

Italia

emigración

Refugiados en otros países

e)

Italia

Austria

# Sicilian Autonomy a Test for Italy

Rome Tries to Head Off Demand for Complete Separation, But Islanders Continue to Shout 'Sicily for the Sicilians!'

By Barrett McGurn

PALERMO.

THIS sunny island, from which an unusually large proportion of Americans of Italian origin trace their descent, is now the scene of one of the most serious problems Italy's young republic has faced.

Following election of a Parliament on April 20, Sicily will receive autonomy. It will still remain part of the Italian nation, subject to the Rome government in matters of common national interest, but in control of all its own local affairs. That at least is the formula. How far autonomy will go in making Sicily independent of the rest of Italy is an open question which is absorbing the thoughts of most Sicilians, and of a large share of the Rome national officials as well.

Sicily's autonomy is another of the many prices the Italian nation is still paying for Fascism. During Mussolini's regime Italy was subjected to an extremely centralized political and economic control. By use of it, Mussolini was able to win an empire and to frighten much of the democratic world for several years. Defeat on the battlefield was not the only result of this policy, however. Inside Italy, and particularly in Sicily, resentment of Rome rule grew greater all during the Fascist era. The fall of Fascism was not enough to wipe away these regional animosities. Since the liberation, many sections of Italy have been clamoring for control of their own local affairs in the future. Some of them, like Sicily and the Lower Tyrol, have gone even further and have demanded outright independence from Italy or annexation by some other country.

## Experiment for Others

The autonomy Sicily will get this spring will serve as the experiment on the basis of which Italy's new anti-Fascist republican Parliament will determine whether or not to grant autonomy generally. The feeling among many of Italy's sorely troubled legislators is that there can be no happy solution. Either choice will be an evil. Sicily will merely show which evil will be least.

Rome's post-Fascist legislators hope that the Sicilians will use their autonomy with the Italian national interest always in mind. Sicilians like Attilio Castrogiovanni are frank to assert, however, that they have no intention of doing so.

"Sicily," Castrogiovanni is proclaiming these days to his thousands of followers, "is merely geographically close to Italy."

Castrogiovanni is the secretary general of the Sicilian Independence Movement which is conceded to have at least 10 per cent of the Sicilian population in its ranks. Castrogiovanni's extraordinary idea is to use autonomy merely as the first step toward a breakup of Italy into a federation of states into which Spain, France and other Mediterranean powers might also

accept membership. For the time being, Castrogiovanni is willing to have Italy's embassies represent Sicily in most matters of foreign policy, but he wants the island to have its own consulates throughout the world.

## Wants Independent Setup

Castrogiovanni, like many other Sicilians, feels that the general Italian national interest does not dovetail with local Sicilian advantages. He would like to see cotton mills, fish and fruit preserving plants and sulphur refineries erected in Sicily. He concedes that the Italian peninsula already has enough of these for the whole country, but he is willing to develop what might be ruinous competition in order to bring at least a small addition to Sicily's own income. Miserably poor Sicily is solely a source of raw products now.

Castrogiovanni would like also to have Italy's industrial protective tariffs abolished in Sicily. Without these laws which are designed to protect Italy's own automobile and other industries, almost all of which are located in the top part of the Italian boot, it would cost Sicilians much less to buy American cars. To the answer of Rome legislators that the tariffs were put on in order to conserve the best interests of the whole Italian economy as a unit, Sicilians like Castrogiovanni retort that the Rome government is a more or less conscious servant of the Italian northerners whom many Sicilians look on virtually as foreigners.

The reason for the Sicilian feeling is well understood in Rome. Less than eighty years ago Italy was a group of tiny independent countries, some of them little more than individual cities. In many regions the people still consider themselves first as residents of their own region and secondly, if at all, as Italians. Venetians, Milanese, Turinians, Genoans, Tyroleans, Triestians, Bolognians, Tuscans, Abruzzians, Calabrians, Romans, Neapolitans, Capriotes and Sicilians generally speak of themselves in that fashion. Most of them even have dialects which are virtually different languages.

