mio telegramma n.13 del 13 - 1 - 45.

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questione presenterebbe carattere di urgenza.

PRUNAS

NOT FOR DESPATCH
TEXT IN CIPHER ENCLOSED

COPIA N.

DISPATCHED

26 FEB 1945

5803

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Executive Commissioner
APO 394

Ref: 5/396

3 March 1948

SUBJECT: The Croat Question

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

1. There has been received from Baron von Berger (aka) [unclear] of the Austrian Office in Rome a copy of an Aide-Memoire on the above subject which is being submitted as of possible interest to the appropriate authorities.

2. Baron von Berger stated that this Aide-Memoire was prepared by Croat Catholics for the information of the Vatican.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Major,
For Tréandier,
Executive Commissioner

5808

Encl:
/o

235

0371

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

ÖSTERREICHISCHES BUREAU
UFFICIO AUSTRIACO
AUSTRIAN OFFICE

Most confidential

March 7th, 1945.
ROM.
VIA MERCADANTE, 15 (ANGLO: VIA PERGOLESI)
TEL. 81.727

To
Mr. W. Schott,
Vicepresident of the Political Section, A.C.
Rome.

Dear Mr. Schott,

I am very pleased, that my last sending was interesting for you. I complete that sending to-day by enclosing an aide-mémoire. This aide-mémoire is elaborated by Croat Catholics and has been placed at the Holy See's disposal. I should have been very glad to hand you this aide-mémoire personally, but I wished to avoid wasting your precious time by a visit.

Sincerely yours

Egon F. Walder

EGON F. WALTER WALDENFEGG

5807

Ref: P/396

8 March 1945

My dear Baron,

I thank you so much for your communication of March 7th enclosing an Aide-Memoire regarding the Croat question which I have passed on to the appropriate military authorities dealing with the future of that Region.

I also have to thank you for your kind invitation to attend a benefit performance for Austrian Refugees in Italy on March 11 at 1000 A.M. I regret my inability to be present on this occasion which promises to afford excellent entertainment. However, I enclose the sum of 500 lire which I should like to subscribe to the benefit fund.

With warmest regards always, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

Baron Egon Berger Waldenberg
Via Mercendante, 15 (Angolo Via Pergolesi)
Rome, Italy

5806

WJO/md

Full
and

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/10/JU/F

Tel. 469081 Ext. 292

17 February 1945

SUBJECT: Financial assistance - Yugoslavs.

TO : Political Section, A.C.
(Attention: Mr. Schatt)

1. Pursuant to your request, herewith the following:

Copy of DPR/10/JU/F dated 14 December 1944.
 " " Yugoslav letter dated 20 December 1944.
 " " DPR/10/JU/F dated 30 December 1944.
 " " DPR/10/JU/F dated 5 January 1945
 " " suggested telegram.

2. Telegrams, identical in basic subject matter to that submitted for consideration to the Yugoslav Representative, were submitted at the same time to Representatives of the Greek, Czechoslovak, and Polish Governments, all of whom immediately authorized their despatch. The Yugoslav Representative indicated that he would like to consider the proposal when contact was made with him by phone through an interpreter. At no time was it even hinted that the telegram would be sent without his consent and it was made quite clear to him that he should feel free to make any changes in the draft which he deemed desirable. Neither this nor any other telegram was sent by this Sub-Commission to the Yugoslav Government.

3. The next development was the conference (Findlay - Smolaka) on 11 December 1944 which is referred to in our letter of 14 December 1944.

4. We have yet to receive notification from Dr. Smolaka that his Government approves.

C.B. Findlay.
 C.B. FINDLAY,
 Colonel,
 Director.

396

5805

CFF/md.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/10/JU/F

Tel. 489031 Ext. 392

14 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Financial Assistance to needy Yugoslav Refugees.

TO : Dr. Smolke

Ministre Plenipotentiaire Delege - Adjudant de Yugoslavie
au Council Consultatif pour l'Italie.

1. With reference to conversation between Colonel Findlay and Dr. Smolke at this HQ on Monday 11 December 1944.

2. Forwarded herewith copy of:

- a) Dr. Krah's letter dated 5 August 1944.
- b) " " " 28 " 1944
- c) copy of telegram from the Yugoslav Minister of Finance dated 22nd August 1944.

3. To enable this Sub-Commission to hold the necessary authority for continuing payments to Yugoslav nationals it would be appreciated if you would kindly cable your Government asking for their continued agreement to these loans.

4. For the purpose of maintaining our records it would be appreciated if you will send us a certified copy of the cable which you send to your Government with a certified copy of the answer. This will place future advances on a sound footing.

For the Director.

C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

5304

LFO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

LPR/10/JU/F Tel. 489081 Ext. 392 14 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Financial Assistance to needy Yugoslav Refugees.

TO : Dr. Smolake
Ministre Plenipotentiaire Delegee - Adjudant de Yugoslavie
au Council Consultatif pour l'Italie.

1. With reference to conversation between Colonel Findlay and Dr. Smolake at this HQ on Monday 11 December 1944.

2. Forwarded herewith copy of:

- a) Dr. Kreh's letter dated 5 August 1944.
- b) " " " 28 " 1944
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5. To enable this Sub-Commission to hold the necessary authority for continuing payments to Yugoslav nationals it would be appreciated if you would kindly cable your Government asking for their continued agreement to these loans.

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For the Director.

C.F. POTTERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

Incl.:

5804

C B P Y

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

No.D.Pov. 46/44

Rome, the 20.th of December, 1944

Subject : Financial Assistance to needy Yugoslav refugees.

TO : HQ. A.C.
APO 304
Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission.

Reference your letter of December 14, 1944 DPR/10/JV/F.

1. We should appreciate very much if you would send us also a copy of the blanket acknowledgement of indebtedness, signed by Dr. Kreh on part of Yugoslav Government.

2. Being the Yugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy authorized by the agreement reached in August 1944 between the Yugoslav and British Government to give to the D.P. & R.S.C. instructions concerning the amounts to be paid each month to each of Yugoslav nationals, and signing the same Representative each month specific acknowledgement of debt, the D.P. & R.S.C. still holds the necessary authority for continuing payments to Yugoslav nationals. Nevertheless I inform you according your suggestion the Yugoslav Government in London and shall let you know the answer.

3. Capt. Oates has handed over to me on December 14, your letter of November 8, 1944 - DPR/10/F. I suppose that by mistake this letter was not forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, - but both to the Royal Yugoslav Military Mission and to the Representation of HQ. Base NI4J in Italy. The financial assistance for Yugoslav refugees belonging exclusively to the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, both Yugoslav military missions have nothing to do with this matter. So far as I am informed, only the Yugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy is authorized to give instructions to the D.P. & R.S.C. in connection with the financial assistance for Yugoslav nationals and only he is able to sign the acknowledgement of debt each month.

(Signed) DR. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA

Councillor of Legation,

Temporary Representative of Yugoslavia

to the A.C.I.

5803

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

No.D. Rev. 46/44

Rome, the 20.th of December, 1944

Subject : Financial Assistance to needy Yugoslav refugees.

TO : HQ. A.C.

AFPO 394

Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission.

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(Signed) DR. SIGISMUND SMOLJAN

Councillor of Legation,

Temporary Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I.

5303

C O E Y

CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/10/JV/E

30 December 1944.

SUBJECT : Financial Assistance - Yugoslavs.

TO : Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I.
Via Quintino Sella, 56, Rome.

1. Reference is made to your letter D. Prov. 46/44 dated 20 December, 1944.

2. In keeping with para 3, we recognise the Yugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy as the only person authorised to commit the Yugoslav Government in the matter of financial assistance to its nationals in Italy.

3. You may be assured that communications received by this H.Q. requesting individual financial assistance, as well as Yugoslavs who call personally at our H.Q. Offices, will be referred promptly to you. Meanwhile, we should be glad if you would confirm the policy which you stated verbally to our Finance Officer that old people, widows, children, and other such extremely needy Yugoslavs will be considered favourably, even if at present not desirous of returning to Yugoslavia.

4. It is understood that Dr. Kreck's letter which you requested in para 1 has already been sent to you. With regard to para 2, we look forward to receiving a copy of your Government's reply.

(Signed)

C.B. FLINDLAY
Colonel
Director.

5802

C O P YHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DEPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/10/JU/F

Tel. 489001 Ext. 392

5 January 1945

SUBJECT: Financial Assistance - Yugoslavs

TO : Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I.
Via Quintino Sella-H. 56, Rome

1. Reference your letter No. D Pov. 46/44 dated 20 December 1944.
2. May we be informed whether you have received a reply from your government regarding advances to Yugoslav Nationals. If not, may we suggest that you forward another signal to impress your government with the urgency of a reply in order that payments may continue.

For the Director:

C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lieut Colonel
Deputy Director.

C O P Y

DPR/10/JU/F

MINISTER OF FINANCE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT LONDON

7315

ROUTINE

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO YUGOSLAVS IN ITALY PD

PAREN TO MINISTER OF FINANCE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT LONDON FROM HQ ALCOM FOR DISPER FOR SMOGLAKA CITY SEVEN THREE ONE FIVE PAREN

PARA TWO PD DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION ALLIED COMMISSION IS MAKING INDIVIDUAL LOANS TO OUR NEEDY NATIONALS FOR LIVING EXPENSES PD SIMILARLY ADVANCES ARE MADE TO YUGOSLAVS WHO ARE EX INTERNEES OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BUT PAYMENTS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR SEPARATELY PD MAXIMUM PER MONTH TO INDIVIDUAL LIRE FOUR ZERO ZERO ZERO CM TO A HOUSEHOLD LIRE ONE TWO ZERO ZERO ZERO PD

PARA THREE PD WE IN COLLABORATION WITH YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION ATTACHED TO DEESC SUBMIT NAMES ADDRESSES AND AMOUNTS TO BE PAID EACH MONTH PD INDIVIDUAL PROMISES TO REPAY ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY ON DEMAND OBTAINED IN RESPECT OF EACH PAYMENT PD

PARA FOUR PD KREK SIGNED BLANKET ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS ON PART OF YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT AND EYE SIGN SPECIFIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEBT EACH MONTH AS PAYMENTS ARE MADE PD PAYMENTS AUTHORIZED TO DATE TOTAL APPROXIMATELY ONE NINE NINE EIGHT ZERO ZERO ZERO LIRE PD PAYMENTS ESTIMATED FOR DECEMBER APPROXIMATELY SIX NINE ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO LIRE TO ABOUT TWO FIVE ZERO ZERO PERSONS PD PARA FIVE PD KINDLY ADVISE WHETHER PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR JANUARY ONE NINE FOUR FIVE AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS ON SAME BASIS PD REPLY SAME WAY.

DISPER
478106

This original was NOT sent by DPR SFC.

5800

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.F.O. 39.
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

7 February 1954

Ref : SB/165

Subject : Yugo-Slav Activities in Italy.

To : C-2(CT) A.F.O.

1. The following has been learned from a reliable source and is reported for information.

2. The Yugo-Slav authorities in Italy appear to be forming a clandestine anti-Italian movement in liberated Italy. The aim seems to be the annexation of Trieste, Pola, Viunne and the Istria region.

3. Italians from the above districts, who are cut off from their homes, are promised that if they enrol in TITO's ARMY they receive good pay and will reach their homes and families much sooner than waiting for an advance from Italy.

4. Recruiting offices are situated as follows :-

- a) Yugo-Slav Consulate, Rome.
- b) Yugo-Slav Committee, V.L. Maria in Via, Rome.
- c) Partisan House, V. Garibaldi 54, Rome.
- d) Headquarters of the Red Star, Via Podgora, Bari.
- e) Tito's Partisan Office, V. Giovinetti, 25, Mantova.
- f) King Peter's Partisans Office, Corso Umberto 119, Mantova.
- g) Tappa di Tito, Piazza Nicola Moro 6, Naples.
- h) Tappa di De Pietro, V. Riviera Chiaia 99, Naples.
- i) Other Offices at Ancona, Florence and Pescara.

5. The following are the principle agents :-

- a) Capt. PERARI of Tito's Army (N.C.V.I.), an ex-deserter of the Italian Army who was convicted of theft in 1937.
- b) Lieut. KOSACEVICH, Naples.
- c) Capt. KARIMOVICH, Naples.
- d) Lieut. Nicola MEDIO, Naples.
- e) MOVY, who organised a battalion called the RED STAR at Gravina di Puglia.
- f) GONNIO who does pro-propaganda work among the Italian Army.

6. On being enrolled and before embarking for Yugo-Slavia these rest camps taken to Yugo-Slav hospitals and rest camps, also in particular to the rest camps at Capodale S. Ferdinando at Bari. The rest camps are believed to be situated at MONOPOLI, ALTAMURA, BIRRENTO, MOLTA, MORUGIO, ORTA, TORRE TERESA, AVERSA.

OK 11: 10:10

396

396

1. The following has been learned from a reliable source and is reported for information.

2. The Yugo-Slav authorities in Italy appear to be forming a clandestine anti-Italian movement in liberated Italy. The aim seems to be the annexation of Trieste, Pola, Fiume and the Istria region.

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- e) Tito's Partisan Office, V. Giolinnense, 20, Taranto.
- f) King Peter's Partisan Office, Corso Umberto 119, Taranto.
- g) Tappa di Tito, Piazza Nicola Moro 6, Naples.
- h) Tappa di St. Pietro, V. Riviera Chiaia 69, Naples.
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- a) Capt. FERRARI of Tito's Army (N.C.V.I.), an ex-deuxerter of the Italian Army who was convicted of theft in 1937.
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- c) Capt. MARINOVICH, Naples.
- d) Lieut. Nicola NEDIC, Naples.
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6. On being enrolled and before embarking for Yugo-Slavia these men are taken to Yugo-Slav hospitals and rest camps, also in particular to the Yugoslav Sanatorium and Ospedale S. Ferdinando at Bari. The rest camps are believed to be situated at MONOPOLI, ALTAMURA, BIRRIANO, MOLA, MONTECATO, GRI, CORRU MESSINA, AVERSA.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.,
Captain,
Security Division

Copies to :- Political Section
G2, RAC.

AME/bd

SECRET

File

Ref: 396

26 December 1944

With reference to Philip Broad's letter to Harold Caccia of October 29th, regarding allegations made by certain Yugoslav relief officials as to the conditions of Yugoslav refugees in Italy, I attach a copy of a report submitted by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission on this same subject.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Philip Broad at Caserta.

Lt. Col. Hoskin,
Office of British Resident Minister
Bari

396

5758

NO. 2 SUB-SECTION
DISARMED PERSONS & REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED COMMISSION
U. S. A.

CC27

DE/1
Nov 24.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Allegations of Red conditions in Hugo-Slav Detention Camp at Santa Cruz, and memorandum on report thereon.

In view of the attached report, I have the following comments to make.

1. The origin of this inaccurate and gossipy report can be traced to the visit of the Hugo-Slav minister of public health and the Archbishop of Hugo-Slav (7), which I mentioned in my Personal and Confidential D.O. letter to the Director dated August 22nd 1944, (para 2 refuted). During this visit, you will remember, that Dr. MILICH then Camp Commander, had kept their functionaries waiting and I gather had been rather rude to them.

2. Taking the report in detail (I have numbered the paragraphs of the report for simplicity of reference).

Para 1. We have been informed that "is vague. One would be glad to know who the informants are, as I think they should be made to substantiate their categorical and inaccurate statements. No complaints were made to me or to my staff on this occasion."

3. Para 2. The children are living in large and well built sixy houses belonging to rich Italians, who used them for luxurious summer resorts in Peace time. The end of August when the National Health representative made his visit was in the middle of High Summer, beautiful weather and extremely hot.

4. Para 3.

(1) The rooms of the houses are large and the children are distributed so that as far as possible each child has 30 square feet at least.

(2) We have issued over 1300 beds, mattresses, pillows or sleeping bags for the children, more than sufficient for each child to have something to keep its body from the stone floor. However, when I made a house to house inspection early in September with Madama Tuck, I found that some of the Hugo-Slav women, looking after the children, had as many as five mattresses for themselves, thus of course depriving the children who were in their care. This also applied to blankets.

(3) The food, which was then scale 30 and had since been increased to scale 36, has never been complained of. Tinned food is a very small part of the ration which mainly consists of bread, pasta, fresh meat and vegetables and fruit, with extra for undernourished children and sick persons. I had three sources or on a medical certificate. The children were fed 5 times a day. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the children who arrived in very sorry condition from Hugo-Slav, many with wounds, have swelled visibly under their care.

(4) The children had all been treated with summer clothing. One

1. The origin of this inaccurate and perverted report can be traced to the visit of the Hugo-Slav Minister of public health and the Archbishop of Zagreb (2), which I mentioned in my personal and Confidential R.O.C. letter to the Director dated August 2nd 1944, (para 2 refer). During this visit, you will remember, that Lt. MINICH then very conveniently, had kept their functionaries waiting and I either had been rather rude to them.

2. Taking the report in detail (I have numbered the paragraphs of the report for simplicity of reference).

Para 1. "We have been informed that" is vague. One would be glad to know who the informants are, as I think they should be made to substantiate their categorical and inaccurate statements. No complaints were made to me or to my staff on this occasion.

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4. Para 3.

