

ACC

10000/143/72

SPECIAL RE
(JAN. - MAY

10000/143/72

SPECIAL REPORTS ON PRISONS, FAVIGNANA
(JAN. - MAY 1942); (JAN. - MAY 1943); AUG. - OCT. 1943

AmGOT/1027/PS

SPECIAL REPORTS ON PRISONS

FRANZ

1941-1943

172

175

10000 143

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM AVG 1943

OCT 1943

CATALOGUE

FOLIO	REF NO.	DATE	FROM/TO
1-4	1027/PS	8 August 43	To Prefect of Yokohama - Chamberlain of Prussia
5	1027/PS	10 " 43	To Sup. of Prussia - Report on Prussian
6-7	1027/PS	20 " 43	To C.P.S.S. - Prussia Sect. - Army
8	1027/PS	21 " 43	To Capt. Albin Brown - Chamberlain of Prussia
9	1027/PS	22 " 43	To C.C.A.O. - Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
10	1032/PS	22 " 43	To C.P.S. - Chamberlain of Prussia
11	1039/PS	22 " 43	To S.C.A.O. Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
12	1032/PS	22 " 43	To Capt. Brown - Chamberlain of " "
13-14	—	22 " 43	" Capt. Brown of Prussia. Prussia
15	—	22 " 43	From P.O. Chamberlain of Prussia
16	—	22 " 43	To Capt. Brown - Chamberlain of " "
17-18	1027/PS	27 " 43	To Prefect of Yokohama - Prussia " "
19	—	27 " 43	From P.O. Chamberlain of Prussia " "
20	1032/PS	28 " 43	To C.C.A.O. - Chamberlain of Prussia
21-22	1032/PS	29 " 43	To S.C.A.O. - Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
23	—	29 " 43	From Chamberlain of Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
24	—	2 Sept 43	From: Capt. Brown
25	—	—	Note re 20.
26	1027/PS	4 Sept 43	To: S.C.A.O. Prussia
27-28	—	30 Aug 43	From: Director of Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
29	24/NO	4 Sept 43	From CVO to S.C.A.O. Prussia
30-31	1027/PS	12 Sept 43	To: C. L. O. Chamberlain of Prussia
32	1027/PS	17 Sept 43	To: C.P.S. - Treatment of Prussia - Chamberlain of Prussia
33	1027/PS	18 Sept 43	To: C. Director - Chamberlain of Prussia

9	1033/PS	22	"	43	To S.C.A.O. - [unclear]
10	1033/PS	22	"	43	To C.P.S. - [unclear] of [unclear]
11	1033/PS	22	"	43	To S.C.A.O. [unclear] - [unclear]
12	1033/PS	22	"	43	" [unclear] - [unclear]
13-14	---	22	"	43	" [unclear] of [unclear]
15	---	22	"	43	From [unclear] [unclear]
16	---	22	"	43	To [unclear] [unclear]
17-18	1033/PS	27	"	43	To [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear]
19	---	27	"	43	From P.S. [unclear] Report
20	1032/PS	28	"	43	To S.C.A.O. [unclear] of [unclear]
21-22	1035/PS	29	"	43	To S.C.A.O. [unclear] - [unclear]
23	---	29	"	43	Ref. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
24	---	2 Sept	43		From: Capt. [unclear]
25	---				Note re 20.
26	1027/PS	4 Sept	43		To: S.C.A.O. [unclear]
27-28	---	30 Aug	43		From: Director [unclear] [unclear]
29	24/HO	4 Sep	43		From CVO to S.C.A.O. [unclear]
30-31	1027/PS	12 Sep	43		To C.C. [unclear] [unclear]
32	1027/PS	17 Sep	43		To C.P.S. - [unclear] [unclear]
33	1027/PS	18 Sep	43		To C.C. [unclear] - [unclear]
34/42	Report on accounts of				[unclear]
43	1027/PS	21 Sep			S.C.A.O. [unclear]
44-45	1027/PS	Oct 4			From [unclear] [unclear]
46-47	1027/PS	11 Oct			Accounts [unclear]
48-49	1027/PS	1 Oct			Ref. [unclear] [unclear]
50	1027/PS	11 Oct			To C.P.S. - [unclear] [unclear]
51	1027/PS	13 Oct			To C.P.S. [unclear]
52	1027/PS	23 Oct			To S.C.A.O. [unclear]
53	1027	30			[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

2702

For information of Col. Kirk
H. G. ↓

543

Seam Cape
Prison

To see:

Col. Kirk

JLST

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

100

✓
Proceeding of C. of E.
1. FIZUIGMARD Trans in.

Sub. File

File 1027/P.S.

No.	Index to File	Subject
1		Order of clearing
2		Court of Enquiry advised.
3		Charge of Prison
4		Escape of Prisoners
5		Report re. above.
6		Encamping order. Court of Enquiry
7		Letter of Director concerning heat.
8		do do do communication and supplies.
9		do do do vegetables.
10		do do do do.
11		do do do pasta.
12		do do do air raids.
13		do do do oil.
14		Telegram. do do do preserves.
15		Letter do do Paleros in transferred prisoners.
16		Letter of Court of Enquiry.
17		Opinion of Court of Enquiry.
18		Court of Enquiry.
19		C.C.A.O.'s minute
20		Index
21		Legal opinion
22		do do return of papers.
23		Dispensation of Director etc.
24		Accounts
25		Accounts
26		Accountants letter re. surplus goods.
27		Statement of Accountant
28		Statement of Paleros statement
29		Request for information of Bonds at Lapari
30		Reply
31		Accounts - Capt. Burn
32		Accounts do do
33		Report of Accounts. Capt. Burn.
34		Concerning report to C.P.S.

2701

4	Report re. above.
5	Emergency order. Court of Enquiry
6	Letter of Director concerning report.
7	do do do communication and supplies.
8	do do do vegetables.
9	do do do do.
10	do do do pasta.
11	do do do air raid.
12	do do do oil.
13	Telegram do do concerns.
14	Letter do do to Palms in transferred prisoners.
15	Letter of do to Court of Enquiry.
16	Opinion of Court of Enquiry.
17	Court of Enquiry.
18	C.C.A.O.'s minutes.
19	Index.
20	Legal opinion.
21	do do return of papers.
22	Suspension of Director's letter.
23	Accounts.
24	Accounts.
25	Accountants letter re. surplus goods.
26	Statement of Accountant.
27	Director of Palms statement.
28	Request for information of Banks at Singapore.
29	Reply.
30	Accounts re. Capt. Burn.
31	Accounts do do.
32	Report of Accounts. Capt. Burn.
33	Concerning report to C.P.S.
34	Legal report on accounts.
35	Report from C.P.S. to D.C.A.O.
36	Opinion of Court.
37	Court of Enquiry.
38	Concerning order.
39	Index to Court of Enquiry.
40	Quarrying report.
41	Do Benjamin Mackery: Court of Enquiry - additional hearings.
42	do Capt. Brown.

Gen. McHenry:

Col. Butler states he
has reviewed entire
case and has no
reservations on recommend-
ing action as previously
recommended.

Lt. Daff

Recommend
Ad. Get prisoners
to testify

42
SUBJECT: Favignana Court of Enquiry.

AMGOT/1027/PS.
AMGOT H.Q., SICILY.
2 Nov. 1943.

TO : G. A. P. O. Region 1.

Inviting attention to approval
by Commanding General of findings of Court
of Inquiry - Appropriate action is in order.

Emmanuel L. Bories
EMMANUEL L. BORIES,
Colonel Inf.
for Chief of Public Safety.

See. 35.

Director sent to Sciacca
3⁴

Commandants to remain at Palermo
Incident Closed. 3¹¹/₂₃

S. C. G. 2699

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT 41SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry FAVIGNANA Prison.

FILE No. AMGOT/1027/PS

TO: Brigadier-General McSherry.

AMGOT HQ. SICILY

1 November 1943

According to your verbal instructions the Court of Enquiry was reconvened to hear additional testimonies from prisoners formerly confined in FAVIGNANA.

Additional hearings were held 30 October 1943. Those giving testimony constitute cross section of the prisoners. Opinion of the Court appears as of page 36.

It is recommended that your approval be given to the findings and recommendations dated 23 Oct 1943 appearing at page 35.



LEMUEL L. BOLINS,
Colonel, Infantry,
for the Chief of Public Safety.

Q R.
4 pm '43

2696

Allied Military Government
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo
10/30/43

40

IO27/PS.

Subject: Favignana Island.

To: C.P.S.D. Region I. Sicily.

Herewith record of proceedings of Court
of Enquiry as directed vide page 1 of this
correspondence.

H. J. Brown

H. J. Brown Capt.
Prison Service
Sicily Region H.Q.

Oct 31, 1943

Forwarded.

Russell A. Anark
Lt Col.
Chief Prisoner Safety Div.
Region I

2691

39

Court of Enquiry at Savignone Island.
Index to Papers.

- Page 1. Convening Order
2. Statement of Zanotti. Prison Cook.
3. Statement of Bonferrone. Prison Nurse.
4. Statement of Chiaromonte. Prison Cook.
5. Statement of Flammenghi. Prison Storekeeper.
6. Statement of Vinci. Patient in Infirmary.
7. Statement of Gastonovo. Staff Cook.
8. Opinion of Court.

2690

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT 38

SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry - Favignana Prison

FILE No. 1027/PS

TO: Prison Officer, Region I

AMGOT HQ, SICILY

28 October 1943

- (4)
1. A Court of Enquiry is hereby ordered to convene at Palermo on 29 Oct 43 to enquire into conditions at the above-mentioned establishment, through interrogation of prisoners who had been confined there and any other witnesses who may have some bearing on the case.
 2. The Court will take evidence on oath and record an opinion.
 3. The Court will be composed of the following:-

President:- Capt. H.J. Brown,
Prison Officer,
Region I.

2890

Members:- Capt. H.W. Alden,
Prison Officer, H.Q.

Cav. Uff Dett: Ferdinando Columba,
Director of Prisons.

Allen J. Nickles
Lt. Col. C. M. P.
for LEMUEL L. BOLLIS,
Colonel, Infantry,
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

Copies to: Capt. H.J. Brown, Capt. H.W. Alden,
Dr. Columba.

39
UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry ordered to assemble at Palermo to enquire into conditions and treatment of prisoners detained at Favignana Prison.

President: Captain H.J. Brown.

Members: Captain H.W. Alden.

Dottore F. Columba, Director of Prisons.

On 30th. October 1943 the Court proceeded to take evidence.

First witness: Having been duly sworn said:

"My name is ZANOTTI Antonino, I am aged 32 and in civil life am a merchant and lived at DESSIE in Ethiopia. I was charged with attempted murder and appeared at the Court in that place on February 24, 1938 and was sentenced to 28 years imprisonment. I went to Asmara and left there in July 1938 for Favignana where I remained for several years until I was evacuated with other prisoners on 24th. August 1943. I was employed in the prisoners kitchen as a cook. Conditions were good at the beginning but began to deteriorate towards the end of 1942. From that time food became less and less in nutritive value. The beans for instance were replaced by greens. Olive oil disappeared entirely from the rations.

I was never badly treated by the prison staff and never saw or heard at any time anything that may have lead me to think that the rations were used by the Officials. Having regard to the existing conditions, the prison in my opinion was correctly run and the Officials did everything within their power to provide the food required."

Interpreter Corporal Ta noredi. U.S.A.

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters

0341 A (3)
Second Witness: Having been duly sworn said:

"My name is BONTAPARONE Carlo, I am aged 48 and lived at Cratonis. I was charged with larceny and appeared at the Court at that place on June 4 1939 and was sentenced to 4(four) years imprisonment. I was sent to Ustica and in June 1940 I was transferred to Favignana. I was at this place accused of theft of two shirts and at the Court at Trapani was sentenced to a further twenty months imprisonment. I went back to Favignana and was there when the prison was evacuated in August 1943.

While there I was employed in the infirmary as nurse to the inmates. The food during this time deteriorated in quality but not in quantity. There was no oil, little macaroni in the soup but plenty of greens. The patients had a little more food than the ordinary prisoners. I was about quite a lot and am quite satisfied that all rations issued reached the prisoners intact. It was impossible for any to have been taken by the guards.

Certain trading viz: bread for tobacco took place between the prisoners and those who were most emaciated were the worst offenders. This was difficult to detect by the prison staff as it took place within the dormitories.

I have found only kindness from the prison staff during my period of imprisonment."

Interpreter Corporal Tancredi, U.S.A.

2693

34
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Third witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is CHIARAMONTE Francesco, I am aged 35 and in civil life am a motor driver and lived at Partanna. I was charged with 'Compounding a felony' and appeared at the Court in that place on MM-yy- May 7 1941 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. I was at Trapani for three months and then went to Favignana in August 1941 and remained there until the prison was evacuated in August 1942.

At Favignana I was employed as Head Cook in the Prisoners kitchen. The food gradually was reduced in quality but not in quantity. There was no olive oil and beans were replaced by greens

I am quite satisfied that I always had the full rations issued for the prisoners. I now from long experience the correct amounts even though they were not weighed. The bread was baked outside and given to the prisoners by the guards. Each prisoner knew what he was entitled to and if he did not receive his allotted share he complained to the officials and if correct he was supplied

I do not know of any prisoner giving away his ration for tobacco.

I have not heard of any case of illtreatment by the Prison Officials."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi U.S.A.

2892

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Fourth witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is FILAMENCHI Arturo, I am aged 36 and in civil life am a storekeeper at Milan. I was charged with a 'Black market' offence and appeared at the Court in that place on October 2 1942 and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. I was sent to Rome and after 28 days went to Favignana where I remained until evacuated in August 1943.

I was employed in the prison as a storekeeper in the clothes department.

I found the food at Favignana even better than Rome. As the months went by the quantity remained the same, the quality lessened. There was less paste and beans were replaced by greens in the soup. This was quite understandable since there was very little food on the Island. I have been out with the guards on working parties trying to get provisions.

I never heard the suggestion that guards ever took the prisoners food. They seemed to be like ourselves.

There was trading between prisoners, food for tobacco, but I have never of it between guards.

I was always well treated."

Interpreted by Corporal Sancredi U.S.A.

1603

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Birth witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is VILLO Romolo, I am 43 and in civil life I am a farmer at Trapani. I was charged with larceny and appeared at the Court at that place and was sentenced on April 19, 1942 to 22 months imprisonment. I was sent to Favignana and remained there until evacuated in August 1943. I was not employed at the prison. In February 1943 I was removed to the Infirmary having injured one of my hands. I stayed there until I left.

I found the food reasonable. In the hospital the food was a little better. As time went on the quality lessened but not the quantity.

I am a great smoker and often gave my bread away to other prisoners in exchange for tobacco. This happened at least twice a week and was spread over a period of five months. When I arrived at Palermo I was sent immediately to the Infirmary the Doctor saying I was starving. It is possible I may have contributed to this state by my own actions. The guards never knew and they always treated me kindly."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi U.S.A.

2690

UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

34 E
(14)

Sixth witness having been duly sworn said:

" My name is GASTONOVIO Gaspare, I am 24 and in civil life I am a miller at Sambuca. I was charged with a 'Black Market' offence and on 16 June 1942 I appeared at the Court at that place and was sentenced to six years imprisonment. I went to various prisons until November 1942 when I was transferred to Favignana where I remained until I was evacuated in August 1943.

At Favignana I was employed as Cook for the guards. The food was the same for the prisoners as in all the prisons in Italy. As time went on the quantity remained the same but the quality became less. The olive oil was missed. Considering the times this was quite reasonable.

Food for the guards was supplied by the guards and was much better. The soup appeared the same but they had a second helping. Much of the stuff they brought in themselves. I am sure they were not using the prisoners food as it was not always the same.

I was treated well by all the guards .
I have noticed that at Palermo, beans are supplied but we rarely saw them at Favignana. Guards or prisoners."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi U.S.A .

36
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

OPINION of the COURT.

The Court is of the opinion having listened to six prisoners specially selected, covering every activity within the prison, that having regard to the food situation on the Island, they, the prisoners were fairly treated. It is a debatable point whether extra food could have been obtained had the Director been of a more persistent nature.

The bombardment, loss of only child and his house were undoubtedly blows that affected his supervision but it will be noticed that the quantity of bread and soup remained the same throughout but the soup lost its nutritive value due to the absence of beans and pasta which were unobtainable. Meat disappeared entirely from the menu.

The Court would call attention to the statement of Vinci, page 6 that prisoners were able to trade food, especially bread for cigarettes. This was found to be one of the worst cases of apparent starvation and it would appear that if such was the case he himself was solely responsible for his condition.

A clear case of trading is established but not within the view or hearing of the guards. This would be difficult to detect in normal times but, an offence that could not reasonably be expected if food was so scarce.

The suggestion that Prison Officials were eating prisoners food is without foundation and must be accepted as one brought forward to explain in some way the shortage.

Signed at Palermo this 30th. day of October 1943.

W. J. P. Dunn, Capt. President.

correct
Members;

W. J. P. Dunn.

2888

W. J. P. Dunn, Capt.

35 552
SUBJECT : Court of Enquiry - FAVIGNANA PRISON.

AMGOT/1027/PS

AMGOT H.Q., SICILY.

23 October 1943.

TO : Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. (30)

Reference minute by C.C.A.O. on page 30.

The accounts have now been examined and found correct. In the case of Dr. Simone, Director, and Sig. GIANGARRA I recommend that they be reinstated as from this date with loss of pay, but not allowances, during the period of the enquiry.

Employment could be found for Dr. Simone as Director at Siccacca, and GIANGARRA at PALERMO.

Lemuel L. Bolles

LEMUEL L. BOLLES,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

OK
7 pms

2651

34

(4)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry - FAVIGNANA Prison.

FILE No. AMGOT/1027/PS

TO: C. P. S.

AMGOT HQ. SICILY

13 October 1943

Ref 50 and your note at foot thereof:

1. In view of Captain Brown's report, I see no reason to modify the opinion expressed at folio 30.

2. Whether or not the AMG is prepared to meet the obligations incurred before the occupation is a matter for Finance as also is the question what further examination of the accounts is necessary before a final settlement can be effected.

W.C.P.
W. C. CHANLER,
Lt. Col., AUS,
Chief Legal Officer.

3a

C.F.O. will you please consider the points mentioned in 2. above?

Reply 2686
13/10

CFZ
paper in file
16/10
18/10
20/10
26/10
CLO
Recommend that
accounting for 26,501.05
be accepted as correct
and F.O. Tropani be requested
to instruct Province of Tropani
to pay the bill.
As to pre-occupation
amount, recommend
that payment be
deferred. This is
in accordance with our
policy to avoid pre-occupation
repayments (except salaries).
RX
15/10
DCFO
15/10

33

SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry - PAVIGIANA Prison.

AMOT/1027/PS

AMOT H.Q., SICILY.

11 October 1943.

TO : Commissioner of Public Safety.

Reference Minute by C.C.A.O. on page 50.

The accounts have been examined and found to be in order. A report from Captain Brown is attached - Pages 48 - 49.

I would recommend that the unpaid bills amounting to 166,501/05 Lires be paid by the Province of TRAPANI.

I respectfully suggest that the papers be referred to Legal Division for comment on the accounts and then to C.C.A.O. for his direction as to future employment of the Director, Commandante, and Accountant.

Allen B. Mitchell

ALLEN B. MITCHELL,
Lt. Colonel,
Superintendent of Prisons.

C.H.D. Forwarded for comment, please. If you think an Office of Finance Division, should examine the record perhaps the Provincial Rep. at Trapani could assist in some of the records are with him.

1200/12 Oct 43

*Superintendent
of Prisons
D.C.S.*

SUBJECT/ Favignana Prison.

To Superintendent of Prisons.

Re. Folio 45. I have made further enquiry into the accounts of the House of Reclusion of Favignana and the position is as follows:

Prior to Allied Invasion certain monies were allocated by Rome and credited to the account of the prison at the Banca D'Italia at Trapani. Immediately preceding the invasion the prison was 25,000L. in credit at the bank and this sum was drawn by the accountant to be used for maintenance etc. of the prison. Of this amount 12,467/80L. was set aside for future payments to Guards and other employees. The remainder was used as required and when exhausted the 12,467/80L. was taken into the pool and also used but as would be appreciated this did not last long and food etc. was obtained on credit so that at the time of closure the sum total of bills unpaid amounted to 24,905./85L.

I would mention that in the translation of the Accountant's report, see page 40, the total shown as owing is 28,727/65L. but this appears to be a bad interpretation and the 12,467/80L. mentioned above is treated as borrowed money from outside sources when it was in fact cash already in hand although intended for other purposes. These payments have since been made at Palermo to where the guards were transferred.

Cash amounting to 2,693/80L. due for services rendered, is owed to the Doctor and Chaplain at the prison. Both these gentlemen are at Favignana.

On page 38 (I) Accountant's additional report, four bags of flour are shown as supplied to the Fedale at Favignana for the making of bread for the prisoners. The estimated value of the flour is 1,000L. and the accounts show 7,047/00L. as being owed to this firm. This amount I suggest should be deducted from the bill when payment is made.

Entries No's. 2 and 3 in the same report are shown in the accounts and the cash used in the general expenditure.

No monetary aid was received from the Allied Government but on application by the Director of the prison to Angot, Trapani for assistance to obtain food the following goods were supplied:

By ODDO, Filippo, Trapani. 500kg. Rice, 50kg. Sugar, 30kg. Cheese,
By AUGUGLIAR & GENNA, Trapani. 500kg. Pasta? 1,000kg. Flour.

The estimated value is 9,000L. No bills have been received from these firms and it is presumed by the Accountant that payment will be made by the Allied Government and the items have not been included in the accounts.

It will be seen that the total amount outstanding incurred since the Allied invasion is 27,599/65L. less 1,098/60L. cash in hand.

Angot/1032/P.S.
Angot, H. Q. Sicily.
11 October 1943

32

Trapani. Immediately preceding the invasion the prison was 25,000L. in credit at the bank and this sum was drawn by the Accountant to be used for maintenance etc. of the prison. Of this amount 12,467/80L. was set aside for future payments to Guards and other employees. The remainder was used as required and when exhausted the 12,467/80L. was taken into the pool and also used but as would be appreciated this did not last long and food etc. was obtained on credit so that at the time of closure the sum total of bills unpaid amounted to 24,905./85L.

I would mention that in the translation of the Accountant's report, see page 40, the total shown as owing is 28,727/65L. but this appears to be a bad interpretation and the 12,467/80L. mentioned above is treated as borrowed money from outside sources when it was in fact cash already in hand although intended for other purposes. These payments have since been made at Palermo to where the guards were transferred.

Cash amounting to 2,693/80L. due for services rendered, is owed to the Doctor and Chaplain at the prison. Both these gentlemen are at Favignana.

On page 38 (I) Accountant's additional report, four bags of flour are shown as supplied to the Godale at Favignana for the making of bread for the prisoners. The estimated value of the flour is 1,000L. and the accounts show 7,047/00L. as being owed to this firm. This amount I suggest should be deducted from the bill when payment is made.

Entries No's. 2 and 3 in the same report are shown in the accounts and the cash used in the general expenditure.

No monetary aid was received from the Allied Government but on application by the Director of the prison to Angot, Trapani for assistance to obtain food the following goods were supplied:

By ODDO, Filippo. Trapani. 500kg. Rice, 50kg. Sugar, 30kg. Cheese.
By AUGUGLIARÀ & GENNA. Trapani. 500kg. Pasta? 1,000kg. Flour.

The estimated value is 9,000L. No bills have been received from these firms and it is presumed by the Accountant that payment will be made by the Allied Government and the items have not been included in the accounts.

It will be seen that the total amount outstanding incurred since the Allied invasion is 27,599/65L. less 1,098/60L. cash in hand.

I then found that in addition a sum of approx. 140,000L. was outstanding for goods supplied over a period before the invasion. These bills were usually settled by cash from Rome and for this reason were not included in the accounts. This is a large sum and is undoubtedly the responsibility of Rome but as the Accountant explained, had the prison

2

prison/

continued to function and the cash normally supplied by Rome been given by the Allies, the bills would have been paid month by month and this debt liquidated. As Allied Government were responsible for the closing of the prison I would suggest that accounts, outstanding by reason of this action and the invasion be taken over.