## Leader Put in Jail

Although the Sicilian local feeling is thus understandable in Rome, it is not any more tolerable for the Italian or, perhaps even for the general Allied, interest. If the Rome government were to surrender to these sentiments, Italy might easily deteriorate once again into a virtually anarchic area of tiny nations, none of which could operate effectively to the advantage of world co-operation.

With this in mind, the first post-Fascist governments which were set up by the Allies tried to squelch Castrogiovanni's movement by putting him in jail. With some embarrassment, the Rome national government let him out again last summer when the Sicilians defiantly elected him to Italy's national Parliament. By that time Castrogiovanni had served a year. Another 300 of his followers were also in jail for a while.

The gingerly attempted autonomy project has been the Rome government's second effort. If it works out in Sicily, autonomy will be granted to all the other sections of Italy. That, the Rome legislators hope, would end the violent swing away from centralization which is plaguing Italy as a reaction to Fascism. Unless it is granted, militant movements like Castrogiovanni's may flourish in other areas such as the German-speaking Southern Tyrol, the Rome officials realize. On the other hand, autonomy in all parts of Italy might deteriorate into a condition of at least economic civil war. Which to choose is the headache. With Castrogiovanni as unregenerate as ever, and with other Sicilians developing similar projects for the island's Parliament, many Rome legislators have indicated that they are already prepared to abandon the experiment and to take their chances with local wraths by refusing to grant autonomy to any more localities.

## Other Autonomists Active

The reason is that Castrogiovanni is not the only one who intends to exploit Sicilian autonomy. Count Ernesto Perrier, one of the candidates of the large monarchist movement in Sicily, is frank in declaring his intention to see whether Sicily's autonomous Parliament can reopen the whole question of monarchy in Italy.

Sicily joined a union headed by King Victor Emmanuel and "his legitimate successors" eight decades ago, the count is pointing out. She did not vote herself into a republic. By inviting King Umberto to return to Sicily, the residents of this island could give Italy a "second risorgimento." The risorgimento ("resurrection") is the name Italians give to the movement of eighty years ago which started in Piedmont in the northwestern corner of Italy and gradually formed the Italian nation as one little principality after another joined the union. Sicily, which was last to join, could now start a new monarchist movement that would work back up the other way, Perrier says. The fact that many Italians believe that only civil war could restore the monarchy to Italy is not mentioned in the project.

Alfredo Terrassi, president of the Chamber of Commerce here in Sicily's capital, has another project to press in the Sicilian autonomous Parliament, Sicily, with her oranges, lemons, sulphur, almonds and fish, has long been one of united Italy's main sources of foreign currency. Italy is always in bad need of such money to buy coal for her factories and bread for her hungry people. The result has been that only a fraction of Sicily's foreign currency earnings have been used inside the island itself. Last year Sicily's exports brought in 43 billion lire (about \$115,000,000) while her own local expenditures out of this sum were only 16 billion lire (\$42,000,000). Terrassi would have liked the other 27 billion lire to stay in Sicily to improve her mere skeleton of roadways, to give her factories, to put in telephones to towns which have none at all, to build water-works to communities where housewives must trudge more than a mile for every drop of water, and to generally improve conditions that still resemble those in medieval paintings.

The fact that the rest of Italy has too little foreign currency does

not deter Terrassi from this project. The fact that observers like Giuseppe Saragat, former president of Italy's post-Fascist Parliament, and one of the Italian nation's foremost leaders, estimate that it would take at least fifty years to bring Sicily up to what are considered modern minimum standards, does not discourage Terrassi, either.

Among the few who were cool to Sicilian autonomy were the Communists. Sicily voted seventy-five per cent in favor of keeping Italy as a monarchy, and is far more Rightist than the rest of Italy. Tightly bound inside the Italian union the island would find it more difficult to resist the Leftist gains achieved in the Italian national Parliament by the strong radical movement of northern Italy. Now even the Communists have backed autonomy, however, and have a project which will add to the excitement. They will use it as a sounding board to arouse the miserably poor Sicilians against the landholders who possess one-third of the cultivable land. Pompeo Colajanni, head of Palermo's Communists, announces.

