



ANED

**ASSOCIAZIONE
NAZIONALE
EX DEPORTATI
NEI CAMPI NAZISTI**

SOCIAL AUDIT 2014



Published by ANED

Associazione Nazionale Ex Deportati nei Campi nazisti

A Moral Corporate Body, as recognised by decree of the President of the Italian Republic, 5 November 1968

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Unless otherwise specified, all figures mentioned in this report refer to 2013.

Translated by Corey Dimarco from the original Italian, January 2015



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WHAT IS ANED

ANED (Associazione Nazionale Ex Deportati nei Campi nazisti) is a democratic and non-partisan association that upholds and follows the values of the Italian anti-Fascist movement, of their struggle for Liberation and for the Italian Constitution, alongside the eternal values of freedom, justice and peace.

ANED values the truth of the history of the anti-Fascist movement, and seeks to give a voice to anyone who suffered because they opposed Fascism and Nazism, and those who lost their lives in that struggle.

With their eyewitness accounts, the preservation of documents and historical archives, and historical and cultural research into the themes related to the Deportations, ANED wishes to pass onto the next generation memory and understanding of what happened in the Nazi-Fascist concentration camps, and to contribute to the creation of a civil understanding, rooted in ethical positions and relevant to the problems of the modern world.

In a world where conflicts continue to rage and to generate ever new horrors, and where processes of peace need to confront the basic need to recreate the fundamental basics necessary for peoples to live side by side (without forgetting the atrocities committed in the past), ANED reaffirms the bequest left by survivors of the camps, as well as the experiences of those who were able to return to civilian life and contribute to the construction of a democratic Italy. As the title of the 15th National ANED congress (held in Milan in 2012) explains, it is essential to pass on the experiences of survivors such that “the future should be based on memory, and should not become destiny”.

This is the mission that characterises ANED’s work today, representing a synthesis achieved following an historic internal debate about the nature of the objectives of the organisation as detailed in Article 3 of our Statute. This article has remained unchanged to underline the experiences of ANED and its deep roots in the human tragedy of the survivors of the camps who in 1945 found it necessary to create an association to represent and recount their experiences.

The willingness to continue to look to the long term – even if now 70 years have passed since the last Nazi concentration was liberated, and the numbers of survivors continues to dwindle with time – led ANED’s National Congress in 2012 to approve an important amendment to its Statute. Now ANED is open not only to Italian citizens who for political or “racial” reasons were deported to Nazi or Fascist camps,