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(ii) We have issued over 1500 beds, mattresses, pillows or sleeping bags for the children, more than sufficient for each child to have something to keep his body from the stone floor. However, when I made a house to house inspection early in September with Madame TROSA, I found that some of the Hugo-Slav women, looking after the children, had as many as five mattresses for themselves, thus of course depriving the children who were in their care. This also applied to blankets.

(iii) The food, which was then about 30 and had since been increased to about 56, has never been complained of. Tinned food is a very small part of the ration which mainly consists of bread, pasta, fresh meat and vegetables and fruit, with extra for undernourished children and sick persons. I had often sourced or on a medical certificate. The children were fed 5 times a day. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the children who arrived in very sorry condition from Hugo-Slavie, many with wounds, have swelled visibly under their care.

(iv) The children had all been issued with summer clothing, from the Red Cross Store. All had at least a suit. The weather, I repeat, was gloriously hot and a thin shirt and a pair of shorts was all that any of us could bear at the time. Since then winter clothing has been issued to all the children, and all but a very few are shod, and these few will be given shoes in a few days, as their shoes are being made in a factory at LUDSK.

(v) The Hugo-Slav Camp Committee at SANTA CRUCIA has always been issued with soap for washing, on the same scale as British troops, 4.05 oz. per person per fortnight. As has been discovered since, the methods of the Committee left much to be desired, and the soap was not evenly distributed, most of it being kept for the favoured few. The Camp Commandant who succeeded Lt. MINICH can vouch for this. Extra soap is allowed for the hospital, and if the whole issued had been put on a proper basis by the Hugo-Slav themselves, all children would have had sufficient.

- 2 -

5. Paras 4 and 5. My chief doctor states:-

(1) Report on death of 54 children is dealt with by H.Q. letter MPX/740/AND attached.

(2) The conditions of skin diseases although in fact due to lack of towels and certain medicines has been mainly aggravated by the lack of attention of Camp Committee to the instructions issued to them regarding common hygiene - e.g. single beds, daily airing, blankets, regular washing, weekly bathing, regular anti-squito measures and general cleanliness and on the Camp Committee in ensuring that these instructions were being carried out by the children's attendants.

(3) The main lack of material that the Committee has had, has been the lack of mouth of children to work on, as the committee have failed to send organised bodies, and the children have either arrived in large groups or not at all.

(4) Para 10 "initial attitude of Lt. HILTON, who was an extremely hard worker, but very anti-communist, and not always the soul of tact, brought him up against the political considerations type, but he got the ordinary way round to work well with him, and he spoke fluent Rugo-Slav.

(5) Colonel "Gillfield" (the writer of this report) did confer with the representative after his lightning visit, and listened to a diatribe of about half an hour about Hilton's bad manner, but no criticism of the camp administration or the actions of the orphans. In fact he told me how pleased he was with what he saw, and thanked us for all we were doing for the children of Rugo-Slav.

(6) The report goes on to say that the conditions were worse by the end of September. In these authorities see this statement made, as the Minister of Health did not, to my knowledge, repeat his visit. Also I doubt if anything could be worse than the gloomy conditions described in para 1 and 2.

7. To have had innumerable visitors to the camp during my tenure of office and through naturally there have been criticisms and suggestions, the impressions have been invariably favourable, none even enthusiastic. My staff and I have worked very hard for the Rugo-Slav for nearly a year, making almost invariably bricks without straw, and it is very disappointing to think that a miscellaneous and inaccurate report like this can be made, which bears so little relation to known facts. I do suggest that the author should be made to substantiate his or her statements, and if this is impossible, to give us an unqualified apology.

8. Finally, I should like to quote a letter from Mr. Kinnaird, the head of the Rugo-Slav partisan Red Cross, which came quite as an unsolicited testimonial, dated October 29th, 1944.

" 10: Lt. Col. A.A.M. GARDNER
No. 1 Sub-Section, I & B.P.S.G. A.G.C. H.Q. 5706

29/10/44.

by the children's attendants.

(iii) The main lack of material that the dentist has had, has been the lack of number of children to work on, as the committee have failed to send organised bottles, and the children have either arrived in huge groups or not at all.

(a) From the "medical attitude of Mr. HILSON", who was an extremely kind worker, but very anti-communist, and not always the soul of tact, brought me up against the political Communist type, but he got the ordinary camp worker to work well with him, and he spoke fluent Yugoslav.

(b) Colonel "Gillfield" (the writer of this report) did confer with the representative after his lightning visit, and listened to a critique of about half an hour about the political Communist type, but he got the administration of the camp of the camp. In fact he told me how pleased he was with what he saw, and thanked me for all we were doing for the children of Yugoslavia.

(c) The report goes on to say that the conditions were worse by the end of September. In those authorities was this statement made, as the Minister of Health did not, to my knowledge, report his visit. Also I doubt if anything could be worse than the filthy conditions described in parts 1 and 2.

7. We have had numerous visitors to the camp during my tenure of office and though naturally there have been criticisms and suggestions, the impressions have been invariably favourable, some even enthusiastic. My staff and I have worked very hard for the Yugoslavs for nearly a year, making almost invariably bricks without straw, and it is very disappointing to think that a disbeliever and inaccurate report like this can be made, which bears so little relation to known facts. I do suggest that the author should be made to substantiate his or her statements, and if this is impossible, to give us an unqualified apology.

3. Finally, I should like to quote a letter from Mrs. RIMMEL, the head of the Yugoslav partisan Red Cross, which came quite as an unadmitted testiserial, dated October 29th, 1944.

TO: Lt. Col. G. A. L. GILFIELD
No. 1 Sub-Station, I & D. R. S. O. A. C. O. B. G. 5753

29/10/44.

Dear Sir,

I hear from Mr. PILLON, M.D. W. P. A. and other members of the Central Committee of the refugees that the clothes essentially needed are being distributed to our people. They were delighted when they informed me of this fact.

Please, Colonel, let me express again my gratefulness for your conscientious work and great care you have shown for our refugees in Italy.

Yours sincerely

JANA RIMMEL
Secretary of the Y. P. O.

Consent is superfluous!

/s/ Lt. Col. GILFIELD,
Lt. Colonel R. S. O.,
Commanding
No. 1 Sub-Station

GHQ National Liberation Army
and Partisan Units of Yugoslavia.

No. 24/26

9th October, 1944.

Subject: Red conditions of our children in the
Santa Cesarea Terme Camp, Italy.

TO THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION AT G.H.Q. N.O.V. AND P.O.I.

1. We have been informed that, in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme, where gradually they have passed from the transit into the Central Camp, our children who have been brought out by plane from Yugoslavia to Italy on the 26th August, 1944, there were the following children:

Female Children from 0 - 1 year old	7
" " " " " " " "	13
" " " " " " " "	136
" " " " " " " "	316
Male	5
" " " " " " " "	23
" " " " " " " "	247
" " " " " " " "	425
Females of 16 and over	154
Males of 16 and over	16
Total	1,354

2. These children are living in led, it may be even said, frightful conditions. The report of the representative (Authority of National Health of the 11th August, 1944, who personally saw these children gave the following picture:-

3. "Our children are quartered in different huts, 12-20 of them in one room. They sleep on stone floors without beds or straw mattresses. Food consists of one dish, mainly of tinned food. The children are with out shoes or clothing. As there are no sheets nor pillow all the children are sleeping on blankets which are never disinfected, as no means exist for doing this. The children receive no soap for washing.

4. As a result of these conditions an epidemic of skin diseases has broken out; impetigo and other contagious diseases. Sick children are taken to the Medical Hospital where the death rate is very high (54 children have died).

5. The dentist who is in Cesarea has no dental material and therefore cannot work.

6. The representative (authority) on the basis of all that he saw in the Camp gave as the main reason for this sad state the inhuman attitude of the Local Allied Commander Milic. The Commandant of all Camps, Colonel Gilfield, conferred with our representative and promised him that he (Colonel Gilfield) would (?) to his Command re the conditions in the

1. We have been informed that, in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme, where usually they have passed from the transit into the Central Camp, our children who have been brought out by plane from Yugoslavia to Italy on the 26th August, 1944, came were the following children:

Male Children from 0 - 1 year old	7
" " " 1 - 3 "	23
" " " 3 - 7 "	100
" " " 7 - 16 "	316
" " " 16 - 20 "	5
" " " 20 - 25 "	26
" " " 25 - 30 "	267
" " " 30 - 35 "	425
" " " 35 - 40 "	104
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Total

1,434

2. These children are living in Italy, it may be even said, in ideal conditions. The report of the representative (authority of National Health of the 31st August, 1944, who personally saw these children gave the following picture:-

3. "Our children are quartered in different houses, 10-20 of them in one room. They sleep on stone floors without beds or other mattresses. Food consists of one dish, mainly of limited food. The children are without shoes or clothing. As there are no sheets nor pillow all the children are sleeping on blankets which are never disinfected, as no means exist for doing this. The children receive no soap for washing.

4. As a result of these conditions an epidemic of skin diseases has broken out; impetigo and other contagious diseases. Sick children are taken to the Sania Hospital where the death rate is very high (54 children have died).

5. The dentist who is in Cesarea has no dental material and therefore cannot work.

6. The representative (authority) on the basis of all that he saw in the Camp gave as the main reason for this sad state the initial attitude of the local Allied Commander Milic. The Commandant of all Camps, Colonel Oilfield, conferred with our representative and promised him that he (Colonel Oilfield) would (?) to his Command re the conditions in the camp. However, already a month has passed and the conditions are no better but on the contrary worse.

7. These children are, without exception, orphans whose parents have fallen fighting against the enemies of all progressive humanity, in the fight against our common enemy. Therefore it is easy for you to understand our special attention for these children whom we shall, as soon as conditions permit, return to Yugoslavia.

8. Will you kindly, urgently undertake the necessary steps that the conditions of our children in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme be soonest possibly bettered.

With compliments.

Signed Arso R. Jovanovic,
O.C. Lt. General

0390

CONFIDENTIAL

CONF

HEADQUARTERS
IN FOOD SERVICES AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

REF/11.0/100

23 October 1944

SUBJECT: Children - Deaths in Camps.

TO : The Military Mission, C.M.C.

Reference is made to this R.C. 11. Lt. Col. Henderson with reference to the deaths of 54 Yugoslav children in an unspecified period of time.

The following points are put forward for your information.

1. Practically all the deaths which have occurred have been in the lower age groups 1-1 and 2-5. These children have been victims of malnutrition throughout their whole lives in many instances and have correspondingly weakened power to resist disease and infection. When disease and infection do arrive, they spread more rapidly and cause a higher death rate in these conditions.
2. The normal living conditions of these children are in small and crowded communities. In such communities infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, etc., are not commonly encountered and when they do occur do so in small outbreaks. Under such conditions, of necessity, large numbers of children are living in close proximity to each other.

It is well known that even slight diseases can take a most severe form when passing through a community which is largely non-immune to that disease.

In this connection the incidence of measles occurring when introduced into the Faros Islands in the early part of this century is recalled. Almost all the inhabitants had measles and the death rate was over 20% - as great as would have been that of cerebro-spinal meningitis before the new drug treatments arrived. Fortunately a disaster on this scale has not occurred at adults in the camps have some degree of acquired immunity.

3. Considerable difficulty has experienced in the early stages in getting all the cases diagnosed early. Many mothers concealed the illness of their children until they were really ill. No hospital can save a child which is dying in hospital led to increased concealment thus setting up a vicious cycle. A lack of understanding amongst the people of the necessity for quarantine, and of what quarantine really is, has also played a part in spreading infectious diseases. Through ignorance and forgetfulness the orders given to impose quarantine were often disobeyed. The more primitive amongst them did not understand air borne infection, and are incapable of carrying out even simple instructions designed for their benefit.

4. The degree to which this is a factor can be realized when it is stated that even nurses at the hospital require unwavering supervision in this respect.

The difficulties encountered were clearly shown in the cases of two young children who died in June a few days after their return to camp from hospital.

5494

The following points are put forward for your information.

1. Practically all the cases which have occurred have been in the lower age groups (0-1 and 2-3). These children have been victims of malnutrition throughout their whole lives in many instances and have correspondingly weakened power to resist disease and infection. When disease and infection do arrive, they spread more rapidly and cause a higher death rate in these conditions.

2. The normal living conditions of these children are in small and overcrowded communities. In such communities infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, etc., are not commonly encountered and when they do occur do so in small outbreaks. Under such conditions, of necessity, large masses of children are living in close proximity to each other.

It is well known that even single diseases can take a most severe form when passing through a community which is largely non-immune to that disease.

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3. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the early stages in getting all the cases diagnosed early. Very mothers concealed the illness of their children until they were really ill. No hospital can save a child which is dying in hospital led to increased complications thus setting up a vicious cycle. A lack of understanding amongst the people of the necessity for quarantine, and of what quarantine really is, has also played a part in spreading infectious diseases. Through ignorance and forgetfulness the orders given to impose quarantine were often disobeyed. The more primitive amongst them are not understood as to hygiene infection, and are incapable of carrying out even simple instructions designed for their benefit.

4. The degree to which this is a factor can be realized when it is stated that even nurses at the hospital require unremitting supervision in this respect.

The difficulties encountered were clearly shown in the case of two young children who died in June a few days after their return to camp from hospital.

It was alleged that the children had received only mother's milk since discharge from hospital. Post mortem however revealed that in both instances death was due to acute gastro enteritis (intestinal inflammation) and foreign bodies, orange pulp, etc., were actually recovered from one case. Both children had obviously eaten some contaminated food.

5. Energetic measures have been taken to control these diseases with satisfactory results up to the present. The picture should improve as the children stay in our camps and receive nourishment adequate to increase their power to resist disease and infection.

6. The number of children in our camps under 6 years of age is 1,720.

For the Director.

/s/ C. F. MOTHERGILL, Lt. Col.,
Deputy Director.

AH
CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/1/G II (DP)

20 December, 1944.

SUBJECT: Allegations of bad conditions in Yugoslav Partisan
Camp at SANTA CESAREA.

TO: Political Section, A.C.

1. Reference your Memorandum dated 9 November, 1944, with the request that a brief report should be prepared by this Sub-Commission for the Representative in BARI of the British Resident Minister.

2. Attached herewith:-

- (1) Copy of statement made by Lt. General AKSO R. JOVANOVIC
- (2) Comments on these statements.
- (3) Copy of this Headquarters' letter DPR/740/WED addressed to "M" Military Mission regarding deaths of children in Camps.

3. It is clear from the report of the Officer Commanding No.1 Sub-Section that the articles in the Camp at SANTA CESAREA were available, and any faults in the distribution lay in the dishonesty or stupidity of the Yugoslav Camp Committee who had to bear the greater part of the hard work, the British and American Camp staff consisting of:-

- 1 Officer
- 1 Clerk
- 1 "Q"
- 1 Hygiene Sergeant

No Red Cross Worker was available at the time and part of that work had to be undertaken by the Camp Commandant in addition to his innumerable other duties. With such a small Allied Staff the intelligent co-operation of the Yugoslav Committee was essential.

4. It is considered that mischievous reports such as that made by General AKSO R. JOVANOVIC do very great harm and are no real help to the War Effort.

For the Director.

(Fothergill)
C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

5793

0393

COPY

GHQ National Liberation Army
and Partisan Units of Yugoslavia.

No. BM/26

9th October, 1944.

Subject: Bad conditions of our children
in the Santa Cesarea Terme Camp, Italy.

TO THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION AT G.H.Q. M.O.V. AND P.O.J.

1. We have been informed that, in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme, where gradually they have passed from the transit into the Central Camp, our children who have been brought out by plane from Yugoslavia to Italy on the 26th August, 1944, there were the following children:

Female children from 0	-	1	year old	7
" " " 1	-	3	" "	18
" " " 3	-	7	" "	188
" " " 8	-	16	" "	516
Male children from 0	-	1	" "	5
" " " 1	-	3	" "	28
" " " 3	-	7	" "	227
" " " 8	-	16	" "	425
Females of 16 and over				154
Males of 16 and over				16
Total				1,434

2. These children are living in bad, it may be even said, frightful conditions. The report of the representative (Authority of National Health) of the 31st August, 1944, who personally saw these children gave the following picture:-
3. Our children are quartered in different houses, 10-20 of them in one room. They sleep on stone floors without beds or straw mattresses, Food consists of one dish, mainly of tinned food. The children are without shoes or clothing. As there are no sheets nor pillows all the children are sleeping on blankets which are never disinfected, as no means exist for doing this. The children receive no soap for washing.
4. As a result of these conditions an epidemic of skin diseases has broken out; impetigo and other contagious diseases. Sick children are taken to the Meglia Hospital where the death rate is very high (54 children have died).
5. The dentist who is in Cesarea has no dental material and therefore cannot work.
6. The representative (authority) on the basis of all that he saw in the Camp gave as the main reason for this sad state the inimical attitude of the local Allied Commander Milic. The Commandant of all Camps, Colonel Oilfield, conferred with our representative and promised him that he (Colonel Oilfield) would (?) to his Command re the conditions in the camp. However already a month has passed and the conditions are no better but on the contrary worse.