The Communists are still only a small group in Sicily, but all parties admit that they have gained ground rapidly in the past year as a result of agitation for breakup of Sicily's immense feudal estates, many of which are owned by absentee owners who rarely, if ever, see the acres that enable them to live in wealth. The Communists count their advances only in comparative statistics still, however. In Palermo, for instance, they claim a fivefold gain during the past year, but this meant an advance merely from two to ten per cent of the vote.

## Fashions from America

That the Sicilians are right when they protest that they are not prosperous, none of their other Italian opponents deny. Most of the transportation on the country roads is by mule-back. The occasional smart clothes all look like the styles of Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn, and according to the Sicilians that is just where they came from—in packages from relatives who have not forgotten the members of their family in this hard-pressed country. The streets are free of most traffic other than flocks of sheep and goats, but the sidewalks teem with population. Since the American immigration laws of a generation ago cut off the bulk of the Sicilian flow to America, the population of this 10,000-square-mile island has expanded to its all-time high. By the estimate of its assistant high commissioner, Paolo D'Antoni, it now has 50 per cent too many mouths to feed. Bread and beans are the main diet for many.

The one point at which many of the Rome national officials would disagree with the Sicilians would be on the method of resolving their crisis. Sabotage of the Italian national interest will only worsen the already miserable post-Fascist situation, these central officials insist.

However reasonable that may sound, the long-suffering Sicilians are no longer in the mood to wait for better days that never come. All of Italy's governments for eighty years have promised to improve Sicily's conditions and none has, so why should Sicily expect that the post-Fascist regime will do any better than Fascism did, Castrogiovanni is asking. Fascism, he points out, made war in Ethiopia so that Italy could build in that central African area the very roads that Sicily has needed for generations.

## A Few Slogans

Castrogiovanni's movement is less strong now than it was two years ago before autonomy was granted. But there are indications that it can rise again if the Italian national government thwarts too many of the plans Sicilians have for their Parliament. All Italians like to write their views in big black paint letters on the fronts of their whitewashed houses, and Sicilians are no exception.

"Away with the continental tyrants," "Enough of Italy" and "Sicily or Death" are some of the phrases I saw in the middle of the island on a jeep tour of Sicily in the past few days. In Augusta, where Italy's two largest battleships, the Italia and the Vittorio Veneto, are awaiting Allied disposition, the house walls ignored the fate of these proud 35,000-ton Italian vessels, although their disposition is one of the biggest current issues among mainland nationalists. "Long live Sicilian independence," "Long live the Sicilian Republic," "Down with taxes, down with war, down with militarism," "Sicily for the Sicilians," the Augusta walls shouted instead.

If the Italian national government either suppresses or gives freedom to the autonomous Sicilian Parliament, there seems certain trouble ahead. The moral seems obvious. Dictatorship makes a country pay and pay.

# Turkey to Cut Army If It Gets American Help

**Mobile But Smaller Striking Force Is Planned, With Better Communications**

**Railroads to Be Improved**

**Industrial and Agricultural Plants to Be Modernized**

*By the United Press*

ANKARA, March 27.—Secret plans for the partial demobilization of Turkey's 1,000,000-man army—if and when the American loan gains Congressional approval—are before the Turkish Cabinet, it was learned here today.

With American money and technical advice, Turkish military leaders plan to improve rail and road communications to a point where a highly mobile but smaller striking force can defend the border areas now protected by massive but immobile garrisons.

The plans call for: Extension of the archaic Turkish railroad system and purchase of new rolling stock and locomotives; construction of a network of modern roads—possibly on the model of the German autobahns—which will give speedy access to the borders from various strategic points, and organization and equipment of motorized divisions to replace the predominantly infantry units of the present army.

**Modernization Planned**

Officially the Cabinet has taken no action on the proposed loan. But various government departments are known to be drawing up plans for utilization of the American funds to repair the nation's bankrupt economy. These include blueprints for modernizing industrial and agricultural methods.

Demobilization of part of the army would be of tremendous benefit to the man-power situation in Turkey, where estimates indicate that one able-bodied man in every five is in the armed forces.

It has become apparent that President Truman's proposed loan has strengthened the position of the Turkish government. There has been a noticeable slacking of opposition charges that the recent elections were falsified.

**Parties Hail Proposal**

Both the government's Popular party and the opposition Democratic party hailed the proposal as a gesture of friendship and there is no parallel in Turkey to the Greek Left-wing elements who feel that the loan to Greece is a blow to their political ambitions.