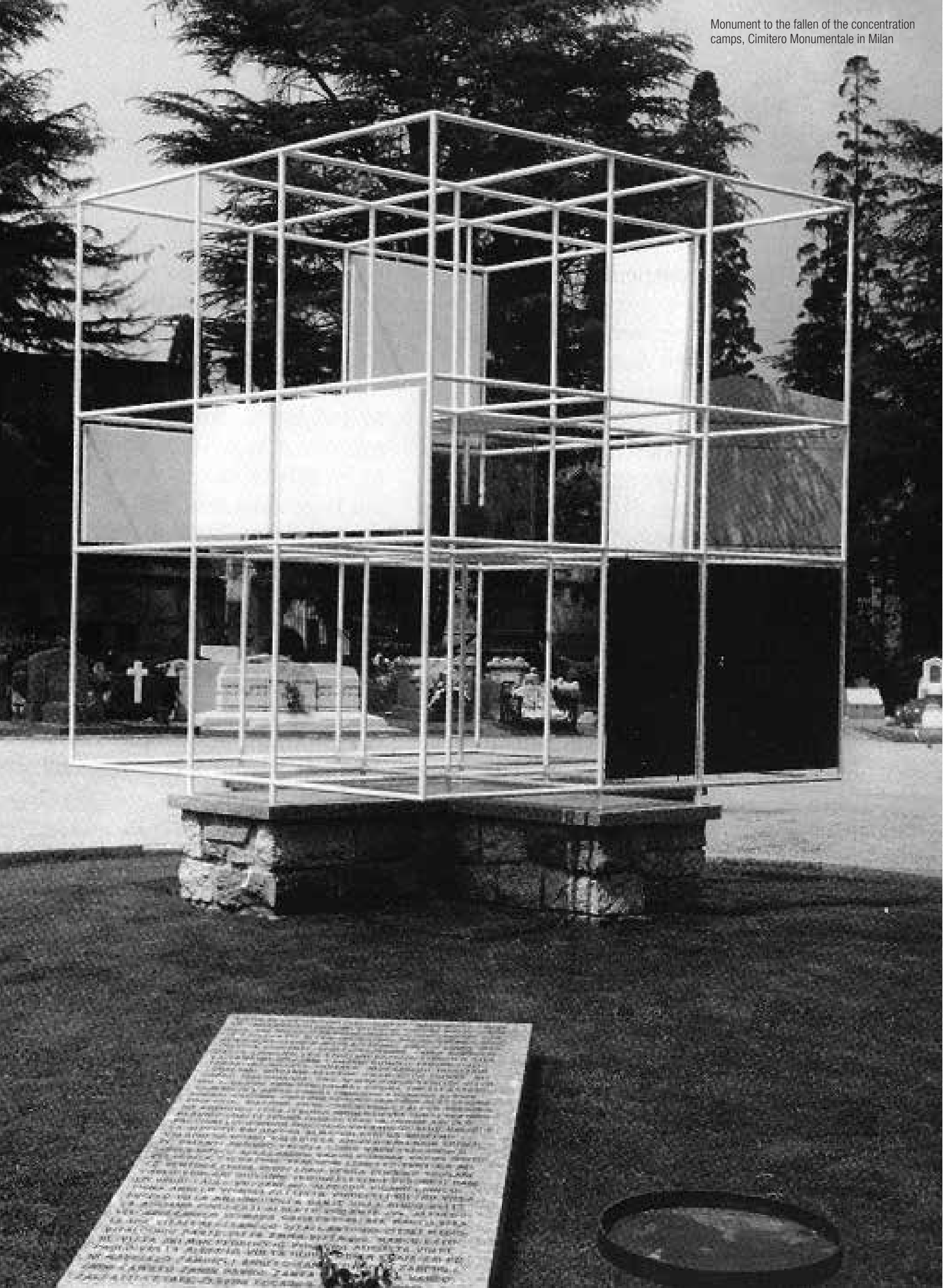
or relatives of the fallen or deportees, but also “Italian citizens who, stating their acceptance of the values of the war for national liberation, the struggle against Nazism and Fascism, and the fulfilment of the democratic post-war constitution, explicitly commit themselves to gaining a deeper historical understanding of the Italian Resistance and the deportations, and to pass this knowledge onto the next generation”.

The Association logo is a red triangle with the letters “IT” in white in the middle, in memory of the symbol that Italian political prisoners were made to sew onto their uniforms in Nazi concentration camps. In all our public events, as in schools, ex-deportees and ANED members are distinguishable by a blue striped handkerchief with the red triangle in the middle. The annual ANED celebration is held on 5 May, the date on which American troops entered Mauthausen, the last Nazi concentration camp to be liberated.

Article 3 states that the objectives of the Association are to:

- a) Achieve the legal recognition of all political and “racial” deportees as “Fighters for National Freedom”
- b) Bring together in a spirit of fraternal togetherness Italian ex-deportees and the relatives of the dead and surviving deportees.
- c) Via the activation of the Constitutional Charter, to give the ideal testament to the fallen.
- d) Ensure that both nationally and internationally, the great contribution made by ex-deportees to the Italian Resistance is recognised, and reaffirm the eternal values of freedom, justice and peace
- e) Gather documents relevant to the history of the deportations.
- f) Established friendly and close relationships with associations of the Resistance and deportations, both in Italian and abroad.
- g) Take up the cause of ex-deportees and the families of the dead with the Italian authorities, suggesting the passing of legal measures where necessary.
- h) Provide material and spiritual assistance to our members.
- i) Strive to ensure work for its participants, creating where necessary co-operative forms of working.
- l) Undertake research into the burial sites of the dead abroad and to see to the repatriation of their remains.





OUR HISTORY

The return from the Nazi concentration camps of thousands of Italian prisoners obviously meant rediscovering their freedom, but also confronting enormous practical difficulties and a deep psychological and social isolation. This situation was particularly difficult for political and “racial” deportees, whose status as prisoners was not officially recognised, unlike ex-prisoners of war. This was the decisive factor that led to the creation of a mutual aid organisation, which was also intended to give voice and sense to prisoners’ horrendous experiences in the extermination camps, the tortures they suffered and the forced labour they were set to in the camps.