5752

1. We have been informed that, in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme, where gradually they have passed from the transit into the Central Camp, our children who have been brought out by plane from Yugoslavia to Italy on the 26th August, 1944, there were the following children:

Female children from 0 - 1 year old	7
" " " 1 - 3 " "	13
" " " 3 - 7 " "	188
" " " 7 - 16 " "	316
Male children from 0 - 1 " "	5
" " " 1 - 3 " "	28
" " " 3 - 7 " "	247
" " " 7 - 16 " "	425
Females of 16 and over	154
Males of 16 and over	16
Total	1,434

2. These children are living in bad, it may be even said, frightful conditions. The report of the representative (Authority of National Health) of the 31st August, 1944, who personally saw these children gave the following picture:-

3. "Our children are quartered in different houses, 10-20 of them in one room. They sleep on stone floors without beds or straw mattresses, food consists of one dish, mainly of tinned food. The children are without shoes or clothing. As there are no sheets nor pillows all the children are sleeping on blankets which are never disinfected, as no means exist for doing this. The children receive no soap for washing.

4. As a result of these conditions an epidemic of skin diseases has broken out; impetigo and other contagious diseases. Sick children are taken to the Maglia Hospital where the death rate is very high (54 children have died).

5,92

5. The dentist who is in Cesarea has no dental material and therefore cannot work.

6. The representative (authority) on the basis of all that he saw in the Camp gave as the main reason for this sad state the inimical attitude of the local Allied Commander Milic. The Commandant of all Camps, Colonel Oulfield, conferred with our representative and promised him that he (Colonel Oulfield) would (?) to his Command re the conditions in the camp. However already a month has passed and the conditions are no better but on the contrary worse.

7. These children are, without exception, orphans whose parents have fallen fighting against the enemies of all progressive humanity, in the fight against our common enemy. Therefore it is easy for you to understand our special attention for these children whom we shall, as soon as conditions permit, return to Yugoslavia.

8. Will you kindly, urgently undertake the necessary steps that the conditions of our children in the Camp of Santa Cesarea Terme be soonest possibly bettered.

With compliments.

Signed Arso R. Jovenovic,
O.C. Lt. General.

COPY

NO.1 SUB-SECTION
DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
C M P

CONFIDENTIAL

DP/1
Nov 44

SUBJECT: Allegations of Bad conditions in Yugo-Slav Partisan Camp at Santa
Cecilia, and memorandum on report thereon.

Reference attached report, I have the following comments to make.

1. The origin of this inaccurate and peevish report can be traced to the visit of the Yugo-Slav minister of public health and the Archbishop of Yugo-Slavia (?), which I mentioned in my Personal and Confidential D.O. letter to the Director dated August 22nd 1944, (para 2 refers). During this visit, you will remember, that Lt. MILLICH then Camp Commandant, had kept their families waiting and I gather had been rather rude to them.

2. Taking the report in detail (I have numbered the paragraphs of the report for simplicity of reference).

Para 1. "We have been informed that" is vague. One would be glad to know who the informants are, as I think they should be made to substantiate their categorical and inaccurate statements. No complaints were made to me or to my staff on this occasion.

3. Para 2. The children are living in large and well built airy houses belonging to rich Italians, who used them for luxurious summer resorts in Peace time. The end of August when the National Health representative made his visit was in the middle of High Summer, beautiful weather and extremely hot.

4. Para 3.

(i) The rooms of the houses are large and the children are distributed so that as far as possible each child has 30 square feet at least.

(ii) We have issued over 13000 beds, mattresses, pillows or sleeping bags for the children, more than sufficient for each child to have something to keep its body from the stone floor. However, when I made a house to house inspection early in September with Macgregor TOMPA, I found that some of the Yugo-Slav women, looking after the children, had as many as five mattresses for themselves, thus of course, depriving the children who were in their care. This also applied to blankets.

(iii) The food, which was then scale 30 and had since been increased to scale 36, has never been complained of. Tinned food is a very small part of the ration which mainly consists of bread, pasta, fresh meat and vegetables and fruit, with extra for undernourished children and sick persons from Red Cross sources or on a medical certificate. The children were fed 5 times a day. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the children who arrived in very sorry condition from Yugo-Slavia, many with worms, have swelled visibly under their care.

(iv) The children had all been issued with summer clothing, from the Red Cross stores. All had at least a summer suit. The weather was then I remember

Reference attached report, I have the following comments to make.

1. The origin of this inaccurate and perverted report can be traced to the visit of the Yugo-Slav minister of public health and the Archbishop of Yugo-Slavia (9), which I mentioned in my Personal and Confidential D.O. letter to the Director dated August 22nd 1944, (para 2 refers). During this visit, you will remember, that Lt. MILICH then Camp Commandant, had kept their functionaries waiting and I gather had been rather rude to them.

2. Taking the report in detail (I have numbered the paragraphs of the report for simplicity of reference).

Para 1. "We have been informed that" is vague. One would be glad to know who the informants are, as I think they should be made to substantiate their categorical and inaccurate statements. No complaints were made to me or to my staff on this occasion.

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4. Para 3.

(1) The rooms of the houses are large and the children are distributed so that as far as possible each child has 30 square feet at least.

(11) We have issued over 1300 beds, mattresses, pillows or sleeping bags for the children, more than sufficient for each child to have something to keep its body from the stone floor. However, when I made a house to house inspection early in September with Madame TOMPA, I found that some of the Yugo-Slav women, looking after the children, had as many as five mattresses for themselves; thus of course, depriving the children who were in their care. This also applied to blankets.

(11) The food, which was then scale 20 and had since been increased to scale 26, has never been complained of. Tinned food is a very small part of the ration which mainly consists of bread, pasta, fresh meat and vegetables and fruit, with extra for undernourished children and sick persons from Red Cross sources or on a medical certificate. The children were fed 5 times a day. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the children who arrived in very sorry condition from Yugo-Slavia, many with worms, have smiled visibly under their care.

(iv) The children had all been issued with summer clothing, from the Red Cross Store. All had at least a sunsuit. The weather, I repeat, was gloriously hot and a thin shirt and a pair of shorts was all that any of us could bear at the time. Since then winter clothing has been issued to all the children, and all but a very few are shod, and these few will be given shoes in a few days, as their sizes are being made in a factory at LECCE.

(v) The Yugo-Slav Camp Committee at SANTA CESAREA has always been issued with soap for washing, on the same scale as British troops, i.e. 5 oz. per person per fortnight. As has been discovered, the methods of the Committee left much to be desired, and the soap was not evenly distributed, most of it being kept for the favoured few. The Camp Commandant who succeeded Lt. MILICH can vouch for this. Extra soap is allowed for the hospital, and if the whole issue had been put on a proper basis by the Yugo-Slavs themselves all children would have had sufficient.

/since

- 2 -

5. Paras 4 and 5. My chief doctor states:-

(i) Report on death of 54 children is sent with by H.Q. letter DPA/7.0/VED attached.

(ii) The conditions of skin diseases although in fact due to lack of towels and certain medicaments has been mainly aggravated by the lack of attention of Camp Committee to the instructions issued to them regarding common Hygiene - e.g. single beds, daily airing, blankets, regular washing, weekly bathing, regular anti-mosquito measures and general cleanliness and on the Camp Committee in ensuring that these instructions were being carried out by the children's attendants.

(iii) The main lack of material that the Dentist has had, has been the lack of mouths of children to work on, as the committee have failed to send organised bodies, and the children have either arrived in huge groups or not at all.

(a) Para 6. The "inimical attitude of St. Miličević", who was an extremely hard worker, but very anti-communist, and not always the soul of tact, brought him up against the Political Commissar type, but he got the ordinary camp worker to work well with him, and he spoke fluent Yugo-Slav.

(b) Colonel "Ollfield" (the writer of this report) did not confer with the representative after his lightning visit, and listened to a diatribe of about half an hour about Miličević's bad manners, but no criticism of the camp administration or the sorrows of the orphans. In fact he told me how pleased he was with what he saw, and thanked us for all we was doing for the children of Yugo-Slavia.

(c) The report goes on to say that the conditions were worse by the end of September. On whose authority was this statement made, as the Minister of Health did not, to my knowledge, repeat his visit? Also I doubt if anything could be worse than the gloomy conditions described in paras 1 and 2.

7. We have had innumerable visitors to the camps during my tenure of office and though naturally there have been criticisms and suggestions, the impressions have been invariably favourable, some even enthusiastic. My staff and I have worked very hard for the Yugoslavs for nearly a year, making almost invariably, bricks without straw, and it is very disappointing to think that a mischievous and inaccurate report like this can be made, which bears so little relation to known facts. I do suggest that the author should be made to substantiate his or her statements, and if this is impossible, to give us an unqualified apology.

8. Finally, I should like to quote a letter from Mrs. BERNIKAR, the head of the Yugo-Slav partisan Red Cross, which came quite as an unsolicited testimonial, dated October 29th, 1944.

* TO: Lt. Col. E.A.L. OLLFIELD
No. 1 Sub-section, I & B.P.S.G. A.C.C. H.Q.

25/10/44.

5160

Dear Sir,

I hear from Dr. PALCOCK, Mrs. TOMPA and other members of the Central Committee of the Refugees that the clothes essentially needed are being distributed to our people. They were delighted when they informed me of the fact.

(iii) The main lack of material that the Dentist has had, has been the lack of months of children to work on, as the committee have failed to send organized bodies, and the children have either arrived in huge groups or not at all.

(a) Para 6. The "vicious" attitude of Lt. MILICH, who was an extremely hard worker, but very anti-communist, and not always the soul of tact, brought him up against the Political Commissar type, but he got the ordinary camp worker to work well with him, and he spoke fluent Yugo-Slav.

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8. Finally, I should like to quote a letter from Mrs. RUMINAR, the head of the Yugo-Slav partisan Red Cross, which came quite as an unsolicited testimonial, dated October 25th, 1944.

" TO: Lt. Col. E.A.L. OLDFIELD
No. 1 Sub-Section, I & D.P.S.C. A.S.C. H.Q.

25/10/44.

5790

Dear Sir,

I hear from Dr. PALCOK, Mrs. TOMPA and other members of the Central Committee of the Refugees that the clothes essentially needed are being distributed to our people. They were delighted when they informed me of the fact.

Please, Colonel, let me express again my gratefulness for your conscientious work and great care you have shown for our refugees in Italy.

Yours sincerely,

JARA RUMINAR

Secretary of the Y.R.C.

Comment is superfluous!

(cc) E.A.L. OLDFIELD,
Lt. Colonel R.A.,
COMMANDING,
No. 1 Sub-Section.

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

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

DPX/740/MED

Tel: 478009

23 October, 1944.

SUBJECT: Children - Deaths in Camps.

TO: "X" Military Mission, C.M.F.

Reference visit to this H.Q. by Lt.Col. Henderson with reference to the deaths of 54 Yugoslav children in an unspecified period of time.

The following points are put forward for your information.

1. Practically all the deaths which have occurred have been in the lower age groups 0-1 and 2-5. These children have been victims of malnutrition throughout their whole lives in many instances and have correspondingly weakened power to resist disease and infection. When disease and infection do arrive, they spread more rapidly and exact a higher death rate in these conditions.

2. The normal living conditions of these children are in small and scattered communities. In such communities infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, etc., are not commonly encountered and when they do occur do so in small outbreaks. Under camp conditions, of necessity, large numbers of children are living in close proximity to each other.

It is well known that even simple diseases can take a most severe form when passing through a community which is largely non-immune to that disease.

In this connexion the epidemic of measles occurring when introduced into the Faroe Islands in the early part of this century is recalled. Almost all the inhabitants had measles and the death rate was over 20% - as great as would have been that of cerebro-spinal meningitis before the new drug treatments arrived. Fortunately a disaster on this scale has not occurred as adults in the camps have some degree of acquired immunity.

3. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the early stages in getting all the cases diagnosed early. Many mothers concealed the illness of their children until they were really ill. No hospital can save a child which is dying in hospital led to increased concealments thus setting up a vicious cycle. A lack of understanding amongst the people of the necessity for quarantine, and of what quarantine really is, has also played a part in spreading infectious diseases. Through ignorance and forgetfulness the orders given to impose quarantine were often disobeyed. The more primitive amongst them cannot understand air borne infection, and are incapable of carrying out even simple instructions designed for their benefit.

4. The degree to which this is a factor can be realised when it is stated that even nurses at the hospitals require unremitting supervision in this respect.

The difficulties encountered were clearly shown in the cases of two young children who died in June a few days after their return to camp from

deaths of 54 Yugoslav children in an unspecified period of time.

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It was alleged that the children had received only mother's milk since discharge from hospital. Post mortem however revealed that in both instances death was due to acute gastro enteritis (intestinal inflammation) and foreign bodies, orange pulp, etc., were actually recovered from one case. Both children had obviously eaten some contaminated food.

5. Energetic measures have been taken to control these diseases with satisfactory results up to the present. The picture should improve as the children stay in our camps and receive nourishment adequate to increase their power to resist disease and infection.

6. The number of children in our camps under 8 years of age is 1,720.

For the Director.

(sd) C.F. FOTHERGILL, Lt. Col.,
Deputy Director.

0401

ALLIED COMMISSION
CMF
Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission

*Please see paper
please*

Hts. 20

DPR/1/G-II(DP)

15th November, 1944.

SUBJECT: Complaints by Yugoslav Central Committee.

TO: Political Section, A.C. ✓

1. Reference your memo dated 9th November, 1944.
2. The Officer Commanding No.1 Sub-Section, LECCE has been asked to submit a brief report for Mr. BROAD. At the same time he has been asked to contact Mr. BROAD, so that he may see the report submitted by General Headquarters of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, which is stated to amplify the allegations as to the condition of Yugoslav Refugees.
3. The following note has been received by No. 1. Sub-Section, LECCE, written by the woman who originated the report that the children at S.CESAREA were naked and lying on the bare floor.

"I heard from Dr. PALCOK, Mrs. TOMPA and others members of the Central Committee of the Refugees that the clothes essentially needed are being distributed to our people. They were delighted when they informed me of the fact! Please Colonel, let me express again my gratefulness for your conscientious wish and great care you have shown for our Refugees in Italy".

296

Signed JARA RIBNIKAR.

For the Director.

C.F. Fothergill
C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

5708

9 November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Displaced Persons and
Refugees Sub-Commission
Allied Commission

FROM : Political Section

1. The Representative in Bari of the British Resident Minister has informed the Political Section that he has received a copy of a report by General Headquarters of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation which amplifies the allegations as to the condition of Yugoslav refugees in Italy. It will be recalled that the Displaced Persons Relief Sub-Commission previously investigated these allegations and stated them to be without foundation.

2. Mr. Broad realizes that this is a difficult problem, but as the question is one which may soon be raised again with increased urgency by Yugoslav Headquarters at Bari, he would like to be in a position to tell them in some detail the real facts of the matter. He has, therefore, requested that a brief report should be prepared by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission on this subject which could be passed to the Yugoslav authorities. In this connection he has pointed out that on 23rd October the Yugoslav Prime Minister sent instructions to the Yugoslav Government in London to make available to Yugoslav Headquarters in Bari the sum of \$10,000 for the relief of distressed Yugoslav nationals in Italy.

396

R. L. G. A. ROBERTSON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

5887

Mr. Kalford for obs. please

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI
OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

BARI.

29th October, 1944.

My dear Harold.

I have received a copy of a report by General Headquarters of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation which amplifies the allegations as to the condition of Yugoslav refugees in Italy contained in my telegram No. 9 of the 12th October to Rome.

I realise that the problem, which must be a difficult one for the Allied Control Commission, may not admit of a rapid solution, but as the question may soon be raised again with increased urgency by Yugoslav Headquarters in Bari I should like to be in a position to tell them in some detail the real facts of the matter, and to explain the intentions of the Commission in the most favourable light. I have already seen Rome telegram to the Foreign Office No. 706 of the 25th October, but I should be grateful for any additional information that you could let me have, particularly as the first paragraph of this telegram contained two corrupt groups which make its interpretation obscure.

I suggest that perhaps the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission might be persuaded to prepare a brief report which could be passed to the Yugoslav authorities. You may like to know in this connexion that on the 23rd October Dr. Subasic sent instructions to the Yugoslav Government in London to make available to Yugoslav Headquarters in Bari the sum of £10,000 for the relief of distressed Yugoslav nationals in Italy.

Yours ever,

Philip Dewar

5786

Harold Caccia, Esq.,

Allied Control Commission,
ROME.

Ref 9396

27 November 1944

TO : Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission

FROM : Political Section

Reference your memorandum of the 14th of November.

The British Embassy have now informed the Political Section that the Representative of the British Resident Minister at Bari has telegraphed stating that Major General Poljanec called on him to thank him for the assistance given in making arrangements for the repatriation of Yugoslav refugees to the Dalmatian Coast. He stated that over a thousand had already been sent back and expressed his gratitude for the provision by the Allied Commission of blankets and food to the returning refugees.

Major General Poljanec went on to say that he hoped that the Allied Authorities would now agree in principle to the repatriation of the remaining refugees in the same way as and when this was feasible. He stated that the number involved was about 5,200, but that of course he realized that it would only be possible to send small batches from time to time.

Mr. Broad said that he felt sure that the Allied authorities would do what they could to help and mentioned that UNRRA would also be glad to assist. Major General Poljanec replied that while he would welcome their assistance, he did not feel that it would be required as arrangements made in the case of those refugees who had already been sent back had been quite adequate.