Henry Wallace's condemnation of a loan to "well fed and undemocratic Turkey" was bitterly attacked by Fuad Koprulu, parliamentary leader of the opposition. Fuad, who has bitterly criticized the government, said: "Wallace is free to think what he likes of the ideological tendencies of this government, but no one could in justice deny that the Turkish people are sincerely attached to the ideal of democracy."

# Salvation Army's Chief To Visit Berlin at Easter

BERLIN, March 27 (A.P.).—General Albert Osborn, head of the Salvation Army, will visit Berlin on Good Friday and Easter to inspect the work of his organization here, and lead meetings in the American sector of the city, a British announcement said today.

His visit will occur at a time when the Salvation Army's application to conduct its work throughout the four occupation zones of Germany is pending before the Allied Control Authority's co-ordinating committee. The Salvation Army is permitted to operate in the western occupation zones and in the western occupation sectors of Berlin.

# Spanish Envoy Denies Knowing Briton's Wife

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (U.P.).—Francisco de Amat y Torres, Spanish diplomat, denied today that he had ever met Mrs. Clothilde Cavendish-Bentinck or her husband.

Senator Torres was cited as co-respondent in the suit brought in a London divorce court Wednesday by Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, British Ambassador-designate to Brazil and former envoy to Poland, against his American wife. In a counter-suit, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck asked for judicial separation. Both suits charged adultery and desertion.

# George VI Exceeds Speed Limit in Hunt

*By the Associated Press*

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK, South Africa, March 27.—King George VI exceeded the legal speed limit as he drove his royal car through a portion of the 8,000-square-mile wild game reserve today. He finally was persuaded to slow down by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose who were riding in the car behind him.

The party saw giraffes, zebras, impals, baboons, springbok and hippopotami and traces of lions and elephants on their all-day tour of the reserve.

# Bulgars Deny Plans to Seize Area in Greece

**Add They Aren't Holding Hostages and Reject UN Unit's Authority in Issue**

*By the United Press*

SOFIA, March 27.—The Bulgarian government denied today Greek charges it had territorial designs on Greece and was holding Greek hostages—and added that such matters were none of the business of the United Nations Balkan Commission.

The statement came by letter from Bulgarian liaison officer Georg Koulishev in reply to a request for an answer to the charges by the United States delegate, Mark Ethridge.

Mr. Koulishev said Greece's charges of "alleged fomenting of disorders in Greece with a view of severing Aegean Macedonia from Greece are absolutely groundless."

It was the first denial by any of the three governments on Greece's northern border that they are seeking territorial gains and followed a long wrangle in yesterday's closed commission session between Mr. Ethridge and the Soviets' A. A. Lavrishev over the commission's right to hear such matters as part of its inquiry into frontier incidents.

Mr. Ethridge asked in a letter eleven days ago that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania give specific answers to the Greek charges. Mr. Ethridge insisted matters were in their scope and Mr. Lavrishev disagreed. The argument was resultless, but today's answer was only a categorical denial.

However, today's Bulgarian letters followed Mr. Lavrishev's argument that territorial problems were matters for the Security Council and were outside the terms of the commission's reference.

Presumably the question of Yugoslav and Albanian replies will arise later.

# Liner Elizabeth Is Due At Southampton Today

*Special to the European Edition*

SOUTHAMPTON, March 27.—Among the passengers due in Southampton tomorrow afternoon aboard the Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth are: the Marquess of Linlithgow, Sir Howard Deville, Sir Harold and Lady Wernher, Lord Aberconway, Lord and Lady Ennisdale, David Bowes-Lyon and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, Sir William J. Rook, Brigadier General A. C. Critchley and Mrs. Critchley.

Also, Lord and Lady Fermoy, Sir Richard and Lady Fahey, Sir Herman and Lady Lebus, H. Fothergill and Mrs. Fothergill, the Countess of Granard, Hon. John Forbes, Sir C. Aubrey Smith and Lady Smith, Herbert Agar and Mrs. Agar, Fulton Oursler and Mrs. Oursler, Lord Dundonald, Sir Ronald Wall, Evelyn Waugh and Mrs. Waugh, and Paul French.