Thus it will be seen that the position now is:

Bills outstanding for goods etc. purchased since invasion: 24,905/85L
Money due to Doctor and Chaplain for services rendered: 2,693/80

Less cash in hand:

	<u>27,599/65</u>
Total	<u>1,098/80</u>
	<u>26,501/05</u>

Bills outstanding prior to invasion:

Approx. 140,000L.

Enquiries have been made by Finance Officer, Amgot, Trapani, of the banks in that Province to ascertain if funds are held on deposit in connection with the prison with a negative result. See Page 44.

I have had every assistance in the enquiry from the Accountant and have gathered that his reputation is high in the prison service and no charge or suggestion of dishonesty has ever been laid against him.

Books have been checked by me and an account is attached.

I respectfully suggest that the Accountant attend at the office of S.E.A.O. Trapani, with complete details and a settlement affected.

H.J. Brown
H.J. Brown Capt.
Amgot Prisons.

2693

PAVICHANA PRISON ACCOUNTS.

Credits, July 1st, 1943.

Maintenance - Balance on Hand	668.70
Other Funds on Hand:-	
For Buildings.....	2,315.20
Various Funds.....	24,312.55
State Funds for ROME.....	21,492.50
Total Cash on Hand.....	48,788.95

Debits, July 1st, 1943

Payments to Guards for Industrial Service.....	7,427.15
--	----------

Actual Cash on Hand July 1st.....41,361.80

Receipts from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Various miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,624.
Received from Bank of NAPOLI.....	25,000.
" " " sale " OIL.....	2,375.70
" " " " SALT.....	146.50
Profits from Industries.....	2,089.30
Received from TRAPANI for Guards' Pay.....	105,614.75
Profit on work of Prisoners	40
Received from Guards and Prisoners for Purchases.....	28,600.05
Received from PALERMO Prison for sum advanced to Guards at PAVICHANA for July.....	16,809.60
Profits from Prisoners' work.....	115.90
Money to be received by Prisoners.....	133.65
Profit on Guards' Fund.....	69.
Net Receipts upto Date.....	225,942.65
Total Paid Expenses.....	224,844.05
BALANCE ON HAND.....	1,098.60

L. P. Brown. Cash.

For Buildings.....	2,315.20	
Various Funds.....	24,318.55	
State Funds for ROEF.....	21,192.50	43,120.25
Total Cash on Hand.....		43,788.95

Debits, July 1st, 1943

Payments to Guards for Industrial Service.....	7,427.15

Actual Cash on Hand, July 1st.....	43,361.80
------------------------------------	-----------

Receipts from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Various miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,624.	
Received from Bank of TRAPANI.....	25,000.	
" " " sale " OIL.....	2,376.70	
" " " " " SAIR.....	145.50	
Profits from Industries.....	2,089.30	
Received from TRAPANI for Guards' Pay.....	105,614.75	
Profit on work of Prisoners.....	40	
Received from Guards and Prisoners for Purchases.....	28,600.05	
Received from PALERMO Prison for sum advanced to Guards at FANTERINA for July.....	16,809.60	
Profits from Prisoners' work.....	116.90	
Money to be received by Prisoners.....	133.65	
Profit on Guards' Fund.....	69.	
	31,147.20	2682

Net Receipts upto Date.....	225,942.65
Total Paid Expenses.....	224,844.05
BALANCE ON HAND.....	1,098.60

¹⁰
1143

*L. J. Brown. Capt.
Angre. Prison.*

PAVIAHAMA PRISON ACCOUNTS.Expenses from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Maintenance of Prisoners	Bills Paid	37,467.80
Industrial Expenses (mostly for Prisoners' Pay)....		791.85
Expenses for Repairs to Buildings.....		419.85
Salaries and Wages.....		24,402.90
Insurance.....		6,677.25
Expenses for Maintenance before July 1st.....		7,976.70
Guards' Pay.....		105,596.65
Guards and Prisoners Extra Purchases.....		19,954.05
Payments of Salaries to Superior Staff		21,557.

Total Paid Expenses 224,844.05

Unpaid Accounts.

Bills for Maintenance.....	16,259.85
X Bills for Extras bought by Prisoners and Paid for by the Prisoners but not paid by ADMINISTRATION	8,646.
Wages to be paid to the Doctor and the Chaplain..	2,693.80
Expenses incurred before July 1st for maintenance owed to the firm of Condiosillo, Salvadore.....	140,000. (Approximately)

Food received from Allied Government and no invoices received as yet.....
Of which 4 Bags of flour was given to Baker and no money received from
him as yet.

2681

10
1143.

L. Brown. Cape
Angol. Prison

Insurance..... 19,951.05
 Expenses for Maintenance before July 1st..... 105,596.65
 Guards' Pay..... 19,951.05
 Guards and Prisoners Extra Purchases..... 21,557.
 Payments of Salaries to Superior Staff.....
 Total Paid Expenses 224,844.05

Unpaid Accounts.

Bills for Maintenance..... 16,259.85
 * Bills for Extras bought by Prisoners and Paid
 for by the Prisoners but not paid by ADMINISTRATION 8,646.
 Wages to be paid to the Doctor and the Chaplain.. 2,693.80
 Expenses incurred before July 1st for maintenance
 owed to the firm of Condicello, Salvatore..... 140,000. (Approximately)

Food received from Allied Government and no invoices received as yet.....
 Of which 4 Bags of flour was given to Baker and no money received from
 him as yet.

2681

H. Brown. Cape

Angot. Pains

¹⁰
 11 1/23.

* Money due to prisoners for balance informed was not paid
 but goods & amounts due were ordered and supplied
 but not paid for.

Thom. Cape

Capt Brown

BANCA D'ITALIA
=====

SEZIONE R. TESORERIA PROV.LE
DI TRAPANI

Trapani 29 Settembre 1943

29

SPETT. CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICE
della Provincia di

TRAPANI

Casa di reclusione
di Favignana

In relazione alla richiesta verbale di codesto Spett.Ufficio si comunica che questa Sezione di R.Tesoreria Provinciale ha effettuato pagamenti alla Casa di reclusione di Favignana, dal 1° Gennaio c.a. a tutt'oggi, per un ammontare complessivo di £. 320.680,20.

Si soggiunge che, durante l'anno finanziario 1942-1943 (e cioè dal 1° Luglio 1942 al 30 Giugno 1943), il suddetto Ente ha riscosso presso questa Sezione la somma complessiva di £. 873.379,35. (comprensiva delle suddette £. 320.680,20.).-

La contabilità relativa alle somme predette, potrà essere richiesta alla Direzione dell'Ente in parola, qualora codesto Spett.Ufficio la desideri. -

IL DIRETTORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA
SUCCURSALE DI TRAPANI

In response to letter of Sept 21st 43
AMGOT 71027/PS

Banks in city of Trapani have no funds
on deposit in connection with Favignana Penal

Oct 5th, 43

A.E. Puccinelli
A.E. Puccinelli, Capt
P.O.

2680

28 12

Bank Statement of SAVIGNA FIDEL
INSTITUTION.

Finance Officer - TRAPANI.
(through S.C.A.O.)

ASST/1027/PS

21 September 5

This office is desirous of securing all available statements from the Bank of Italy, re the financial condition of the above mentioned institution from 1 Jan 1943 to date. Your assistance will be appreciated in expediting the matter.

LEONARD L. BOLING,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

2679

Direction of the Central Judicial Prisons.

27 42

In the Direction Offices of the said prisons, the following persons have re-united :

Dr. Coluaba Ferdinando - Director.
Mag. Ferrugia Domenico - Chief Accountant.

who have checked and examined all accounts handed by the book-keeper of the Reclusion house of Favignana, Mr. Mostacci Guiseppe, at his presence, and finding them accurate and confirmable in every part; after that they took over all the value, the accounting papers and the money belonging to the detainees of the said reclusion.

A check of the maintenance records and accounts reveal expenditure of 12,467,80 lire over 25,000 lire beforehand allotted for this purpose, and this has been possible with the cash remainder. There are still to be paid for the same purpose 16,259,80 for various furnishing, as described in the enclosed bill, therefore, the total amount to be reimbursed to the Penal House of Favignana, for settlement, is 28,727,65.

They so declare, at the request made by the local General Allied Command, and also in conformity with the work of the said Mostacci, noted functioner for honesty and highly appraised by the Administration for the full acknowledge he has of the prisons services.

Palermo, Sept. 20. 1942.

The Director.

Head Accountant,
Ferrugia,

2678

DIREZIONE DELLE CARCERI GIUDIZIARIE GENERALI DI PALERMO

27/11/44

Negli Uffici di Direzione di detti Carceri si sono riuniti i Signori:

Dott. Columba Ferdinando - Direttore -
Rag. Ferruggia Domenico - Ragioniere Capo -
i quali hanno proceduto all'esame ed al controllo di tutti i conti presentati dal Contabile della Casa di Reclusione di Favignana, Sig. Mostacci Giuseppe, egli pure presente, riscontrandoli esatti e concordanti in ogni parte; dopo di che hanno preso in consegna tutti i valori, le carte contabili, ed il denaro di pertinenza dei detenuti e del Personale di Custodia qui trasferito dal detto reclusorio. Dall'esame del conto mantenimento detenuti risulta una eccedenza di spesa di L.12.467,80 sulle lire 25.000, = all'uso ricevute, e ciò è stato possibile fare con le rimanenze di cassa. Restano ancora da pagare per lo stesso oggetto L.16.259,80 per forniture varie come da distinte allegata; si ha così un totale di L.28.727,65 che dovrebbe essere rimborsato alla Casa Penale di Favignana per pareggiare la partita.

Tanto dichiarano in seguito a richiesta data dal locale Comando Generale Alleato, ed anche a conforto dell'operato del detto Sig. Mostacci, noto funzionario onesto ed assai apprezzato dall'Amministrazione per la piena conoscenza che egli ha dei servizi carcerari. Palermo 20 Settembre 1943

IL DIRETTORE



IL Ragioniere Capo

26 ~~1~~

To the Allied Military Command,
Prison Section, Palermo.

As it has been ordered by that Command, I have closed up the general accounts for various services, of the House of Reclusion of Favignana, and I have transmitted, for duty control, to the Direction of the Prisons of Palermo, to whom I have made the regular deposits of the values and the various funds belonging to the prisoners and to the personnel on service.

For the maintenance of the prisoners from July 1st to August 25th, I have provided directly from the general funds existing in the cash, insufficient because only 25,000 lire has been allotted from the Government in Rome.

Nevertheless, in order to have the service regularly done I had to draw the amount from other sources. Therefore, the cash is creditor of lire 12,467,20 that added to the sum of 16,259,80 for bills remained unpaid, a amounta to lire 28,727,65 for which I desire to know from what concern the said amount will be paid. There are also to be paid the alimentary bills from the 18th to 20th of August to the Firma Oddo - Agugliaro of Trapani; payment should be sent, I believe, through orders from the Captain Inspector of the Prisons. I do not know if the items, better specified in the enclosed account, and for which I have received no bills, were being paid directly by the Allied Military Command of Trapani, or by means of the Seprel.

In regard to the furnishing, regular checking up has been done, in conformity with the inventories of all furniture and bed-linen, and all has been orderly put in the Prisons of Favignana, guarded by an agent, at the disposition of that General Command.

In regard to the administrative accounts of the past financial period, it is my duty to repara it gradually. As it is just to be in contact with the R. Treasurer of Trapani, where instructions and dispositions are now lying, as it results to me, for the payments to the personnel and for the re-instatement of the excess of expenses made before last June 30th, it would be well for me to be transferred to the Prisons of Trapani, to facilitate my work.

Other reasons are: first of all, on account of my wife's illness, who was gravely attacked in the inferior members, and in order to systemize my furniture, drawn from the debris of my house, which was hit down by bombs. I, therefore, highly beg that Command kindly grant my transfer to the Prisons of Trapani, also considering that I am no longer young.

And for this, I have no doubt, knowing how much interest that Allied Command takes for the honest and laborous functioners.

Many sincere thanks and regards.

Mostacci Giuseppe.
Bookkeeper and Chief Accountant in the
Penal House of Favignana.

Palermo, Sept. 20, 1943.

Palermo, to whom I have made the regular deposits of the values and the various funds belonging to the prisoners and to the personnel on service.

For the maintenance of the prisoners from July 1st to August 25th, I have provided directly from the general funds existing in the cash, insufficient because only 25,000 lire has been allotted from the Government in Rome.

Nevertheless, in order to have the service regularly done I had to draw the amount from other sources. Therefore, the cash is creditor of lire 12,467,80 that added to the sum of 16,259,80 for bills remained unpaid, amounts to lire 28,727,65 for which I desire to know from what concern the said amount will be paid. There are also to be paid the alimentary bills from the 15th to 20th of August to the Firma Oddo - Agugliaro of Trapani; payment should be sent, I believe, through orders from the Captain Inspector of the Prisons. I do not know if the items, better specified in the enclosed account, and for which I have received no bills, were being paid directly by the Allied Military Command of Trapani, or by means of the Secral.

In regard to the furnishing, regular checking up has been done, in conformity with the inventories of all furniture and bed-linen, and all has been orderly put in the Prisons of Favignana, guarded by an agent, at the disposition of that General Command.

In regard to the administrative accounts of the past financial period, it is my duty to repara it gradually. As it is just to be in contact with the R. Treasurer of Trapani, where instructions and dispositions are now lying, as it results to me, for the payments to the personnel and for the re-instatement of the excess of expenses made before last June 30th, it would be well for me to be transferred to the Prisons of Trapani, to facilitate my work.

Other reasons are: first of all, on account of my wife's illness, who was gravely attacked in the inferior members, and in order to systemize my furniture, drawn from the debris of my house, which was hit down by bombs. I, therefore, highly beg that Command kindly grant my transfer to the Prisons of Trapani, also considering that I am no longer young.

And for this, I have no doubt, knowing how much interest that Allied Command takes for the honest and laborous functioners.

Many sincere thanks and regards.

Mostacci Giuseppe.
Bookkeeper and Chief Accountant in the
Penal House of Favignana.

Palermo, Sept. 20, 1943.

2676

AL COMANDO GENERALE MILITARE ALLEATO

SEZIONE CARCERI

P A L E R M O

Come mi è stato ordinato da Codesto Comando ho proceduto alla chiusura generale dei conti riferentisi ai vari servizi della Casa di Reclusione di Favignana e li ho esibiti, pel dovuto controllo, alla Direzione delle Carceri di Palermo alla quale ho fatto regolare versamento dei valori e dei fondi di vari di pertinenza dei detenuti e del personale di custodia.

Al mantenimento dei detenuti dal 1° luglio al 25 agosto ultimo ho provveduto direttamente coi fondi in genere esistenti in cassa, insufficiente essendo stata l'unica anticipazione di L.25.000= pervenutami dal Governo di Roma. Comunque per non creare disservizi ho dovuto fare lo storno di somme di pertinenza di altri capitoli. La cassa è rimasta pertanto creditrice di L.12.467,80, che unite alla L.16.259,80 per fatture rimaste a pagare, ammontano a complessive L.28.727,65 che desidero conoscere da quale Ente dovrà essermi corrisposta. Restano inoltre da pagare gli alimenti forniti il 18 ed il 20 agosto dalle Ditte Oddo ed Agugliaro di Trapani ed inviati credo, d'ordine del Capitano Ispettore delle Carceri: sconosco se detti generi, meglio specificati nell'accluso conto e del quale non è pervenuta fattura, siano stati pagati direttamente dal Comando Militare Alleato di Trapani e per tramite della Sefral.

Per quanto riguarda il casermaggio è stata fatta regolare ricognizione con risultati conforme agli inventari ed il materiale mobile e la biancheria da letto, bene ordinati nei locali del Carcere di Favignana e custoditi da un agente, restano a disposizione di codesto Comando 69875.

In quanto ai conti di gestione del decorso esercizio finanziario sarà mia cura di prepararli man mano. E poichè è giusto prendere contatto con

PALERMO

Come mi è stato ordinato da Codesto Comando ho proceduto alla chiusura generale dei conti riferentisi ai vari servizi della Casa di Reclusione di Favignana e li ho esibiti, pel dovuto controllo, alla Direzione delle Carceri di Palermo alla quale ho fatto regolare versamento dei valori e dei fondi di vari di pertinenza dei detenuti e del personale di custodia.

Al mantenimento dei detenuti dal 1° luglio al 25 agosto ultimo ho provveduto direttamente coi fondi in genere esistenti in cassa, insufficiente essendo stata l'unica anticipazione di L.25.000= pervenutami dal Governo di Roma. Comunque per non creare disservizi ho dovuto fare lo storno di somme di pertinenza di altri capitoli. La cassa è rimasta pertanto creditrice di L.12.467,80, che unite alla L.16.259,80 per fatture rimaste a pagare, ammontano a complessive L.28.727,65 che desidero conoscere da quale Ente dovrà essermi corrisposta. Restano inoltre da pagare gli alimenti forniti il 18 ed il 20 agosto dalle Ditte Oddo ed Agugliaro di Trapani ed inviati, credo, d'ordine del Capitano Ispettore delle Carceri: sconosco se detti generi, meglio specificati nell'accluso conto e del quale non è pervenuta fattura, siano stati pagati direttamente dal Comando Militare Alleato di Trapani e per tramite della Sepral.

Per quanto riguarda il casermaggio è stata fatta regolare ricognizione con risultati conforme agli inventari ed il materiale mobile e la biancheria da letto, bene ordinati nei locali del Carcere di Favignana e custoditi da un agente, restano a disposizione di codesto Comando 629.755.

In quanto ai conti di gestione del decorso esercizio finanziario sarà mia cura di prepararli man mano. E poichè è giusto prendere contatto con la R. Tesoreria di Trapani, ove mi risulta trovansi giacenti mandati a dispo-

sizione per pagamento di somme al personale e per l'intero delle esenzioni di spesa fatte anteriormente al 30 giugno scorso, ben opportuna sarebbe la mia destinazione alle Carceri di Trapani, ove mi verrebbe agevolato il compito di ufficio.

Altri motivi, ed in primo luogo la malattia ormai cronaca di mia moglie, gravemente colpita negli arti inferiori, e la necessità di ~~stipendiare~~ ^{stipendiare} il mio mobilio, salvato per la maggior parte dalle macerie della mia casa, colpita dalle bombe e crollata, mi inducono a pregare vivamente codesto Comando perché la mia preghiera di essere destinato alle Carceri di Trapani venga, anche in considerazione della mia età non più giovane, benevolmente accolta.

E' di ciò non ho alcun dubbio conoscendo con quanta premura codesto Comando Alleato suole venire incontro ai funzionari onesti e laboriosi.

Con sentite grazie ed ossequi.

Mostacci Giuseppe

Ragioniere Capo Contabile nella

Casa Penale di Favignana

Mostacci Giuseppe

Palermo 20 settembre 1943

25-38

1. The Fedale has had from the reclusion 4 bags of flour from that supplied by the Firma Anjugharo of Trapani, by orders given by the Allied Military Command. He must certainly pay for this flour.

2. The ril which remained in the warehouse, on account of not having containers for the transportation, is 139,807 kilos, was returned to the Alimentation concern of Favignana, and the value is 2,376,500 lire which was collected in accordance with order No.38 dated August 31, 1943.

3 For the same reason 146,500 kilos of salt remained and was sold for 146,50 lire which sum was also collected and entered with bill No.44 dated August 31, 1943.

Chief Accountant of the
Prisons of Favignana.

Mostacci Giuseppe.

2674

Direzione delle Carceri Giudiziarie di Favignana

DIREZIONE DELLE CARCERI GIUDIZIARIE DI FAVIGNANA

List of items remaind unpaid for detainees maintenance for the months
 PROSPETTO DEI GENERI RIMASTI A PAGARE PEL MANTENIMENTO DETENUTI PEI MESI

DI LUGLIO ED AGOSTO 1943:

of July and August 1943:-

CONTIGELLO SALVATORE: (luglio)

pasta <i>macaroni</i>	20,300	3,70	75,10	
cipolle <i>onions</i>	16.	5.	80.	
legna <i>woods</i>	800.	35 %	280.	435.10

SEPRAL (luglio)

conserva <i>tomato sauce</i>	222.	16.	3552.	
latte condensato	36,940	15,70	579,95	4.131.95
<i>Condensed milk</i>				
<u>SEPRAL</u> (luglio)				
facchinaggio di detti <i>transportation of above</i>			100.	
fusto per conserva <i>conservative sauce</i>			200.	
N° 2 sacchi vuoti pel formaggio			100.	
<i>2 empty bags for the cheese</i>			15,40	415,40
bollo fattura <i>bill marks</i>				

TORRENTE GIUSEPPE (agosto)

latte infermeria	28,800	6.	172,80	
<i>milk for dispensary</i>	125,350	5.	626.75	799.55

SPARTA LEONARDO

latte infermeria	46	6.	276.	
<i>milk for dispensary</i>	33.350	5.	166,75	442.75

CAMPO ROCCO

erbaggi <i>vegetables</i>	213	2.	426.	426.00
---------------------------	-----	----	------	--------

CAMPO VINCENZO

erbaggi <i>vegetables</i>	207	2.	414.	26784.00
---------------------------	-----	----	------	----------

a riportare

L. 7.064,75

riporto

7.064,75

BERTOLINO GIUSEPPEcarne netta *meat* 28,650 16. 458.40 458.40FODALE SALVATORE

pane di agosto 1260,500 2,45 3088.25

bread for August 1099,650 3,60 3958,75 7.047.00

(1) (Il Fodale ha avuto dal reclusorio 4 sacchi di farina di quella fornita dalla Ditta Augugliaro di Trapani d'ordine del Comando Militare Alleato, farina che deve certamente pagare)

AGGARDI AGOSTINO

consumo luce di agosto 1689,70 1.689,70

light for August 16.259,85

Fornitura di cui non si è avuta la fattura e ch'è stata fornita il 18 ed il 20 agosto d'ordine del predetto Comando Militare Alleato.

ODDO FILIPPO*rice* riso Kg. 100+400= Kg.500*sugar* zucchero 25+25 = 50*cheese* formaggio 10+20 = 30AUGUGLIARO & GENNA*pasta* pasta Kg. 100+400=500*flour* farina " 200+800=1000

Dei generi del magazzino viveri esistenti all'atto della traduzione dei detenuti alle Carceri di Palermo, sono stati asportati per essere consegnati alle predette Carceri:

Foodstuffs existing at the time of taking the detainees in the Prisons of Palermo, were transported and consigned to the aforementioned prisons as follows:-

<i>flour</i>	Farina	Kg.	600.
<i>macaroni</i>	Pasta	"	460
<i>rice</i>	Riso	"	475,500
<i>sugar</i>	Zucchero	"	50
<i>oil</i>	Olio	"	107,800
<i>onions</i>	Cipolle	"	33
<i>garlic</i>	Aglio teste	N°	370
<i>cheese</i>	Formaggio	Kg.	59
<i>condensed milk</i>	Latte condensato	cassa 1	scatole n°48
<i>tomato sauce</i>	Conserva	Kg.	173

Come da ricevuta
rilasciata dal Ca-
pitano Ispettore
delle Carceri il
25/8/943

*As receipt issued
by the Captain
Inspector of the
Prison, dated
Aug. 25, 943.*

2) L'olio rimasto in magazzino per mancanza di recipiente per il trasporto, nella quantità di Kg.139,807, è stato restituito all'Ente di Alimentazione di Favignana, e l'importo in L.2.376,70 è stato incassato con ordine N°38 del 31/8/943.

E' rimasto del pari del sale per Kg.146,500 e del ricavato della vendita in L.146,50 è stato del pari intradattato con bolletta N°44 del 31/8. Con ciò è stato pareggiato il conto del magazzino viveri.