5783

H. L. AIA. HOPKINSON
Acting Vice-President, Political Section

Sgt. Decker.

May I have the previous
papers please?

Major General Poljanac called on me this morning to thank me for assistance given him in making arrangements for prompt repatriation to the Dalmatian coast of refugees referred to in my telegram No. 19 to Rome. It appears that over 1000 have already been sent back although I fear I was not aware that this had happened. Poljanac told me that returning refugees had been provided by the Allied Commission with blankets and food for which he was very grateful. *June 26*

2. He went on to say he hoped we would now agree in principle, to repatriation of remaining refugees in the same way as and when this was feasible. The number involved is about 5,800 but of course it will only be possible to send small batches from time to time.

3. I said I felt sure we would do what we could to help in this matter. I took the opportunity of mentioning that UNRRA would be glad to help. Poljanac replied that he would welcome their assistance though he did not feel it would be required as arrangements made in the case of those refugees who had already been sent back had been quite adequate.

copy

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GH/cp

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

DFR/19-25/RW

Tel. 478301

14 November 1944

SUBJECT : Repatriation - Refugees to Yugoslavia

TO : Political Section.
Allied Commission.

1. Reference your memorandum dated 9 November 1944.
2. A first repatriation of 700 Yugoslav refugees from our camps in the "Heel" took place on 6 November. A further draft will be returned to Yugoslavia in the very near future.
3. G-2, (C.I.) Section, have been contacted, and have informed this HQ. that they would be satisfied with a nominal roll of repatriates and that other security formalities would not be necessary.

For the Directors:

~~Copy to~~ Br. Embassy to see and return.

K. C. Brown
K. C. BROWN Capt
Major
O.I/c ADM.

*H.*5783
6/387

November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Displaced Persons & Refugees Sub-Commission.

From : Political Section, Allied Commission.

The Representative in Bari of the British Resident Minister has informed the Political Section, through the British Embassy, that Major-General Poljanec, the Principal Partisan Representative at Bari, has stated that he has had discussions with officers of the Allied Commission about the repatriation to their homes of a number of Yugoslav refugees from Dalmatian Islands which have now been liberated. These refugees are scattered in various camps in Italy and they number approximately 1300.

2. Major General Poljanec said that his authorities would make all arrangements for collecting all refugees to be repatriated and would also arrange for their transport. They would proceed to assemble them in Monopoli and arrange for them to be taken to their destination in a Yugoslav vessel now at that port. They would provide complete lists of names for the Allied Security Officers and would see that the latter had full opportunity to undertake a check of all those to be repatriated.

3. Mr. Broad thinks that it would be useful to do everything possible to help in this matter particularly as from the Allied point of view the departure of these individuals would relieve the refugee situation in Italy. The Political Section would be glad to know the views of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

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

5782

396/385

SECRET

29 November 1944

TO :Legal Sub-Commission

FROM :Political Section

1. With reference to the attached memorandum AG 4132/1/1 of 16th November about Yugoslav Missions in Italy.

2. Our view is that as these persons are not part of an organized contingent of the armed forces of the United Nations under the Command of Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, they do not fall within the exception accorded to the members of the Allied Forces under Article 10 (1) of the Allied Military Government Proclamation 1.

3. On the other hand, we have discussed this matter with Mr Broad, the representative in Bari of the British Resident Minister at Allied Forces Headquarters, who is at present deputizing for Mr. Macmillan at Caserta. He states that this problem has already arisen in the case of a member of the Yugoslav Forces accused of a murder in Bari. In this case it was ruled by A.P.H.Q. that members of Yugoslav Forces charged with the committing of a civil crime were entitled to be tried by their own military courts. The matter has now arisen again in the connection with another murder case. It has been suggested to Mr. Broad that he should await a communication from this Commission raising the whole problem before the matter is taken up. It has been pointed out to Mr. Broad that the position is in any case different in territory which has been handed back to the Italian Government from that of territories still under Allied Military Rule.

4. The answer to your specific questions in paragraph 6 are:

a. Yugoslav Military personnel who form the Missions are part of an organized contingent.

b. This organized contingent is not under the command of General Alexander.

c. So far as is known, no agreement has been made with the Yugoslav Government on the subject of the trial of members of their armed forces.

d. Yugoslavia is a member of the United Nations and Yugoslavs generally are regarded as coming under the comprehensive description of "Allies". On the other hand there is no formal treaty of alliance between Yugoslavia and either the United States or the United Kingdom.

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

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TOP SECRET

PC (44) 149
6th December, 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS K 505

TOP SECRET

33
COPY NO. 33

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

RELATIONS WITH THE YUGOSLAVS

Note by Secretary

Attached for information at Appendix "A" is a copy of the draft agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and Marshal Tito which Brigadier Maclean has taken into Yugoslavia with him.

At Appendix "B" is a further draft agreement taken into Yugoslavia by Brigadier Maclean concerning purely naval matters.

J. H. Lascelles
J. H. LASCELLES
COLONEL
SECRETARY.

DISTRIBUTION

Supreme Allied Commander
Deputy Supreme Allied Commander
Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
Commander, Eighth Fleet, USN
Chief of Staff
Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy Chief of Staff
U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
Director, FWE
Secretary, General Staff
Secretary, I3 & PS
Chief, Liaison Section
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
G-1 (A)
G-1 (B)
G-2
G-3
G-3 Special Operations
G-4 (A)
G-4 (B)

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Attached for information at Appendix "I" is a copy of the draft agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and Marshal Tito which Brigadier Maclean has taken into Yugoslavia with him.

At Appendix "E" is a further draft agreement taken into Yugoslavia by Brigadier Maclean concerning purely naval matters.

by enclosure
J. H. LASCELLES
COLONEL
SECRETARY.

DISTRIBUTION

Supreme Allied Commander
Deputy Supreme Allied Commander
Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
Commander, Eighth Fleet, USN
Chief of Staff
Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy Chief of Staff
U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
Director, PWE
Secretary, General Staff
Secretary, IS & PS
Chief, Liaison Section
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
G-1 (A)
G-1 (B)
G-2
G-3
G-3 Special Operations
G-4 (A)
G-4 (B)
G-5
Commander-in-Chief, AAF
Chief, INO
Commander, ML H^Q YUGOSLAVIA
Spares

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/Appendix "I"

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APPENDIX "A"

K 505

TOP SECRET

DRIFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER
MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE AND MARSHAL TITO.

1. It is agreed that for the purpose of supporting the JANL in their fight against the Germans in northern JUGOSLAVIA, British forces should now be introduced into the Z.D.R area. It is further agreed that these forces are being introduced into JUGOSLAVIA for the sole purpose of destroying the German armies and that they will be withdrawn when their presence is no longer required for this purpose.
2. The primary object of these forces will be to establish and maintain a base from which to extend and intensify air action against the enemy. To this end it is further agreed that the air forces in the Z.D.R area shall be:-

6 Fighter/Bomber Squadrons (including the two JANL Squadrons) with the possible addition at a later date of another Fighter/Bomber Squadron and one Night Fighter Squadron.

1 Balkan Air Force Command Post

Ancillary Units including R.D.R Units

The total air forces will be approximately 4,000 officers and men.

This force will be under the operational command of a Royal Air Force Officer, who in turn will be under the general direction of MARSHAL TITO for operations in JUGOSLAVIA.

3. It is also agreed that British Land Forces should be sent to the Z.D.R area. The role of these forces will be to carry out the extensive technical work required to establish and maintain the port and base and in conjunction with the JANL to carry out the defence of the base as

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forces should now be introduced into the Z.D.R area. It is further agreed that these forces are being introduced into JUGOSL.VL. for the sole purpose of destroying the German armies and that they will be withdrawn when their presence is no longer required for this purpose.

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Z.D.R area shall be:-

6 Fighter/Bomber Squadrons (including the two J.N.L Squadrons) with the possible addition at a later date of another Fighter/Bomber Squadron and one Night Fighter Squadron.

.. Balkan Air Force Command Post

Ancillary Units including R.D.R Units

The total air forces will be approximately 4,000 officers and men.

This force will be under the operational command of a Royal Air Force Officer, who in turn will be under the general direction of MARSHAL TITO for operations in JUGOSL.VL.

54.3

3. It is also agreed that British Land Forces should be sent to the Z.D.R area. The role of these forces will be to carry out the extensive technical work required to establish and maintain the port and base and in conjunction with the J.N.L to carry out the defence of the base as far forward as possible. They will also be available to carry out offensive operations in conjunction with the J.N.L forces if required.

These forces shall act without the conclusion of a further agreement, exceed 20,000, of which not more than 50% will be fighting troops. They will include infantry, artillery, engineers, a small amount of light armour and the necessary technical signal and administrative units for the maintenance of the forces.

TOP SECRET

K 505

It is agreed that the operation of these forces will be carried out in consultation with and in support of the appropriate JANL Commanders.

4. In order to facilitate naval operations further north in the ATLANTIC it is agreed that operations may be carried out against those islands by those forces based on Z.D.R. or from advanced bases occupied by the Navy.
5. It is agreed that in order to prepare the way for the early arrival of these forces British reconnaissance parties shall be allowed to proceed forthwith and that full facilities and liberty of movement shall be granted by the JANL Commanders and authorities to these parties.
6. It is understood that the British Authorities will be entirely responsible for the supply of the British forces introduced by them. The JANL Authorities will, however, afford all reasonable help to the British forces in respect of local facilities in the area of operations.

It is further understood that while entirely responsible for their own administration the British forces will in no way interfere with the local civil administration.
7. It is agreed that the implementation of this agreement shall be entrusted to the British Air and Land Force Commanders in close collaboration with the appropriate JANL Commanders and that the latter will be nominated and given in writing full authority to treat with them.
8. Arrangements for naval co-operation will be the subject of a separate agreement.

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by the Navy.

5. It is agreed that in order to prepare the way for the early arrival of these forces British reconnaissance parties shall be allowed to proceed forthwith and that full facilities and liberty of movement shall be granted by the J.M.L. Commanders and authorities to these parties.

6. It is understood that the British Authorities will be entirely responsible for the supply of the British forces introduced by them. The J.M.L. Authorities will, however, afford all reasonable help to the British forces in respect of local facilities in the area of operations.

It is further understood that while entirely responsible for their own administration the British forces will in no way interfere with the local civil administration.

7. It is agreed that the implementation of this agreement shall be entrusted to the British Air and Land Force Commanders in close collaboration with the appropriate J.M.L. Commanders and that the latter will be nominated and given in writing full authority to treat with them.

8. Arrangements for naval co-operation will be the subject of a separate agreement.

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APPENDIX "B"

TOP SECRET

K 505

DRAFT NAVAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SUPREME ALLIED
COMMANDER MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE AND MARSHAL TITO

1. The Allied Navies in furtherance of their operations in the ADRIATIC against the common enemy will require the temporary use of any ADRIATIC ports and anchorages which the operational situation may demand.
2. It will be necessary to install a British Naval Officer and Staff together with the necessary Naval personnel and equipment afloat or ashore at these ports in order to co-ordinate and organise the operational and administrative matters of the Allied Naval Forces and shipping.
3. The command of the ports will remain in JUGOSLAV hands, but it is agreed that:-
 - (a) The Allied Navies may conduct operations from and in the ports as they require.
 - (b) The Allied Navies may take their own Naval and anti-air defence measures.
 - (c) The JUGOSLAV Authorities will give every assistance to the British senior Naval officer and keep him informed of all matters which may affect Allied naval operations.
 - (d) The Allied Naval forces concerned will be withdrawn as soon as their presence is no longer required.

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 - (c) The JUGOSLAV Authorities will give every assistance to the British senior Naval officer and keep him informed of all matters which may affect Allied naval operations.
 - (d) The Allied Naval forces concerned will be withdrawn as soon as their presence is no longer required.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

MINUTE SHEET

File :

SUBJECT : Yugoslavs.

No Date To

1. 23 Nov. Displaced Persons
and Repatriation
Sub Commission.

The attached correspondence received
from Political Section is forwarded
for your perusal. Please let us
have your comments.

J. Kealey Maj
CA Section.

2. 24 Nov. C.A.

Many thanks - not much
Real help at the moment -
CBJ.

DISPLACED PERSONS
SUB COMMISSION

24 NOV 1944

24 NOV 1944
J. Kealey

3. 25 Nov. Political Section.

The attached documents are returned,
having been noted.

Kealey - Maj.
CA Section.

4. 30 Nov. Political Section.

The attached documents are returned
for your file.

J. Kealey
CA Section.

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To: (In Turn)

V.P. - Civil Affairs Section

Director - Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub. Co.

For information and return to Pol. Sec.

This reply to my exploratory letter (attached) appears in no manner to help solve the problem as we see it. Encouragement seems to be given "the intention of retaining unwilling Yugoslavs as a military commitment." Is this what is desired?

Nov. 21

W. A. R. H. H.
Pol. Sec.

P. 1

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

November 17, 1944.

Dear Bill:

We have not been in a position to reply to your letter of November 8 to Offie before this because the solution of the problem with which it dealt had not yet begun to take shape.

In the Middle East, the orders emanating from the Yugoslav Royal Government designed to effect a merger of the National Army of Liberation and the Yugoslav Royal Army with a view to the disappearance of the latter, were promulgated some weeks ago by General Paget, G.O., CINC, Mideast, and according to latest report, a considerable number of Yugoslavs refuse to obey. Of this group a large number are apparently about to join the French Foreign Legion.

As far as this theater is concerned, a staff study is now circulating throughout the Headquarters which, if approved, will result in instructions from SAC to the Royal Yugoslav Military Mission in Rome requesting the latter to publish the terms of service contained in the recent orders of the Yugoslav Government. The plan is to retain all Yugoslavs who refuse to obey the order as a military commitment and there is no question of forcing their return to Yugoslavia. In the premises, it would seem to me that about the only thing that can be said in reply to inquiries is that there is no intention of compelling any Yugoslav to join the N.A.L. contrary to his wishes.

In view of the predominantly Royalist character of the Yugoslav Mission in Rome, it is not known here ~~whether~~ ^{how} SAC's instructions will be acted upon, but that is a future obstacle which will have to be considered if and when it is reached.

I have asked the Liaison Section here, who are directly concerned with this problem to make sure that if and when instructions are sent to the Yugoslav Mission in Rome, the fact be made known to the Allied Commission in general, and

the

William M. Schott, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Commission,
Rome, Italy.

5-1-45
11/17/44

-2-

the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission in particular. In this connection, I might remark that the intention of retaining unwilling Yugoslavs as a military commitment will, of course, obviate their becoming a charge of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, UNRRA or any other similar agency.

I trust the foregoing information will serve until such time as some definite action has been taken by this Headquarters.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



G. F. Reinhardt

5774

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APG 394

Ref: 520

8 November 1944

Casual Office, Inquiry
Office of the U. S. Political Advisor
Allied Force Headquarters

Dear Office:

Colonel C. E. Findlay, Director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission showed me last night two letters which he had received from the Yugoslav Committee in Paris. The first is an order, No. 1269 dated October 16th, by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air, which said that the two military missions operating in Italy, National Army of Liberation and Yugoslav Royal Army, gradually will be merged and the latter will disappear. The order further calls for the rounding up, and turning over to those missions, all Yugoslavs in Italy.

The second document is an order of the Chief of Staff Section of the Supreme Command (Yugoslav) dated October 30, 1944 which refers to King Peter's speech of October 20th and calls for the enrollment of all able-bodied Yugoslavs in the National Yugoslav Army.

You undoubtedly have copies of these Orders.

The Sub-Commission has received no directive or other information regarding these Orders from APHQ and it receives daily visits or communications from Yugoslavs who are affected by them. The persons primarily are extreme Royalists, who do not wish to join the National Army, and deserters from that Army, who fear the fate their return thereto might mean for them. Colonel Findlay finds it difficult to answer these queries without some instruction regarding APHQ's attitude towards this problem, and he has sought my advice.

Would you be so good as to give me a few words regarding it which I may pass onto him?

All the best to you,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM W. SHERITT
Vice President, Political Section

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SECRET

YUGOSLAVIAN ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
APO 394

12 Nov '44

Ref:-- INW/2/42/DE

SUBJECT:-- Abductions by Yugoslavs.

TO:-- G.O.S.

1. I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

2. As you no doubt are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the Displaced Persons camps in the South. Of these about 25% are Partisan, the remainder are Royalist. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who in fact administer the camp under the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of Allied personnel, they form an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

3. At Bari there is a Partisan Army Mission (E.L.A.Y.) which has a refugee branch and an Army branch. The refugee branch exercises control over the camp committees mentioned in para 2, and the military branch under the direction of "M" military mission is responsible for the training of the Partisan Army in this country to fight in Yugoslavia.

4. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the Di Bagny camp was unwittingly given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that the MIAY sent for her, that pressure was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought before a committee of MIAY in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav code in that she had been too friendly with a British sergeant. It is believed that she was secretly deported to the Island of Vis, off the Yugoslav coast, at the direction of the Committee as a punishment.

b) At the end of September a Yugoslav worker at No.1 Transit Camp was held up by armed Partisans and he disappeared. It is believed that he was treated as a deserter by MIAY, that they reported him to Yugoslavia and probably executed him.