# Western Base to Cease Paris Operation Monday

FRANKFURT, March 27 (U.P.).—Army headquarters announced today that on Monday, March 31, at midnight, Western Base Section in Paris will officially cease operations.

Only about 100 military and civilian personnel will remain to operate small claims, police signal, and rail transportation sections. States-bound war brides will also be handled by the close-out force.

Western Base Section has been the principal rear echelon command in Europe since the establishment of a supreme headquarters in Germany.

# Lidice Women Face Accused As Trial Opens

**Massacre Survivors Grim As 16 Are Blamed for Extermination of Village**

*By the Associated Press*

PRAGUE, March 27.—Several women survivors of the Lidice massacre sat grimly silent in a hushed courtroom today as Czechoslovakia began the war crimes trial of the men accused of taking part in the extermination of the little village.

On trial in Prague's national court were Harold Wiemsann, thirty-eight, and fifteen members of the Gestapo, all alleged to have taken part in the crime that shocked the world.

The prosecutor, Dr. Karel Kotz-nek, formally charged the sixteen men with exterminating the village in June, 1942, on the unfounded suspicion that members of the community had helped to hide the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich.

The prosecutor said that 173 men were shot on the spot and 195 women deported to concentration camps, where a large percentage of them died. He added that the Gestapo then scattered 104 children to various parts of Europe and that most of them never were found or returned. The little village of Lidice was burned and torn down stone by stone until nothing remained.

**Ordered to Shoot Captives**

WUPPERTAL, March 27 (A.P.).—Colonel Herbert Koestlin, former Chief of Staff of the 80th German Army Corps, told a British military court here today that he was given a direct order by his commander, General Kurt Gallenkamp, to shoot thirty British paratroopers and one American airman captured in France in 1944.

Koestlin was giving evidence on his own behalf in a case in which he, Gallenkamp, and another German officer are charged with war crimes, being concerned in the killing of the paratroopers "near Polders."

"Gallenkamp told me to have the prisoners shot and left the details to me as chief of staff," Koestlin said.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt, German West Front commander in 1944, has been waiting in Wuppertal since last week in case he was required to give evidence, but a war crimes staff officer said today that he was not now expected to appear.

# SS Colonel Is Seized, May Face Crimes Trial

NUREMBERG, March 27 (U.P.).

—SS (Elite Guard) Colonel Gerhard Maurer, former division chief of the WVHA, the administrative branch of the SS, has been arrested here and may be tried as a war criminal, it was learned today. Maurer had been arrested in

**Bill Mauldin's Cartoon**

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...dents how Russian army won war Allies. (News item)

*el p.*  
PARA QUE IRUJO HAGA ENCARGO CON LEIZAOLA EN ITALIA.

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Paulino Leon, refugiado español, vive en 44, Inverness Terrace, W.2.

Su señora Maria Villalta de Leon, con cuatro hijas y un hijo se refugió en Gibraltar ~~durante~~ *durante* la guerra de España.

Con la evacuación de la población civil de Gibraltar, fué trasladada la Sra. de Leon, con sus hijos, a Jamaica.

Al terminar la guerra y tener lugar la repatriación de gibraltareños, fueron llevados <sup>por las autoridades británicas</sup> de Jamaica a Casablanca, Oran y finalmente a Italia, donde se encuentran en el Campo de Personas Desplazadas, de Aversa, cerca de Napoles.

Se desea con interés que la Comisión de Vascos que sale para Italia, visite a esta señora e hijos, les lleve auxilio de dinero y gestiones su evacuación a Francia. *El Sr. Bear ha entregado en la Delegación de Londres veinte libras para que se haga su envío*

~~Se trata de personas en las que el grupo de Acción Republicana de Londres, está muy interesado.~~

*a la intercesión por qro interior italiano, en el caso de que no puedan ir a visitar el campo. 16.4.1946.*

*Se fuese la conveniencia de esta visita a ex campo de concentración en sentido mas general, porque hay allí mucha gente española, abandonada de todos.*

*Lo Lf*

*Paris 18/4/46*

TÉLÉPHONE:  
KLÉBER 77-77

11, AVENUE MARCEAU  
PARIS 16<sup>e</sup>

6

Querido D. Manuel:

En el correo de hoy aparece una carta dirigida a D. Manuel AGUIRRE que me he permitido abrir pues llevaba una serie de Excm<sup>o</sup> por delante que ya me he figurado trataría de algo de tipo oficial.