Il Ragionier Capo delle Carceri
di Favignana

(Giuseppe Mostacci)

Mostacci Giuseppe

Palermo 20-9-43

2672

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

CARCERE GIUDIZIARIO DI

Lauriniana

Prospetto

The sums spent for prisoners support during the month of
della spesa fatta per mantenimento ed educazione
della rimanenza dei fondi dei detenuti accertata il giorno

NUMERO		COGNOME E NOME	AMMONTARE	NUMERO			COGNOME E NOME	AMMONTARE
di matricola	del conto corrente			di matricola	del conto corrente	di matricola		
2	Petrone	Giuseppe	olio	oil				211
3	Pecchia	Franco	sale comune	salt common				870
4	Benedetti	Pietro	pane e vino	bread & wine				10
5	Ramundo	Giuseppe	uova	eggs				1
6	Manca	Giuseppe	maccheroni	macaroni				21
7	Costa	Andrea	spazzatura e acqua	waste & water				1
8	Pecchia	Franco	maccheroni	macaroni				200
9	Spacci	Franco	Maccheroni	macaroni				283
10	Corvetti	Giuseppe	Maccheroni	macaroni				330
11	Corvetti	Giuseppe	Maccheroni	macaroni				50
12	Corvetti	Giuseppe	Maccheroni	macaroni				110
13	Corvetti	Giuseppe	Maccheroni	macaroni				254
14	Corvetti	Giuseppe	Maccheroni	macaroni				432

di numero	COGNOME E NOME	AMMONTARE	di natura	del conto	COGNOME E NOME	di natura	del conto	di numero
2	Roberto Quirico	olio			oil			211
3	Rosalia Francina	sali comuni			salt			212
4	Bedetto Pietro	pasta e riso			spaghetti and rice			213
8	Ermano Quirico	uova			eggs			214
10	Wanda Quirico	verdura			summer squash			215
11	Costa Andrea	verdura			summer squash			216
12	Rosalia Francina	verdura			summer squash			217
14	Quirico Francina	1/2 cannuccia			canuuccia			218
18	Correnti Quirico	verdura			vegetables			219
19	Correnti Quirico	latte			milk			220
22	Ermano Quirico	uova			eggs			221
21	Bedetto Pietro	verdura			spaghetti			222
21	Quirico Pietro	verdura			vegetables			223
29	Ermano Quirico	latte			milk			224
30	Correnti Quirico	verdura			vegetables			225
33	Quirico Quirico	latte			milk			226
34	Correnti Quirico	verdura			vegetables			227
38	Quirico Quirico	latte			milk			228
43	Quirico Quirico	verdura			vegetables			229
49	Quirico Quirico	latte			milk			230
50	Quirico Quirico	verdura			vegetables			231

NUMERO	COGNOME E NOME		AMMONTARE	NUMERO			COGNOME E NOME	AMMONTARE
	del conto corrente	di matricola		d'ordine	di matricola	del conto corrente		
	Corrento Giuseppe		Conte					1012485
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					30960
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					6
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					485040
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					310325
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					2033
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					56535
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					427340
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					114
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					360
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					35
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					2745
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					280
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					28
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					200
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					42
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					56
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					64
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					60
	Corrento Giovanni		Conte					246

Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	310325
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	20 35
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	56535
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	122540
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	114
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	360
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	35
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	2793
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	280
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	128
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	200
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	42
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	56
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	54
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	60
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	246
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	3290
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	292410
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	11150
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	25%
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	12286
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	40
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	40
Locals: common	Locals: common	Locals: common	31931%

117	Fondo de...	university students' expenses	40
122	Fondo de...	university students' expenses	40
125	Fondo de...	university students' expenses	40
130	Fondo de...	university students' expenses	40

22 23
SUBJECT: Fundament I Favignana Prison.

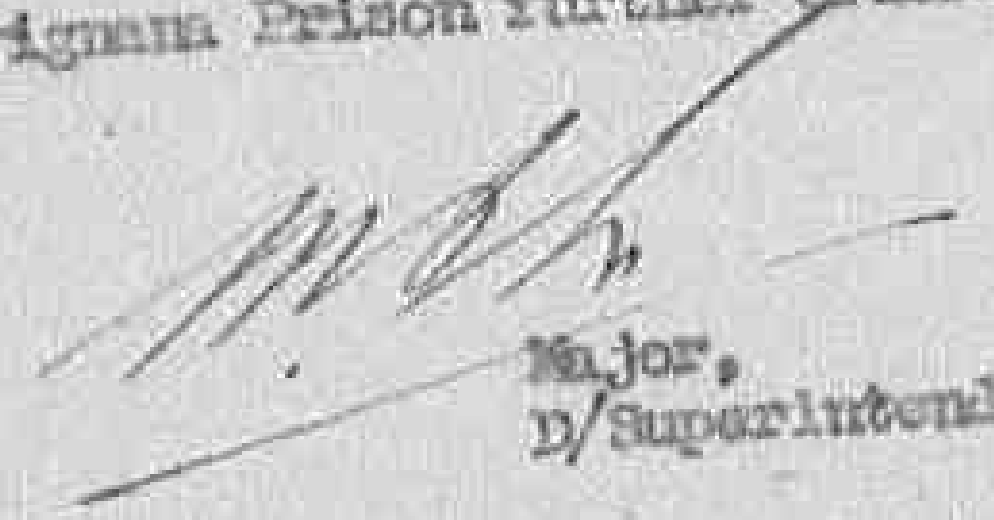
AMMOT/1027/PS.
AMMOT H.Q. Sicily,
18 Sept. 1943.

TO : Chief Director,
Palermo.

C.C.A.O. directs that De Simone
Gaetano - Director and Gianguerra Sclerati -
Commandante, I. Favignana Prison be suspended
from duty as from 14 Sept. 1943.

They will not leave Palermo till
permission is granted by Superintendent of
Prisons.

On receipt of report on the accounts
of Favignana Prison further orders will be
made.


Major,
D/Superintendent Prisons.

2669

Subject:- Court of Enquiry re Treatment of Prisoners at 1 Pavignana
Prison. A 1/1027/PS/31.
MAJOR H.Q. SICILY.
17th Sept. 1943.

To:- C.P.S.

The C.C.A.O's remarks at the foot of folio 30 have been noted by this Division.

At the conclusion of the examination of the accountant and of the books, may the papers please be submitted to this Division for consideration whether any modification of the opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of folio 30 is required.

W.C. Chanler
W.C. CHANLER, Lt. Col. (A.U.S.)
Chief Legal Officer.

2668

Subject: - Court of Inquiry re Treatment of Prisoners at I Pavignara Prison.

To: - Chief Legal Officer.

Reference Court of Inquiry to Enquire into the Conditions and Treatment of prisoners detained at I Pavignara Prison.

1. Scope of Legal Division's Enquiry. : "To advise me (C.C.A.O.) whether charges shall be preferred against the Italian Staff for negligence, dishonesty etc."
2. Jurisdiction.
As offences committed (if any) were before occupation, they would not be Proclamation offences; therefore the charges would presumably have to be framed according to Italian law and the case transferred to an Allied Court.
3. General Observations.
Virtually the only evidence taken at the Court of Inquiry was that of Italians - doctors and members of the staff. No direct evidence of negligence etc. could therefore be expected.
4. Nature of Evidence Given.

(a) Food.

There is no doubt that the prisoners were suffering from an acute lack of food: the doctor who examined them testifies to this and it is admitted by all. It may be that the shortage of food was aggravated by wrongful disposal of it, but naturally no such evidence was forthcoming. Witness No. 4 (Corporal in Prison service) states that there were no complaints that the prisoners did not receive the food issued for them. Many witnesses say that the food ration was very monotonous and was greatly reduced recently. The director (Witness 8) says that he has been director since Dec. 41; that soon after his arrival reductions were made and increased until shortly before the occupation when they became serious.

The cause of the shortage of food is alleged to be the war: short supply of food everywhere and shipping difficulties. Be this true or not, it is very plausible.

The director states that in June he sent a representative to Rome to represent the state of affairs and he produces certain letters (exhibits A, B, C, D, E, G, H.) being either requests for more food or answers to such requests. These letters though not good letters, do show that he took some steps to bring the situation to the notice of superior authorities and to those responsible for providing the food.

(b) Conditions of Buildings.

The director also states that owing to bombing, conditions in the prison were impossible, especially on the advent of winter: this he represented to Rome. See Exhibit D.

(c) General Health.

Witness 5 (Commandant central prison, Palermo) states that though lacking in food, on the whole they were not dirty though there were a few cases of scabies. No marks of ill treatment.

Witness 7 (Doctor) states that, though they were suffering from

2667

3.

General Observations.

Virtually the only evidence taken at the Court of Enquiry was that of Italians - doctors and members of the staff. No direct evidence of negligence etc. could therefore be expected.

4.

Nature of Evidence Given.(a) Food.

There is no doubt that the prisoners were suffering from an acute lack of food: the doctor who examined them testifies to this and it is admitted by all. It may be that the shortage of food was aggravated by wrongful disposal of it, but naturally no such evidence was forthcoming. Witness No. 4 (Corporal in Prison service) states that there were no complaints that the prisoners did not receive the food issued for them. Many witnesses say that the food ration was very monotonous and was greatly reduced recently. The director (Witness 8) says that he has been director since Dec. 41; that soon after his arrival reductions were made and increased until shortly before the occupation when they became serious. The cause of the shortage of food is alleged to be the war: short supply of food everywhere and shipping difficulties. Be this true or not, it is very plausible.

The director states that in June he sent a representative to Rome to represent the state of affairs and he produces certain letters (exhibits A, B, C, D, E, G, H.) being either requests for more food or answers to such requests. These letters though not good letters, do show that he took some steps to bring the situation to the notice of superior authorities and to those responsible for providing the food.

(b) Conditions of Buildings.

The Director also states that owing to bombing, conditions in the prison were impossible, especially on the advent of winter: this he represented to Rome. See Exhibit D.

(c) General Health.

Witness 5 (Commandant central prison, Palermo) states that though lacking in food, on the whole they were not dirty though there were a few cases of scabies. No marks of ill treatment.

Witness 7 (Doctor) states that, though they were suffering from debility etc., there were no signs of ill-treatment.

(d) Health Conditions etc. in RAVIGNANA.

Witness 3 (Corporal: 4 years supply officer in prison):

Clothing was satisfactory;

Beds were lousy;

General sanitation unsatisfactory (no disinfectant latterly)

Witness 4 (Corporal: 2 years at Ravignana):

Prisoners bathed approx. every 15 days;

No soap for 18 months

(e) Irregularities in Prison.

Apparently trafficking with guards and between themselves in food for cigarettes went on (See witnesses 8 and 10). The director (Witness 8) says he only came to know of this recently. It is fair comment, I think, to say that this is no excuse.

2667

5.

Conclusion.

- (a) The problem of jurisdiction (see para 2) may be serious;
- (b) The evidence so far available is only one sided.
- (c) That evidence does not disclose any serious state of affairs except for (i) Food and (ii) Conditions due to bombing. It is alleged that both these are due to war conditions and it is indisputable that the director did take some steps (perhaps not sufficiently energetic) to try and remedy these troubles.

On the evidence now before me I therefore advise that no proceedings be taken and that any measures taken should be in the nature of dispensing with the services of officials. This opinion might well require revision if the evidence from the accountant and examination of the books (see concluding lines of Opinion of the Court of Enquiry) show wrongful appropriation of food by the staff.

ALFRED H. Q.



IAN CAMPBELL, Major,
Legal Division.

C.C.A.O.

I believe this report will
interest you. I concur in the
conclusion.

W.D.
d.c.

The Court of Enquiry has been well conducted.
I agree with the conclusion and with
the legal opinion recorded above. I direct
that De Simone, Sactano and Giangrande

On the evidence now before me I therefore advise that no proceedings be taken and that any measures taken should be in the nature of dispensing with the services of officials. This opinion might well require revision if the evidence from the accountant and examination of the books (see concluding lines of Opinion of the Court of Enquiry) show wrongful appropriation of food by the staff.

ANGOT H.Q.

Ian Campbell

IAN CAMPBELL, Major,
Legal Division.

C.C.A.O.

I believe this report will interest you. I concur in the conclusion

W.D.

d.c.o.

The Court of Enquiry has been well conducted. I agree with the conclusion and with the legal opinion recorded above. I direct that De Simone, Sactans and Fiangona, Sebastiano be suspended and cease to draw their salaries. They are to be discharged & remain in Palenue and not to depart without permission pending enquiry in the accounting books of the prison and the examination of the accounts. When this has been done the matter is to be kept open to me again. 14/9 M.

1. Proceedings of CofE. in 1. FHVIG HAND TRAINING
2. Legal Refers. pages 30-31 File 1027.
3. C.C.R.O.'s index page 30 File 1027.
4. Ending of Suspension of Director page 33 File 1027
5. Case now pending answers to letter page 43.
report from Bank.
6. Capt. Brown forwarded the TRAINING about
2 or 3 Oct. to bring back information.

30/9/43.

W. H. Wapner.

Major Campbell
C.P.S.

18

Proceedings, Court-Martial
as ordered by C.C.A.D. -
file 1027. page 15

W.H.

C.L.O.

Forwarded in
accordance with
C.C.A.D. instructions
see p. 15 file 1027
attached (flagged).

6/9/43

Handwritten
for C.P.S.

17A
 Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble at Palermo by
 Major General Lord Rennell, C.C.A.O., to inquire into the conditions and treat-
 ment of prisoners detained at I Favignana Prison.

President, Major M. P. Lothien, M.C.

Members: Captain Frank L. Vecchiola

Cav. Uff Dott, Ferdinando, Columbia, Director of
 Prisons.

On 31 August the Court proceeded to take evidence.

1st Witness :

Captain H. J. Brown of the Prison Section, Public Safety Division, AMSCOT

states:

On the 24th August I proceeded to I Favignana Island and visited the prison.
 I found that the general appearance was slack and had to wait a considerable
 length of time for the Director to report to me. There appeared general slackness
 among the guards. I acquainted the Director with the C.C.A.O.'s decision and
 conveyed 61 prisoners and 5 guards to the mainland that evening. The prisoners
 were in a weak condition and appeared undernourished and complained of lack of
 food and medical treatment. The remainder of the prisoners, 150, were brought
 from the Island the next day (25th). They were met by me on arrival and all
 appeared in the same condition and made the same complaints. They were taken to
 Palermo prison on 26th August.

2d Witness :

Roccialretro, Corporal, having been duly sworn ^{upk.} states:

I was two years and two months on duty at the I Favignana Prison. I was
 in charge of the food stores. On the 1st of July, 600 k.g. of pasta and 100 k.g.
 of rice was received by me from the civil supply source on the Island. On the

H. J. Brown, Capt.

On 31 August the Court proceeded to take evidence.

1st Witness :

Captain H. J. Brown of the Prison Section, Public Safety Division, NEGOT

states:

On the 24th August I proceeded to I Favignana Island and visited the prison. I found that the general appearance was slack and had to wait a considerable length of time for the Director to report to me. There appeared general slackness among the guards. I acquainted the Director with the C.C.A.O.'s decision and conveyed 61 prisoners and 5 guards to the mainland that evening. The prisoners were in a weak condition and appeared undernourished and complained of lack of food and medical treatment. The remainder of the prisoners, 150, were brought from the Island the next day (25th). They were met by me on arrival and all appeared in the same condition and made the same complaints. They were taken to Palermo prison on 26th August.

H. J. Brown, Capt.

2d Witness :

Roccialetro, Corporal, having been duly sworn ^{up.} states:

I was two years and two months on duty at the I Favignana Prison. I was in charge of the food stores. On the 1st of July, 600 k.g. of pasta and 100 k.g. of rice was received by me from the civil supply source on the Island. On the 20th August I received the next issue of supplies consisting of

2664

100 k.g.	pasta
100 k.g.	rice
200 k.g.	flour
25 k.g.	sugar
10 k.g.	cheese

On the next day I received

400 k.g.	pasta
100 k.g.	rice
800 k.g.	flour
25 k.g.	sugar
20 k.g.	cheese

One-half kilo of bread was issued daily per person. From the supplies I was able

14 B 2
to make up one meal a day consisting of macaroni and some green vegetables.

The latter was purchased through prison funds. The total amount of food at a meal would amount to about 1/5 of a kilo with the 1/2 kilo of bread. Prior to the 1st July I was a guard. I am not familiar with the supplies that were issued. I am quite sure every prisoner received this one meal a day. There were a number of complaints from the prisoners but nothing could be done to improve the quantity of food.

For the last seven months there were always a number of the prisoners working on road construction on the Island. The remainder worked on various jobs in the prison and a few were required for farm work throughout the Island. Total working hours per day was eight.

Some of the prison staff lived within the prison and they supplied their own food purchased from outside. The remainder lived outside and fed at their own homes. It was difficult to obtain food in the Island and the whole populace was short of rations. For a year to a year and a half prior to the 1st of July, supplies of food were difficult to obtain. The Director and the Commandant lived some way from the prison and fed at their own homes. There were some 15 to 20 prisoners daily in the prison hospital suffering from debility.

I cannot be certain of the true quantities the figures I have given are approximate. The supplies I drew myself from the supply source and checked the weights to be certain that I got the correct quantities. Food is issued to prisoners by the guards serving the required quantity to each and there was never any food left over after issue. No prisoners were able with their earnings to purchase additional food. There was no food available for them. Money has been left to their credit. There were a number of trouble makers among the prisoners. Punishment consisted of bread and water diet and separate confinement.

During the period I have been at this prison, I have seen only four or five

working on road construction on the Island. The remainder worked on various jobs in the prison and a few were required for farm work throughout the Island. Total working hours per day was eight.

Some of the prison staff lived within the prison and they supplied their own food purchased from outside. The remainder lived outside and fed at their own homes. It was difficult to obtain food in the Island and the whole populace was short of rations. For a year to a year and a half prior to the 1st of July, supplies of food were difficult to obtain. The Director and the Commandant lived some way from the prison and fed at their own homes. There were some 15 to 20 prisoners daily in the prison hospital suffering from debility.

I cannot be certain of the true quantities the figures I have given are approximate. The supplies I drew myself from the supply source and checked the weights to be certain that I got the correct quantities. Food is issued to prisoners by the guards serving the required quantity to each and there was never any food left over after issue. No prisoners were able with their earnings to purchase additional food. There was no food available for them. Money has been left to their credit. There were a number of trouble makers among the prisoners. Punishment consisted of bread and water diet and separate confinement.

During the period I have been at this prison, I have seen only four or ^{five} ~~five~~ cases of men being put under restraint. I consider that the conditions under which the prisoners were kept are far from satisfactory. The shortage of food existed for over a year and it is over seven months since any meat ration was received for the prisoners. Sanitation was unsatisfactory and there was a shortage of disinfectant. There has been a small supply of fish for the last 12 months and supplies available for the prisoners did not exist. The administrative head, about the 20th of June, wrote to the head of prisons in Rome pointing out the shortage of food. The Prefect of Trapani was ordered to issue additional food and the prison did receive on bag of rice and one bag of sugar; nothing more.

3rd Witness

Ponzio, Salvatore, Corporal, having been duly sworn states:

I hold the rank of Corporal in the Prison Service and for four years I was supply officer in the prison. I did not handle food supplies, only clothing equipment which was all made in other prisons and sent to the I Favignana Prison. The clothing was satisfactory until latterly when some issues received seemed to have been damaged on account of the war. The beds used by the prisoners were lousy. They were never put out into the air. The coir of the mattresses was cleaned out now and again. The part of the prison being underground, the general sanitation was not satisfactory. Latterly there was no disinfectant for use. Food supplies were definitely short. There were complaints from prisoners about not enough food in the Island and it seems nothing could be done. I understand the director was consulted about the shortage of food but I believe there was nothing he could do. This shortage of food appeared about two years ago and it has steadily become worse until the occupation by the Allies when improvements took place.

4th Witness

Lombardo, Flaminio, Corporal having been duly sworn states:

I am a Corporal in the Prison Service and I have been two years at I Favignana Prison. I was a guard on the prison and of recent date my duties were at the main gate. For the last six or seven months there was a definite shortage of food. There was no improvement in the food situation until arrival of the prisoners in Palermo. I consider the food for the prisoners in Palermo to be good. There was complaining by the prisoners but no serious disturbances. The prisoners were bathed about once in every 15 days except when any one had a skin disease, the medical officer would order a bath. There has been no soap available for about eight months, and the prisoners were in a dirty state.

Prior to the Allied occupation there were few visits made to prisoners by

lousy. They were never put out into the air. The corner of the prison being underground, the general cleaned out now and again. The part of the prison being underground, the general sanitation was not satisfactory. Latterly there was no disinfectant for use. Food supplies were definitely short. There were complaints from prisoners about not enough food in the Island and it seems nothing could be done. I understand the director was consulted about the shortage of food but I believe there was nothing he could do. This shortage of food appeared about two years ago and it has steadily become worse until the occupation by the Allies when improvements took place.

4th Witness

Lombardo, Flaminio, Corporal having been duly sworn states:

I am a Corporal in the Prison Service and I have been two years at I Favignana Prison. I was a guard on the prison and of recent date my duties were at the main gate. For the last six or seven months there was a definite shortage of food. There was no improvement in the food situation until arrival of the prisoners in Palermo. I consider the food for the prisoners in Palermo to be good. There was complaining by the prisoners but no serious disturbances. The prisoners were bathed about once in every 15 days except when any one had a skin disease, the medical officer would order a bath. There has been no soap available for about eight months, and the prisoners were in a dirty state.

2662
Prior to the Allied occupation there were few visits made to prisoners by their friends, but since the occupation a number of friends and relatives have been able to have visits and they have been able to leave food. This food consists of pasta, bread, etc, sometime fish and wine. The food was received at the gate by the guard on duty, checked by him and handed over to the guard of the cells for issue. There were never any complaints from prisoners that they did not receive food handed in, and I am satisfied that it was issued to them. I know of no occasion when prisoners handed out any food to the staff.

4
14
5th Witness

Bousonofue Guiseppe, Commandante, having been duly sworn states:

I saw the prisoners detaining on their arrival in Palermo and had them confined in the central prison of which I am Commandante. The prisoners appeared to be in a poor state of health. They were thin and scraggy looking and appeared to be lacking in food. On arrival they were given a bath and meal, some who were particularly ill looking, were given milk. They were inspected by the Medical Officer and certain cases were treated for scabies. On the whole they were not dirty. The men showed no marks of violence and I do not think they had suffered from any ill treatment other than the lack of food. I have spoken with a number of men but have received no information about ill treatment. They are definitely grateful for the transfer resulting in better food and the general conditions of living. They are glad to be working in the prison but there are still 30 in the hospital.

6th Witness

Cataloio Antonio, Corporal, having been duly sworn states:

I was three years at Favignana Prison. For the last nine months I was in charge of the cookhouse. I managed to carry out the cooking of daily meals with the food allotted though there were at times difficulty in obtaining green vegetables. The issue was certainly short, a small ladle-full daily. I did not think there was sufficient food but I did
2661
not report the state of affairs knowing there was no purpose in doing so.

looking and appeared to be lacking in food. On arrival they were given a bath and meal, some who were particularly ill looking, were given milk. They were inspected by the Medical Officer and certain cases were treated for scabies. On the whole they were not dirty. The men showed no marks of violence and I do not think they had suffered from any ill treatment other than the lack of food. I have spoken with a number of men but have received no information about ill treatment. They are definitely grateful for the transfer resulting in better food and the general conditions of living. They are glad to be working in the prison but there are still 30 in the hospital.

6th Witness

Cataloino Antonio, Corporal, having been duly sworn states:

I was three years at Favignana Prison. For the last nine months I was in charge of the cookhouse. I managed to carry out the cooking of daily meals with the food allotted though there were at times difficulty in obtaining green vegetables. The issue was certainly short, a small ladle-full daily. I did not think there was sufficient food but I did not report the state of affairs knowing there was no purpose in doing so. The food was unobtainable in the Island. The prisoners were constantly complaining but there was never any sign of riots. I was able to obtain potatoes to serve once a week but after the month of April, 1943, they were unobtainable. I never issued food to members of the staff from the prison cookhouse.

14 E 5

7th Witness

Dr. Amedeo Pignatari, having been duly sworn, states:

I saw the batch of prisoners who arrived from Favignana Prison at about 0830 hours on the 27th. I was disturbed at the sight of the prisoners' conditions; they were thin and suffering from general debility. In most cases their feet were swollen, owing to their poor condition.

They have recovered remarkably well and are now at work with the exception of thirty whom I have still in the prison hospital. They are suffering from the ordinary illnesses which local people suffer from at this time of the year.

These prisoners show no signs of having undergone any severe treatment other than this lack of food. The prisoners at Palermo Prison were themselves in a low state of health prior to the time when the Allied Military Government took over control.

There is a great improvement in the food for prisoners these last few weeks; the shortage of food prior to the allied occupation was a very serious one.