In connection with this case an American Red Cross girl who worked at the camp was stopped by a Partisan in Bari and warned "that she should have nothing more to do with things which did not concern her". This girl had in fact given some information to Security as to the whereabouts of this worker.

1. I desire to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious position that has arisen with regard to actions by Yugoslav elements in Southern Italy, and which may be expected for the reasons mentioned below, to become much more serious in the near future.

2. As you no doubt are aware there are about 8,000 Yugoslavs in the Displaced Persons camps in the South. Of these about 35% are Partisan, the remainder are Royalist. In each camp there is a committee of Yugoslavs who in fact administer the camp under the direction of the Camp Commandant, and having regard to the shortage of Allied personnel, they form an essential link in the camp administration. No criticism in principle is made of their administration of these camps, but no doubt they are the instruments through which orders are given as mentioned below.

3. At Bari there is a Partisan Army Mission (M.A.M.I.) which has a refugee branch and an Army branch. The refugee branch exercises control over the camp committees mentioned in para 2, and the military branch under the direction of "Z" military mission is responsible for the training of the Partisan Army in this country to fight in Yugoslavia.

4. Over the past few months there have been a number of incidents of which the following are typical, but by no means exhaustive.

a) A girl in the Di Bagny camp was unwittingly given leave by the Camp Commandant to go to Bari, and she has not returned. There is little doubt that the M.I. sent for her, that pressure was brought on her to leave, and that she was brought before a committee of M.I. in respect of an alleged breach of the Yugoslav code in that she had been too friendly with a British sergeant. It is believed that she was secretly reported to the Island of Vis, off the Yugoslav coast, at the direction of the Committee as a punishment.

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In connection with this case an American Red Cross girl who worked at the camp was stopped by a Partisan in Bari and warned "that she should have nothing more to do with things which did not concern her". This girl had in fact given some information to Security as to the disappearance of this worker.

c) In April or May 1944, Yugoslavs attempted to abduct an ex-Fascist militia officer who was alleged to have been responsible for atrocities in Yugoslavia. The Carabinieri were called in and the attempt failed.

d) A member of one of the camp committees (see para 2 above) was abducted in May or June 1944 because of his drunken and loose habits. He escaped and became a Royalist.

e) In July 1944 a Jugoslav prostitute was abducted by M.I. by reason of her behaviour.

f) A Jugoslav engineer was abducted in July or August 1944.

- 2 -

5. It is noteworthy that in many of the above cases the abduction was carried out by NLAJ armed reconnaissance vehicles manned by Partisans. It is thought that the abductees appear before a council of political commissars, run by NLAJ, and are punished sometimes by deportation to Yugoslavia, and sometimes by being given menial jobs in the Partisan camps run by the "2" military mission.

6. It is known that O.G. "2" military mission has had a great deal of the sort of trouble that I have described above, and he is extremely anxious as to the position.

7. It is probable that NLAJ or its political commissars in fact run a fair, if harsh, system of justice and that they endeavour to preserve a strict state of discipline and morality amongst the Yugoslavs in this country. On the other hand all its activities appear to be illegal and contrary to the preservation of law and order in a free country.

8. The situation, however, is likely to become even more serious in the immediate future. Orders have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to NLAJ where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond are to be treated as refugees. I append a copy of the order (No. 1213), and I also append an order merging the Royalist Mission into NLAJ. These orders have serious implications and unless restrained it is likely that NLAJ, employing the machinery of the type described above, will endeavour to abduct all such as do not respond to the call to join NLAJ. It is known from unofficial sources that a number of Royalist officers in Rome are extremely nervous that they will be abducted in the very near future, and deported to Yugoslavia where their end will be speedy.

9. Already Partisan Yugoslavs have given evidence of activity in Rome. On 1 Nov. a Lieut. Manditch and 3 NLAJ soldiers called at the Pension where a Dr. Alfandary, his wife and a Dr. Delic (both of whom had previously worked in an NLAJ hospital) were living, and ordered them to leave with them. Dr. Delic went and has not been seen since but Dr. Alfandary and his wife refused, and he was ordered to report to NLAJ in Rome next day at 1000 hrs. He and his wife have in fact taken refuge in Cinacitta Displaced Persons Camp.

It is understood that the Partisans regard these doctors as deserters.

10. Two questions of importance therefore arise:-

- a) Are NLAJ and its various agencies to be permitted in Italy to carry out an unofficial rough and ready justice against those who offend its code, and
- b) Is NLAJ to be permitted to treat as deserters those who fail to respond to Order No. 1231, and others such as Dr. Alfandary who have for some reason or another incurred its displeasure?

11. I suggest that all such activities must cease forthwith. The matter can then be handled in one of two ways.

- a) NLAJ can be permitted to set up proper courts of law in accordance with Yugoslav law for the free and open trial of those Yugoslavs who commit offences against Yugoslav law or against Italian law. Such

7. It is probable that NLAJ or its political commissars in fact run a fair, if harsh, system of justice and that they endeavour to preserve a strict state of discipline and morality amongst the Yugoslavs in this country. On the other hand all its activities appear to be illegal and contrary to the preservation of law and order in a free country.

8. The situation, however, is likely to become even more serious in the immediate future. Orders have recently been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering all military personnel to report to NLAJ where they will be formed into groups, all those who do not respond are to be treated as refugees. I append a copy of the order (No. 1215), and I also append an order merging the Royalist Mission into NLAJ. These orders have serious implications and unless restrained it is likely that NLAJ, employing the machinery of the type described above, will endeavour to abduct all such as do not respond to the call to join NLAJ. It is known from unofficial sources that a number of Royalist officers in Rome are extremely nervous that they will be abducted in the very near future, and deported to Yugoslavia where their end will be speedy.

9. Already Partisan Yugoslavs have given evidence of activity in Rome. On 1 Nov. a Lieut. Manditch and 3 NLAJ soldiers called at the Pension where a Dr. Alfandary, his wife and a Dr. Delic (both of whom had previously worked in an NLAJ hospital) were living, and ordered them to leave with them. Dr. Delic went and has not been seen since but Dr. Alfandary and his wife refused, and he was ordered to report to NLAJ in Rome next day at 1000 hrs. He and his wife have in fact taken refuge in Cinacitta Displaced Persons Camp.

It is understood that the Partisans regard these doctors as

deserters.

10. Two questions of importance therefore arise:-

- a) Are NLAJ and its various agencies to be permitted in Italy to carry out an unofficial rough and ready justice against those who offend its code, and
- b) Is NLAJ to be permitted to treat as deserters those who fail to respond to Order No. 1231, and others such as Dr. Alfandary who have for some reason or another incurred its displeasure?

11. I suggest that all such activities must cease forthwith. The matter can then be handled in one of two ways.

- a) NLAJ can be permitted to set up proper courts of law in accordance with Yugoslav law for the free and open trial of those Yugoslavs who commit offences against Yugoslav law or against Italian law. Such arrangements would of course require the assent of the Italian Government, but it would have the advantage of enabling inspection and be made of its work and to control its courts, but such inspection and control might be extremely difficult to carry out in practice.
- b) That NLAJ be informed that no such trials and punishments can be permitted, and that offenders can only be tried in the proper Italian court for offences known to Italian law. Probably this can only be made effective if NLAJ be virtually disbanded, or dispositions made so that its activities receive a much closer supervision by the Allies.

12. This memorandum has been prepared on data supplied by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and after consultation with the Political Section.

13. We recommend that this matter which is of the highest importance politically be raised by the Chief Commissioner at the next political meeting of SACRED. The control of MAY is of course a matter for ANNA and not for this Commission which is concerned with 2 aspects only,

a) The preservation of law and order in Italy, the prohibition of illegal courts, trials and punishments, and

b) The administration of Displaced Persons Camps.

14. To complete the picture with regard to doubtful activities of MAY it will be recalled that they have been involved for months in the illegal recruiting of members of the Italian armed forces of Yugoslav origin into the Yugoslav forces. There is no doubt that such recruitment is entirely illegal by Italian law, and the Allies have always refused permission to carry on such recruiting. Nevertheless it is understood that such recruiting has been prevalent particularly in the Rome area, and the representatives at Bari of the British Resident Minister at A.R.H.Q. have recently suggested that if the facts can be substantiated, the Rome Delegation of MAY should be closed.

J. R. Hopton
G. R. GRAYSON. Brig.
VP OA Sec.
D. C. C. S.

Copies to:- Political Section (2) ✓
Displaced Persons and Repatriation. (1)

ORDER NO. 10-1211

OF THE MINISTERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FOR THE 11 OCTOBER 1946, FOR ALL OFFICERS AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

In connection with my recent orders and resolutions under 9. No. 1078, 1193, and 1208 of the 22 September and the 9 October, 1946, and on the basis of data submitted to me, proposals and reports, I propose:

A) GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. List or lists of officers and functionaries, according to their establishments, be forwarded to me, in connection of their possibility of being employed in the Consulates, Delegations, UN or in the Red Cross.

2. The remaining clerks will be placed in the collection camps, with all competences due to them, food and lodging according to the conditions of the Council of Ministers of the 12 Oct., and according to the circumstances in the respective countries and on the basis of reports of the Royal Representatives.

3. All state employees are warned by their actions under all circumstances not to create an unfavorable impression before the allies and nationals, of our culture and education.

B) ARMY

In accordance with the above-mentioned orders and resolutions:

Apply the minimum number necessary in the Staff and in the already existing institutions, and the rest will be sent to the N.O.V.S. or to a collection camp where they will receive their competences, food and lodging as foreseen in articles 2 and 3 under (a).

All personnel, officers, NCOs and UAs who are sent to the N.O.V.S. through channels of the N.O.V.S. Military Mission in Bari will be formed into groups according to rank, and the oldest will be the commander of each group. The oldest officer of these groups will be the Transport Commander. The Germans will remain outside all groups. They will not and decide according to their own ideas. Companies and battalions will be formed of the GPs, NCOs and officers and as such will be transported according to the class of the boat or boats. The diverse branches of the Army will be separated.

The Air Force will be formed separately and the Marine will be formed separately.

The numerous states will then be taken.

The Ministry and the Military Mission in Bari will be informed of the numerous states before the departure of the boat.

All other personnel which is in the employ of the Allied British, American, or Soviet Armies will remain with the respective armies until the completion of their terms. They will then enter the N.O.V.S. in the spirit of the above outlined.

According to the report arrived at between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the Committee of National Liberation, upon entry into the N.O.V.S. and the following will remain in view:

1. All officers, NCOs and UAs will retain their ranks.

Page 3

2. A list of lists of officers and functionaries, according to their obligations, is forwarded to me, in connection of their possibility of being employed in the Committee, delegations, etc. or in the Red Cross.

3. The remaining officers will be placed in the collection camps, with all competences due to them, food and lodging according to the conditions of the Council of Directors of the I.R.C., and according to the circumstances in the respective countries and on the basis of reports of the Royal representatives.

4. All state employees are warned by their actions under all circumstances not to create an unfavorable information before the allies and nationals, or our culture and standards.

5) ANNEX

In accordance with the above-mentioned orders and resolutions, I hereby the minimum number necessary in the Staff and in the already existing institutions, and the rest will be sent to the R.C.V.D. or to a collection camp where they will receive their competences, food and lodging as foreseen in articles 2 and 3 under (a).

All personnel, officers, NCOs and Cpls who are sent to the R.C.V.D. through channels of the R.C.V.D. Military Mission in Bari will be formed into groups according to rank, and the oldest will be the commander of each group. The oldest officers of these groups will be the Transport Commanders. The Generals will remain outside all groups. They will not and decide according to their own ideas. Companies and battalions will be formed of the Cpls, NCOs and officers and as such will be transported according to the size of the boat or boats. The divers and branches of the Army will be separated.

The Air Force will be formed separately and the Marine will be formed separately.

The numerous others will then be taken.

The Ministry and the Military Mission in Bari will be informed of the numerous others before the departure of the boat.

All other personnel which is in the employ of the Allied British, American, or Soviet forces will remain with the respective armies until the completion of their terms. They will then enter the R.C.V.D. in the spirit of the above outlined.

According to the record arrived at between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the Committee of National Liberation, upon entry into the R.C.V.D. and the following will remain in Vienna:

1. All officers, NCOs and Cpls will retain their ranks.
2. Competences, uniforms and decorations as instituted in the 5th May 1945.
3. Transport orders will be issued by the staff of the R.C.V.D.
4. Families abroad will receive the necessary help from the funds of the Royal Yugoslav Government.

All officers, NCOs and Cpls who do not respond to this Order will be considered as traitors and will not escape responsibility upon the liberation of their Fatherland.

All competences to each person will cease on the 1st May 1945.

All other military personnel in special services and in the different missions abroad will continue to receive their competences as until the present moment.

ORDER NO. 977 OF 6 September is declared null and void insofar as it is not in accord with later orders and with this order issued on the same matter.

Events are unfolding with great rapidity. I am not sure that I can come to Cairo, there are more than 50,000 of our men in a terrible plight in France. The situation is not any better in Switzerland, all this must be taken into account. Everyone must endeavor to return to the Fatherland by the way which is open to him and which is easiest. I will not accept responsibility for those who fail to understand.

WILLIAM C. ABRAHAM, JR. (M.D.)
WILLIAM M. HENRIC, (M.D.)

CONFIDENTIAL

for the Minister of the Army, Navy and Air for the 46th October, 1944.

In accordance with my recent orders and the reallocation of the Army, the following officers must be contacted:

1. At the present moment there are two military advisors in Italy based in the Mediterranean Sector. One of these advisors represents the National Army of Liberation and the other represents the anti-Fascist Yugoslav Royal Army. There is only one army now, the National Army of Liberation, and the military advisors will remain and function as before. The corresponding advisors of the Yugoslav Army must cease functioning by agreement, and the only military missions or delegations of the Royal Yugoslav Government will remain those over embassies or diplomatic representatives of the Yugoslav State exist. These delegations will remain under the control of the Ministry of the Army, Navy and Air.

2. According to the foregoing, the Military Mission in Rome will continue to function, but the 1st Section of the Mission in Bari will be withdrawn, as well as the liaison officers in Naples and Taranto, and the patrols in the direction Rome-Livorno and the patrols in the direction Bari-Porto Cervo.

3. The branches of the Mission in Rome will continue to function as long as the necessity requires it, since their scope of action cannot be neglected. But their work must be in harmony and accord, and finally in coordination with the Ministers in the case town or in the vicinity of the National Army of Liberation.

4. For the fulfillment of the foregoing, arrangements will contact the corresponding Missions of the National Army of Liberation and turn over to them for disposal the men in the care of the Mission in Rome, primarily the personnel of these sections of the Mission in Rome will enter the formations of the National Army of Liberation through the liaison in Bari and other towns in Southern Italy, in agreement with my orders 9. No. 1073 of the 22nd September, 1944, and 9. No. 1294 of the 9th October, 1944. The staff of the Supreme Command in Cairo will issue detailed instructions concerning the liquidation, respectively the head of the Mission in Rome, under whose auspices separate sections of the Mission are operating.

5. In the above outlined manner, the following groups of persons are to be turned over to the Missions of the National Army of Liberation:

- a) The Camp at GALLIOLI of about 250 refugees-civilians and military personnel who are being supplied by the Allies.
- b) The Camp at MESSINA of ca 1,000. (near Naples) of about 140 soldiers who are being supplied by the Allies.
- c) The transit camps at TARANTO, CORSI and BARI of about 270 civil and military personnel.

57003

Since there is only one army, navy and air force, the corresponding military missions will remain and function as heretofore. The corresponding missions of the Yugoslav Army and those functioning by Germany and the only military missions or delegations of the Royal Yugoslav Government will remain short-term or ad hoc or diplomatic representatives of the Yugoslav state exist. These delegations will remain under the control of the Ministry of the Army, Navy and Air.

2. According to the foregoing, the Military Mission in Rome will continue to function, but the 1st Section of the Mission in Paris will be withdrawn, as well as the Mission of Messrs in Naples and Salerno, and the patrols in the direction Rome-Florence and the patrols in the direction Rome-Bari-Naples.

3. The location of the Mission in Rome will continue to function as long as the necessity requires it, since their scope of action cannot be neglected. But their work may be in January and second, and finally the liquidation with the Mission in the case town or in the vicinity of the National Army of Liberation.

4. For the fulfillment of the foregoing, our Mission will contact the corresponding Missions of the National Army of Liberation and turn over to them for disposal the men in the case of the Mission in Rome. Finally the personnel of these sections of the Mission in Rome will enter the formations of the National Army of Liberation through the Italian in Paris and other towns in Northern Italy, in agreement with my orders 0. No. 1078 of the 2nd September, 1944, and O. No. 1234 of the 3rd October, 1944. The staff of the Supreme Command in Cairo will issue detailed instructions concerning the liquidation, respectively the work of the Mission in Rome, under whose auspices separate sections of the Mission are operating.