Se trata de un grupo de gallegos de los Batallones de Pioneros estacionados en Inglaterra que a Ud. recurren. Solamente que le han cambiado de apellido....

Me apresuro a remitirselo bajo sobre.

Con el afecto de siempre, a sus órdenes,

José Antonio de DURANONA

23.V.46

R-21  
Personal

TÉLÉPHONE:  
KLÉBER 77-77

11, AVENUE MARCEAU  
PARIS 16<sup>e</sup>

6

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23.V.46

R-21  
Personal

13807732 Sgt. Herrinda 7.77

361(A) Coy. P.C.

Nº 1 Camp. 19 G.

SLEDBURY - N: Derby-

ENGLAND

Gondra  
may 7-46

Excmo. Sr. Don. Manuel Aguirre:

Me permito el molestarle a Ud. ya  
que así me lo aconseja el Señor Gondra  
a quien acabo de visitar. Se trata  
de un grupo de gallegos que nos encontra-  
mos en el Ejército Inglés y que después  
de 3 años de conducta ejemplar, se  
trata de arrojarnos de este país  
para ser desmobilizados en Italia.  
Ello supone la pérdida de nuestros  
derechos como soldados y el volver  
a la situación de Campesinos, aunque  
nos estas neg sean de la U.S.N.R.R.A.  
Los Ingleses, nos han llamado con  
insistencia en Africa del Norte para  
que ingresásemos en su Ejército, después  
de mil maneras por su parte, pero

12 June 1840

Puebla del Caraminal (Galicia)

— Enrique Martínez Canelles  
Caril (Pontevedra)

— Ramón Brión Bretal  
Vigo

Le reitero mi profundo agradecimiento  
y mi mas completa simpatia a su  
persona y a la causa noble  
que defiende.

Very aff.

Z. C. S. M.

J. R. S. M.

*Italo*

*P. - 184 - I-3. Scusi*

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Paris, 27 de junio de 1946

EXMO. SR. MARQUES DE CAVALLETTI  
Ministero degli Affari Esteri  
Palazzo Chigi  
ROMA

Exmo. Señor:

Me dirijo a Vd. por indicacion de mi buen amigo D. Javier de Landaburu, y para rogarle se interese en cuanto le sea posible por la situacion de varias familias españolas que se encuentran como personas desplazadas en un campo de concentracion situado en AVERSA, cerca de Napoles. Las circunstancias desgraciadas en que se hallan estas gentes se detallan en el rapport adjunto, y por él vera Vd. las dificultades que han venido pasando hasta la fecha.

Le agradeceré muchísimo si por su parte interviniera en favor de estos refugiados españoles, facilitándoles sobre todo si ello fuera posible su traslado a Inglaterra y a Gibraltar, en los casos de los familiares de Paulino Leon y de Carlos Delgado, porque sus familiares estarían dispuestos a ocuparse de ellos y a sostenerlos.

Si Vd. tuviera a bien comunicarnos las noticias que estos refugiados españoles quieran hacernos llegar le quedamos muy reconocidos.

Y saludándole muy atentamente, quedo de Vd. s.s.

*Alamara*  
*(Secretario)*



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

- Ufficio Stampa -

Strob - Folio

Roma, 16 Luglio 1946

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a

Illustrissimo Senor,

a continuacion de mi carta sirvome comunicarle que el Ministerio de Asuntos exteriores se ha interesado con las autoridades aliadas en favor de los internados bascos de el campo de Aversa.

Las autoridades aliadas han contestado que non h-abria dificultades que la familia de Villalta<sup>y</sup> de Marquz se trasladen a Inglaterra pero que necesita que sus parientes allà dean completa garantia de hacerse cargo de ellas, documentando sus posibilidades a la oficina competente de la emigracion en Londres.