8th Witness

Desimone Gaetano, having been duly sworn, states:

I have been director of Favignana Prison since December 1941. The average number of prisoners was always between 200 and 300. When I went to the prison at first the food ration was reduced and the reduction continued until a few months prior to the allied occupation when it was serious. The daily food ration consisted of pastas, vegetables and some bread.

Within the prison there is only work for very few prisoners, about 15 to 20, but there has always been work outside in the nature of road making and farming. Prisoners working were able to earn six lire a day for road work and for inside the prison one to two lire a day. With this money they ~~buy~~ ^{pay} U

They have recovered remarkably well and are now at work with the exception of thirty whom I have still in the prison hospital. They are suffering from the ordinary illnesses which local people suffer from at this time of the year.

These prisoners show no signs of having undergone any severe treatment other than this lack of food. The prisoners at Palermo Prison were themselves in a low state of health prior to the time when the Allied Military Government took over control.

There is a great improvement in the food for prisoners these last few weeks; the shortage of food prior to the allied occupation was a very serious one.

8th Witness

Desimone Gaetano, having been duly sworn, states:

I have been director of Favignana Prison since December 1941. The average number of prisoners was always between 200 and 300. When I went to the prison at first the food ration was reduced and the reduction continued until a few months prior to the allied occupation when it was serious. The daily food ration consisted of pastas, vegetables and some bread.

Within the prison there is only work for very few prisoners, about 15 to 20, but there has always been work outside in the nature of road making and farming. Prisoners working were able to earn six lire a day for road work and for inside the prison one to two lire a day. With this money they were able to purchase additional food which greatly helped the diet. After I had been at the prison for less than a year I found that prisoners were bringing supplies of food on return from work. I had no alternative but to stop prisoners going outside to work; therefore, they, having no money were unable to purchase additional food. In addition to the bringing in of food by prisoners at work, other offences had been committed, stealing chickens and attempting to escape.

17F6

A large number of prisoners were "Old Lags". They were difficult to handle and frequently would give away any supplies they had to Guard in order to get a smoke. I was not aware of this "trading" until a recent date. I had no confirmation of this until I left Favignana, being told on the morning they left by some of the prisoners that "trading" definitely went on.

I sent one of my staff about the beginning of June to represent the state of affairs to the authorities in Rome. The result was orders were issued to Trapani for additional supplies to the island. These supplies never reached Favignana. Food was definitely low and the prisoners were constantly complaining, but there was no serious trouble. I had no suspicion that any of my staff was not loyal.

The Medical Officer who attended daily did issue instructions at times for prisoners to have extra food; if it was possible a little extra was given to these prisoners.

After the occupation by allied forces I was able to obtain a certain amount of milk for sick prisoners. I was advised by the Chief Guard that some of these sick prisoners were offering their milk to Guards for a smoke. None of these sick prisoners were in hospital and I caused those men on special diet to be confined in one place in order to check them giving away milk ration. This, however, was not fully effective.

I submit a letter marked "A" to the Food Source of Trapani, dated 31 January and received no reply to this. I hand in copy of telegram marked "B" in which I asked Supplies at Trapani for food, ~~and the reply marked "C"~~ ^{and}. I hand in a letter marked "D" which I wrote to the Minister for Food at Rome on the 18th May. I received no reply to this letter.

Trapani for additional supplies to the island. These supplies never reached Favignana. Food was definitely low and the prisoners were constantly complaining, but there was no serious trouble. I had no suspicion that any of my staff was not loyal.

The Medical Officer who attended daily did issue instructions at times for prisoners to have extra food; if it was possible a little extra was given to these prisoners.

After the occupation by allied forces I was able to obtain a certain amount of milk for sick prisoners. I was advised by the Chief Guard that some of these sick prisoners were offering their milk to Guards for a smoke. None of these sick prisoners were in hospital and I caused those men on special diet to be confined in one place in order to check them giving away milk ration. This, however, was not fully effective.

I submit a letter marked "A" to the Food Source of Trapani, dated 31 January and received no reply to this. I hand in copy of telegram marked "B" in which I asked Supplies at Trapani for food, ~~and the reply marked "C"~~ ^{and the reply marked "C"}. I hand in a letter marked "D" which I wrote to the Minister for Food at Rome on the 18th May. I received no reply to this letter.

9th Witness

Commandant Giangarra Seleastiano, having been duly sworn, states:

I have been at Favignana Prison since February, 1940. There was an average of about 300 prisoners. The food supply was normal, prisoners were satisfied and in good health. Supplies became short after the outbreak of the War and reductions became greater. There was no authorized reduction, and there was always Pasta. Letters were addressed to the Food Supply Office for more food but nothing ever came of the demands except once about 300 kilos of pasta was sent.

1497

The Prisoners were certainly very hungry, but there were no signs of riot. After the bombardment they demanded release. The staff was loyal. Some prisoners were able to get smokes from visitors but this is a usual offence which is watched for. I knew of no trafficking between Guards and Prisoners.

10th Witness

Guard Vilando Francesco, having been duly sworn, states:

I have been at Favignana since July, 1942 as a guard. The food ration was always low and the complaints were that the food was always pasta and greens. There was no marked addition to the food till the last few days at the Prison. We knew that complaints and demands for more food were useless and had to put up with what we had.

I actually had to report prisoners for changing food for smokes among themselves, and also there was changing food for smokes between Guards and Prisoners. No Guards were found out, but I cannot give names of any of them. They were not known to me.

Punishments awarded to prisoners found in possession of smokes would be punished by the Director to solitary confinement for three to four days or to bread and water diet for the same period. Sometimes both awards would be given as one punishment.

The work outside the prison was stopped in March 1943 owing to bombing and damage not because there had been supplies of smokes and other food brought in by prisoners.

There was no handing over food or cigarettes by Civilians to Prisoners when out working. The civilians, though able to do this, did not have supplies of food or cigarettes to give away.

I have been at Favignana since July, 1942 as a guard. The food ration was always low and the complaints were that the food was always pasta and greens. There was no marked addition to the food till the last few days at the Prison. We knew that complaints and demands for more food were useless and had to put up with what we had.

I actually had to report prisoners for changing food for smokes among themselves, and also there was changing food for smokes between Guards and Prisoners. No Guards were found out, but I cannot give names of any of them. They were not known to me.

Punishments awarded to prisoners found in possession of smokes would be punished by the Director to solitary confinement for three to four days or to bread and water diet for the same period. Sometimes both awards would be given as one punishment.

The work outside the prison was stopped in March 1943 owing to bombing and damage not because there had been supplies of smokes and other food brought in by prisoners.

There was no handing over food or cigarettes by Civilians to Prisoners when out working. The civilians, though able to do this, did not have supplies of food or cigarettes to give away.

2658

11th Witness

Dr. Desimore Gaetano, (8th Witness) being recalled is examined on former oath and states:

My statement that prisoners gave away food to guards for cigarettes was made on the information I was given by prisoners themselves.

The evidence I gave yesterday is not correct. I only stopped those prisoners going outside to work who attempted to escape. I did not stop them all continuing

to work outside.

I stopped the outside work on roads after the bombardment in May, 1943. Some prisoners in small farming work continued to go out to work.

I handed in letter I wrote to the Prefect Trapani - Marked E. I received no reply. I also handed in a letter I wrote to Rome about the food marked F. There was no reply. Letter marked G is reply from Trapani dated 31 May 1943, stating that the food asked for was not available. I cannot find the letter I wrote to which this is a reply. I also handed in correspondence dated 1942 marked H in which I requested the authorities at Rome to send more food on the reply from

Rome.

that the food asked for was not available. I cannot find the letter I wrote to which this is a reply. I also handed in correspondences dated 1942 marked H in which I requested the authorities at Rome to send more food on the reply from Rome.

2657

9

16

Opinion of the Court

The Court is of the opinion that the Director, Dr. De Simone Gaetano failed in his duties at I Favignana prison. The Court considers he was not fully aware of the real situation, that the prisoners were in need of food and that some trafficking was going on. He showed lack of experience in his demands for food and does not appear to have gone himself to insist on increased supplies. There is no mention of any request ^{or} ~~for~~ suggestion for transfer of prisoners. The Director seems to have been in trouble owing to illness and effects of bombardment and also the loss of his daughter during the bombardment and this may have caused him to neglect his duties.

Commandant Giampard Sebastiano failed in his duties in that he did not seem to concern himself very much with the situation. He should have been aware that traffic ^{was} ~~is~~ going on. At the same time the court considers that disciplinary action should not be taken till the accountant Mostacci Giuseppe can be examined and the account books are seen. The accountant is expected at an early date.

Signed at Palermo this 6th day of September 1943.

Dr. De Simone
President

Members

Dr. De Simone

fully aware of the real situation, that the prisoners were in need of food and that some trafficking was going on. He showed lack of experience in his demands for food and does not appear to have gone himself to insist on increased supplies. There is no mention of any request ^{or} ~~for~~ suggestion for transfer of prisoners. The Director seems to have been in trouble owing to illness and effects of bombardment and also the loss of his daughter during the bombardment and this may have caused him to neglect his duties.

Commandant Giangard Sebastiano failed in his duties in that he did not seem to concern himself very much with the situation. He should have been aware that ^{my} ~~the~~ trafficking was going on. At the same time the court considers that disciplinary action should not be taken till the accountant Mostacci Giuseppe can be examined and the account books are seen. The accountant is expected at an early date.

Signed at Palermo this 6th day of September 1943.

Med. Luthman
President

Members

Giulio. Gall. J. R. Lumben

2656

TRANSLATION

Prison No. 345

Palermo September 1, 1943.

Central Judicial Prison
Palermo

File No. 306.

To : Allied Command
Prisoner Section.

Palermo.

I, the undersigned, sanitary officer of the prisons, declare to have visited on the 27th. of August, o.s., 173 prisoners coming from the prison of Favignana.

While 8 were found to be affected of scab and were isolated for the treatment of the case, other thirty were in need of treatment and were recovered in the local infirmary.

The remainder were found very run down, very thin and showed in most part edema pretibiale, dyscrasy, cardiac adenemia for organic weakness.

The director

(signed) Ferdinando Columba

Palermo, Sept. 1, 1943.

W.D. Lathian
President
C.F.E.

2655

Original

MODULARIO
G.C. - n. 496DIREZIONE
DEL

UFFICIO DEL MEDICO CHIRURGO

N. 106

OGGETTO

addi 1.° ~~RT~~ 1943 A15th

Io qui sottoscritto
Santano Dele Carci,
dichiaro di aver
espilato il numero 27 agosto c. a.
n. 173 detenuto proveniente dalla
Carri di Languana -
mentre otto, affetti da scabbia -
sono stati isolati per la cura del
cui, altri trenta, altri trasferiti
di cure sono stati ricoverati nella
locale infermeria -
I rinvenimenti presentavano segni
di deperimento organico notevole,
erano emaciat, e presentavano
nella massima parte edemi

pretibial; dyscras.
du ad uerua cordiala
pu delictum organica

Dr. A. J. G. G. G.

COPY

N. 345 Carceri

Palermo, addì 1/9/

1943 A



DIREZIONE

le

DEL

Carceri Giudiziarie

Al

Comand. o Allente
Servizio Prigioni

UFFICIO DEL MEDICO CHIRURGO

N. 306

PALERMO

OGGETTO

Io qui sottoscritto Sanitario delle Carceri,
dichiaro di aver vigilato il giorno 27 agosto o.s. n°. 173 detenuti
provenienti dalle Carceri di Favignana-
Mentre otto, affetti da scabbia- sono stati isolati per la cura del
cuore, altri trenta, bisognevoli di cure sono stati ricoverati nella
locale infermeria-
I rimanenti presentavano segni di deperimento organico notevole,
erano emaciati, e presentavano nella massima parte ederi pretibiali,
discrasici che adenoma cardiaca per debolezza organica -

Il Direttore

f/to Ferdinando Columba

Palermo, li 1/9/43-

per copia conforme

Il Segretario



2653

Favignana, 31 January 1943.

The Resolution Place of
Favignana

427 - 5 - 11

To the Provincial Section
of Alimentation Trapani

Tomato conserve soup for prisoners. Since a long time ago until today this direction has been in the impossibility to give tomato conserve for soup to the detainees for the completely lacking of it in this town. Therefore I ask this office to assign some tomato conserve directly to this prison.

Thanking you.

The Director,
Dr. De Desimone Gaetano.

W. L. Luthman
President
of E.

2652

"A"

12

Favignana 31 .1. 43 XXI

CASA DI RECLUSIONE^{1a} FAVIGNANA

424

5

11

ALLA SEZIONE
PROVINCIALE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE
TRAPANI

:Conserva per la minestra dei detenuti.

Questa Direzione, da un periodo di tempo a questa parte, trova
si nell'assoluta impossibilità di poter somministrare ai detenuti
la conserva per la minestra regolamentare, essendo venuta com-
pletamente a mancare sul mercato di questo Comune.

Ciò posto si prega, vivamente, codesto Ufficio affinché voglia
compiscersi disporre un'equa assegnazione di conserva diretta-
mente per questo Stabilimento.

Ringrazio.

IL DIRETTORE
(Dr. De Simone Gastano)

2651

B.

Favignana, 11 January 1943.

13

No. 125

King's Power of Attorney,
Trépani

It is impossible to cook soup for the lack of tomato
conserves and oil. Therefore, I ask through your authoritative
interest to solicit this provincial alimentation and to assign
with urgency the above said articles.

/S/ Prisons Director.

M. Lathian
President C.F.E.

2650

Liguria 11-1-1943-XVI

B

No 125 -

Procuratore Re Imperatore
Zapari

Questa direzione impossibilitata confezionare minestra
Settimali per assoluta mancanza di conserva et olio -
Pregati pertanto usare vostro autorevole interessamento
solicitare codesta Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione urgente
assegnazione suddetti generi -
Direttore Carceri



2649

C.

famiglia, manca forse
~~il padre~~ ~~il padre~~ non è
 ancora arrivata, per ciò
 il famiglia può cominciare
 a questa laurea che sarà
 provveduto

Mf.

DECE 27 1963

PAGINATA

N. 286

GEN

T. 5 Fasc. 7 Lett.

S. Amm. in

del Direttore del

cancera giudiz.

di Firenze

18.1.63

V. de' Medici

[Signature]



TELEGRAMMI
 di recapito - Roma - via ...
 per la consegna al destinatario nel ...
 [Signature]
 Penetrate R.

A circular postmark from Naples, Italy, dated 11/14/1914. The text "NAPOLI" is at the top, "ITALIA" is at the bottom, and "11/14/1914" is in the center.

In questa direzione impossibilitata confezionare
minestre deturpate per assoluta mancanza di
conserva et olio punto Prezzi pertanto merce vostro
autorizzabile interessamento sollecitare codesta azione pratica
ciale alimentazione per ingente ampiezza modelli fluen

Director Career Desimone

13 ~~28~~ 8

Direction of Reclusion
place

Pavignana

Pavignana. 10 May 1943.

To the Ministry of Pardon and Justice -
General Direction for the Institutes of
prevention and punishment,

Rome

and for the knowledge:

to King's power of attorney

Palermo

to King's power of attorney

Trapani

Subject:- Enemy Air Raids.

Concerning the cable communication N.1866 on 8th May 1943 it refers:

On 6 of this month at 11.45 o'clock a terrible bombardment was suffered in this small town, bringing death and destruction. They threw altogether over 200 bombs of which some were thrown in water and in the open country.

The bombs that were thrown in the prison building caused the complete demolition of the chief guard's office, the judicial's office where the writer usually stayed every day attending on the working out the cases strictly concerning the detainees and the record office. The sub-officer, Giusepino Lomacico, and the agent, Salerno Alfio, were immediately drawn out from the debris, reporting both injuries and bruises as in the enclosed medical certificates issued by this Sanitary. From the debris they have retaken the registers and the records concerning both offices, but some documents and some files were lost or destroyed.

In consequence of the collapse of the said offices remained demolished the below sleeping rooms fortunately empty because the detainees were in that same time working, remained gravely damaged the place used for school of the prisoners putting in serious danger the entrance stairway to the offices of the directions and book-keepers so I was compelled to transfer the offices in different places.

Other bombs hit in full two halls of 4th and 5th section, burying 22 prisoners whose names were communicated under separate files and with the necessary formalities. Therefore the principal entrance of the prison remains useless.

Other bombs made a breach on the outside wall that brings immediately in the garden.

Is reported the death of the agent Gambetta-Francesco while he was at the table, was found in pieces and unrecognisable about 10 metres distant from my house. Sepulture has been provided and has been communicated to the family. Another victim of bombardment is Dr. Genesio Mariano who substituted the named Canino Ferdinando at present in service.

The writer that also reported grave wounds produced by breaking glasses and a grave sprain of the left foot, he deplores the loss of the only daughter and great damages to the household effects being partly sunk the bedroom.

The prisoner Angelin Antonino, a member of a working men squadron, who was working in the open farm, was wounded at the head by a splinter of a bomb

On 6 of this month at 11.45 o'clock a terrible bombardment was suffered in this small town, bringing death and destruction. They threw altogether over 200 bombs of which some were thrown in water and in the open country.

The bombs that were thrown in the prison building caused the complete demolition of the chief guard's office, the judicial's office where the writer usually stayed every day attending on the working out the cases strictly concerning the detainees and the record office. The sub-officer, Gasparino Domenico, and the agent, Salerno Alfio, were immediately drawn out from the debris, reporting both injuries and bruises as in the enclosed medical certificates issued by this Sanitary. From the debris they have retaken the registers and the records concerning both offices, but some documents and some files were lost or destroyed.

In consequence of the collapse of the said offices remained demolished the below sleeping rooms fortunately empty because the detainees were in that same time working, remained gravely damaged the place used for school of the prisoners putting in serious danger the entrance stairway to the offices of the directions and book-keepers so I was compelled to transfer the offices in different places.

Other bombs hit in full two halls of 4th and 5th section, burying 22 prisoners whose names were communicated under separate files and with the necessary formalities. Therefore the principal entrance of the prison remains useless.

Other bombs made a breach on the outside wall that brings immediately in the garden.

Is reported the death of the agent Gambutofrancesco while he was at the table, was found in pieces and unrecognisable about 10 metres distant from my house. Sepulture has been provided and has been communicated to the family. Another victim of bombardment is Dr. Genoa Mariano who substituted the named Canino Ferdinando at present in service.

The writer that also reported grave wounds produced by breaking glasses and a grave sprain at the left foot, he deplores the loss of the only daughter and great damages to the household effects being partly sunk the bedroom.

The prisoner Angelin Antonio, a member of a working men squadron, who was working in the open farm, was wounded at the head by a splinter of a bomb which fell a few metres distant from the place they were working. The prisoners adopted for working in streets were also objects of the enemy actions, fortunately without consequence and at last shells of machine guns were found near the wall a few metres from place where the guard was ^{was} ~~28342~~ 28342.

It is praisable the conduct of the guard personnel but especially must be mentioned the fervent work, assiduous activity of this book-keeper functionary of this chief guard, the agent of the secretary's office Cammarata Mario, and of the sub-officer Gasparino Domenico who was also wounded as proved was always a very hard worker.

These prisoners calmed after the disaster they were frightened after every preceding alarms which were frequent. The enemy passes to and fro in the skies of the island day and night. Therefore only one the prisoners screamed "We want to go away" but this direction convinced them to attend

- 2 -

hopefully the decisions that were to be taken by the competent superior offices. In fact precaution measures were adopted for the case but fearing that a further bombardment would cause disorder.

The demolish of the hall that had buried the 22 prisoners have frightened the over lived. It is true that the air raid was not preceded by alarm, but it is also true that even if the prisoners would have recovered in shelters would have died the same suffocated. All the shelters in general offer a certain safety only for small bombs, but the complete demolition of the front halls put in serious danger the life of the refugees.

Therefore the consequences of the bombardment are grave to economical order and that of sanitary hygiene, the general situation already difficult in degenerating to-day is seriously problematic. The victimizing for the prisoners especially regarding the flour and macaroni is very difficult to obtain.

The competent provincial authority gave no heed to my appeal and moreover this direction lost all contact with the maintenance undertaken "Conticelli" residing in Palermo, now temporarily residing in Trapani with his partner, transferred there for military purposes while the local sect that does not receive any more money from the concern declares that it is impossible to fulfill his duties which are necessary and common to every concern. This direction going on this way cannot provide to the fulfillment of orders on account of insufficient funds. In other words many things came directly from the seats of Palermo or of Trapani that to-day nothing arrives from there.

I have to complain for the complete lacking of medicine, materials and accessories and although the Prefect took interest, directly or through the federal vice-secretary who came up to the place, nothing was seen. The prisoners highly complain for the lacking of smoking tobacco of which also the population is without.

In consequence of the air raid happened the 6th of May all the civil population were scattered through the country the most part of them sheltered themselves in the damp and unhealthy including all private shopkeepers therefore to-day any citizen to buy the necessary food is constricted to walk several kilometres a day from one end of the island to the other to find this or that shop.

The same is also said for the families of married agents.

Also the writer was compelled to shelter himself in the cave with his family because not having place in the prison being greatly damaged the usual living place. This cave has been adapted as a shelter where the resting is impossible for the darkness and for other reasons. I hope that within few days I will obtain a room near the drolled part of the city. For another part the continuing and frequent alarms in the over numbered of houses demolished and damaged, do not effect immediate return of the citizens.

It is my duty to inform the superior Ministry that if these states

in accordance with the law is seriously problematic. The situation for the prisoners especially regarding the flour and macaroni is very difficult to obtain.

The competent provincial authority gave no heed to my appeal and moreover this direction lost all contact with the maintenance undertaken "Centrically" residing in Palermo, now temporarily residing in Trapani with his partner, transferred there for military purposes while the local sect that does not receive any more money from the concern declares that it is impossible to fulfill his duties which are necessary and common to every concern. This direction going on this way cannot provide to the fulfillment of orders on account of insufficient funds. In other words many things came directly from the seats of Palermo or of Trapani that to-day nothing arrives from there.

I have to complain for the complete lacking of medicines, materials and accessories and although the Prefect took interest, directly or through the federal vice-secretary who came up to the place, nothing was seen. The prisoners highly complain for the lacking of smoking tobacco of which also the population is without.

In consequence of the air raid happened the 6th of May all the civil population were scattered through the country the most part of them sheltered themselves in the damp and unhealthy including all private shopkeepers therefore to-day any citizen to buy the necessary food is constricted to walk several kilometres a day from one end of the island to the other to find this or that shop.

The same is also said for the families of married agents.

Also the writer was compelled to shelter himself in the cave with his family because not having place in the prison being gravely damaged the usual living place. This cave has been adapted as a shelter where the resting is impossible for the darkness and for other reasons. I hope that within few days I will obtain a room near the dwelled part of the city. For another part the continuing and frequent alarms in the over numbered of houses demolished and damaged, do not effect immediate return of the citizens.

It is my duty to inform the Superior Ministry that if these states of things are tolerable during the summer future months it is impossible in the winter months and if we consider also that we are in direct contact with the enemy and subjected therefore to frequent eventual war attacks of various nature, it is shown the necessity to transfer the prisoners in safe places.

For duty and for whatever provisions that the Ministry believes opportunity to adopt.

The first acting secretary.

Dott. De Simone Gaetano.

M. De Simone
per: C.F.E.

DIRETTORI
DELLA CASA DI RECLUSI
PAVIGNANA

Pavignana 18/maggio 1943 XXI

Prot. 1952
Tit. 8. Fasc. 3. Lett. A

AL
MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
DIREZIONE GENERALE PER GLI
ISTITUTI DI PREVENZIONE E DI PENNA

R O M A

e per conoscenza:
ALLA PROCURA GENERALE DEL RE IMPERATORE

P A L E R M O

ALLA PROCURA DEL RE IMPERATORE

T R A P A N I

OCCUPAZIONE bombardamento aereo nemico.

Sciogliendo la riserva contenuta nella comunicazione telegrafica n. 1066 in data 6 maggio 1943, si riferisce:

Il giorno 6 del mese corrente alle ore undici e tre quarti un poderoso bombardamento aereo nemico flagellava questo piccolo agglomerato urbano minacciando morte e distruzione.

Furono fatte cadere complessivamente oltre duecento bombe di cui almeno la metà cadute in mare e in aperta campagna.