The first years of ANED’s activity

Immediately after the end of the war, survivors of the Nazi camps spontaneously created self-help organisations in various Italian cities. One important such organisation was created in Turin in 1945, which in just a few short months managed to create sufficient stability and maturity and attract a sufficient number of members to be able to guarantee itself a public political role. In 1947, its headquarters transferred to Milan, and in that year, there were already active local branches in Rome, Genoa, Padova, Florence, Vicenza, Udine, Treviso, Bolzano, Trento and Venice.

Each branch welcomed Nazi camp survivors into its ranks, and started to conduct research on the thousands who never returned from their imprisonment. This was also necessary in order to answer enquiries from people seeking information on missing family members. Immediately therefore, work started in each branch on researching and compiling prisoner lists. This work received a huge boost from the efforts of a survivor of Mauthausen-Ebensee, Italo Tibaldi, one of the founder members of the Turin association. For nearly fifty years, Tibaldi carried out the research that gave names and identities to thousands of Italian deportees, creating prisoner lists that still remain today the foundation of any historical research in this area.

In each city where it operates, the Association also seeks to erect monuments to the memory of the thousands who never came back from their imprisonment. One of the first, and most important, such monuments is certainly that in Milan, designed by the BBPR architectural firm, in the centre of the Cimitero Monumentale, which was created in 1945 and has been restored more than once since.

A first important step in the history of the Association is

represented by the 10th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, around which there was a significant effort to greater a deeper public understanding of the tragedy of the deportations. In 1954, *Avanti!* newspaper published *Si fa presto a dire Fame* by Piero Caleffi, which would in time become one of the most well-known such memoirs in Italy: in 1955, the first national exhibition on deportations was held, at the Fossoli camp near Carpi (in the province of Modena) to preserve the memory of that terrible transit facility where so many men and women - who had been arrested for political or “racial” motives - were imprisoned, before being deported to the camps of the Third Reich.

From the 1957 National Congress to recognition as a Moral Corporate Body

The National Congress in 1957 rethought the purposes of the Association, reorganising its organisational structure and governance in order to avoid it being hijacked by external forces or used for external aims: the objective



Piero Caleffi and Gianfranco Maris (in the middle) at the fourth National ANED Congress, held in Bologna, 1965

was to become the point of reference of all ex-deportees, political and “racial” alike, regardless of individual political or religious viewpoints. The 1957 Congress therefore gave clear expression to the desire to develop an Association that saw its role as not just to remember and honour the victims of the camps and to assist spiritually and materially the relatives of the dead, but also to turn its attention to the future of our country and to promote democracy, freedom



and peace. In 1957, Piero Caleffi was elected President, a role he would continue to perform until his death in 1978 – Caleffi had been a partisan, deported to Mauthausen, who joined the Italian Socialist Party after the war, and built a successful career as a journalist and politician. A man of great moral stature and charisma, Caleffi managed to bring together all the various groups of ex-deportees from across many different Italian cities into one single important organisation. The 1960s saw the Association continue to work for the dignified burial of identified camp victims, and to erect the principal camp monuments to remember the Italian prisoners who “had left via the chimney”. One good example is that at Gusen sub-camp: at the start of the decade, various groups of survivors and relatives of the

dead of the camp had found the facility practically razed to the ground, and the land already divided into lots and sold. The camp crematorium remained in an abandoned field on the site. The immediate intervention of the Italian and French survivors associations helped the survivors to buy the lot, protecting the crematorium from destruction. It was on this site that Lodovico Barbiano di Belgiojoso would later create the Memorial that even today forms half of the ever-constant tours made by visitors to the site from across the world. Inside the Memorial, the crematorium oven is a reminder of the thousands of people murdered at Gusen, whose bodies were burnt on the site.

The 1960s also saw ANED ever more involved in spreading



knowledge and understanding of the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps, via exhibitions, public displays and eyewitness statements that helped to create a deeper public conception of this history, and the duty of individual citizens to create a better future.

In 1968, this work, and ANED's ability to effectively represent so many deportees, led to its official recognition of a *Ente Morale*, as stipulated by Decree n.1377 by the President of the Italian Republic (*Ente Morale is not directly translatable - "Moral Corporate Body" - this recognition by the Italian President can best be understood as confirmation of the demonstrable ethical and moral nature of ANED's day-to-day activities and organisation – translator's note*).