5. In the above outlined manner, the military groups of persons are to be turned over to the Missions of the National Army of Liberation.

a) The Camp at GALLIOLI of about 200 refugees-Italians and military personnel who are being supplied by the Allies.

b) The Camp at VESULA of ex P.O.M. (near Naples) of about 400 military who are being supplied by the Allies.

c) The transit camp at TARANTO, GROMI and BARI of about 270 civil and military personnel.

d) Outside the camps:

about 700 persons in Rome.

about 30 in Naples.

about 50 in Bari.

about 40 in Lecce, will remain in the future as until

now and will receive help from the Military Mission in Rome, with the understanding that this personnel will also be transported to the Fatherland as soon as condition permit.

With regard to the extent of relief, the Council of Ministers at its meeting, held on the 12th of this month has decided on the proposal of the Minister of Finance, to distribute help according to the

5060

- 2 -

circumstances in the different countries, and according to the proposals of the Royal Legations or Embassies in each country. The tendency is to collect all our men in camps, or in separate buildings, by which method the expenses will be considerably decreased. This is being done in order to facilitate the evacuation of our men, which is being organized for the near future.

According to the above expose and the recent orders, with these newly arrived men, for the greater part composed of prisoners of war, internees or workers from Germany or Northern Italy, the same procedure in the care and equipment will be followed as heretofore. This new personnel will be sent to the collection camps of the Nation Army of Liberation, from where they will be sent to the fatherland, firstly fighters, who will be necessary for military operations and occupation of the country. The others will be transported as soon as facilities are available. For this we must insist on the Allied Supreme Command, whose favour and good-will will be very useful to us.

Concerning financial help orders will be issued later, as I have already submitted a proposal.

Minister of the Army, Navy and Air
Division General in pension and reserve.

Borislav M. Ristic. (Mam propria)

Copy given to C. W. to discuss with Mr. Board - Let's agree
Target to avoid not appropriate

AD much time will be done
also can start of briefing
hide questions to a point
where they are raised as a means of pointing
one by one

Army Sub Commission, A.C.C.
Main HQ MMIA
ROME.

30 July 44.

Page 213

1. Yugo-slavs are guests in ITALY, a country controlled by Allies who can tolerate nothing which: -

- (a) causes unnecessary friction or trouble with the Italians.
- (b) lowers the authority and prestige of the official new Italian Army or Government.

2. Continual complaints are received from Italians of seduction by Yugo-slavs of their allegiance to ITALY.

3. This seduction can only occur through the medium of the small local committees located at TARANTO, NAPLES, POGGIA etc., the delegation at ROME or the travelling members of Yugo-slav Economic Section.

4. The interest of Yugo-slav local committees and ROME delegation can only be recruiting. Refugees are under "Displaced Persons Sub Commission" and do not affect this matter, except as forming hiding-places for seduced Italian personnel. Economic Section deals with economics.

5. ANSWER.

- (a) Withdraw all local committees and ROME delegation, to BARI.
- (b) Prevent any Yugo-slav movement (excluding Economic Section) ex BARI except as may be authorised by "Z" Military Mission.
- (c) Leave one Yugo-slav (plus interpreter) to assist rep of "Z" military mission in ROME.
- (d) Leave such Yugo-slavs in ROME as D.P.S.C. require.
- (e) Sudden search, without warning, of all refugee camps simultaneously.
- (f) Tell POPOVITCH that he must issue orders to his outlying personnel (including the head Yugo-slav at each refugee camp) and his staff at BARI that seduction must NOT be attempted.
- (g) Economic section "travellers" cannot really be controlled, but most of the trouble would be killed by acting as above.

396

5703

396

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- (f) Tell POPOVITCH that he must issue orders to his outlying personnel (including the head Yugo-slav at each refugee camp) and his staff at BARI that seduction must NOT be attempted.
- (g) Economic section "travellers" cannot really be controlled, but most of the trouble would be killed by acting as above. 5407

NOTE:

Above represents result of a discussion between G.O.C. and Lt. Col WETHERLEY, "Z" Military Mission at ROME on 30 Jul 44.

twv.LB.

File

HEADQUARTERS - ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION

November 17, 1944

TO: Colonel Laurens,
Legal Sub-Commission

FROM: Political Section

Major Talbot, of the Chief of Staff's Office, has informed us that they are interested in the recent matter of the Yugoslav shooting and would like copies of all papers pertaining to this occurrence. So if you will kindly supply the above office with the necessary copies.

W. W. Schott
Joint Vice President

WWS

396/385

5766

W 5
H 14HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AWO 324
Liaison Division
Office of Chief of Staff

Tel: No. 4/9001

12 November 1944

Ref: 107/39/L

SUBJECT: Italian Minister Plenipotentiary VERBUCI

TO: R - 5.0000

1. The Yugoslav Representative to A.G.I. has forwarded the original request to the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London. They suggest however that a copy be sent to your office for the Political Section of A.G.I.

2. You will find inclosed a copy of the original request and a copy of the answer from the Yugoslav Representative to A.G.I.

For the Chief Commissioner:

ERSON BROWN
Lt Col

396/385

Copy to:

~~Yugoslav Representative to A.G.I.~~
Political Section, A.G.I.

5763

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Liaison Division
Office of Chief of Staff

Tel: No. 478004

7 November 1944

Ref: 107/35/L

SUBJECT : Italian Minister Plenipotentiary Petrucci

TO : Yugoslav Representative to Advisory Council for Italy.

1. Inclosed is a copy of a memorandum received by the Political Section AC from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. This communication was forwarded to this office by the above mentioned Section with the suggestion that it be referred to your office for any action you consider necessary.
3. It would be appreciated if this office could be informed of the action taken.

For Chief Commissioner:

EB
EPOCH BROWN
Lt. Col. AUS

396/35

Copy to: Mr. Schatt (Political Section)

5764

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

—

0/035/403

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs learns from the latest news on military operations in Jugoslavia that units of the Army of liberation have reached the suburbs of Zagreb.

As the Political Section, A.C. is undoubtedly aware, the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary Petrucci, who refused to adhere to the so-called Fascist-Republican Government, is still interned in Zagreb.

In acquainting the Political Section with the above information, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the Allied Commission could approach the Allied Governments with a view to obtaining their intervention with the Military Occupation Authorities so that all possible protection and aid be accorded to Minister Petrucci.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will much appreciate any action the Political Section, A.C. will think fit to take in the matter. *P.P.*

ROME, 4th November, 1944.



5703

397/385

6 November 1944

TO : Liaison Division
FROM : Political Section

Inasmuch as the Royal Yugoslav Government has recognized the Tito Forces as being the official Yugoslav Military Establishment, it is suggested that this matter be brought to the attention of the Yugoslav Delegate to the A.C.I.

ref: R.M.F.A. No. 6/435/403 WILLIAM W. SCHWARTZ

#4
397/385

5762

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

DPR/1/62(DP)

21 October, 1944.

† SUBJECT: Yugoslav Children.

TO: Political Section, A.C.C.

1. Reference your memo dated 20th October, 1944.

2. The facts are as follows:-

- (1) Yugoslavs receive exactly the same treatment as all other United Nation Refugees.
- (2) Every child has either a bed or paliasse on which to sleep.
- (3) Summer clothing for children is adequate and additional winter clothing will be distributed shortly as it becomes available through RED CROSS CHANNELS.
- (4) Dr. VUKOKULJEVIC's statement is grossly untrue and considering that Yugoslav Camp Committees are assisting Army Camp Commanders, little trouble can have been taken to ascertain the correct position.

For the Director.

C. F. Fothergill
C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

Mr. Lacey.
I have telegraphed this
to Bari, reporting to Co. + Comd.

5001

0441

CONFIDENTIAL

Extracts of telegrams from Resident Minister, Bari, to Rome.
Addressed to Foreign Office.

No. 9 (Repeated to Caserta, Saving) of 12th October, 1944

Dr. Vukokuljevic has requested that the following message be passed to M. Kusanovic, Minister for Social Welfare in the Yugoslav Government. Begins.

2. In different camps in Italy there are 4,000 Yugoslav children, of whom 1,000 are war orphans, without clothes, underwear, and sleeping on concrete floor. Consider situation shameful. Please send urgently Yugoslav Red Cross, Italy, 12,000 dollars authorising Miss Ribnikar and Dr. Bozovic for disposal. Instruct Yugoslav Red Cross accordingly. Minister Vukokuljevic. Ends.

No. 10 (Repeated to Caserta, Saving) of 12th October, 1944

My immediately preceding telegram.

The camps are under the control of the Allied Control Commission. I have therefore repeated text of Dr. Vukokuljevic's complaints to Mr. Caccia for any comments that he may wish to make.

2. I am informed that conditions in camps are rigorous but not sufficiently so to justify Dr. Vukokuljevic's accusations. Food is good but there is admittedly a scarcity of clothing. The mere sending of money to Italy will not do much to alleviate the situation as clothing etc., in quantity is, of course, unobtainable by local purchases. But extra supplies could presumably be purchased in and sent from e.g. Egypt.

3. So far as we are concerned it must be remembered that the problem is really one of the fair allocation of what is available. This is a matter which I believe is under constant review by a committee at AFHQ. One of the objects of which is to ensure equitable distribution to all requiring relief irrespective of nationality.

4. But in view of present complaints, I think an enquiry into conditions in Yugoslav refugee camps in Italy would be politically advisable in order that we may be able to assure the Yugoslavs that we are doing all that we can for them.

0443

1. The Japanese Embassy accredited to the British Social Republic.
2. TROUSKY and Communist activity in Rome.

SOURCE: Talcott and Colliardo source traced directly through State Highway Gazetteer (S.H.G.).

1. The ~~relevant~~ ~~document~~ ~~submitted~~ to the ~~THINK~~ ~~social~~ ~~networking~~,

Vietnam informants state that members of the families of the staff of the United Nations Embassy accredited to the United States Republic are working from the HINTERLAND to somewhere in CAMBODIA.

2. EUROSTAT and Commission published in 2000

The said professor is said to have been in touch with someone who is well acquainted with the moral and supply situation of the "Cardinal Situation," and what he asked for "obscure" in the subject.

W. H. Wood Cup
for J. C. Williams
Major, G. S.
G-2 (T.O.S.-3.) 1894.

58/EAR
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0444

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

785016

CONFIDENTIAL

6885

AFHQ RPTD AAI SOS N DUSA ACC SARDINIA FOR SIMMONS ACC BY HAND

25/03

MMIA

.573

OCT 3/1600

IMPORTANT

CITE: NONE

CONFIDENTIAL. REQUEST FUTURE POLICY ON YUGOSLAVS AT PRESENT WORKING FOR ALLIES.
 5000 PERSONNEL ARE CLASSIFIED AS USITIS IN CORSICA. 1400 PERSONNEL ARE INCL IN 205 DIV
 IN SARDINIA. IF POLICY IS NOT TO SHIP TO MAINLAND IT WOULD APPEAR THAT SARDINIA AND CORSICA
 WOULD BE DOMINATED BY YUGOSLAVS ON WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES. IF POLICY IS TO SHIP TO
 MAINLAND WHAT TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IS ENVISAGED IN VIEW POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

ACC DIST

INFO-ACTION : C.O. S (2)

INFO : A/CC
 POL SEC
 DISPER & REP SC
 FILE (2)
 FLOAT

CONFIDENTIAL

5758

OCTOBER 3/1735

CONFIDENTIAL

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

IDP/1362/61-3

Tel. 489081 Ext. 392

4 September 1944

SUBJECT : Yugoslav Nationals in Prison.

TO : The Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council in Italy.

1. With regard to your memorandum regarding Yugoslav Nationals in prison at Avellino and San Gimignano.

2. A reply has been received regarding the two Yugoslavs in S. Gimignano prison. The prison records have been very closely checked by an officer of this Sub-Commission and an A.C.C. legal Officer. It is stated that all political prisoners have been liberated. The two prisoners referred to by you are serving life sentences for murder and are not political prisoners.

3. As soon as a reply is received regarding the four men in prison at Avellino you will be informed.

For the Director:

Copy to:

Political Section - HQ A.C.C.

C. F. Folger
C.F. FOLGER
LT. Colonel
Deputy Director

5703

Mr. J. Lawrence Brown
 12345 6789
 1011

HC
 45

Subject: Information in San Francisco - Prison

Re: 1. Report of 1-1-68 sub-Commission, 1011

1. The report of the sub-Commission of 1-1-68 to the U.S. Army
 and the U.S. Navy, in which it is stated that certain prisoners of war
 are being held in San Francisco, is being reviewed.

2. The report of the sub-Commission of 1-1-68 to the U.S. Army
 and the U.S. Navy, in which it is stated that certain prisoners of war
 are being held in San Francisco, is being reviewed. The report of the
 sub-Commission of 1-1-68 to the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy, in which
 it is stated that certain prisoners of war are being held in San Francisco,
 is being reviewed.

no
 info

3. The report of the sub-Commission of 1-1-68 to the U.S. Army
 and the U.S. Navy, in which it is stated that certain prisoners of war
 are being held in San Francisco, is being reviewed.

1011
 12345 6789
 1011

246

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF/1156/61-3

Tel. 489081 Ext. 392

22 August 44.

SUBJECT : Yugoslavs - reports

TO : Region III A.C.C.
A.N.G. 5th Army

1. Ref. attached copy of report from the Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy.

2. Would Region III please investigate the report concerning the four prisoners at Avellino.

3. Would A.C. 5th Army please investigate the case of the Yugoslavs imprisoned at S. Ginepro..

4. In view of the issues involved it would be appreciated if you could treat this matter as urgent.

For the Director:

C. F. Fothergill

C. F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director

Copy to :
Political Section - A.C.C. HQ.

5735

Copy's.

Royal Yugoslav Delegation on
to the Advisory Council
for Italy.

MEMORANDUM

The Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy has received the following information:

At the prison of Avellino (carcere giudiziario) are four Yugoslav subjects, condemned to forced labour by the Italian Military Court in occupied Yugoslavia. These prisoners are:

Slavko DZEPINA, condemned to 10 years;
Nikola VUKACEVIC, condemned to 10 years,
Savo BULUT, condemned to 7 years, and
Grego BRCEGOVAC, condemned to 7 years.

All four came from the district of Benkovac (Dalmatia, Yugoslavia). They were arrested at Split on November 2/11 and condemned by the Tribunale Speciale of Sibenik on April 1st 1942, accused of having helped the Partisans in their fight against the troops of occupation, Vukacevic also to have killed an Ustaeh.

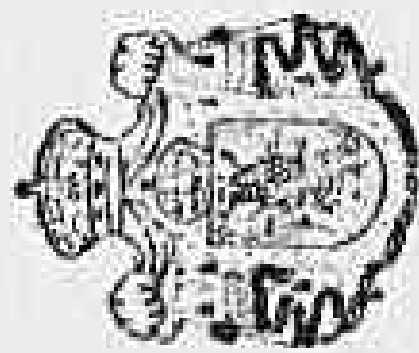
Bulut and Brcegovac were Yugoslav gendarmes and have served from 15 to 18 years.

The four of them are suffering much in prison the food being very bad, and one of them, Slavko DZEPINA, is very ill with tuberculosis which he got as a result of hunger and bad treatment suffered in fascist prisons. His brother Ante DZEPINA died of hunger three months ago in the prison at Naples. If Slavko DZEPINA is not released soon and moved as quickly as possible to a sanatorium or hospital even he will die very soon, as Captain GOLD, judge of the Allied Court at Avellino, has been able to ascertain,

This Delegation has also been informed that at the prison of San Gaminiano there are two Yugoslavs, originally from Slovenia, condemned also they to forced labour by the Italian Tribunale Speciale.

As according to one of the conditions of the Italian capitulation all people interned or condemned for political reasons ought to be free immediately, the Delegation begs the A.C.C. - Political Section, kindly to intervene at the competent authorities in order that the above-mentioned Yugoslav subjects be liberated as soon as possible and that Slavko DZEPINA be transferred to an Allied hospital.

396



Délégation Royale de Yougoslavie
au Conseil Consulaire pour l'Italie

Rome, le 16 Juin 1941.

Pendant vingt ans le régime fasciste de Yougoslavie a été soutenu par l'indifférence ou même l'opposition dans les affaires internationales. Le fascisme a combattu tous les mouvements subversifs au Yougoslavie (Stavisky, Tchetich, etc.), il a préparé l'assassinat du roi Alexandre et a empêché le mouvement de libération nationale. Les chefs de la révolution, qui ont été, en Yougoslavie, la cause des plus grands malheurs.

Il nous apparaît sur l'île de la nouvelle, sortie de l'histoire avec les autres, nous avons les la même politique et que son attitude vis-à-vis de la Yougoslavie nous concerne et la nôtre, ne concernant sans limitation dans les affaires internationales.

Sur ces points, j'ai l'honneur, mon Général, d'attirer votre attention sur les faits suivants.

La première est la défection du mouvement de libération de l'Italie, qui a eu l'occasion de constater que le parti communiste italien est en fait la même la voie du parti fasciste en s'alignant sur les affaires internationales. Nous avons, par exemple, un mouvement et une collaboration avec la révolution, qui ont été les causes du mouvement de libération. Cependant, nous avons les mêmes de l'Italie en se plaçant en fait la même la voie du parti fasciste en s'alignant sur les affaires internationales.