Quelle cadute sull'edificio carcerario demolirono completamente l'ufficio del Capoguardia, l'ufficio giudiziario, dove la scrivente era solito, quello di amministrazione, l'ufficio di direzione delle pratiche strettamente inerenti ai detenuti, e l'ufficio matricole, dalle cui macerie, tempestivamente, furono estratti il sottosegretario GABRILO DUMENICO e l'agente SALVINO ALFIO, riportati entrambi le ferite e contusioni cui agli allegati certificati medici si lasciarono de questo Sanitario. Dalle macerie sono stati rinvenuti i registri e gli atti inerenti ad entrambi gli uffici, un qualche documento, qualche pratica andava smarrita, distrutta.

In conseguenza del crollo di detti uffici rimasero demoliti i sottostanti torpitori, fortunatamente vuoti, perché occupati da detenuti in quell'ora adibiti nelle rispettive lavorazioni rimaneva gravemente danneggiato il locale adibito a scuola dei detenuti e di ragioneria, tanto da costringerli a trasferire gli uffici in locali separati.

Altre bombe colpivano in pieno due cameroni del 4° e 5° reparto, seppellendo in quest'ultimo 22 detenuti i cui nominativi sono stati comunicati con pratiche separate e con le formalità dovute. Per tanto resta inibito l'ingresso principale nello Stabilimento.

Altre bombe ancora aprivano una larga breccia nel muro di cinta esterno che immette immediatamente nell'orto.

Si deplora la morte dell'agente GABRILO FRANCESCO, addetto alla mensa guardie, trovato ucciso, irriconoscibile, e si è data comunicazione telefonica. E' stato provveduto al seppellimento il Dott. GIACCO MARIANO che sostituisce il titolare CARLO FERDINANDO, in atto in servizio, riano che sostituisce per nella caduta riportava ferite irrimediabili.

e per conoscenza

ALLA PROCURA GENERALE DEL RE IMPERATORE

P. A. L. E. R. M. O.

ALLA PROCURA DEL RE IMPERATORE

T. R. A. P. A. M. I.

OGGETTO: Bombardamento aereo nemico.

Sciogliendo la riserva contenuta nella comunicazione telegrafica n. 1066 in data 6 maggio 1943, si riferisce:

Il giorno 6 del mese corrente alle ore undici e tre quarti un poderoso bombardamento aereo nemico flagellava questo piccolo agglomerato urbano seminando morte e distruzione.

Furono fatte cadere complessivamente oltre duecento bombe di cui almeno la metà cadute in mare e in aperta campagna.

Quelle cadute sull'edificio carcerario demolirono completamente l'ufficio del Capoguardia, l'ufficio giudiziario, dove lo scrivente era solito, quotidianamente, attendere al disbrigo delle pratiche strettamente inerenti ai detenuti, e l'ufficio matricola, dalle cui macerie, temporaneamente, furono estratti il sottocapo CRISTINO Domenico e l'agente SALVINO Alfio, riportando entrambi le ferite e contusioni cui agli allegati certificati medici relazionati da questo Sanitario. Dalle macerie sono stati rinvenuti i registri e gli atti inerenti ad entrambi gli uffici, ma qualche documento, qualche pratica andava smarrita, distrutta.

In conseguenza del crollo di detti uffici rimanevano demoliti i sotto-stanti forattori, fortunatamente vuoti, perché occupati da detenuti in quell'ora adibiti nelle rispettive lavorazioni; rimaneva gravemente danneggiato il locale adibito a scuola dei detenuti e metteva in serio pericolo la sala d'accesso agli uffici di direzione e di ragioneria, tanto da costringerli a trasferire gli uffici in locali separati.

Altre bombe colpivano in pieno due camerini del 4° e 5° reparto, seppellendo in quest'ultimo 22 detenuti i cui nominativi sono stati comunicati con pratiche separate e con le formalità dovute. Per tanto resta inibito l'ingresso principale nello Stabilimento.

Altre bombe ancora aprivano una larga breccia nel muro di cinta esterno che immette immediatamente nell'orto.

Si deplora la morte dell'agente GABRIELLA Francesco, addetto alla mena-guardia, trovato maciullato, irrimediabilmente, a dieci metri dalla sua abitazione. E' stato provveduto al seppellimento e si è data comunicazione ai familiari. Cadeva altresì vittima del bombardamento il Dott. GABRIEL RIANNO che sostituirà il titolare CAMINO Ferdinando, in atto in servizio.

Lo scrivente che pur nella caduta riportava ferite irrilevanti prodotte da rottami di vetro e una non lieve slogatura al piede sinistro, dopo la perdita dell'unica figliuola e danni non irrilevanti alle membra, zie essendo in parte sprofondata la camera da letto.

Il detenuto Angileri Antonino facente parte di una squadra di contadini che lavorava in aperta campagna, è stato ferito alla testa da una scheggia di bomba caduta a pochi metri di distanza dal posto di lavoro; i detenuti addetti ai lavori stradali furono uccisi anche essi dalle azioni aeree, per fortuna senza conseguenze e infine proiettili di mitragliatrice furono rinvenuti nel muro di cinta a pochi metri dal posto ove trovavasi la sentinella.

Inconcepibile il comportamento di tutto il personale di custodia, ma va menzionato in modo speciale lo zelo, la solerte attività di questo funzio-

ario di ragioneria, questa Dependenza, dell'ente di usteretoria CAMARIN TA Mario e del sottosegretario CRISTINO DOMENICO che pur ferito, provato, è sempre instancabile, il suo posto di lavoro.

Questa popolazione detenta, ormai dopo il disastro è stata presa dal panico durante i successivi allarmi che sono frequentissimi. Il nemico passa e ripassa sul cielo dell'isola giorno e notte continuamente. Pertanto una sola volta i detenuti hanno gridato: "Vogliamo andar via" ma questa dirolo ne è riuscita a far opere di persuasione indirgli ad attendere fiduciosi le decisioni che saranno prese dalle competenti Superiorità. Pertanto sono state adottate le misure precauzionali del caso, ma pavento, però, che un ulteriore bombardamento potrebbe scuotere la calma che suppongo fittizia.

Il crollo del camerone che ha seppellito i 2 detenuti ha spaventato i superstiti. È vero che l'incursione non è stata preannunciata dal nemico, ma allarme un è pur vero che anche se i detenuti si fossero rifugiati nel roccioso ricovero sarebbero morti lo stesso soffocati. Tutti i rifugi in genere offrono una certa garanzia per bombe che non siano ad alta potenza, ma il crollo totale (non parziale) degli antistanti cameroni mette in pre in serio pericolo la vita dei rifugiati.

Gravi pertanto sono le conseguenze materiali del bombardamento sia d'ordine economico che igienico-sanitario.

La situazione generale già difficile in precedenza, anzi è seriamente pregiudicata. L'approvvigionamento dei generi alimentari per i detenuti, specie per quanto riguarda la farina e la pasta, si prevede difficilissimo.

Le competenti autorità provinciali, ai miei appelli, fanno orecchio da mercante, come sul dirolo, e per di più questa direzione ha perduto il contatto con l'Isola del mentonimento, Ponticelli, residente in Palermo, ora sfollata e col socio residente in Trapani, trasferito per motivi militari, mentre il locale rappresentante che non riceve più denaro dall'impresa, si dichiara nella impossibilità di adempiere ai suoi doveri, e quei servizi indispensabili, comuni ad ogni stabilimento. Questa Direzione non può a lungo andare sopprimere alle dipendenze dell'Isola per mancanza di fondi specifici, insufficienti. L'altra parte molto poco venivano direttamente dalla sede di Palermo o da quella di Trapani, anzi non arriva più nulla.

Ho da lamentare la mancanza assoluta di medicinali ed altro materiale accessorio e benché abbia interessato il Prefetto, direttamente e tramite il vice sottosegretario federale, venuto sul posto, nulla è ancora pervenuto.

I detenuti lamentano e vivamente la mancanza del tabacco da fumo del quale distillando ne è priva anche la popolazione civile. Priva soltanto per i militari.

In conseguenza dell'incursione nemica effettuata, ripeto, il giorno sei del mese di maggio, tutta la popolazione civile si è sparsa per le campagne rifugiandosi per lo maggior parte nelle grotte vuote e umide, compreso tutti gli occorrenti privati, per cui, oggi, qualsiasi cittadino, per l'acqua, o dei cibi indispensabili al fabbisogno alimentare, si vede costretto, per correre diversi chilometri al giorno, da un capo all'altro dell'isola per trovare questo o quello scarso.

Lo stesso dicasi per le famiglie degli agenti impiegati.

Anche lo scrivente è stato costretto rifugiarsi, nel resto della famiglia non avendo alloggio nello stabilimento ed essendo stato intervenuto danno, giata l'usuale abitazione, in una grotta, adibita a civile, dove il rancio è eleatorio sia per l'urto che per altri elementi al luogo inerti. Sono fra qualche giorno ottenere una stanzetta nelle adiacenze dell'abitato urbano. D'altra parte i continui e frequenti allarmi e il numero esorbitante di casi debilita e demoralizza non lasciando prevedere un pronto ritorno

state adottate le misure precauzionali del caso, ma pavento, però, che un ulteriore bombardamento potrebbe scuotere la calma che suppongo fittizia. Il crollo del carcere che ha cospellito i 2 detenuti ha spaventato i superstiti. È vero che l'incendio non è stato preceduto dal segnale di allarme ma è pur vero che anche se i detenuti si fossero rifugiati nel re, il crollo totale (non parziale) degli antistanti camorani mette seriamente in serio pericolo la vita dei rifugiati.

Gravi pertanto sono le conseguenze del bombardamento sia d'ordine economico che igienico-sanitario.

La situazione generale già difficile in precedenza, oggi è seriamente compromessa. L'approvvigionamento dei generi alimentari per i detenuti, specie per quanto riguarda la farina e la pasta, si prevede difficilissimo.

Le competenti autorità provinciali, ai miei appelli, fanno orecchio da mercante, come tutti direi, e per di più questa direzione ha perduto il contatto con l'impresa del mantenimento, Conficcoli, residente in Palermo, ora esiliata e col socio residente in Trapani, trasferito per motivi militari, mentre il locale rappresentante che non riceve più denaro dall'impresa, si dichiara anelli, impossibilità di adempiere ai suoi doveri, a quel servizio indimenticabile, comuni ad ogni stabilimento. Questa direzione non può a lungo andare sofferire alle insubordinazioni dell'impresa per mancanza di fondi specifici. Sufficienti. D'altra parte molte cash venivano direttamente dalla sede di Palermo e da quella di Trapani, oggi non arriva più nulla.

Ho da lamentare la mancanza assoluta di medicinali ed altro materiale necessario e benché abbia interpellato il Prefetto, direttamente e tramite il vice segretario federale, venuto sul posto, nulla è ancora pervenuto.

I detenuti lamentano e vivamente la mancanza del tabacco da fumo del quale d'altronde ne è priva anche la popolazione civile. Riva soltanto per i militari.

In conseguenza dell'incuria medica effettuata, ripeto, il giorno sei del mese di maggio, tutta la popolazione civile si è sparsa per le campagne rifugiandosi per la maggior parte nelle grotte umide e malsane, compreso tutti gli esseri privati, per cui, oggi, qualsiasi cittadino, per l'assenza dei cibi indispensabili al fabbisogno alimentare, si vede costretto, per trovare questo o quello esecuto.

Lo stesso dicasi per le famiglie degli agenti smogliati. Anche lo scrivente è stato costretto a rifugiarsi, col resto della famiglia non avendo alloggio nello stabilimento ed essendo stato preventivamente denunciato l'usuale abitazione, in una grotta, adibita a civile, dove il riparo è aleatorio sia per l'umidità che per altri elementi al luogo inerte. Spero che qualche giorno otterrò una stanza nelle adiacenze dell'abitato urbano. D'altra parte i continui e frequenti allarmi e il numero esorbitante di opera demolita e danneggiata non lasciano prevedere un pronto ritorno dei cittadini nell'abitato.

Ho il dovere pertanto di comunicare al Superiore Ministero che se questo stato di cose è tollerabile nei prossimi mesi attivi, si presenta imminente nei mesi invernali e se si considera, altresì, che siamo al diretto contatto col nemico o soggetti, quindi, a frequenti eventuali a 26/4 della di diversa natura, si palesa evidente la necessità che i detenuti vengano trasferiti in posto più sicuro.

Tanto per dovere e per quei provvedimenti che il Ministero crederà opportuno adottare.

IL 1° SEGRETARIO REGIONALE
(Dott. De Simone Costantino)

TRANSLATION. E.

Reclusion Place of Favignana.

Favignana, 12 June 42

URGENT.

No. 2899

To: Your Excellency,
The Prefect of Trapani.Subject: Assignment of Maccaronos and Vegetables.

This direction is in the impossibility to give regular food to detainees for the following reason:

1. The competent local authorities say that they cannot furnish the right quantity of rationed Maccaronos.
2. The Provincial section of Alimentation of Trapani has assigned 3 quintals of horse beans which we did not yet receive.
3. On local market there is entirely lacking of Vegetables, I inform you as above said the lacking of all sorts of things for soup.

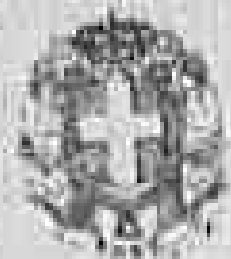
If the Maccaronos eventually could not be given in the right ration I wish your Excellency would dispose & solicit, further assignment of Vegetables or rice in substitution of Maccaronos. I still beg your Excellency to consider that these prisoners are mostly confined who are in perfection of all forms of delinquency. It would be quite hard and impossible to impose them discipline if there was lacking of food.

Trustful that your Excellency will seriously and kindly examine carefully whatever I have above said.

With respect.

The Director
Dott. De Simone Gaetano

Dr. De Simone Gaetano
Pres. C.F.



Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia

DIREZIONE
DEL

CASA DI RECLUSIONE DI FAVIGNANA

N. 2899 Lit. 5 Fasc. II Lett.

Risposta alla lettera

del

UFF.

OGGETTO

:Assegnazione di pasta e legumi.

Favignana 12.6.1942 XX

URGENTE

All'Eccellenza

IL PREFETTO di

TRAPANI

Questa Direzione si trova nell'assoluta impossibilità di somministrare il regolamentare vitto ai detenuti per le seguenti ragioni:

1°) Le competenti autorità locali dicono di non poter fornire la dovuta quantità di pasta razionata;

2°) La Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione di Trapani ha fatto pianificare l'assegnazione di quintali tre di fave, non ancora qui pervenute;

3°) La verdura manca del tutto sul mercato locale.

Si rileva da quanto sopra che mancano tutti indistintamente i generi che compongono la minestra.

Nell'eventualità che la pasta non potesse essere somministrata

ta nella razione dovuta prego V.E. compiacersi disporre una sollecita, ulteriore assegnazione di legumi o riso in sostituzione della pasta.

Prego ancora V.E. considerare che questa popolazione detenuta è in gran parte composta di confinati, elementi del tutto eterogenei ed affinati ad ogni forma di delinquenza. Sarebbe difficile se non impossibile imporre loro una disciplina se venisse del tutto a mancare il vitto.

Fiducioso che quanto sopra venga seriamente e benevolmente vagliato da V.E.

Con devoti ossequi.

IL DIRETTORE
(Dott. De Simone Gaetano)

TRAN. ATION. F.

F

9 June 10

SUBJECT: Potatoes, Liguini (beans peas etc) to cook for detainees
Reclusion place of Favignana.

To: The Ministry of Pardon
and Justice,
General Director for
the Institutes of Preventive
Education and of punishments.

For your knowledge I inform this Ministry that proceeding the several requirements of this direction even by Cable, the provincial section of Alimentation of Trapani, with the letter of 31 May No. 10253 communication. Concerning your requirements on 22 June for Potatoes and Vegetables I inform you at the moment that we are unprovided of such articles.

In consequence the soup for detainees is reduced to only Vegetables soup when there is any on the market, very scarce now for the increasing of the population.

7 → The 1st. Secretary on service,
Dott. De Simone Gaetano.

M. De Simone
Pres. c.f.g.

2641



Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia

DIREZIONE
DELCASA DI RECLUSIONE ^{1a} DI FAVIGNANA

2843/11 5 fasc. 11 eff.

Risposta alla lettera

del

Uff.

OGGETTO

:Patate - legumi per confezione minestra ai d.
tenuti.

Per opportuna conoscenza si informa codesto Ministero che pre-
via reiterate richieste anche telegrafiche di questa Direzione, la
Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione di Trapani, con lettera del
31 maggio 1964 n. 10253 comunica: "In merito alla vostra richiesta
in data del 22 c.m., di patate e di legumi si fa presente che per
il momento si è sprovvisti di tali generi".

In conseguenza la minestra per questa popolazione detenuta re-
sta ridotta alla sola pasta e verdura, quando di quest'ultima v'è
disponibilità sul mercato, oltremodo scarso per il raddoppiato au-
mento di popolazione.

IL 1° SEGRETARIO REGGENTE
(Dott. De Bimbo Gaetano)

Modello N. 25 (Corrett)

51 (Dilattatori)

Favignana li 9 .6. 19 42 XX

TRANSLATE 6

9

House of Detention.
Favignana.

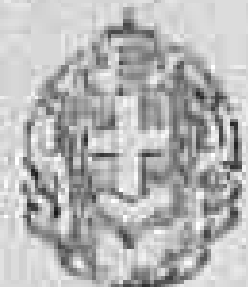
Trapani. 31 May 42

Subject: Potatoes and Legumes.

To your request of the 22 May, for
Potatoes and Legumes we notify you that for
the moment we are not provided with such
articles.

The Director.

M. Luthman
Pres. C. G.



MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE

SEZIONE PROVINCIALE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE

Prot. N. 10153 Alleg. N.

TRAPANI, 31 Maggio/1942/XX.

Risposta al foglio N. del

Oggetto Patate e legumi.

CASA DI RECLUSIONE

- FAVIGNANA -

In merito alla vostra richiesta in data del 22 c.m., di patate e di legumi si fa presente che per il momento si è sprovvisti di tali generi.

SEZIONE
DEGLI STABILIMENTI CARCERARI

DI
FAVIGNANA

N. 2830

TIT. 5 Fasc. 11 Lett. 9 GIU. 1942

IL DIRETTORE

2629

TRANSLATION. H1.

No. 337

For cases concerning present state of time, there are no means of communication with Trapani, and seems very difficult to be resumed. Supplies are very difficult to get. Meat is lacking. For two Sundays I have been unable to serve any to the prisoners. I have tried to supply them with food of equal value such as fish and oil. This may happen again therefore I await your approval if to the contrary please cable.

Director.

Pavignana 25 Jan. 42.

2628



SCONTRINO

DI

RICEVUTA

DA CONSEGNARSI

AL

MITTENTE

DEL

TELEGRAMMA

N. 63

di pari 86/82

per Raluz

Indicazioni eventuali

Per cause inerenti stato attuale. La tempo non funzionerà
 mezzo comunicazione. Trasparenza e tutto ufficio per la soluzione,
 Porti in tempo ~~forza~~ ufficio di affari generali. Ma la causa
 che fa due persone concorre ma la polizia per commissione
 di Reclusi. Ho detto la commissione dell'equivalente in
 tutto per tutti. Qui è difficile che ci possa vedere per cui
 solo in altre commissioni o dipartimenti in cambio ~~di~~ ~~per~~
 telegrafica. L'ufficio primario.

25/11/1920



Al Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia
 Roma

mezzo comunicazione Crapari: e tutto questo fatto notorio.
 Potrebbe essere l'ufficio d'approvvigionamento. Ma la carenza
 che si dice dovrebbe essere non la prima per commissione
 o debito. Ho detto la commissione dell'equivalente in
 tutto per tutto. Qui è difficile che ci possa essere per cui.
 solo in altre conferenze o discussioni in cui si è discusso
 l'approvvigionamento. L'approvvigionamento.

H.

Insinuato 25/1/1920



Al Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia

Reverendissimo

2637

TRANSLATION. H2

Supplying of Meat.

If Meat is not supplied, the administration is
is authorized to supply, instead, other
food of equal value.

For the Ministry.

Mr. Lathman
Pres. of R.

2636

1936

DIREZIONE GENERALE

Per gli Istituti di Prevenzione e di Pena

DATA

26 GEN 1942 Anno XX

Ore

Minuti

Giorno

Ufficio Vo

10843.1/3.17.81

Risposta al Telegramma

del 26.1.1942

19

H-2

N.

di Protocollo

OGGETTO: Approvvigionamento carne-

Ove non venga somministrata la carne, codesta Direzione resta autorizzata a distribuire, in sua vece, altri generi di egual valore.

pel Ministro

[Signature]

REGOLAMENTO CARCERARI

DI

TRAVIGNANA

N. 566

7 FEB 1942 Anno XX

TH

Spec. 11.ott

a me

[Signature]

2635

HEADQUARTERS A.M.G.O.T.
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

A Court of Inquiry will be held to report on the conditions which existed at LA PAVINGUANA Prison up to date of evacuation 25 and 26 August 1943. The Court will take evidence on oath and record an opinion. It will also make recommendations as to who was responsible.

The Court will assemble at 1400 hours Tuesday 31 August 1943 in the Conference Room.

President:- Major M.P. Lothian, M.G. Dep. Sup. Prison Section, AMGOT.

Members:- Captain Vecchiola, Legal Div. AMGOT.

Gov. Uff Dott: Ferdinando, COMUSBA, Director of Prisons,

Palermo.

Clerk for the Court and Interpreter will be detailed by A.M.G.O.T. H.Q.
A court orderly will attend.

The following witnesses will attend:

Captain H.J. Brown,	- Palermo Prison,
The Medical Officer	- Palermo Prison,
Captain K.W. ALDEN,	- from Prison at La Pavinguana,
The Director	" " "
The Commandant	" " "
Certain members of Staff to be yet detailed,	- from Prison
La Pavinguana,	- Palermo Prison with statement of
The Accountant	- Palermo Prison with statement of
account of the Prison at La Pavinguana.	

29 Aug. 1943.

R.H.J. MARTIN,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Chief of Public Safety.

2634

*Copy to Director (taken personally
Copy to Capt Brown
Cable to Head Div with following:-*

The Court will assemble at 1400 hours Tuesday 31 August 1943 in the Conference Room.

President:- Major M.P. Lothian, M.C. Dep. Sup. Prison Section, AMGOT.
 Members:- Captain Vecchiola, Legal Div. AMGOT,
 Cav. Uff Det: Ferdinando, COMBIA, Director of Prisons,
 Palermo.

Clerk for the Court and Interpreter will be detailed by A.M.C.O.F. H.Q.
 A court orderly will attend.

The following witnesses will attend:

Captain H.J. Brown,
 The Medical Officer - Palermo Prison,
 Captain H.W. ALLEN, - from Prison at La Favignana,
 The Director - " " "
 The Commandant - " " "
 Certain members of staff to be yet detailed, - from Prison
 La Favignana,
 The Accountant - Palermo Prison with statement of
 account of the Prison at La Favignana.

29 Aug. 1943.

R.M.J. MARTIN,
 Lieut. Colonel,
 Deputy Chief Of Public Safety.

2634

*Copy to Director (taken personally
 by Maj. Lothian)
 Copy to Capt Brown
 Copy to Legal Div with following:-*

" Legal Div.

*Will you please arrange for Captain
 Vecchiola to be present.*

29/9/43.

*(Sgn) M.L. Lothian
 Maj. Col.*

SUBJECT: Escape of Prisoners.

AMCOT/1C /PS
AMCOT H.Q. Sicily.
28 August 1943.

TO : C.C.A.O.

Referring to Court of Enquiry as outlined at 'A' of Folio 10 of correspondence.

The enquiry is in progress and can be expected to end on Monday, 30 August, 1943, and the disciplinary court held on Tuesday, 31 August, 1943.

The Director at Palermo is a sound and just man with a strong sense of discipline and I have every reason to expect that the Brigadier will be reverted to the lower rank of Guard.



H.J. BROWN
Captain, AMCOT,
Prisoners Section.

Report to me this evening before
the disciplinary court is held.

30/8 J.