Esta oficina proporcionara unos "afidavit" que tendran que ser enviados a la Embajada de Inglaterra en Roma. La Embajada de Inglaterra en Roma darà las instrucciones necesarias a la UNRRA y la Comision Aliada en Roma (displaced persons section) para que dejen partir los internados.

Creo aconsejable que quando se haya conseguido los "afidavit", Ustedes los envíen al Ministerio de Asuntos exteriores italiano en Roma que se ocupará de interesar a la Embajada britanica.

Yo me trasladare a nuestra Embayada en Paris a final de mes y tendré el gusto de ponerme en contacto con Usted para definir el asunto de la manera mejor Y segun el desiderio de los internados.

Reciba mis mas atentos saludos

Senor Antonio CAMARRA  
Avenue Marceau 11 - Parigi

Flavallito

VIII-3 - b)

Italia

Registrado
Entrada N° _____ fecha _____
Salida N° 250 fecha _____
Archivo 2-3. Sat.

10

Paris, 10, de julio de 1946

SR. D. ANGEL GONDA

LONDRES

Mi querido amigo:

Adjunto copia recibida del Sr. Cavallotti del Ministerio de asuntos exteriores de Italia y que tiene relacion con dos familias españolas refugiadas en el campo de concentracion de Aversa, cerca de Napoles, para que la comuniques a los familiares residentes en Londres.

Atentamente te saluda

VIII-2 0)

11

Paris, 24 de Julio 1.946

Sr. Don Angel de Gondra  
Londres

Cuerido Gondra:

Te envío copia de la última carta recibida del Sr. Cavallett, relacionada con la situación de las dos familias españolas residentes en el campo de Aversa. Tu me dirás cuál es tu opinión sobre el caso y si crees factible que por este camino podamos conseguir su traslado a Londres. Como el Sr. Cavallett anuncia su próxima venida a Paris, Javier o yo mismo continuaremos en contacto con él para hacer lo que fuere necesario.

Un abrazo,



Roma, 5 de Agosto 1946

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*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*

UFFICIO STAMPA

Registrado

Entrada N° 220 fecha .....

Salida N° ..... fecha .....

Archivo 1-3. bt

Exmo. Senor

recibo su stenta carta relativa a una ~~familias~~ familias españolas desplazadas en un campo de concentracion en Aversa y deseo inmediatamente asegurarla que me ocuparé en seguida de el asunto.

Intentaré de hacer intervenir en manera oficial el Ministerio de Asuntos exteriores y me interessaré de manera personal cerca de las autoridades aliadas, dandole apenas posible noticia de el resultado de mis pasos.

Ya tubo el gusto de interessarme con exito cerca de la Policia de Roma de un ciudadano basco que se <sup>con</sup>entraba a ~~qui~~ sin papeles y que deseaba por lo menos de conseguir las papeles de apolide; quedaré siempre muy contento si me será posible de aliviar las soferecias del estimable y valiente pueblo vasco, alqual me liga un sentimiento de profunda admiracion.

La ruego de presentar mis atentos saludos al Senor de Landaburu y quedo de Usted muy buen amigo

*m*  
*Juan Lavallita*

-----  
Ilustísimo Senor  
Don Antonio Camarra  
Avenue Marceau 11  
Paris 16 - Francia

Es copia

R. 239  
J. J. Sat.

13

Paris, le 15 Juillet 1946

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA

Excellence,

Le président du Conseil des Ministres, M. Alcide De Gasperi, m'a chargé de vous exprimer ses remerciements pour le télégramme de voeux que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser pour l'avènement de République italienne.

Le Président De Gasperi désire également à cette occasion confirmer ses sentiments de sympathie pour le Peuple espagnol.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de ma plus haute considération.

Le Chargé p.i. de la Représentation  
du Gouvernement italien.

(firma ilegible)

A Son Excellence M. Irujo  
11, Av. Marceau  
Paris 16e.