L'occasion de la libération de Rome s'est présentée une fois de plus. Sachant qu'elle s'est présentée en fait la même la voie du parti fasciste en s'alignant sur les affaires internationales, j'ai demandé immédiatement la permission, pour moi et pour les membres de la Délégation Yougoslave, pour pouvoir se rendre à Rome. Cette permission nous a été accordée le 15 de ce mois, dans 12 jours au plus. La Délégation de Rome, les mêmes Yougoslaves de la "Libération" ont demandé cette permission, mais ils ne l'ont pas encore obtenue.

Cependant, je suis sûr de Rome que les représentants de l'Italie s'y trouvent déjà les mêmes la voie du parti fasciste en s'alignant sur les affaires internationales, qu'ils ont déjà commencé avec le mouvement de libération. Les mêmes Yougoslaves ont commencé à travailler dans les affaires de la révolution. De nous, avec l'aide du parti communiste italien ils ont déjà ouvert les mêmes la voie du parti fasciste en s'alignant sur les affaires internationales.

Nous savons qu'il existe la collaboration militaire entre les

part de l'édification du mouvement. On a vu dans les affaires intérieures, notamment en ce qui concerne la situation économique, les efforts déployés par le gouvernement pour améliorer la situation. Il a notamment mis en œuvre des mesures pour améliorer la situation économique, notamment en ce qui concerne la situation économique, notamment en ce qui concerne la situation économique.

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Il a notamment mis en œuvre des mesures pour améliorer la situation économique, notamment en ce qui concerne la situation économique, notamment en ce qui concerne la situation économique.

Non divulgué

Ministère des Affaires Indiennes

Ministère des Affaires Indiennes

Ministère des Affaires Indiennes

En attendant qu'il procède à notre connaissance, je vous prie d'être
reconnaissant, à l'égard de nos efforts pour l'information
de nos amis et de nos alliés, et de nos efforts pour l'information
de nos amis et de nos alliés, et de nos efforts pour l'information

Travaillez avec nous, pour nous donner, à l'assurément, de nos amis et de nos alliés
contribution.

when

/s/ [Signature], [Name] de [Nationalité]
au Comité [Comité] pour [Mission]

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO

394

June 12, 1944

Memorandum

To: Chief Commissioner

From: Political Section

Subject: Visit to Italy of Yugoslav Premier

I have found that recent reports that M. Subasic, newly appointed Premier of Yugoslavia, will shortly proceed from London to Italy are correct, and that he is in fact expected in Bari at the end of this week. His visit is said to be in line with his undertaking to form a Government in consultation with all elements of Yugoslav resistance.

I have not seen any directives to the Allied Control Commission in the premises; and suggest that the Chief Commissioner may wish either (a) to seek guidance from Allied Force Headquarters; or (b) formulate a directive for the guidance of the Regional Commissioner concerned and of the Displaced Persons Subcommittee at Bari.

Don't know what to do about this

376

5752

0453

YUGOSLAV ROYAL MILITARY MISSION

O. No. 779.

Bari, 10th June 1944.

SUBJECT: Offence of Yugoslav
state flag.

To: Colonel C. B. FRIDLAY
Director of I.D.P.S.C.

On Italian territory, under Allied control, are seen on Commands, ships and motor-vehicles of the illegal partizan organisation, a big number of Yugoslav flags with the komunist sign - red five pointed star.

This fact we regard as a rude offence of the Yugoslav national state flag, which is in contradiction with the international public right and which is in this case the point, as it concerns the flag of an Allied country.

I beg, that steps be undertaken by competent Allied Authoritys and that such happenings be hindered.



V. J. Vukotitch
.....

Vuk. J. Vukotitch
Lt. Colonel
Deputy-Chief.

5751

May 31.

TO GENERAL MACFARLANE:

Suggested draft reply to be addressed to Dr. Arek

(Note: Inasmuch as AFHQ wishes to delay the recognition of Lt. Col Posen, it seems advisable to slide over it with a mere reference in the first paragraph)

reference is made to my conversation with Lt. Colonel Vukotic, Royal Yugoslav Government representative with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, concerning the proposed appointment of Lt.-Colonel Posen, and the training of Yugoslav Royalist refugees and ex-prisoners of war. The conversation was reported to the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, and I have been informed that the proposals are under consideration. However, no decision can be made with regard to the training of Yugoslav personnel until further details are made available.

Will you, therefore, please advise me in precise detail as to the number of persons likely to be involved and the nature of the personnel for whom such training facilities are desired so that I may forward the information to the Chief of Staff.

346

R.K.
R. Kelley

5750

OK Trans
Wm 31
24

D. D.

I don't
know what
I spoke
about then
or not, but
anyway
the answer
is pleasant.

R. K.

INCOMING

/ek

4057

~~HC~~

IN CLEAR

NOT GIVEN

DISPER BARI SGT FINDLAY

WITHEAST INFO HQ ACC MAIN, HQ ACC REAR,
FREEDOM, MOVE IT

5211/55-1

041745B MAY

05104GB MAY

94 Sub Area

Reference our 5190/55-1 of 29. Royal Yugoslav family not despatched owing to case of chicken pox in family. Only 14 Greek nationals despatched males 4, females 6, children under 3 years nil, 3 to 13 years 1, 14 to 18 years 3.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Adj File
- 1 - DEC - info
- 1 - DCC - info
- 1 - Political - info

Political Section - No Place
Do you receive these telegrams also?
Ad hoc, Sullivan
6/5

No - please send.
SP

946

No

5749

SECRET

FATIMA 3216

FATIMA (Exec. Commissioner)

14 April 1944

SECRET

Vapor 5 - Lush

PRIORITY

FREEDOM

REFERENCE YOUR MGS THREE THREE FOUR DASH FIVE SEVEN AND FATIMA THREE ONE TWO SEVEN
PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR MGS FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN AAI CONSIDER
THAT ZEEBA MISSION SHOULD HAVE EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION TRAINING
AND EQUIPMENT OF YUGOSLAV PERSONNEL BELONGING TO OR BEING ENROLLED AS REINFORCEMENTS
FOR FORCES OF TITO PD REFERENCE TO TWO DISTRICT AS APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY FOR THEIR
ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE OMITTED PD ALL OTHER YUGOSLAV NATIONALS AND ALL POLITICAL
QUESTIONS SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE HANDLED BY DISPLACED PERSONS SUB COMMISSION UNDER
ACC

396

5728

Distribution:

Secy General.
Political Section.

L. T. MONTANT, Jr.
2/ Lt. AGD.
ADJUTANT.

SECRET

SECRET

PATIME 3205

PATIME

13 APRIL 1944

SECRET

25

PRIORITY

CACCIA

PRIORITY

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE STORY REFERRED TO IN YOUR FOX
 THREE ONE THREE FOUR SEVEN APRIL ONE TWO TO PARA TO AFM FROM
PATIME LOWER HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION PARA
ITALIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ALONG FOLLOWING LINES IS BEING ISSUED TO THE
 PRESS FOR PUBLICATION IN THEIR MORNING'S NEWSPAPERS PARA BEING
 REPORTS IN PRESS HAVE STATED THAT AN AGREEMENT FOR MILITARY AND
 POLITICAL COOPERATION HAS ALLEGEDLY BEEN NEGOTIATED BETWEEN MARSHAL
 TITO AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PARA THERE IS NO FOUNDATION TO THIS
 STATEMENT WHATSOEVER PARA AS IS WELL KNOWN THE TRUTH IS THAT OUR
 ITALIAN DIVISION IS FIGHTING DAUNTLESSLY BY THE SIDE OF MARSHAL
 TITO'S FORCES AGAINST THE GERMAN ENDS

574/385

5743

L. T. MONTANT JR
 2nd Lieutenant ASD
 Acting Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U. S. ARMY

March 10, 1944.

Dear Sir:

General Macfarlane has received a communication from Count Sforza in which the latter said he had had a recent conversation with Ambassador Bogomolov on the subject of Italian - Yugoslav relations and that the Soviet Ambassador agreed to transmit both to Moscow and to Marshal Tito the views of Count Sforza and Italian patriots in the north.

Count Sforza prepared a Memorandum on the subject which he left with Bogomolov for transmission to the Soviet Government. Sforza asks that the same Memorandum be communicated to the American and British Governments. He also suggests that, inasmuch as the British Government has a Mission with the Yugoslav Government, it communicate the Memorandum to the Yugoslav Government as "it might be of leading for Tito to receive our Memo from only one source."

I should be grateful if you would furnish copies of this Memorandum to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Office of the British Resident Minister.

Sincerely,

C. F. Reinhardt, Esquire,
Acting United States Member,
Advisory Council for Italy,
Civil Affairs Section, AFHQ.

5746

396/385

MEMORANDUM

Leaders of Italian patriots in Northern Italy have written Sforza informing him that they have made contact with Yugoslav partisans in order to ensure friendly future relations. They inform Sforza that following solution might be reached:

(a) In accordance with right of self-determination Trieste remains to Italians,

(b) but port becomes international corpus separatum with free customs administered by a committee composed mainly of Italians and Yugoslavs, but also of Czechs, Austrians, etc.

Sforza assured full agreement to solution and added that an even greater contribution to international cooperation might be to offer Fiume and adjoining area to future League of Nations.

Such plan while giving L.N. a perfectly equipped port, would suit Switzerland which dislikes ulterior enlargements of L.N. on Swiss territory and would suit Russia and all Oriental European nations. Moreover it would bring peace and prosperity in a zone otherwise bound to see eternal quarrels because of intermingling of two nationalities.

Naples, March 8, 1944.

10 March 1944

I have received your letter of March 8 with its enclosure relating to your conversation with Ambassador Bogomolov. In compliance with your request, I have been glad to transmit the Memorandum and the substance of your letter to Allied Force Headquarters for communication to the British and American Governments.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner.

Count Carlo Sforza
6 via Carducci,
Naples.

3/12/44

5744

Press reports have stated that an agreement of political and military cooperation is alleged to have been recently negotiated between the Royal Government and Marshal Tito.

The above information and all relative details are without foundation.

As is common knowledge, the only truth is that one Italian division is fighting undauntedly against the Germans, side by side with the troops of Marshal Tito.

296

Reported by Mr. Kelly 1530 13/4
Copy also sent

5743

13 APR. 1944

Badoglio - Tito pact reported

A REPORT of an agreement for military and political co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia, signed by Marshal Badoglio and Tito's Foreign Minister, M. Jokip Smed aka, has been received by the "Daily Telegraph" from its Geneva correspondent, says Reuter.

The correspondent said that he obtained his information from an absolutely reliable Yugoslav authority, which disclosed that the Yugoslav Committee of National Defence subscribed to the agreement at Bari during Smedaka's recent visit.

The full text was discussed in the greatest secrecy and is not to be published until Badoglio has reshuffled his Cabinet to include representatives of all anti-Fascist parties, it is said. It will be ratified only when the future regime of Italy has been established.

The first article in the agreement provides for recognition by Badoglio of Tito's organisation as the *de facto* Government of Yugoslavia. An Italian delegate will represent the Italian Premier at Tito's headquarters, while the Yugoslav Leader will be equally represented at Bari.

Another article specified that from the date of signature Italian troops fighting side by side with Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia will be put at his disposal by the Italian Government to fight the common enemy.

This article, the correspondent says, also deals with the question of soldiers' pay and payment and supplies for Italian troops in Yugoslavia.

The third article states that the Italian Government de-

finately renounces all claims to Dalmatia, including the port of Fiume. Italo-Yugoslav frontiers will be defined only after the war and on the basis of a free plebiscite of the border population.

Both countries renounce "strategical frontiers."

The fourth article applies to Trieste. The question of this important harbour remains in abeyance until the end of the war.

A special article provides for settlement by negotiation of all difficulties which might arise from the application of the treaty.

Several other articles deal with political and military co-operation to be extended between Italy and Yugoslavia in the event of an Allied landing in the Balkans.

"Union Facts"
13 April 1944

the new man been
rtly fed on fish bait—
ruler.

motors: govt. plan

turbine propulsion has
ached such an important
that Sir Stafford Cripps,
ter of Aircraft Production,
declared that Britain
have a large and well-
ed centre in which
mental jet-propulsion
s and other forms of gas
es can be designed,
and tested.

Ministry have announced
fter discussions with the
rs of Power Jets Limited
company set up to develop
t-propulsion unit invented
roup Captain Whittle), ar
nent, subject to ratifica-
y the share holders, has
entered into whereby the
ss of the Company is to
quired by the Government
national interest.

understood that it is the
er's intention to build up
Company's works as a
al experimental station
t-propulsion, aero-engine
corresponding in scope to
A.P. Experimental Estab-
ment.

convinced the professional
diplomat that there are not
hard and fast international
rules of diplomacy recognised
by one and all.

The Soviet Government has
ghly informal and rather
startling way of putting over
its points to its friends. These
differences are not dispersed
by concealing them, and it is
shallow nonsense to suggest
that to discuss them in public
merely creates ammunition for
Dr. Goebbels.

Draw up your chairs and
listen to this.

Have a ringside seat, in fact.

ROUND ONE: (Match 30).
"Izvestia," the Soviet Govern-
ment newspaper, lands this
uppercut: "Of the three Allied
Powers, the Soviet Union alone
has no direct relations with the
Italian Government. Thus the
Soviet Union had an unequal
status as compared with
Britain and the U.S. Every-
body knows that it is not the
attitude of the Soviet Union
which is preventing the
democratisation of the Badoglio
Government."

ROUND TWO: Britain and
U.S. pretty dazed. Why should
the Russians choose a rolled-up
newspaper with which to be-
labour them over the head?
Why not the "usual diplomatic
channels"? In fact, WHAT'S
THE BIG IDEA?

ROUND THREE: Britain and
take a deep breath and
with the information that
on very same morning
the "Izvestia" uppercut
delivered, they, in fact,
right-hooked the Soviet
assador in London with
statement, prepared during
previous weeks, that each
three major Allies—
includes Russia—is repre-
on the Advisory Coun-
Italy, and none of them
ad any direct diplomatic
ith the Badoglio Govern-

SECRET

7154
Practical Sec.
211
HC

R 5/13

SECRET

PRIORITY

FREEDOM SIGNAL CINO

FARER REPEATED BY DEAF

APRIL 12/0128

APRIL 12/1937

F-31347

FBIHQ

REPORTER IS CIRCULATING REPORT FROM THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT AT BELGRADE THAT RADOLIC AND TITO FOREIGN MINISTER, BEOGRAD, HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT FOR MILITARY AND POLITICAL COOPERATION, PROVIDING AMONG OTHER THINGS: PARA. RECOGNITION BY RADOLIC OF TITO'S GOVERNMENT AS THE FACTS GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA, WITH AGREEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN PARA. FORCE TO TITO'S REPORTS OF ITALIAN TROOPS FIGHTING WITH PARTISANS IN YUGOSLAVIA; PARA. ITALIAN RENUNCIATION OF ALL CLAIMS TO BULGARIA, INCLUDING PART OF PAST; PARA. RENUNCIATION BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS OF "STRUCTURAL FRONTIERS", WITH ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIERS TO BE REDRAWN AFTER THE WAR ON THE BASIS OF FREE FLEMING'S OF BORDERS POPULATION, THE QUESTION OF BORDERS SPECIFICALLY REMAINING IN ABYSSANCE UNTIL END OF THE WAR. PARA. THE ONLY MENTIONED REASON FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION WAS THAT ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA IN EVENT OF ALLIED VICTORY WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO RE-ESTABLISH THE BALTIC STATE BUT THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO HERE, BUT CENSOR RADIO IS MAKING MUCH OF IT WITH AGENT PROPAGANDA LINKING SUCH AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET DESIRES. PARA. IN VIEW OF INSTRUCTIONS, APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER CHIEF OF STAFF (SEE OUR F 51320), THAT RADOLIC SHALL NOT BE FORWARDED AGREEMENT WITHOUT MY APPROVAL, PLEASE INVESTIGATE AND REPORT WHETHER OR NOT IS ANY BASIS IN FACT FOR THIS REPORTED AGREEMENT. PARA. IF THERE IS NOTHING TO IT CAN YOU GET IN YOUR CIRCULATION REQUEST RADOLIC TO ISSUE PUBLIC DENIAL.

SECRET

ADD LIST
action - Secy Gen
INFO - D.C.C.
" - Pol Sec.
" - CH-132
FILE
FLOAT

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U.S. Army

February 2, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO CAPTAIN J. W. PEARSON, SALERNO:

Several days ago I sent to you for transmission to the Italian Foreign Office a communication relating to Yugoslav gold alleged to have been removed from Montenegro by Italian forces. I should be grateful if you would send a further communication to the Foreign Office referring to my previous note and noting the marked passage of the attached memorandum from Civil Affairs. I would have sent the communication myself direct but I have not the reference number here.

Political Section

796

*Draft of letter
sent by G. J. 1/2
Sent to T. J. 1/2*

Enclosure

5741

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
ATC 394

1-3

February 3 1944

Sir -

In continuation of Mr. Samuel Weber's letter to you dated January 28 with reference to gold and bills of exchange held by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, I am directed to convey to you the following paraphrase of another telegram on this subject from the U.S. State Department:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some banknotes to Ninsic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the well of the Catholic monastery near HERCEGNOWI, another part in the monastery OSTROG and the remainder in CETINJE. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The banknotes were left in KOTOR, and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

His Excellency
don Renato Ruffini
Secretary General
Royal Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs -

Captain, Political Section
5720

MEMORANDUM

(Reference: Department's telegram
no. 140 of January 14, 1944)

1. A Royal Yugoslav Military Mission headed by Colonel Radoyichich with very wide range of reference, is now working in Southern Italy attached to the Displaced Persons Subcommission in the same way as the Soviet, Polish and French Missions to which reference is made.