From the end of the 1970s to the modern day

In 1978, Gianfranco Maris (born in 1921, a survivor of the concentration camps at Fossoli, Bolzano, Mauthausen and Gusen) became President of ANED. Maris, who had previously been national vice-president under Caleffi, has guided the organisation ever since.

In 1979, ANED also took on a project in which it would be involved for many years: to develop and create a memorial at Block 21 at Auschwitz to the "Memory of the Italian prisoners" of the extermination camp. This was a highly ambitious plan, which ANED delivered thanks to public backing, the involvement of many survivors of the camp,

and the involvement of a first-rate team: the project was developed by Lodovico Barbiano di Belgiojoso, the texts were written by Primo Levi, artistic direction by Nelo Risi, the music by Luigi Nono, and Pupino Samonà painted the spiral canvas to depict the birth of Italian Fascism, its destruction of all internal opposition and its alliance with Nazi Germany, up to the tragedy of the extermination camps. The memorial was inaugurated in spring 1980, in front of dozens of survivors of the camp, representatives of the Italian Jewish communities, and the then minister Marcora, representing the Italian Government.

These years also saw the Association tenaciously working for justice, taking an active role in the trials of various important Nazi war criminals, including Theodor Emil Saevecke, or the trials at Allers and Oberhauser for Nazi crimes committed at the death camp at the Risiera at San Sabba, or more recently that of Michael Seifert, the barbaric SS guard at the camp at Bolzano.

The final important step in the history of the Association occurred at the recent 15th National Congress, held in Milan between 12-14 October 2012, and entitled “the future should be based on memory, and should not become destiny”. By the end of the congress’ deliberations, important modifications had been made to the association’s statutes that had been in place since 1995.

The first change debated by the Congress concerned Article 1 of ANED’s statute. After nearly half a century, ANED, which had always titled itself the product of “ex-political and “racial” deportees to the Nazi camps”, now changed that to read “National Association for ex-deportees to the Nazi camps”, dropping the reference to “political”.

However, the most important change was that made to Article 5, which defined who in effect could become a member of ANED. The old statute, which dated from the organisation’s creation, had laid down that members had to be ex-deportees or relatives of prisoners murdered in the camps. This was a fairly restrictive clause which often worked to the disadvantage of relatives of prisoners who had survived the camps. The 2012 Statute reaffirms the right to membership for “relatives of the dead, and ex-deportees”, but now goes beyond that: after a long debate, it was decided to allow membership to people who had not been deported and were not related to ex-deportees, provided that they were motivated by the right intentions or were involved in the study and dissemination of the history of the Italian Resistance and the deportations. This made it possible to create new branches even without the involvement of ex-deportees or their relatives. The first such section was created in Eboli (in the province of Salerno) in 2013, by a group of people who had already been collaborating with ANED on important cultural activities for many years.

The amendment to Article 5 of the Statute has also allowed for direct membership for “sympathisers” who had been following the work of various branches for many years, some of whom had created “Friends of ANED” associations (such as in Bologna).

The value of unity, and initiatives for peace

The entire history of ANED is witness to a single path constantly followed, notwithstanding the problems that naturally arise from operating in a political context such as that in Italy, characterised by such a diverse range of opinions and points of view, by parochialism, and often also by myopic and self-serving vendettas conducted by various interest groups. In its many decades of activity, ANED has never suffered a split, and in fact has managed to bring and keep together people who represent many different cultural and political positions.

ANED is also proud of having made a concrete and original contribution to initiatives for peace between the countries who fought in the Second World War, with the promotion of numerous initiatives, particularly processes of twinning between Italian cities whose populations most suffered from the deportations, and the cities in the ex-Third Reich where the camps were located. Maybe most significant is the case of the Italian city of Prato and Ebensee, the German city whose concentration camp claimed the majority of the victims of the deportations from Prato. After a long period of awareness-raising obstinately pursued by an ex-deportee, Roberto Castellani, the twinning document was signed in 1987, and every year since has seen active exchanges between the two cities. This is a radical new approach, which far extends the twinning processes that had been attempted up till that time between cities that had witnessed and suffered massacres in the last war, and which follows a course of peace and friendship based on knowledge and memory of the tragic events of 1943-45; a course that in some ways anticipated the politics of reconciliation that Nelson Mandela later enacted in South Africa.