2635

4

P.S. (Prison)

Report to me this evening the
result of the Court of Enquiry. If evidence
warrants for. San'ini is to be that
disciplinary action must be taken. I
suggest that the then Brigadier revert to
the rank of Parobinieri.

28/8

2634

Subject: L' Favignana Prison

ANGOT/1032/PS.

ANGOT H.Q. Sicily.
27, August, 1943

To : Superintendent of Prisons.

Reference to order closing above prison.

On 23rd August 1943 I went to Trapani and there saw Captain Alden, Prison Section, and arrangements were made for the closing of the prison and evacuation of the inmates to Palermo State Prison.

I had previously, with the kind co-operation of the 7th Army, obtained an ordinary train for their conveyance from Trapani to Palermo. This I had put into a siding at Trapani to be used as a temporary prison during the evacuation from the Island. This was necessary as the only boat available could carry but 50 persons and the journey to and from was of four hours duration.

On 24th August I, in company with Capt. Alden, visited the Island and acquainted the Director Signore of the decision of the General Officer Commanding, and returned with sixty prisoners. This continued until 5pm. on 25th; August 1943 176 prisoners, 31 guards, and all stores were on the mainland. The train placed in the charge of three brigadiers of the guards left at 5.15 pm. I left, as previously arranged, by car to find transport at Palermo. The train arrived at Palermo Central Station at 1.15am., and it was then found that three prisoners were missing. Their names are as follows:-

Gerardo BOLOGNA aged 27
Giuseppe BOLOGNA aged 40

who were both sentenced at Palermo Assizes on 5. 7. 41 to a life sentence for murder and -

Luigi SICARI aged 35

at a Military Tribunal at Messina on 18. 4. 42 to 2 years for an offence against the Military. Further charges are outstanding

On 23rd. August 1943 I went to Trapani and there saw Captain Alden, Prison Section, and arrangements were made for the closing of the prison and evacuation of the inmates to Palermo State Prison.

I had previously, with the kind co-operation of the 7th. Army, obtained an ordinary train for their conveyance from Trapani to Palermo. This I had put into a siding at Trapani to be used as a temporary prison during the evacuation from the Island. This was necessary as the only boat available could carry but 50 persons and the journey to and from was of four hours duration.

On 24th. August I, in company with Capt. Alden, visited the Island and acquainted the Director Signore of the decision of the General Officer Commanding, and returned with sixty prisoners. This continued until by 5pm. on 25th; August 1943 176 prisoners, 31 guards, and all stores were on the mainland. The train placed in the charge of three brigadiers of the guards left at 5.15 pm. I left, as previously arranged, by car to find transport at Palermo. The train arrived at Palermo Central Station at 1.15am., and it was then found that three prisoners were missing. Their names are as follows:-

Gerado BOLOGNA aged 27
Giuseppe BOLOGNA aged 40

who were both sentenced at Palermo Assizes on 5. 7. 41 to a life sentence for murder and -

Luigi SICARI aged 35

at a Military Tribunal at Messina on 18. 4. 42 to 2 years for an offence against the Military. Further charges are outstanding against this man.

The descriptions etc. have been furnished to the Police and local enquiries are being made, to trace these men who are believed to have connections in Palermo.

The remainder of the prisoners and guards were confined in the train and were delivered to the Director of Palermo Prison at 9am. 26. 8. 43 with records and surplus stores from Favignana. The prisoners were fed, washed, medically inspected and given clean clothing and bedding. The provision made for the reception of the prisoners at Palermo was carried out according to programme and the Director and his staff are to be commended for their work.

3
PAGE TWO.

The Director at L' Favingnana, the Accountant, and the Chief Warden were left behind to safeguard the property and to settle all outstanding accounts. The Secretary has been directed to report to Palermo prison with his books for audit on 30th August 1943.

Adverting to the escaped prisoners, the three Brigadiers Domenico CRISPINO, Carmelo DELIFINO and Gabriele BARBATE have been informed that their failure to properly safeguard the prisoners will be the subject of an enquiry and should they be found guilty of negligence, disciplinary action will be taken. The enquiry will be held at 10.30 on 28th. August 1943 by the Director Signo Columba at Palermo Prison. I shall be present to observe on behalf of AMGOT.

On their behalf I must state that conditions were not in their favour. The train was of ordinary Passenger Pullman coaches, many doors could not be locked and in addition was unlighted. The night was exceptionally dark and the slow rate of travel made their task difficult. Against this there were only five coaches with 31 armed guards which should have been ample had instructions and a strict sense of duty been fully observed.

A further report will be submitted of the findings of the Disciplinary Court.

HJB/ce.

HJB
H. J. BROWN,
Captain, AMGOT.
Prisons Section.

27-8
ce

P.S.

(Prisons)

Want a Country Eng'g Council
to examine and report on the FAVIGNANA
prison scandal. The C. of E. is to
have powers to summon witnesses
and hear evidence etc. I think
two Italian senators should attend.

The evidence of the inspecting officers
and the Italian Staff will be heard.

On the conclusion of the C. of E.
C. of E. will advise me whether charges
shall be preferred against the Italian
Staff for negligence, dishonesty, etc.

26/8



Cgo.
Chgo.
J.P.S.

2624

Freedom -

8
14

Have closed FAVIGNANA convict
prison owing to disgraceful conditions
hygiene and starvation. Have
directed prison staff be held for
investigation. Prisoners being
transferred Palermo. per Cotto
cite AFNGS.

Check with P.S. that it
is a convict prison

2628

P

1033
1
1/2

AMERICA

AMERICAN PEOPLE

AMERICAN

AMERICAN

THESE CLASSES OF PEOPLE ARE CONSIDERED TO BE UNDESIRABLE, UNWANTED, UNWELCOMED
AND UNWANTED (.) HAVE DISCLOSED THEIR NAMES IN THE PAST INFORMATION (.)
THESE ARE THE CLASSES OF PEOPLE (.) THESE ARE THE CLASSES OF PEOPLE (.)

AMERICAN

AMERICAN

ADAMS/133

HAVE CLOSED PATRIOTISM OFFICE WHICH WOULD TO RESEARCH, ORGANIZE, RECRUIT
AND SCOUTING (.) HAVE DELETED WHICH STAFF IN FIELD FOR INFORMATION (.)
PREVIOUS BEING RESEARCHED PATRIOT (.) FROM OUR OTHER AREA (.)

RECEIVED

[Signature]
Mr. J. J. [illegible]

2627

[Handwritten signature]

C.L.O. - CCAO

Opinion within

12 Sep 43

1C

PAVIGHA Prison Annex

S.G.A.F.O. (Through S.G.A.O.) THAPARI.

AMGOT/1027/P3

14 October

3

Reference application by S.G.A.O. PAVIGHA for annex of above prison for use as dwellings for Island citizens.

No objection is raised to the project by this Section. It is expected that the records, etc., will be properly housed in the main building.

ALLEN B. MICHELL,
Lt. Colonel,
Supt. of Prisons.

2626

53

1027/73

Court of Inquiry - Gavignano Prison
Prison Officer, Region I

28 October

3

1. A Court of Inquiry is hereby ordered to convene at Palermo on 29 Oct 43 to enquire into conditions at the above-mentioned establishment, through interrogation of prisoners who had been confined there and any other witnesses who may have some bearing on the case.
2. The Court will take evidence on oath and record an opinion.
3. The Court will be composed of the following:-

President:- Capt. H.J. Brown,
Prison Officer,
Region I.

Members:- Capt. H.W. Alden,
Prison Officer, R.C.

Adv. Off. Det: Ferdinando Columba,
Director of Prisons.

LEONARD L. BULLER,
Colonel, Infantry,
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

Copies to: Capt. H.J. Brown, Capt. H.W. Alden,
Dr. Columba.

2625

22. 10. 43

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble at Palermo
to enquire into conditions and treatment of prisoners detained
at Navaguna Prison.

President: Captain H.J. Brown.

Members: Captain H.A. Alden.

Battore F. Columbus, Director of Prisons.

On 30th October 1941 the Court proceeded to take evidence.

First witness: Having been duly sworn said:

"My name is Z. NORTH NTONINO, I am aged 32 and in civil
life am a merchant and lived at 2812 in Honolulu. I was
charged with attempted murder and appeared at the Court in that
place on February 24, 1938 and was sentenced to 28 years imprison-
ment. I went to prison and left there in July 1938 for Navaguna
where I remained for several years until I was evacuated with
other prisoners on 24th August 1941. I was employed in the
prisoners kitchen as a cook. Conditions were good at the beginning
but began to deteriorate towards the end of 1942.
From that time food became less and less in nutritive value.
The beans for instance were replaced by greens. Olive oil disap-
peared entirely from the rations.

I was never badly treated by the prison staff and
never saw or heard at any time anything that may have led me
to think that the rations were used by the officials. Having
regard to the existing conditions, the prison in my opinion was
correctly run and the officials did everything within their
power to provide the food required."

Interpreter Corporal Tancredi, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Nelly Region Headquarters

53

Second Witness: Having been duly sworn said:

"My name is DOMENICO CARLO, I am aged 48 and lived at Gretna. I was charged with larceny and appeared at the Court at that place on June 4 1939 and was sentenced to 4 (four) years imprisonment. I was sent to United and in June 1940 I was transferred to Favianna. I was at this place accused of theft of two shirts and at the Court at Favianna was sentenced to a further twenty months imprisonment. I went back to Favianna and was there when the prison was evacuated in August 1943.

While there I was employed in the infirmary as nurse to the inmates. The food during this time deteriorated in quality but not in quantity. There was no oil, little macaroni in the soup but plenty of greens. The patients had a little more food than the ordinary prisoners. I was about quite a lot and on quite a tie that all patients issued reached the prisoners intact. It was impossible for any to have been taken by the guards.

Certain breeding via bread for tobacco took place between the prisoners and those who were most associated were the worst offenders. This was difficult to detect by the prison staff as it took place within the dormitories.

I have found only witnesses from the prison staff during my period of imprisonment."

Interpreter Corporal Amoradi, U.S.

at that place on June 6, 1949, and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. I was sent to Hecles and in June 1949 I was transferred to Pavignone. I was at this place accused of theft of two shirts and at the Court at Trepani was sentenced to a further twenty months imprisonment. I went back to Favignone and was there when the prison was evacuated in August 1943.

While there I was employed in the infirmary as nurse to the inmates. The food during this time deteriorated in quality but not in quantity. There was no oil, little macaroni in the soup but plenty of greens. The patients had a little more food than the ordinary prisoners. I was about quite a lot and am quite satisfied that all rations issued reached the prisoners intact. It was impossible for any to have been taken by the guards.

Certain trading via bread for tobacco took place between the prisoners and those who were most associated were the worst offenders. This was difficult to detect by the prison staff as it took place within the dormitories.

I have found only kindness from the prison staff during my period of imprisonment."

Interpreter Corporal Tancredi, U.S.

2623

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Third witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is GHI RICHARDI Francesco, I am aged 35 and in civil life am a motor driver and lived at Partanna. I was charged with 'conspiring a felony' and appeared at the Court in that place on May 7, 1941 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. I was at Trapani for three months and then went to Favignana in August 1941 and remained there until the prison was evacuated in August 1943.

At Favignana I was employed as Head Cook in the prisoners kitchen. The food gradually was reduced in quality but not in quantity. There was no olive oil and beans were replaced by greens.

I am quite satisfied that I always had the full rations issued for the prisoners. I now from long experience the correct amounts even though they were not weighed. The bread was baked outside and given to the prisoners by the guards. Each prisoner knew what he was entitled to and if he did not receive his allotted share he complained to the officials and if correct he was supplied.

I do not know of any prisoner giving away his ration for tobacco.

I have not heard of any case of ill-treatment by the prison officials."

Interpreted by Corporal Emerico J.G.

civil life, as a motor driver and lived at Fontaine. I was charged with 'committing a felony' and appeared at the Court in that place on May 7 1941 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. I was at Trepas for three months and then went to Fontaine in August 1941 and remained there until the prison was evacuated in August 1943.

At Fontaine I was employed as Head Cook in the prisoners' kitchen. The food gradually was reduced in quality but not in quantity. There was no olive oil and beans were replaced by greens.

I am quite satisfied that I always had the full rations issued for the prisoners. I knew from long experience the correct amounts even though they were not weighed. The bread was baked outside and given to the prisoners by the guards. Each prisoner knew what he was entitled to and if he did not receive his allotted share he complained to the officials and if correct he was supplied.

I do not know of any prisoner giving away his ration for tobacco.

I have not heard of any case of ill-treatment by the prison officials."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi U.S.A.

2622

ALL TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

83

Fourth witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is MAMMUCCHI Arturo, I am aged 35 and in civil life was a storekeeper at Milan. I was charged with a 'Black market' offence and appeared at the Court in that place on October 2, 1942 and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

I was sent to Rome and after 25 days went to Savignone where I remained until evacuated in August 1943.

I was employed in the prison as a storekeeper in the clothes department.

I found the food at Savignone even better than Rome. The men the worst by the quantity remained the same the quality lessened. There was less pasta and beans were replaced by greens in the soup. This was quite understandable since there was very little food on the island. I have been out with the guards on working parties trying to get provisions.

I never heard the suggestion that guards ever took the prisoners food. They seemed to be like ourselves.

There was trading between prisoners, food for tobacco, but I have never of it between guards.

I was always well treated."

Interpreted by Corporal Tondredi U.S.A.

my name is PLAMKONAT ntiro, I am aged 36 and in civil life am a storekeeper at Milan. I was charged with a 'Black market' offence and appeared at the Court in that place on October 2 1942 and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. I was sent to Rome and after 28 days went to Favignane where I remained until evacuated in August 1943.

I was employed in the prison as a storekeeper in the cloths department.

I found the food at Favignane even better than Rome. As the months went by the quantity remained the same the quality lessened. There was less pasta and beans were replaced by greens in the soup. This was quite understandable since there was very little food on the island. I have been out with the guards on working parties trying to get provisions.

I never heard the suggestion that guards ever took the prisoners food. They seemed to be like ourselves.

There was trading between prisoners, food for tobacco, but I have never of it between guards.

I was always well treated."

Interpreted by Sergeant Theodore H.S.

ALL 2 MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Birth witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is VINCENZO ROVATO, I am 43 and in civil life I am a farmer at Trapani. I was charged with larceny and appeared at the Court at that place and was sentenced on April 19, 1943 to 22 months imprisonment. I was sent to Favignana and remained there until evacuated in August 1943. I was not employed at the prison. In February 1943 I was removed to the infirmary having injured one of my hands. I stayed there until I left.

I found the food reasonable. In the hospital the food was a little better. As time went on the quality lessened but not the quantity.

I am a great smoker and often gave my bread away to other prisoners in exchange for tobacco. This happened at least twice a week and was spread over a period of five months. When I arrived at Palermo I was sent immediately to the infirmary the Doctor saying I was starving. It is possible I may have contributed to this state by my own actions. The guards never knew and they always treated me kindly."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi U.S.A.

to 22 months imprisonment. I was sent to Patigama and remained there until evicted in August 1943. I was not employed at the prison. In February 1943 I was removed to the infirmary having injured one of my hands. I stayed there until I left.

I found the food reasonable. In the hospital the food was a little better. At times want on the quality lessened but not the quantity.

I am a great smoker and often gave my bread away to other prisoners in exchange for tobacco. This happened at least twice a week and was spread over a period of five months. When I arrived at Palermo I was sent immediately to the infirmary the doctor saying I was starving. It is possible I may have contributed to this state by my own actions. The guards never knew and they always treated me kindly."

Interpreted by Corporal Tencerell U.S.A.

2620

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

Sixth witness having been duly sworn said:

"My name is GIUSEPPE CASPARE, I am 24 and in civil life I am a miller at Gamba. I was charged with a 'Black Market' offense and on 18 June 1942 I appeared at the Court at that place and was sentenced to six years imprisonment. I went to various prisons until November 1942 when I was transferred to Favignana where I remained until I was evacuated in August 1943. At Favignana I was employed as Cook for the guards.

The food was the same for the prisoners as in all the prisons in Italy. As time went on the quantity remained the same but the quality became less. The olive oil was mixed. Considering the times this was quite reasonable.

Food for the guards was supplied by the guards and was much better. The soup appeared the same but they had a second helping. Much of the stuff they brought in themselves. I am sure they were not using the prisoners' food as it was not all the same.

I was treated well by all the guards.

I have noticed that at Palermo, beans are supplied but we rarely saw them at Favignana. Guards or prisoners."

Interpreted by Corporal Tancredi H.S.

Sixth witness having been fully sworn said:

" My name is GUSTAVO Gaspare, I am 34 and in civil life I am a miller at Sumbria. I was charged with a 'Black Market' offence and on 18 June 1942 I appeared at the Court at that place and was sentenced to six years imprisonment. I went to various prisons until November 1942 when I was evacuated to August 1943, Ravenna where I remained until I was evacuated in August 1943.

At Ravenna I was employed as Cook for the guards. The food was the same for the prisoners as in all the prisons in Italy. At times when the quantity remained the same but the quality became less. The olive oil was mixed. Considering the times this was quite reasonable.

Food for the guards was supplied by the guards and was much better. The soup appeared the same but they had a second helping. Much of the stuff they brought in themselves. I am sure they were not using the prisoners' food as it was not always the same.

I was treated well by all the guards.

I have noticed that at Salorno, beans are supplied but we rarely saw them at Ravenna. Guards or prisoners."

Interpreted by Campbell Tancress U.S.

UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
Palermo

43

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Court is of the opinion having listened to six prisoners specially selected, covering every activity within the prison, that having regard to the food situation on the Island, they, the prisoners were fairly treated. It is a debatable point whether extra food could have been obtained had the Director been of a more persistent nature.

The bombardment, loss of only child and his house were undoubtedly blows that affected his supervision but it will be noticed that the quantity of bread and soup remained the same throughout but the soup lost its nutritive value due to the absence of beans and pasta which were unobtainable. Meat disappeared entirely from the menu.

The Court would call attention to the statement of Vinci, page 6, that prisoners were able to trade food, especially bread for cigarettes. This man was found to be one of the worst cases of apparent starvation and it would appear that if such was the case he himself was solely responsible for his condition.

A clear case of trading is established but not within the view or hearing of the guards. This would be difficult to detect in normal times but an offence that could not reasonably be expected if food was so scarce.

The suggestion that Prison Officials were eating prisoners food is without foundation and must be accepted as one brought forward to explain in some way the shortage.

Signed at Palermo this 30th day of October 1943.

President.

Colon.
1315 Accan
Members:
Colonel
Colonel
Colonel

SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry - PAVIGIANA Prison.

APR/1027/PS

DEPT B.I., LIGILY.

11 October 1943.

TO : Commissioner of Public Safety.

Reference Minute by C.O.A.C. on page 30.

The accounts have been examined and found to be in order. A report from Captain Brown is attached - pages 48 - 49.

I would recommend that the unpaid bills amounting to 166,501/05 Liras be paid by the Province of TRIESTE.

I respectfully suggest that the papers be referred to Legal Division for comment on the accounts and then to C.O.A.C. for his direction as to future employment of the Director, Commandants, and Accountant.

ALLEN B. MICHELL,
Lt. Colonel,
Superintendent of Prisons.

2617

2616

149
SUBJECT: Favignana Prison.

To Superintendent of Prisons.

Re. Folio 45. I have made further enquiry into the accounts of the House of Detention of Favignana and the position is as follows:

Prior to Allied invasion certain monies were allocated by Rome and credited to the account of the prison at the Banca D'Italia at Trapani. Immediately preceding the invasion the prison was 25,000L. in credit at the bank and this sum was drawn by the accountant to be used for maintenance etc. of the prison. Of this amount 11,467/30L. was set aside for future payments to Garza and other employees. The remainder was used as required and when exhausted the 11,467/30L. was taken into the pool and also used but as would be appreciated this did not last long and food etc. was obtained on credit so that at the time of closure the sum total of bills unpaid amounted to 24,935/85L.

I would mention that in the translation of the Accountant's report, see page 40, the total shown as owing is 28,777/53L. but this appears to be a bad interpretation and the 12,257/38L. mentioned above is treated as borrowed money from outside sources when it was in fact cash already in hand although intended for other purposes. These payments have since been made at Palermo to where the guards were transferred.

Cash amounting to 2,693/00L. due for services rendered, is owed to the Doctor and Chaplain at the prison. Both these gentlemen are at Favignana.

On page 40 (I) Accountant's additional report, four bags of flour are shown as supplied to the Police at Favignana for the making of bread for the prisoners. The estimated value of the flour is 1,800L. and the accounts show 7,077/00L. as being owed to this firm. This amount I suggest should be deducted from the bill when payment is made.

Entries No's. 1 and 2 in the same report are shown in the accounts and the cash used in the general expenditure.

No monetary aid was received from the Allied Government but on application by the Director of the prison to August, Trapani for assistance to obtain food the following goods were supplied:

27 0000, Filippo, Trapani. 500kg. Rice. 500kg. Sugar. 30kg. Cheese.
By AUGUSTO & CARRA, Trapani. 500kg. Potatoes. 1,000kg. Flour.

The estimated value is 9,000L. No bills have been received from these firms and it is presumed by the Accountant that payment will be made by the Allied Government and the items have not been included in the accounts.

It will be seen that the total amount outstanding incurred since the Allied invasion is 27,590/65L. less 1,000/00L. cash in hand.

prior to Allied invasion certain monies were allocated by Rome and credited to the account of the prison at the Banco d'Italia at Trapani. Immediately preceding the invasion the prison was 25,000L. in credit at the bank and this sum was drawn by the accountant to be used for maintenance etc. of the priests. Of this amount 12,467/50L. was set aside for future payments to guards and other employees. The remainder was used as required and when exhausted the 12,467/50L. was taken into the pool and also used but as could be appreciated this did not last long and food etc. was obtained on credit so that at the time of closure the sum total of bills unpaid amounted to 24,905/55L.

I would mention that in the translation of the accountant's report, see page 40, the total shown as owing is 28,177/55L. but this appears to be a bad interpretation and the 12,467/50L. mentioned above is treated as borrowed money from outside sources when it was in fact cash already in hand although intended for other purposes. These payments have since been made at Palermo to meet the guards who were transferred.

Cash amounting to 2,693/30L. due for services rendered, is owed to the Doctor and Chaplain at the prison. Both these gentlemen are at Favignana.

On page 36 (1) accountant's additional report, four bags of flour are shown as supplied to the Fodale at Favignana for the making of bread for the prisoners. The estimated value of the flour is 1,000L. and the accounts show 7,047/00L. as being owed to this firm. This amount I suggest should be deducted from the bill when payment is made.

Entries No's. 2 and 3 in the same report are shown in the accounts and the cash used in the general expenditure.

No monetary aid was received from the Allied Government but on application by the Director of the prison to Agent, Trapani for assistance to obtain food the following goods were supplied:

By ODDO, Filippo, Trapani. 500kg. Rice, 50kg. Sugar, 30kg. Cheese.
By AUGUGLI, PQ & OMA, Trapani. 500kg. Pasta, 1,000kg. Flour.

The estimated value is 3,000L. No bills have been received from these firms and it is presumed by the accountant that payment will be made by the Allied Government and the items have not been included in the accounts.

It will be seen that the total amount outstanding incurred since the Allied invasion is 27,599/65L. less 1,098/60L. cash in hand.

I then found that in addition a sum of approx. 110,000L. was outstanding for goods supplied over a period before the invasion. These bills were usually settled by cash from Rome and for bills received not included in the accounts. This is a large sum and is undoubtedly the responsibility of Rome but as the accountant explained, had the prison

continued to function and the cash normally supplied by Rose been given by the Allies, the bills would have been paid month by month and this debt liquidated. As Allied Government were responsible for the closing of the prison I would suggest that accounts, outstanding by reason of this action and the invasion be taken over.

Thus it will be seen that the position now is:

Bills outstanding for goods etc. purchased since invasion: 24,905/55L
Money due to Doctor and Chaplain for services rendered: 2,637/00

27,542/55
2,637/00
<u>26,501/95</u>

Total
£

Bills outstanding prior to invasion:

Approx. 110,000L.

Enquiries have been made by Finance Officer, Asst. Trupani, of the banks in that Province to ascertain if funds are held on deposit in connection with the prison with a negative result. See Page 14.

I have had every assistance in the enquiry from the Accountant and have gathered that his reputation is high in the prison service and no charge or suggestion of dishonesty has ever been laid against him.