2. Headquarters No. 2 District states that the earlier previous refusal to permit a Committee composed of Yugoslav officers to act, and the internment of its personnel, were effected in compliance with orders from AFHQ in consultation with Headquarters Middle East, on operational grounds.

3. Certain information is available regarding the arrest and internment of the members of the "Committee Yugoslavica." This Committee was composed of Chetniks who had formed the Chetnik Bureau in Split during the Italian occupation. They were said by the Italians to be one hundred percent collaborationist with the Axis powers. They were, furthermore, evacuated by the Italians from Split at the time of the evacuation and arrived in Italy on approximately the 1st October, 1943, being interned on approximately 15th December, 1943. While in Italy they were carrying out a propaganda campaign to the detriment of our war effort. The Yugoslav Government in exile is aware of their arrest and being aware of the facts here, it is understood, raised no objection. The head of the Yugoslav Mission (Royalist) with the Displaced Persons Subcommission recommends these Royalists be held in Mideast under guard or in a military authorities determine.

4. Investigation has been made into the allegation of proselytization by the female interpreters, and there is no foundation whatever for the allegation. These three female interpreters referred to have all been screened by the Intelligence Corps and their antecedents carefully investigated. They are all three Jewesses and insofar as they have any political opinions they relate to Jews, the future of the Jewish race and the Palestine question. When Yugoslavs are registered and screened there is a British officer present to see that no such coercion or proselytization takes place. The only known Chetniks, in camps, are approximately 140 in Futurano Camp, 20 who have been interned, referred to above and 23 in No. 2 P.O.W. Transit Camp.

5. The Partisan Military Staff to which the Yugoslav Government refers consists of two liaison officers, and the furnishing of Partisan recruits with complete uniforms and equipment is

5733

-2-

carried on in compliance with operational requirements of AFHQ.

6. Any soldiers of General Mihailovich who have escaped to Italy have been received and fed in the same way as any other Yugoslav refugees.

5758

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
INTERNEES OF DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
-----oCo-----

CHK/ttg.

DDP/29/262

6th February, 1944.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Mission in Southern Italy.

TO : Chief of the Political Section, A.C.C.
thru! Executive Commissioner, A.C.C. (Main).

The information required for a reply to Mr. G. F. Rheinhardt's letter of 19th January, 1944 is as follows:

1. A Royal Yugoslav Military Mission headed by Colonel Radoychich with very wide terms of reference, is now working in Southern Italy attached to this Sub-Commission in the same way as the Soviet, Polish, and French Missions to which reference is made.
2. Any question of an earlier previous refusal to receive a mission, the closing down of the Committee referred to, and the internment of its personnel, is stated by HQ, No. 2 District to have been due to orders from Allied Force Headquarters in consultation with HQ, Middle East on operational grounds. In view of this, HQ, No. 2 District are not in a position to make any statement and request that the matter be referred to the Commands concerned.
3. Certain information is available regarding the arrest and internment of the members of the "Comitato Yugoslavie". This committee was composed of Chetniks who had formed the Chetnik Bureau in Split during the Italian occupation. They were paid by the Italians and one-hundred percent collaborationist with the Axis powers. They were, furthermore, evacuated by the Italians from Split at the time of the Armistice and arrived in Italy on approximately the 1st October, 1943, being interned on approximately 10th Dec. 1943. While in Bari they were carrying out a propaganda campaign to the detriment of our war effort. The Yugoslav Government in Cairo is aware of their arrest and being aware also of the facts has, it is understood, raised no objections. The Head of the Yugoslav Mission (Royalist) with this sub-commission recommends these Royalists be sent to Mid-East under guard or not, as military authorities determine.
4. Investigation has been made into the allegation of proselytization by the female interpreters, and there is no foundation whatsoever for the allegation. These three female interpreters referred to have all been screened by the Intelligence Corps and their antecedents carefully investigated. They are all three Jewesses and insofar as they have any political opinions they relate to Jews, the future of the Jewish race and the Palestine question. When Yugoslavs are registered and screened there is a British officer present to see that no such coercion or proselytization takes place. The only known Chetniks, in camps, are approximately 140 in Tukuran Camp, 20 who have been interned, referred to above and 28 in No. 2 P.C.W. Transit Camp.
5. The question of the arming and clothing of Partisans raises matters of Foreign Policy and Operational requirements which cannot be answered at a lower level than Allied Force Headquarters.
6. The Partisan Military Staff to which reference is made consists of 2

1. A Royal Yugoslav Military Mission headed by Colonel Radovychich with very wide terms of reference, is now working in Southern Italy attached to this Sub-Commission in the same way as the Soviet, Polish, and French Missions to which reference is made.
2. Any question of an earlier previous refusal to receive a mission, the closing down of the Committee referred to, and the internment of its personnel, is stated by HQ. No. 2 District to have been due to orders from Allied Force Headquarters in consultation with HQ, Middle East on operational grounds. In view of this, HQ, No. 2 District are not in a position to make any statement and request that the matter be referred to the Commands concerned.
3. Certain information is available regarding the arrest and internment of the members of the "Comitato Yugoslavia". This committee was composed of Chetniks who had formed the Chetnik Bureau in Split during the Italian occupation. They were paid by the Italians and one-hundred percent collaborationist with the Axis powers. They were, furthermore, evacuated by the Italians from Split at the time of the Armistice and arrived in Italy on approximately the 1st October, 1943, being interned on approximately 10th Dec. 1943. While in Bari they were carrying out a propaganda campaign to the detriment of our war effort. The Yugoslav Government in Cairo is aware of their arrest and being aware also of the facts has, it is understood, raised no objections. The Head of the Yugoslav Mission (Royalist) with this sub-commission recommends these Royalists be sent to Mid-East under guard or not, as military authorities determine.
4. Investigation has been made into the allegation of proselytization by the female interpreters, and there is no foundation whatsoever for the allegation. These three female interpreters referred to have all been screened by the Intelligence Corps and their antecedents carefully investigated. They are all three Jewesses and insofar as they have any political opinions they relate to Jews, the future of the Jewish race and the Palestine question. When Yugoslavs are registered and screened there is a British officer present to see that no such coercion or proselytization takes place. The only known Chetniks, in camps, are approximately 140 in Futurano Camp, 20 who have been interned, referred to above and 28 in No. 2 P.C.W. Transit Camp.
5. The question of the arming and clothing of Partisans raises matters of Foreign Policy and Operational requirements which cannot be answered at a lower level than Allied Force Headquarters.
6. The Partisan Military Staff to which reference is made consists of 2 Liaison Officers.
7. Any soldiers of General Michailovich who have escaped to the portion of Italy controlled by the Allies have been received and fed in the same way as any other refugees from Yugoslavia.

Robert G. Kirkwood
 ROBT. G. KIRKWOOD,
 Colonel P.A.,
 Director.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DISPATCH WFO-00115
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

WDP/20/262

14th February, 1944.

TO: Yugoslav Mission in Southern Italy.

FROM: Chief of the Political Section, A.S.S.
British Executive Commission, A.S.S. (Main).

The information required for a reply to Mr. G. F. Steinhardt's letter of 10th January, 1944 is as follows:

1. A Royal Yugoslav Military Mission headed by Colonel Radoslawski with very few terms of reference, is now working in Southern Italy attached to this sub-Commission in the same way as the Soviet, Polish, and French Missions to which reference is made.
2. Any question of an earlier previous refusal to receive a mission, the closing down of the Committee referred to, and the intervention of the personnel, is stated by Mr. No. 2 Division to have been due to orders from Allied Force Headquarters in consultation with HQ, Middle East on operational grounds. In view of this, HQ, No. 2 Division are not in a position to make any statement and request that the matter be referred to the Committee concerned.
3. Certain information is available regarding the arrest and intervention of the members of the "Comitato Yugoslavo". This committee was composed of Chetniks who had formed the Chetnik Bureau in Split during the Italian occupation. They were paid by the Italians and one-handedly resented collaboration with the Axis powers. They were, furthermore, evacuated by the Italians from Split at the time of the Armistice and arrived in Italy on approximately the 1st October, 1943, being interned on approximately 10th Dec. 1943. While in and they were carrying out a propaganda campaign to the detriment of our war effort. The Yugoslav Government in Cairo is aware of their arrest and being aware also of the facts here, it is understood, raised no objections. The Head of the Yugoslav Mission (Royalist) with this sub-Commission recommends these Royalists be sent to Mid-East under guard or not, as military authorities determine.
4. Investigation has been made into the allegation of proselytization by the female interpreters, and there is no foundation whatsoever for the allegation. These three female interpreters referred to have all been recruited by the Intelligence Corps and their antecedents carefully investigated. They are all known Jews and insofar as they have any political opinions they relate to Jews, the future of the Jewish race and the Palestine question. When Yugoslavs are recruited and screened there is a British officer present to see that no such coercion or proselytization takes place. The only known Chetniks, in camps, are approximately 140 in Futurus Camp, 20 who have been interned, referred to above and 28 in No. 2 P.O.W. Transit Camp.
5. The question of the arming and clothing of Partisans unless military of Foreign Policy and Operational requirements which cannot be met by a lower level than Allied Force Headquarters.
6. The Partisan Military Staff to which reference is made consists of 2 Liaison Officers.

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

January 19, 1944.

TO: Political Section, Allied Control Commission (Attention: Mr. Samuel Reber).

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Military Mission in southern Italy.

In its telegram No. 140 of January 14, the Department of State requests that Reber investigate the following matter and submit an urgent report:

In Washington the Yugoslav Embassy has made representations to the Department of State with respect to the failure of the "Allied Military Mission" to grant permission to a Yugoslav military mission to proceed to Bari, Italy. The Yugoslav Embassy reported that in the vicinity of Bari there are some four to five thousand Yugoslavs, military and civilian, including enlisted men and officers of the regular army of Yugoslavia, and that the "Allied Sub-Commission for Allied Prisoners of War" employs the services of three female interpreters of Partisan sympathies who proselytize among these Yugoslavs. It is asserted that they endeavor to convince the Yugoslavs that only the Partisans are interested in their welfare and that the Yugoslav Government has refused to assist them.

It is reported that a group of officers of the regular Yugoslav army in Bari formed a committee to look after Yugoslav prisoners of war while awaiting the approval of the Allied military authorities for the arrival in southern Italy of the Yugoslav military mission. According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, this committee was not permitted to act and all of its members were arrested and interned in the vicinity. It is further asserted by the Yugoslav Embassy that whereas special consideration is shown to the Partisans by the Allied military authorities, who have permitted them to form an army staff and have furnished them with complete uniforms and equipment, the soldiers of General Mihailovich who have escaped to Italy have been refused assistance.

The . . . 5735

- 2 -

The Department of State takes the view that there would appear to be no reason why a Yugoslav military mission despatched to southern Italy for the purpose of looking after prisoners of war, civil internees and displaced persons, should not be authorized, particularly in view of the fact that other interested governments such as the Soviet and Polish Governments and the French Committee have military missions attached to the Displaced Persons Subcommittee for the Allied Control Commission for Italy.


G. F. Reinhardt.

Copy to:

Military Government Section.
Mr. Roger Makins.

5754

Copy for Ambassador Murphy for Reber.

Civil Affairs Of
Rec'd 12 JANV 1944
Ans'd _____

AIRGRAM

Dispatched:

From: American Embassy near
the Government of
Yugoslavia.

Date: January 8, 1944

4-8

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

The following communication no. 6831 of January 6, 1944 has been received from the Yugoslav Prime Minister and I will appreciate instructions as to the nature of the reply the Department may desire me to make thereto:

"Between four to five thousand Yugoslav subjects - military and civilians - are now living in South Italy, most of them at Bari. They are complaining of inadequate living conditions, especially of lodgings and food. The want of cloth, footwear and hygienic necessities is also very great.

"Among those Yugoslavs are, both members of the partisan movement and the officers and men of the Yugoslav Regular Army, some of them set free from the Italian prisoner camps and some newly arrived across the Adriatic after the capitulation of Italy.

"The Allied Military Authorities, unfortunately, seem to show more inclination towards the partisans. They have allowed the formation of a staff of the partisan army which is spreading an unscrupulous propaganda against His Majesty the King and the legal government. The partisans have attached to the leading personalities with the Prisoner's of War Sub-Committee three of their supporters: Mme. Mulhofer, Golic-Schwarzenburg and Grader-Grunwald, who are doing their utmost to convince the Yugoslav subjects in Italy that they have to join the partisan movement. Mme. Grunwald has gone so far in her pro-partisan feelings in telling some of the Yugoslavs, after the arrest of a group of Yugoslav Regular Officers by the Allied Authorities, that it has been done on behalf of the Royal Yugoslav Government. On another occasion she has said that His Majesty the King was removed from Cairo because his sojourn in this town was undesirable owing to the Three Powers Conference.

"All partisans have received from the Allied, uniforms and equipment, even the enrolled children between 16 and 17 years of age.

"It appears

5733

- 3 -

A-3, January 8, 1944, noon.

American Embassy near
the Government of
Yugoslavia.

"It appears as the political commissars at Bari are the only persons whose statements are considered by the Allied Authorities as truthful no attention being paid to those of the officers of the Yugoslav Regular Army. At the camp of Grovigno, for example, the recruitment was made among a great deal of people who declared themselves as Slovans or Croats from Istria though they neither spoke our language nor were in possession of any documents which could show and prove their identity. The simple fact of being put on the list by the political commissar seems to be the sufficient proof for the Allied Authorities that somebody has agreed to join the partisans. Slovans and Croats from Istria escaping from the Italian army with the purpose to enter the Yugoslav Regular Army are sent back by the Allied Authorities to the Italians as deserters. These unhappy people in order to avoid the Italian military courts are obliged to pass to the partisans.

"On the other hand, the Yugoslav Government have met the difficulties in sending a military mission to Italy. In the meantime, a group of Yugoslav Regular Officers at Bari have tried to establish a committee in order to defend the honour of the Army from the partisan attacks. Their activity was not only forbidden but fourteen of them were arrested and interned outside Bari. Thus were arrested: Majors Marin Stane and Vojin Brdic, Captains Miroslav Dimitrijevic, David Boskic, Jovan Sabovic, Miro Cvijic, Lieutenant Ciril Tomasevic and Jaroslav Kouska-Lubic, Sergeant Musan Jovanic, private Bozidar Skorbica and civilians Radmilo Grcic, Ante Matokelo, Musan Bain, Aleksandar Bain and Armando Kocijancic. They were transported under military escort in an open lorry, the escorting soldiers being ordered to shoot at them if somebody tries to escape.

"The uniforms and equipment were given only to those who were considered by the Italians as war prisoners. The General Mihajlovic's fighters have received nothing. The same treatment was applied to all Yugoslavs in civilian cloth liable to be called up and who wanted to join the regular Army. This way of conduct had provoked among them the feeling that the Allied Authorities are dealing with them as if they were prisoners and not friends.

"From these circumstances, combined with the pressure of the political commissars, it has resulted that 1500 persons have declared themselves for the partisans what would not happen if the situation was different.

"In drawing

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- 3 -

A-3

American Embassy near the
Government of Yugoslavia.

"In drawing your attention to these incidents, I should be very grateful to you, my Dear Ambassador, if you would immediately take up this matter with your competent authorities in order that the living conditions of all Yugoslav subjects at Bari be improved as much as possible and that the members of the mentioned committee be set free or sent to Cairo where their possible offenses will be investigated.

"Considering the whole situation I feel sure that you will agree with me that the sending of the Yugoslav Military Mission to Bari has never been so absolutely necessary as it is now."

A copy of this airgram is being transmitted to Algiers for the information of Ambassador Murphy.

MacVeagh

WB/ad

5731

Zon, Miss
Pfeiffer, Mrs
D. Pfeiffer

131/2001

PROSTATECTOMY

2980

APPENDIX C

ROBERT B. DAVIS
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary of the Commission

DISCUSSION:

2 - AG File
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Haber

5790

27 DEC 1943

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CITING THIS PAGE

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Cable No. _____ to Freedom repeated to District 2 and P-10s continues:

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U. S. SECRET
Special British SECRET
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DISTRICTING MATERIAL FOR YOUR RECORD IS 3 TO RATIONS FOR THIRTY DAYS FOR FOUR
 THOUSAND FOR ONE TO 1.25 THOUSAND PLANNED TO 7 TO EIGHT FIFTY ONE THOUSAND
 FIVE THOUSAND FOR 1.5 TO 1.75 THOUSAND FOR FOUR THOUSAND

ATTACHED:

ROBERT E. WOOD
 Major, A.C.O.
 Secretary of the Commission

- DISTRIBUTION:
 2 - Mr. Allen
 1 - Mary
 1 - Mr. [unclear]

5128

U. S. SECRET
Special British SECRET

0482

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

Letter (memo)

26 Dec 43

Reber to LBS, ATRK:

Complaint of Yugoslav nationals at
a camp in Italy.

FILED: 612

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