Right from the start of its activity, the involvement of women in ANED was very important: mothers and widows of the dead, and ex-prisoners alike.

Ceremony at the Monument to the Fallen in the Nazi camps, at the Cimitero Monumentale, Milan, 1961

FONDAZIONE MEMORIA DELLA DEPORTAZIONE

An important stage in the history of ANED occurred in 1999 with the creation of the Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione, a non-profit organisation that aims to gather and preserve as many individual and collective “memories” of the deportations, and gather documents related to them. With the creation of this Foundation, to which ANED decided to donate its entire archive of publications and original documents, the Association meets its objective of ensuring the preservation of historical documents relating to the deportations, and establishing the preconditions necessary to ensure that the historical truth of the camps will continue to be passed on to new generations, even when there are no longer any eye-witnesses left to testify to these events.

The Foundation is based in Milan, in 3 via Dogana, in a huge space donated by the family of a Mauthausen survivor, Aldo Ravelli. The Foundation has an enormous library and specialist archive on the deportations, a reading room open to students and the public, and a 70-seat conference room. The Foundation’s archive has been recognised by the Italian State Ministry of Culture and Cultural Activities as a site of prime historical national importance.

The Foundation is associated with the National Institute for the History of the Italian Liberation Movement (INSMLI).

The founder and President of the Foundation is the ANED president, Gianfranco Maris.

In recent years, the Foundation has organised exhibitions, published books and videos, and undertaken cultural and educational activities on a huge scale in conjunction with Italian and foreign universities and research centres.





Per la consultazione del
volume presente in biblioteca
è necessario il possesso
di personale abilitato.

The reading room at the Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione

MEMBERSHIP AND OUR ORGANISATION IN ITALY

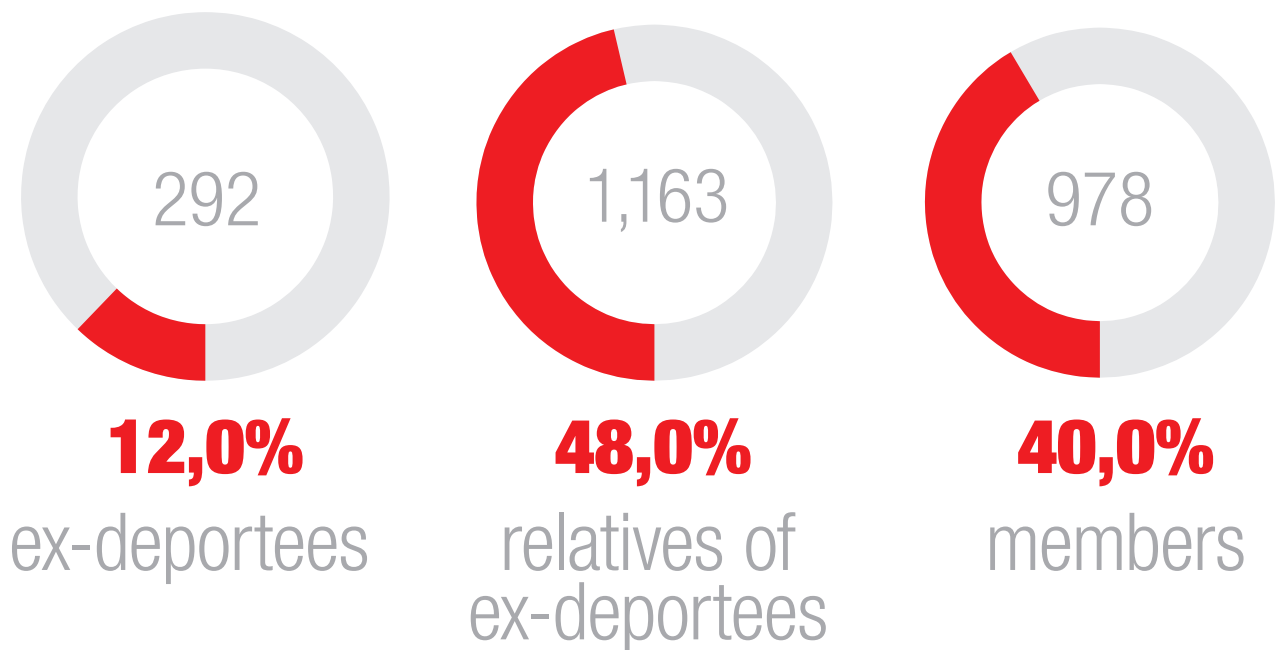
As of December 2013, there were 2,433 ANED members, the majority of whom are ex-deportees or their relatives. 292 (12%) are ex-prisoners and 1,163 (48%) are relatives of deportees, while 978 (40%) members have no direct familial link to ex-prisoners but share the objectives of the Association.