Q 100 - I-3 Sat

14

GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL DE GASPERI PRESIDENT REPUBLIQUE ITALIENNE

ROMA

AU NOM GOUVERNEMENT REPUBLIQUE ESPAGNOLE VOUS CONGRATULE  
PROCLAMATION REPUBLIQUE ITALIENNE FORMULE VOEUX POUR QUE POLITIQUE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNE PERMETTE DEVELOPPEMENT SOLIDARITE PERMANENTE  
ENTRE NOUS DEUX PAYS STOP EN TANT QUE REPRESENTANT DEMOCRATIE  
CHRETIENNE BASQUE ME FAIS UN PLAISIR SIGNIFIER COMMUNOTS  
FONDAMENTALE ORIENTATIONS POLITIQUES QUE VOUS MAINTENEZ CORDIALES  
SALUTATIONS

IRUJO  
MINISTRE D'AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
ad interim

M. de Irujo - 11 Avenue Marceau - PARIS (16)

13-6-46  
R/100 - I-3 dt.

15

GIOBIERNO PROVISIONAL DE GASPERI PRESIDENT REPUBLICQUE ITALIENNE

ROMA

AU NOM GOUVERNEMENT REPUBLICQUE ESPAGNOLE VOUS CONGRATULE  
PROCLAMATION REPUBLICQUE ITALIENNE FORMULE VOEUX POUR QUE POLITIQUE  
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FONDAMENTALE ORIENTATIONS POLITIQUES QUE VOUS MAINTENEZ CORDIALES  
SALUTATIONS

IRUJO  
MINISTRE D'AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
ad interim

M. de Irujo - 11 Avenue Marceau - PARIS (16)

Nous vous envoyons confirmation d'un Cdblogramme expédié "Via EASTERN", comme suit :

18.V.46  
Date

A

NLT      CONSEIL AUTONOME SICILE  
M E S S I N E      (ITALIA)

EN TANT QUE MINISTRE BASQUE AU SEIN DU GOUVERNEMENT  
REPUBLICAIN ESPAGNOL JE FELICITE CORDIALEMENT SICILE  
PAR DECRET AUTONOMIE EN RECONNAISSANT PERSONNALITE  
POLITIQUE SICILE BASE FUTUR DEVELOPPEMENT stop  
SALUTATIONS

I R U J O

*Julien C.*  
*1 d) Estro*

M. Manuel de IRUJO - Délégation Basque - 11, av. Marceau-PARIS

Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur :

M. de IRUJO  
Délégation Basque -  
11, av. Marceau - PARIS XVI°  
819  
MESSINA -Italia

275  
I. J. ~~Per.~~  
Estrods

Es copia

17

Paris, le 15 Juillet 1946

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA

Excellence,

Le président du Conseil des Ministres, M. Alcide De Gasperi, m'a chargé de vous exprimer ses remerciements pour le télégramme de vœux que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser pour l'avènement de République italienne.

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Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de ma plus haute considération.

Le Chargé p.i. de la Représentation  
du Gouvernement italien.

(firma ilegible)

A Son Excellence M. Irujo  
11, Av. Marceau  
Paris 16e.

R-275  
7-3. Pres.

II-3 65

18

Paris, 16 de Julio de 1.946

Sr. Don Francisco Giner de los Rios  
Encargado de la Secretaria del Presidente del Consejo  
Paris

Muy Sr. mío:

Le envío para que sea puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, una carta que se acaba de recibir del Encargado de la representación del Gobierno Italiano en Paris.

Atentamente,

11 - 3 b)

19

Paris, 24 de Julio de 1.946

Excmo. Señor Marqués de Cavelletti  
Ministero degli Affari Esteri  
Roma

Excelentísimo señor:

Me es muy grato acusar recibo de su atta. carta de 16 de los cttes. relacionada con la situación de los internados vascos en el campo de Aversa. Le agradezco mucho la información que me proporciona que he cursado a sus familiares en Londres a fin de que por su parte complete la documentación comprometiéndose a su sostenimiento.

Me será muy grato saludarle en Paris. He comunicado toda su correspondencia a nuestro querido amigo Sr. Landaburu, que me encarga le salude muy afectuosamente.

Expresándole una vez más mi reconocimientos por sus atenciones, le saluda muy atentamente,

Paris, le 15 Juillet 1946

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA

Registrado	
Entrada N° 267	Fecha
Salida N°	Fecha
Archivo	II - 3 - 6)

Excellence,

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A Son Excellence M. Irujo  
11, Av. Marceau  
Paris 16e.