Books have been checked by me and an account is attached.

I respectfully suggest that the accountant attend at the office of S.O.A.O. Trupani, with complete details and a settlement effected.

[Signature]
H.J. Brown Capt.
Asst. Prisoner.

Thus it will be seen that the position now is:

Bills outstanding for goods etc. purchased since invasion: 26,985/85
Money due to Doctor and Captain for services rendered: 2,593/80

Less cash in hand:

Total	29,578/65
	1,094/80
	<u>28,483/85</u>

Bills outstanding prior to invasion:

Approx. 110,000L.

Inquiries have been made by Finance Officer, Major, Trepani, of the banks in that Province to ascertain if funds are held on deposit in connection with the prison with a negative result. See Page 44.

I have had every assistance in the enquiry from the Accountant and have gathered that his reputation is high in the prison service and no charge or suggestion of dishonesty has ever been laid against him.

Books have been checked by me and an account is attached.

I respectfully suggest that the Accountant attend at the office of M.C.A.C. Trepani, with complete details and a settlement effected.

E. J. Brown

E. J. Brown Capt.
Major Trepani.

2615

46
PAVIGNANA PRISON ACCOUNTS.

Credits, July 1st, 1943.

Maintenance - Balance on Hand	668.70
Other Funds on Hand:-	
For Buildings.....	2,315.20
Various Funds.....	24,312.55
State Funds for RICE.....	21,492.50
	<u>48,120.25</u>
Total Cash on Hand.....	48,788.95

Debits, July 1st, 1943

Payments to Guards for Industrial Service.....	7,427.15
--	----------

Actual Cash on Hand July 1st.....	41,361.80
-----------------------------------	-----------

Receipts from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Various miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,624.
Received from Bank of TRAPANI.....	25,000.
" " " sale " OIL.....	2,376.70
" " " " SALT.....	146.50
	<u>31,147.20</u>
Profits from Industries.....	2,089.30
Received from TRAPANI for Guards' Pay.....	105,614.75
Profit on work of Prisoners	40
Received from Guards and Prisoners for Purchases.....	28,600.05
Received from PALERMO Prison for sum advanced to Guards at PAVIGNANA for July.....	16,809.60
Profits from Prisoners' work.....	416.90
Money to be received by Prisoners.....	133.65
Profit on Guards' Funds.....	62.

Net Receipts upto Date.....	225,942.65
-----------------------------	------------

Total Paid Expenses.....	224,844.05
--------------------------	------------

BALANCE ON HAND.....	<u>1,098.60</u>
----------------------	-----------------

Sum 785016

Maintenance - Balance on Hand 668.70
 Other Funds on Hand:
 For Buildings..... 2,315.20
 Various Funds..... 24,312.55
 State Funds for ROL..... 21,492.50
 Total Cash on Hand..... 48,788.95

Debits, July 1st, 1943

Payments to Guards for Industrial Service..... 7,427.15

Actual Cash on Hand, July 1st..... 41,361.80

Receipts from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Various miscellaneous Receipts..... 3,624.
 Received from Bank of THAPAH..... 25,000.
 " " " sale " OIL..... 2,376.70
 " " " " SALT..... 146.50

Profits from Industries..... 2,089.30
 Received from THAPAH for Guards' Pay..... 405,614.75
 Profit on work of Prisoners..... 40.
 Received from Guards and Prisoners for Purchases..... 28,600.05
 Received from PALERMO Prison for sum advanced to
 Guards at PAVIGHANA for July..... 16,809.60
 Profits from Prisoners' work..... 116.90
 Money to be received by Prisoners..... 133.65
 Profit on Guards' Fund..... 69.

Net Receipts upto Date..... 225,942.65

Total Paid Expenses..... 224,844.05

BALANCE ON HAND..... 1,098.60

10
11/4/43

[Signature]
 [Signature]
 Capt. 614
 August 1943

PAVICIANA PRISON ACCOUNTS.Expenses from July 1st, 1943 to the present.

Maintenance of Prisoners Bills Paid 37,467.80
 Industrial Expenses (mostly for Prisoners' Pay)..... 791.85
 Expenses for Repairs to Buildings..... 419.85
 Salaries and Wages..... 24,402.90
 Insurance..... 6,677.25
 Expenses for Maintenance before July 1st..... 7,976.70
 Guards' Pay..... 105,596.65
 Guards and Prisoners Extra Purchases..... 19,954.05
 Payments of Salaries to Superior Staff 21,557.

Total Paid Expenses 224,864.05

Unpaid Accounts.

Bills for Maintenance..... 16,259.85
 Bills for Extras bought by Prisoners and Paid
 for by the Prisoners but not paid by ADMINISTRATION 8,646.
 Wages to be paid to the Doctor and the Chaplain. 2,693.80
 Expenses incurred before July 1st for maintenance
 owed to the firm of Condicello, salvatore..... 140,000. (Approximately)

Food received from Allied Government and no invoices received as yet....
 Of which 4 Bags of flour was given to Baker and no money received from
 him as yet.

10
11/2/43

L. J. Cape
 Angelo R. 2613

Banca d'Italia

1027/25

Trapani, 29 Sept. 1943

The provincial treasering

section of Trapani

Civil affairs office

of province TrapaniReclusion place of Favignana

With reference to your Verbal request we inform you that this Provincial treasury section has effected paymentes to the reclusion place of Favignana from 1st January last up to date, for a total amount of liras 320.680,20

~~Furthermore~~ ~~But~~ more, during the financial year 1942-1943 (that is from 1st July 1942 till 30th June 1943) the above Institution has collected from this section a total amount of liras 813.379,32 (including the afore said lire 320.680,20)

The relation account keeping to the above sums, can be requested to the Direction of the said Institution if desired

The Director of Banca d'Italia

Trapani, a branch of the bank

Chief of the treasury Section

Sgdi A. CONDELLI

Still doesn't answer our questions - i.e. what is the present status of the account? Overdrawn or how much to it credit.

Capo known will supply the information

his return.

1027-43

Reclusion place of Favignana

With reference to your Verbal request we inform you that this Provincial treasury section has effected paymentes to the reclusion place of Favignana from 1st January last up to date, for a total amount of lires 320.680,20

~~Furthermore~~ ~~Furthermore~~, during the financial year 1942, 1943 (that is from 1st July 1942 till 30th June 1943) the above Institution has collected from this section a total amount of lires 813.372,32 ~~including the afore said lire 320.680,20~~

The relation account keeping to the above sums, can be requested to the Direction of the said Institution if desired

The Director of Banca d'Italia

Trapani, a branch of the bank

Chief of the treasury Section

Sgdi A. CONDEMI

Still doesn't answer our questions - is what is the present status of the account? Credit or debit?

Capo Brown will supply the information

in his return.

10-9-47

2612

Banca d'Italia
Capitale versato L. 100.000.000.

TRAPANI

29 Sett. bre 43

C O P I A

SEZIONE R. TESORERIA PROV. LE
di TRAPANI

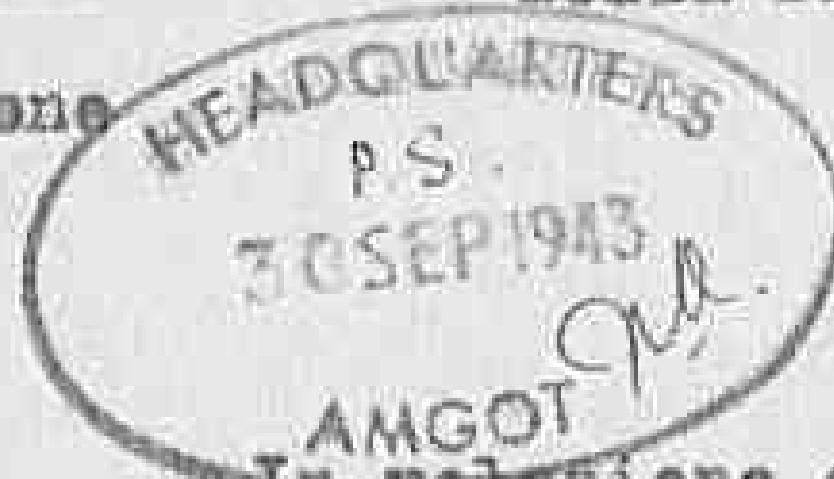
Spett.

(Tes.)

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICE
della Provincia di

Casa di reclusione
di Favignana

TRAPANI



In relazione alla richiesta verbale di

cedeste Spett. Ufficio si comunica che questa Sezione di R. Tesoreria Provinciale ha effettuato pagamenti alla Casa di reclusione di Favignana, dal 1° Gennaio c.a. a tutt'oggi, per un ammontare complessivo di L. 320.680,20.

Si soggiunge che, durante l'anno finanziario 1942 - 1943 (e cioè dal 1° Luglio 1942 al 30 Giugno 1943), il suddetto Ente ha riscosso presso questa Sezione la somma complessiva di L. 873.379,35.== (comprensiva delle suddette L. 320.680,20.==).--

La contabilità relativa alle somme predette, potrà essere richiesta alla Direzione dell'Ente in parola, qualora cedeste Spett. Ufficio la desiderassi.==

Direttore della BANCA D'ITALIA
SUCCURSALE DI TRAPANI
CAPO DELLA SEZIONE DI R. TESORERIA
Itto. A. CONDEMI

2611

Direction of the Central Judicial Prisons.

In the Direction Offices of the said prisons, the following persons have re-united :

Dr. Columba Ferdinando - Director.
Rag. Ferrugia Domenico - Chief Accountant.

who have checked and examined all accounts handed by the book-keeper of the Reclusion house of Favignana, Mr. Mostacci Giuseppe, at his presence, and finding them accurate and confirmable in every part; after that they took over all the value, the accounting papers and the money belonging to the detainees of the said reclusion.

A check of the maintenance records and accounts reveal expenditure of 12,467,80 lire over 25,000 lire beforehand allotted for this purpose, and this has been possible with the cash remainder. There are still to be paid for the same purpose 16,259,80 for various furnishing, as described in the enclosed bill, therefore, the total amount to be reimbursed to the Penal House of Favignana, for settlement, is 28,727,65.

They so declare, at the request made by the local General Allied Command, and also in conformity with the work of the said Mostacci, noted functionary for honesty and highly appraised by the Administration for the full acknowledge he has of the prisons services.

Palermo, Sept. 20, 1942.

The Director,

Head Accountant,
Ferrugia,

2610

To the Allied Military Command,
Prison Section, Palermo.

As it has been ordered by that Command, I have closed up the general accounts for various services, of the House of Detention of Favignana, and I have transmitted, for duty control, to the Direction of the Prisons of Palermo, to whom I have made the regular deposits of the values and the various funds belonging to the prisoners and to the personnel on service.

For the maintenance of the prisoners from July 1st to August 25th, I have provided directly from the general funds existing in the cash, insufficient because only 25,000 lire has been allotted from the Government in Rome.

Nevertheless, in order to have the service regularly done I had to draw the amount from other sources. Therefore, the cash is creditor of lire 12,457,80 that added to the sum of 16,257,80 for bills remained unpaid, amounts to lire 28,715,60 for which I desire to know from what source the said amount will be paid. There are also to be paid the alimentary bills from the 15th to 20th of August to the Firm Otto - Agugliaro of Trapani; payment should be sent, I believe, through orders from the Captain Inspector of the Prisons. I do not know if the items, better specified in the enclosed account, and for which I have received no bills, were being paid directly by the Allied Military Command of Trapani, or by means of the Royal.

In regard to the furnishing, regular checking up has been done, in conformity with the inventories of all furniture and bed-linen, and all has been orderly put in the Prisons of Favignana, guarded by an agent, at the disposition of that General Command.

In regard to the administrative accounts of the past financial period, it is my duty to report it gradually. As it is just to be in contact with the R. Treasurer of Trapani, whose instructions and dispositions are not lying, as it results to us, for the payments to the personnel and for the re-instatement of the excesses of expenses made before last June 30th, it will be well for us to be transferred to the Prisons of Trapani, to facilitate my work.

Other reasons are: first of all, on account of my wife's illness, who was gravely attacked in the inferior members, and in order to synchronize my furniture, drawn from the debris of my house, which was hit down by bombs. I, therefore, highly beg that Command kindly grant my transfer to the Prisons of Trapani, also considering that I am no longer young.

And for this, I have no doubt, knowing how much interest that Allied Command takes for the honest and laborious functionaries.

Very sincere thanks and regards.

Modesto Cinisello,
Bookkeeper and Chief Accountant in the
Penal House of Favignana.

Palermo, Sept. 20. 1943.

I have transmitted, for any reason, to whom I have made the regular deposits of the values and the various funds belonging to the prisoners and to the personnel on service.

For the maintenance of the prisoners from July 1st to August 25th, I have provided directly from the general funds existing in the cash, insufficient because only 25,000 lire has been allotted from the Government in Rome.

Nevertheless, in order to have the services regularly done I had to draw the amount from other sources. Therefore, the cash in credit of lire 12,457,20 that added to the sum of 16,259,80 for bills remained unpaid, amounts to lire 28,727,60 for which I desire to know from that concern the said amount will be paid. There are also to be paid the alimentary bills from the 18th to 20th of August to the Firm Odo - Agugliero of Trepani, payment should be sent, I believe, through orders from the Captain Inspector of the Prisons. I do not know if the items, better specified in the enclosed account, and for which I have received no bills, were being paid directly by the Allied Military Command of Trepani, or by means of the Signal.

In regard to the furnishing, regular checking up has been done, in conformity with the inventories of all furniture and bed-linen, and all has been orderly put in the Prisons of Favignana, guarded by an agent, at the disposition of that General Command.

In regard to the administrative accounts of the past financial period, it is my duty to report it gradually. As it is just to be in contact with the R. Treasurer of Trepani, whose instructions and dispositions are now being, as it results to us, for the payments to the personnel and for the reimbursement of the expenses of expenses made before last June 30th, it would be well for us to be transferred to the Prisons of Trepani, to facilitate my work.

Other reasons are: first of all, on account of my wife's illness, who was gravely attacked in the inferior members, and in order to sympathize my furniture, taken from the debris of my house, which was hit down by bombs. I, therefore, highly beg that Command kindly grant my transfer to the Prisons of Trepani, also considering that I am no longer young.

And for this, I have no doubt, knowing how much interest that Allied Command takes for the honest and laborious functionaries.

Many sincere thanks and regards.

Matteo Cincotti,
Bookkeeper and Chief Accountant in the
Penal House of Favignana.

Palermo, Sept. 20, 1943.

2609

1. The Podala has had from the reclusion 4 bags of flour from that supplied by the Fima Anjugiare of Trapani, by orders given by the Allied Military Command. He must certainly pay for this flour.

2. The rail which remained in the warehouse, on account of not having containers for the transportation, is 139,807 kilos, was returned to the Alimentation concern of Favignana, and the value is 2,376,500 lire which was collected in accordance with order No. 38 dated August 31, 1943.

For the same reason 146,500 kilos of salt remained and was sold for 146,50 lire which sum was also collected and entered with bill No. 44 dated August 31, 1943.

Chief Accountant of the
Prisons of Favignana.

Montacchi Giuseppe.

2608

Register 1 B/F
1027/PS
WV

2603

29

AMCOT/24/HQ
AMCOT HQ EIGHT
4 September 1943

Subject: Civilian Prisons

To : S.C.A.O., Palermo

Upon examination of the report on the Island of Ustica, A.I.O., O.S.D.I.C., 15 A.G., O.M.F., 23 August 1943, the S.C.A.O. has directed me to pass on to you the following suggestions as to personalities mentioned in the report for your information and action:

1. The following named persons at Ustica should be arrested and sent to Palermo for disposal, subject to a Court of Enquiry being held by the C.A.O. Ustica on Di Mauro's activities in connection with feeding internees:

Gastano Di Mauro.
Cav. Luigi Foresta, Commissario di Pubblica Sicurezza.
Podesta Lauricella.

2. Roberto Onori should be sent to Palermo and there released.

3. Paulina Rocchetti should be sent to Palermo pending disposal, unless she prefers to stay in Ustica until other arrangements have been made. If she stays in Ustica she should make the request in writing to the local C.A.O.

4. Local action should be taken regarding the following named. If necessary, they are to be arrested:

Alfiero Facenti, Guardia Scelta di P.S.
Antonino Nava, Guardia di P.S.
Matteo Roberti, Guardia di P.S.

5. In addition to the above the 14 internees, including:

Guglielmo Micheli,
Lino Ferlino,

and 12 others should be sent to Palermo and either released or kept, pending charges, in Palermo jail. If there are others who have not been released the same procedure should apply to them.

26

50

Copies to: D.P.S.
C.L.O.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Lt. Col., G. S. C.
Chief Staff Officer

Burguana 30-8-943

28

File with a letter
for information
for the head of the
prison. 20/8/43
4/9/43

His accountant Giuseppe Montacci
has been appointed to the Prisons of
Palermo and will leave Crapanz
the soonest possible.
He has to take with him two
large boxes containing records and
other documents, and also a safe.

It would be ~~well~~ ^{convenient} ~~advisable~~
that a motor-car should be
employed for this transport so
that the accountant and the
boxes could arrive in Palermo

the same day -

Please ~~to~~ consider this propo
sal and let us know ^{before} if
the accountant leaving Targu
na should present himself
to you for further orders.
Meanwhile I beg you to
see that within Wednesday

Subject:

Departure for Palermo
of the head-accountant
Mr Giuseppe Montacci

To Allied Superintendent
Prisons

Crapanz

large boxes containing records and other documents, and also a safe.

It would be ^{convenient} ~~well~~ ~~advisable~~ that a motor-car should be employed for this transport so that the accountant and the boxes could arrive in Palermo

the same day-

To Allied Superintendent (Please ~~to~~ consider this ~~propo~~

Prisons

Crapani

sal and let us know if the accountant ^{before} leaving Lavigne and should present himself

to you for further orders. ²⁶⁰⁶

Meanwhile I beg you to see that within Wednesday

1st September ~~at~~ or warden of the Prisons at Palermo be sent here ~~to~~ ^{to} the Prisons of Crapani in order to take in ~~in~~ charge the above mentioned material and escort it to Palermo. The Director

Subject:

Departure for Palermo of the head-accountant Mr Giuseppe Mortara



MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

DIREZIONE
DELModello N. 25 (Carceri)
• • 51 (Riformatori)

N.

Tit.

Fasc.

Mett.

Risposta alla lettera

del

Uff.

OGGETTO

Carceri di Palermo
del Ragioniere Capo
Mortacci Giuseppe

ALLEGATI N.

Al Comandante Alkato
Speciale Carceri
Ispettore Carceri

Minutato da

Copiato da

Orasani

Questo Ragioniere Capo
con incarico contabile
bos. Mortacci Giuseppe
è stato conculcato alle
carceri di Palermo per
una partita quanto
preziosa

egli dovrà condurre suo
Suo nome come vuole:
nel registro e documenti
di contabili ed anche
la cassa forte.

Sarebbe bene che tale
rapporto fosse fatto
a mezzo di autocarro
per modo che detto
biennio e le cose
in parola potessero
giungere nella stessa
giornata a Palermo
Si prega codesto Co-
mandante di voler ac-

cogliere la risposta e si far conoscere
al sig. Martelli l'arrivo dell'isola
per Palermo dovrà prima presentarsi
così per prendere ordini.

Ringrazio

Il Direttore
[Signature]



Si prega di voler disporre che entro
mercoledì, 10 settembre, un agente delle
Carceri di Trapani venga qui incaricato
per prendere in consegna il materiale
di cui sopra e portarlo fino alle Carceri
di Palermo.

Il Direttore
[Signature]

26
SUBJECT: Accountant, PAVICHIANA Prison.

AMXT/1027/PS

AMXT, Sicily

4 September 1943

TO : S.C.A.O. TRAPANI.

Please cause the accountant of the prison at PAVICHIANA to return to Palermo at an early date. It would be appreciated if you could arrange for him to be transported in any empty vehicle returning to Palermo, and order him to report at the Central Prison with all the books and papers. He himself with the accounts to report in due course to Supt. Prisons at AMXT HQ.

Allen J. Michael
Lt. Col.
for Colonel,
C.P.S.

2604

2-9-1942

File
R. P. Johnson

24

Dear Calcutt,

Have just received orders to
send in the Revision & Consistent of
the Local Prison. This note will be
delivered to you by the Director. I understand
he is a very nice fellow. I don't know a
thing about him. I understand the account
who I am holding here for a few more
days in the Westinghouse and a decent
fascist. I don't know that. I am having
them starve thing and the account
make a inventory of same, what the
hell will I do with it? Please

Admiral

Best of Luck,

W. C. B. B. B.
Capt, Capt.

Do not send the account in any way

Have just received order to
 Send in the Director's Command of
 the local Prison. This note will be
 delivered to you by the Director. I understand
 he is a very nice fellow. Don't know a
 thing about him. I understand the account
 who Sam. heading here for a few more
 days in the Monty one and a half
 fascists. Don't know that. Sam. being
 than stem any thing and the account
 make a inventory of same, what the
 hell will I do with it? Please
 advise.

Best of Luck,

W. B. B. J.
 Capt, Capt.

P.S. will send the account on Wednesday
 next week if OK,
 W. B. B. J.

2603

23

An receipt of Enquiry report forward
for disciplinary action by Railway. (with Enquiry)
through C.P.S.

C.C.D.O. order.

2602

HEADQUARTERS, A. M. G. O. T.
CIVIL PRISON SECTION.

Subject: Movement Prisoners.

AMCOT/1032/PS
22 Aug. 1943

To: Captain Brown.

Reference AMCOT/1032/PS dated 21 Aug 1943.

Arrangements have been made with Movements Control 7 Army for transporting the prisoners from TRAPANI to Palermo by train on 25 Aug 1943.

You will contact the R.T.O. (American) at MILIO (suburb of TRAPANI) on evening 23 Aug 1943 and failing this morning 24 Aug 43. You will fix the time that train will be required at the station in TRAPANI and other details.

It is expected that the S.C.A.O. at TRAPANI will have made full arrangements for transporting the men from PANIGNANA Island to TRAPANI. This you will learn from him on 23 Aug 1943. Before departing for TRAPANI on 23 please see S.P.A.O. PALERMO for transporting of men from Palermo station to the Central Prison. I hand you a note to give to the S.C.A.O.

When you have seen the train leave TRAPANI you should proceed by car to get in touch with S.C.A.O. at Palermo to confirm time of arrival of the train.

M.H.
Major.
For Superintendent Prisons.

2601

HEADQUARTERS, A. M. C. O. T.
CIVIL PRISON SECTION.

Subject: Transport Prisoners.

AMCOT/1032/P3
22 Aug 1943

To: S. C. A. O.
Colonel Poletti,
Palermo.

In reference to conversation Major Perry (D.A.C.M.G.) had with you to-day regarding transporting some 200 prisoners TRAPANI to PALERMO, this plan is changed. We have been able to obtain their transport by rail. Your kind assistance will however be required at Palermo. May we have some H. T. at Palermo station please late on 25 Aug 1943 to move the prisoners to the Central Prison Palermo.

Captain Brown, herewith, will fix details with you, and as he is going over to TRAPANI will be able to return before the train and confirm time of arrival.

W.H.
Major.
for Superintendent Prisons.
Public Safety.
AMCOT.

2600

HEADQUARTERS, A. M. G. O. T.
CIVIL PRISON SECTION.

Subject: Transfer of Prisoners.

AMGOT/1032/PS
22 Aug 1943

To: C. P. S.

Reference closing of FAVIGNANA prison and transfer of prisoners.

This has been arranged for on 25 Aug 1943.

Captain Brown will proceed to Trapani to assist Captain Alden.

The prisoners will be conveyed from FAVIGNANA to TRAPANI under arrangements to be made by the S. C. A. O.

Movements Control have allotted a train to carry out movement to Palermo. M. T. will meet the train on arrival at Palermo on 25 or 26 Aug 1943.

M. J. Nathan
Major.
for Superintendent Prison Section.

CCAO.

*For your information, as instructed
at yesterday's meeting JSCAOs*

22/8/43

Thompson

23/8

*Headquarters
SCAOs*

*Send 1st
as directed 2599*

AMGOT H.Q.
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - PRISON SECTION.

SUBJECT:- Inspection of Prisons at Trapani and Favignana Island.

AMGOT/1035/PS.

22. Aug. 43.

To:- C.C.A.O.
Through C.P.S.

I left AMGOT H.Qs. on Friday, Aug. 20 at 9-30 a.m. for Trapani and Favignana Island. On the road I met Lt. Col. Thomas, S.C.A.O. for Trapani, told him of my contemplated expectations and asked him for any suggestions and recommendations he might have. Informed me that he would cooperate 100% with any decisions arrived at by this Office.

Arrived Trapani by 1230 and reported my presence to Major Michie, acting S.C.A.O. Was advised that no boat would be leaving for Favignana that afternoon.

Made an inspection of the Central Judicial Prison in Trapani and interviewed Director ~~Col. A. A. A.~~. Found out that there are approximately 13 prisoners housed in the institution all awaiting trial. Inspection of the building shows quite a bit of war damage and general lack of water for sanitation facilities. Proceeded to survey the town for a suitable site to move the present prison to.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

Inspected the former Marine Barracks "Columbia" located in Trapani. Find that with a minimum public expenditure it would make a better prison than the present. It would require but little labour or money to make it both excellent on a security measure, and housing and sanitation.

Left at 11 a.m. for Favignana. Arrived there at 1330 hrs. and immediately inspected the prison. Interviewed Director Fortino and had him to conduct me in every part of the prison. After the inspection this Officer recommends the immediate closing of the prison, the removal of the inmates to the Central Judicial Prison at Palermo. If approval is granted for the opening of Columbia Barracks as Central Judicial Prison for Trapani Province the prisoners in the present Judicial Gaol, and those who are still under sentence from Favignana should be established in this new project.

Sunday, Aug. 22.

Was in conversation with Major Bartlett, C.A.P.O. of Trapani and Lieut. Stradinger, C.I.C., relative to the housing of civilian internees.

Col. Thomas returned and informed him of my thoughts relative to converting "Columbia" Barracks into a Central Judicial Prison, and closing the present one.

Also informed Col. Thomas that if possible would like to acquire for the Prison Section of AMGOT, a Bus that formerly belonged to the Italian Royal Marines. This Bus to be converted into a Prison Transport Van. Further

told him of my contemplated expectations and asked him for recommendations he might have. Informed me that he would cooperate 100% with any decisions arrived at by this Office.

Arrived Trapani by 1230 and reported my presence to Major Michie, acting S.C.A.O. Was advised that no boat would be leaving for Favignana that afternoon.

Made an inspection of the Central Judicial Prison in Trapani and interviewed Director ~~Cap. A. J. J. J.~~. Found out that there are approximately 13 prisoners housed in the institution all awaiting trial. Inspection of the building shows quite a bit of war damage and general lack of water for sanitation facilities. Proceeded to survey the town for a suitable site to move the present prison to.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

Inspected the former Marine Barracks "Columbia" located in Trapani. Find that with a minimum public expenditure it would make a better prison than the present. It would require but little labour or money to make it both excellent on a security measure, and housing and sanitation.

Left at 11 a.m. for Favignana. Arrived there at 1330 hrs. and immediately inspected the prison. Interviewed Director Fortuno and had him to conduct me in every part of the prison. After the inspection this Officer recommends the immediate closing of the prison, the removal of the inmates to the Central Judicial Prison at Palermo. If approval is granted for the opening of Columbia Barracks as Central Judicial Prison for Trapani Province the prisoners in the present Judicial Gaol, and those who are still under sentence from Favignana should be established in this new project.

Sunday, Aug. 22.

Was in conversation with Major Bartlett, C.A.P.O. of Trapani and Lieut. Stradinger, C.I.C., relative to the housing of civilian internees.

Col. Thomas returned and informed him of my thoughts relative to converting "Columbia" Barracks into a Central Judicial Prison, and closing the present one.

Also informed Col. Thomas that if possible would like to acquire for the Prison Section of AMGOT, a Bus that formerly belonged to the Italian Royal Marines. This Bus to be converted into a Prison Transport Van. Further suggested that an Ambulance which had been stripped could be converted into a Provincial Prison Transport. Col. Thomas said he would advise us as to his decision on these Buses.

In conversation with Capt. Glenn, Legal Officer, suggested that the Magistrates clear up some of the minor charges which are being held in the Judicial Prison.

Returned to AMGOT H.Qs. at 2 p.m.

AMGOT H.Q.,
15 Arty Group.

*Noted for
C.P.S. 9/25*

Allen B. Michie
ALLEN B. MICHELL,
Lt. Col.,
Supt. of Prisons.

MEMORANDUM, A. H. G. O. A.
CIVIL PRISON GUARDIAN.

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM, PRISONER.

To: Capt. H. J. Alamo
Capt. H. J. Brown.

The O.C.A.O. has directed that the Prison at L'ANACHA will be closed at once and inmates (193) transferred.

In order to execute this order the following will be arranged.

The 193 inmates with guards will be transferred with as little delay as possible to the Central Prison, Palermo.

Captain Brown will take over command of the move of the prisoners when they arrive at Port of Administration BULLA.

1. He will arrange with H. J. ALAMO, for necessary transport.
2. He will advise the prison Director Palermo, who will arrange for suitable accommodation at the Prison. All prisoners to be fed, bathed and medically examined on arrival.

3. He will arrange for arrival at Palermo during 25 Aug. 1943.

He will report to the S.C.A.O. at BULLA on 23 Aug 1943, and will be required to pass off L'ANACHA Prison to assist Captain ~~Alamo~~ ~~Alamo~~ who will arrange for the move of guards and prisoners from the island and hand over: prisoners etc. to Captain Brown on disembarkation.

4. All arrangements for transporting staff and prisoners from the island will be made by Captain Alamo through the S.C.A.O. BULLA.

It is necessary to have permanent guard at the Prison when closed. He will arrange this and detail minimum staff to remain. The command of the Prison will remain.

Report to be made by both officers when move is complete.

2597

To: Capt. E.A. ALLEN,
Capt. M.J. BRUCE.

The S.C.A.C. has directed that the Prison at L'ANVIKHA will be closed at once and inmates (193) transferred.

In order to execute this order the following will be arranged.

The 193 inmates with Guards will be transferred with as little delay as possible to the Central Prison, Balerno.

Captain Brown will take over command of the move of the prisoners when they arrive at Port of Macassar Island.

1. He will arrange with H. AUST, for necessary transport.
2. He will advise the Prison Director Balerno, who will arrange for suitable accommodation at the Prison. All prisoners to be fed, bathed and medically examined on arrival.
3. He will arrange for arrival at Balerno during 25 Aug. 1943.

He will report to the S.C.A.C. at TUMBU on 23 Aug 1943, and will be required to provide L'ANVIKHA Prison to assist Captain ~~Allen~~ ^{Allen} who will arrange for the move of Guards and prisoners from the Island and hand over Balerno etc. to Captain Brown on disembarkation.

5. All arrangements for transporting staff and prisoners from the Island will be made by Captain Allen through the S.C.A.C. BALERNO.

CHANDLER If it is necessary to have permanent guard at the Prison when closed he will arrange this and detail minimum staff to remain. The remainder of the Prison will remain.

Report to be made by both officers when move is completed.

2597

W.L.H.
Major,
Lieut Colonel,
Superintendent Prisons.

Copy to: S.C.A.C. TUMBU.

HEADQUARTERS, A. M. C. O. T.
CIVIL PRISON PALERMO.

Subject: Prison Establishments - Closing.

AMGOT/1032/PS
20 Aug 1943

To: C. P. S. D.

The attached Report explains the situation in the BACHERIA Prison which was visited by Captain Brown on 19 Aug. *An account of the following:-*
The prison has been closed.

- (a) There is no proper staff;
- (b) Lack of food supplies, because the CC. R.R. stated it is the job of the Military, the woman looking after the place for her husband stated "GOD will provide".
- (c) General Sanitation & Accommodation.
- (d) Few prisoners, and there is room in the Central Prison Palermo.
- (e) I am satisfied that the report made by Capt. Brown justifies closing the establishment.

Transport has been arranged and it is hoped to have all prisoners removed to-day 20 Aug 1943.

The state of the place was discussed with Superintendent of Prisons last night and he agreed to this action.

W. J. Latham
Major
Acting for Superintendent Prisons.
(on tour)

*Copy to SCPO - Palermo. } for information.
Legal Sec.*

2596

To: C. P. S. D.

The attached Report explains the situation in the BACHMELA Prison which was visited by Captain Brown on 19 Aug. An account of the following:-
the prison has been closed

- (a) There is no proper staff:
- (b) Lack of food supplies, because the CC. R.R. stated it is the job of the Military, the woman looking after the place for her husband stated "GOD will provide".
- (c) General Sanitation & Accommodation.
- (d) Few prisoners, and there is room in the Central Prison Palermo.
- (e) I am satisfied that the report made by Capt. Brown justifies closing the establishment.

Transport has been arranged and it is hoped to have all prisoners removed

to-day 20 Aug 1943.

The state of the place was discussed with Superintendent of Prisons last night and he agreed to this action.

M. J. Latham
Major
Acting for Superintendent Prisons.
(on tour)

*Copy to SCPO - Palermo. } for information.
Legal Sec.*
2596

Aug 43
C. P. S. D.
Sturges L. Col.

IMMEDIATE Report

Required from: CAPO

to: Commissioner of Public Safety.

1. NAME OF INSTITUTION: CARCERE MANDAMENTALE, di BAGHERIA.2. LOCATION OF INSTITUTION: Via Dante PRIGIONE
(province, city or town, street#)3. NATURE OF INSTITUTION (housing what type of detainees): Male: FemalesSentences below 6 months. In detention prior to trial.4. ACCOMMODATIONS: Three dormitories, semi-basement.(2 ft. high, 1 woman.) All ages.
(number, sex and age groups of prisoners housed; buildings, cells, shops)5. PRISON CAPACITY: Approx. 30, if necessary.6. STAFF: (a) Chief Officials (list names, titles, to whom responsible)Judge Antonio MARINO. Pazzo MATRICE BAGHERIA.Appointed by Rome. This person is formally under control of
Director of State Prison but as an evening release, the judge was
appointed to command. Visit by Director of State Prison was police(b) Subordinates (list the same)Stanley Domenico Mucci, son in Italian Army
Temporary performing duties of Mucci. Captain Domenico La Roca.
of Municipal Police. Dept of Mucci performs health and
generally manages, with(c) Guards or Officers (names, duties, to whom responsible)

3. NATURE OF INSTITUTION (housing what type of detainees) *Male: Female*
Sentences below 6 months. In detention prior to trial.
4. ACCOMMODATIONS *Three dormitories, semi-basement*
(2 for men, 1 for women) All ages
 (number, sex and age groups of prisoners housed; buildings, cells, shops)
5. PRISON CAPACITY *Approx. 30, if necessary*

6. STAFF: (a) Chief Officials (list names, titles, to whom responsible)
Judge Antonio MARRO. P. 9379. MATRICK. BACHMANN.
Appointed by Rome. This person is nominally under control of
Director of State Prison but as an enemy scenario. He travels and
appears to be in control of State Prison and
of the prison.
- (b) Subordinates (list the same)
Warden. Domenico Macci. In Italian Army.
Sanfrances performing duties of Macci. Captain Domenico Lo Presti.
of the prison. Also. Wife of Macci. Captain Macci and
generally manages the
- (c) Guards or Officers (names, duties, to whom responsible)

2595

CONTINUE LIST ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY. SUBMIT ALSO ONE OR
 MORE COPIES OF ANY INSTITUTIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS THAT MAY BE FOUND.

7. GENERAL SURVEY :-

(2)

(a) Sanitation.

Inaccessible. There is no proper flushing and excreta has to be removed by hand. This is not often done.

(b) Food supply and quality

Of 12 prisoners detained, 6 arrested for offences against RULES, we got food, but have little food for periods ranging from 2 to 4 days.

(c) Disciplining and segregation of inmates

Females who detained were same facilities as men.

(d) State of buildings (damage due to war, safeguards etc.),

shops. The building is totally unsuitable for prison work.

(e) Grounds Nil

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY.

Date of this report

Name and rank of C.A.P.O.

making report.....

(b) Food supply and quality

Of 12 prisoners detained, 6 arrested for offenses against A.M.I.S. we got tried, have been without food for periods ranging from 2 to 4 days.

(c) Discipline and treatment of inmates

Females when detained were same facilities as men

(d) State of buildings (damage due to war, safeguards etc.),

shops. The building is totally unsuitable for prison work.

(e) Grounds *N/A*

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY.

Date of this report

Name and rank of G.I.O.
making report.....

Supt. Prison.

Sir. I am not satisfied with this prison. It is dirty, proper food is not provided and the Judge who is responsible for its upkeep appears to have neglected his duties. Anticipating approval I have arranged for the prisoners to be transferred to the State Prison at Palermo. This will to doubt involve transport difficulties, but as the prison can not be made fit for detention of prisoners this will be the lesser of two evils. Each room has one light, this will be the lesser of two evils. The Judge is away from the town and will go with prisoners. The Judge is away from the town and his whereabouts are unknown.

20 Feb.

*Storn Cape, Angora
Prison.*

(3) Pooling conditions, such as attending meetings and

say them on 15th August, 1953. 24 hours after Captain Brown had been over the Prison and had given directions for improvement, as appalling.

There are some 640 prisoners undergoing a sentence up to 2 years, untried prisoners and political prisoners. They are housed in blocks of dormitories, classified as above, but there is no segregation; all sleep and spend the day confined in filthy conditions. The sanitation is bad, clothing is poor, and the bedding reported to be lousy is certainly filthy.

The health of prisoners appears to me to require consideration, many men look extremely ill, and I feel sure this is on account of the diet and inhuman state of living.

Prisoners are given one meal a day consisting of some soup of macaroni and 2 small rolls of bread.

Bathing facilities in form of a few baths exist, but I learned prisoners were not given a bath and clothing had not been washed.

Discipline is poor, and under the conditions in which prisoners have to live this cannot be otherwise.

The staff give appearance of wishing to co-operate and at present I am satisfied that they will. The Director CORNELIO PERDUE and the Prison Commandant have not been in control for more than a few months. They have shown their eagerness to work under our supervision and I believe they will seriously co-operate.

The steps which have been taken are:

(1) Clean the whole place - this will take time owing to water, carrying of it, securing disinfectants, and re-housing of prisoners in other blocks.

(2) Lt-Col. Macdonald - Public Health, AMSC, will visit the prison on 17 Aug to advise on sanitation, health, the hospital and on 6 insane prisoners, prisoners.

(3) Feeding conditions, work, exercise and bathing facilities are having attention. It is hoped to improve the cleanliness of cooking and preparing food. As far as I can see at present the food issue will not allow any scope for improved diets.

(4) Complete rolls of prisoners awaiting trial have been submitted.

ALBERT H. Q.
15 ARMY GROUP.

For G.P.S.

Major,
Prison Section, AMSC.

Capt. Brown.

Forwarded.

16/8/53

Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent Prison Section.

8th August 1943.

to the Prefect of Tepic.

Copy to: Allied Troop H.Q. at Pavignana.

SUBJECT:— Maintenance of Prisons.

Unless the proper funds are provided they cannot continue with the maintenance of the said prison. The limited funds at their disposal have already been exhausted, and the necessary articles are being purchased on the promise that they will be paid at the end of the month. It is necessary to take immediate steps to avoid any discontent. On the average there is 200 prisoners and a monthly sum is required for their maintenance, i.e. food, clothing, working etc. for which a sum of 50,000, 00 lire is needed, subject to a special balance sheet being made out at the end of each month.

We hope you will give the necessary instructions to the Provincial Office to provide for the rations and hope that the food necessary will be provided regularly with a stock of 15 days ahead.

I wish to know if the co-operation of the officer in charge should get in direct contact with our office for the quantity required and the amount to be paid. It is urgently required to have soap for cleaning purposes and also for the barber. For the last month we have seen only one piece of soap, and the cleanliness of the prison has not been kept up to standards, and is causing many skin diseases, and also medicines are required of different types for this cause.

I hope you will take note of this, and even if small quantities are sent to us they will be appreciated.

Yesterday one of your generals called and visited the prison and was rather astonished to see the prison in such a bad condition, due to the great shortage of food. The physical state of the prisoners is due to the fact that for the last 12 months no cereals have been handed over to this place or any meat, which should have been handed to us every week in accordance with existing regulations. In substitute of this they have been given certain vegetables with the usual 90 gms of flour or spaghetti or rice which is the usual ration every day. Also taken into consideration the 500 gms of bread per prisoner per day. It is most essential to have the cereals at once and to have the meat or a substitute once every week, which in the past year was absolutely stopped for all prisoners as it was handed over to the Military authorities of this Island. So it will be necessary of a competent organization to give this authority at once to the distributors so that the prisoners will have their daily rations.

The great scarcity of medicines and other forms of medication renders it impossible to carry on the local infirmary, where the several prisoners who are ill were able to secure their prescriptions. The necessary supplies, which are impossible to get have resulted in prisoners obtaining grapes, in order to eat them, so that they should have 98

there is 200 prisoners and a monthly sum is required for their maintenance, i.e. food, cleaning, working etc. for which a sum of 50,000,00 lire is needed, subject to a special balance sheet being made out at the end of each month.

We hope you will give the necessary instructions to the Provincial Office to provide for the rations and hope that the food necessary will be provided regularly with a stock of 15 days ahead.

I wish to know if the co-operation of the officer in charge should get in direct contact with our office for the quantity required and the amount to be paid. It is urgently required to have soap for cleaning purposes and also for the barber. For the last month we have seen only one piece of soap, and the cleanliness of the prison has not been kept up to standards, and is causing many skin diseases, and also medicines are required of different types for this cause.

I hope you will take note of this, and even if small quantities are sent to us they will be appreciated.

Yesterday one of your generals called and visited the prison and was rather astonished to see the prison in such a bad condition, due to the great shortage of food. The physical state of the prisoners is due to the fact that for the last 12 months no cereals have been handed over to this place or any meat, which should have been handed over in accordance with existing regulations. In substitute of this they have been given certain vegetables with the usual 90 gms of flour or spaghetti or rice which is the usual ration every day. Also taken into consideration the 500 gms of bread per prisoner per day. It is most essential to have the cereals at once and to have the meat or a substitute once every week, which in the past year was absolutely stopped for all prisoners as it was handed over to the Military authorities of this Island. So it will be necessary of a competent organization to give this authority at once to the distributors so that the prisoners will have their daily rations.

The great scarcity of medicines and other forms of medication renders it impossible to carry on the local infirmary, where the several prisoners who are ill were able to secure their prescriptions. The necessary supplies which are impossible to get have resulted in prisoners obtaining grapes, cheese and in many cases things that are contrary to what they should have eaten.

2593

We hope you will take note of this and take the necessary steps. Finally, and at least for the time being, it will be most necessary for funds to pay the prison staff.

The complement (personnel) of this office is composed of a Director and the accountant Sig. Mostacci Giuseppe. They have not had their salaries since June and July and probably not August. For further details I refer you to the attached project. The personnel who have been without pay for several months cannot continue to demand credit or to go so far as to borrow money so by doing this continually the day will come when we are unable to do it. Each one of us has a family to keep and it is most essential that we get our salary in due course.

- 2 -

I beg to inform you that the station complement is composed of 38 agents, of which 5 temporarily are working in the administration of this office. They have been paid regularly up to and including the month of June, and with the small funds we had at our disposal we had advanced L.500 for each one for the month of July, so the said agents would be credited with the balance of July and also for the full pay for August which is due to them. Who will see to this?

The same conditions apply to the doctor and the chaplain who have been paid up to the month of June.

For the funds required for payment of personnel I have set it down on enclosed sheet, with specifications.

I would also bring up the question of increase of salary. These people were entitled to 22 lire per day per person while they were being bombed if they remained at their post which have not been paid since May. All the above is mentioned in detail on separate lists attached. These sums which the agents have been depending on have made a difference in their domestic affairs. We hope that the Prefect will see to this favourably.

On the items of salary and pay already declared the increased have been authorized by the Italian Government on the 1st of July 1943 but no communication to this effect of establishing increases have reached us through the "R. Intendenza di Finanza" and from Ministry of Justice.

Of course this could be seen to later on. Finally I beg that you take into consideration what has been revealed and that you will give it your earliest attention.

Director.

Signed.

Dott. De Simone Gaetano.

2592

which is due to them. Who will see to this?

The same conditions apply to the doctor and the chaplain who have been paid up to the month of June.

For the funds required for payment of personnel I have set it down on enclosed sheet, with specifications.

I would also bring up the question of increase of salary. These people were entitled to 22 lire per day per person while they were being bombed if they remained at their post which have not been paid since May. All the above is mentioned in detail on separate lists attached. These sums which the agents have been depending on have made a difference in their domestic affairs. We hope that the Prefect will see to this favourably.

On the items of salary and pay already declared the increased have been authorized by the Italian Government on the 1st of July 1943 but no communication to this effect of establishing increases have reached us through the "R. Intendenza di Finanza" and from Ministry of Justice.

Of course this could be seen to later on. Finally I beg that you take into consideration what has been revealed and that you will give it your earliest attention.

Director.

Signed. Dott. De Simone Gastana.

2592

Translation from the report on FAVIONANA Prison, dated August 18, 1943.

FUND REQUIRED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

PRISONERS

Monthly expenses incurred (food, equipment etc.) L. 50,000.00

EMPLOYEES

Wages for June.....L. 3517
" " July....." 3513
" " August....." 3517 L. 10,547.00

Aggregated Personnel (Doctor and Priest)

Wages for July.....L. 1346.90
" " August....." 1346.90 L. 2,693.80

Guards

Wages for July.....L. 18,467.10
" " August....." 31,257.15 L. 49,724.25
.....
L. 112,955.05

SPECIAL INDEMNITY

Compensation for good service and redemption

Administrative Personnel: April L. 232.50
May L. 232.50
June L. 232.50
July L. 232.50
August.....L. 232.50

L. 1,162.50

Aggregated Personnel: April L. 195.00
May L. 195.00
June L. 195.00
July L. 195.00
August.....L. 195.00

L. 975.00

Guards:

April L. 4518.50
May L. 4508.75
June L. 4504.00
July L. 3259.50
August.....L. 3157.50

2591

L. 10,007.75

EMPLOYEES

Wages for June.....	L. 3517
" " July.....	" 3513
" " August.....	" 3517
	L. 10,547.00

Aggregated Personnel (Doctor and Priest)

Wages for July.....	L. 1346.90
" " August.....	" 1346.90
	L. 2,693.80

Guards

Wages for July.....	L. 18,467.10
" " August.....	" 31,257.15
	L. 49,724.25
	L. 112,955.05

SPECIAL INDEMNITYCompensation for good service and redemption

Administrative Personnel:	
April	L. 232.50
May	" 232.50
June	" 232.50
July	" 232.50
August.....	" 232.50
	L. 1,162.50

Aggregated Personnel:	
April	L. 195.00
May	" 195.00
June	" 195.00
July	" 195.00
August.....	" 195.00
	L. 975.00

Guards:	
April	L. 4,518.50
May	" 4,500.75
June	" 4,564.00
July	" 3,259.50
August.....	" 1,157.50
	2591

L. 32,097.75
L. 135,100.50

Balance Carried
over on next page.

Administrative employees :	Balance	L. 135,100,30=
	Indemnity for bombardment	
	May	L. 1494,40
	June	" 1436,20
	July	" 1494,40
	August	" 1494,40
		L. 5,919,40
Aggregated personnel :		
	May	" 1364,00
	June	" 1320,00
	July	" 1364,00
	August	" 1364,00
		L. 5,412,00
Guards :		
	May	" 31256,00
	June	" 31280,00
	July	" 22506,00
	August	" 22506,00
		L. 118,148,00
	Grand Totals	L. 254,579,70

GENERAL SUMMARY

Wages for the Administrators	L. 10,517,00
Wages for the aggregated personnel	" 2,693,80
Wages for the guards	" 49,714,25
	L. 62,925,05
Compensation for good service and redemption	L. 22,145,25
Indemnity for bombardment	" 119,479,40
	L. 204,479,70
Maintenance of Prisoners	L. 50,000,00
TOTAL	L. 254,579,70

Signed: IL. DIRECTOR
(Det. De Simone Geylapp)