The organisation of our activity is regionally-based. ANED's presidency and national secretariat are based in Milan, but the association is active across 10 regions of Italy, and has a total of 26 branches. For historical reasons, ANED is particularly active in northern and central Italy, but its members range from all across the country, and abroad as well.

While each branch has considerable autonomy in the running of its activity, in recent years, the need for a greater co-ordination of our work has become clear, such that there is now a greater drive towards co-ordinated activity, based on a greater sharing of knowledge and materials across

branches. Following the 2012 National Congress and the changes it made to the organisation's Statute, 2013 saw a greater effort to develop the organisation and its branches in southern Italy. Following the creation of the Eboli branch, a solid branch is now being developed in Sicily as well

Number of ANED members: 2,433



ANED

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF MEMBERS IN EACH ANED BRANCH

Branch	Ex-deportees	Relatives	Members	Total
Bologna	14	39	426	479
Brescia	10	32	25	67
Cuneo	1	30	30	61
Eboli	-	-	35	35
Empoli	-	56	14	70
Firenze	1	50	72	123
Foligno	-	17	13	30
Genova	5	10	10	25
Imola	18	2	30	50
La Spezia	15	75	14	104
Milano	41	169	20	230
Monselice	-	10	15	25
Parma	17	44	19	80
Pavia	5	12	21	38
Pisa	4	25	10	39
Pordenone	4	36	-	40
Prato	-	52	13	65
Roma	40	90	30	160
Ronchi dei Legionari	14	20	-	34
Savona - Imperia	7	42	-	49
Schio	5	84	3	92
Sesto San Giovanni - Monza	5	85	80	170
Torino	30	50	50	130
Trieste	21	30	10	61
Udine	18	62	32	112
Verona	17	41	6	64
Totals	292	1,163	978	2,433

ORGANISATION

As laid down by our Statute, the organs of the Association are:

- a) the National Congress;**
- b) the National Council;**
- c) the Presidential Committee;**
- d) the National Arbitration Board;**
- e) the National Council of Auditors;**
- f) Branches.**

The National Congress is the ruling body of the Association, formed by members as represented by elected delegates from each branch; they hold a pre-Congress assembly, representation to which is apportioned on the basis of one delegate for every fifteen members (or fraction of fifteen).

The National Arbitration Board, the National Council of Auditors and the National Council are elected by ANED's National Congress, which by statute must be held at least once every four years. The National Council in turn elects the members of the Presidential Council.

The National Council is made up of not less than 25 members and not more than 60 members elected by the National Congress. These members hold these positions for four years, and can be re-elected. Before proceedings with the elections, the National Congress decides how many members the National Council should be comprised of.

The National Council will meet at least once a year, and has the "right to deliberate on any subject that touches the life or work of the Association".

The President is charged with ensuring that decisions of the National Council are carried out, and has the right to oversee the activities of the Branches and supervise the organisation's administration (as per Article 10 of the ANED Statute).

In 2014 the Presidential Committee is composed of:

Gianfranco Maris, President
Tiziana Valpiana, Vice-president
Dario Venegoni, Vice-president
Leonardo Visco Gilardi, General Secretary
Marco Balestra, Treasurer

As far as the organisation of the Branches is concerned, the ANED Statute requires that the members' Assembly will elect the Presidents of each Branch, along with the Vice-president and members of the Branch Council. Each Council serves for two years, and is made up of the President and not less than six members chosen from the general Branch membership (a list of Branches and Presidents is attached to this document). Each Branch will hold its Assembly at least once a year.

Branches can be created with a minimum number of fifteen members. No more than one Branch can exist in each Local government area (comune). The Branches are responsible for all Association activities in their area, and can take initiatives for the work of the Association within the limits laid down by Statute, and subject to consultation with the Presidential Committee, which has oversight of their work.

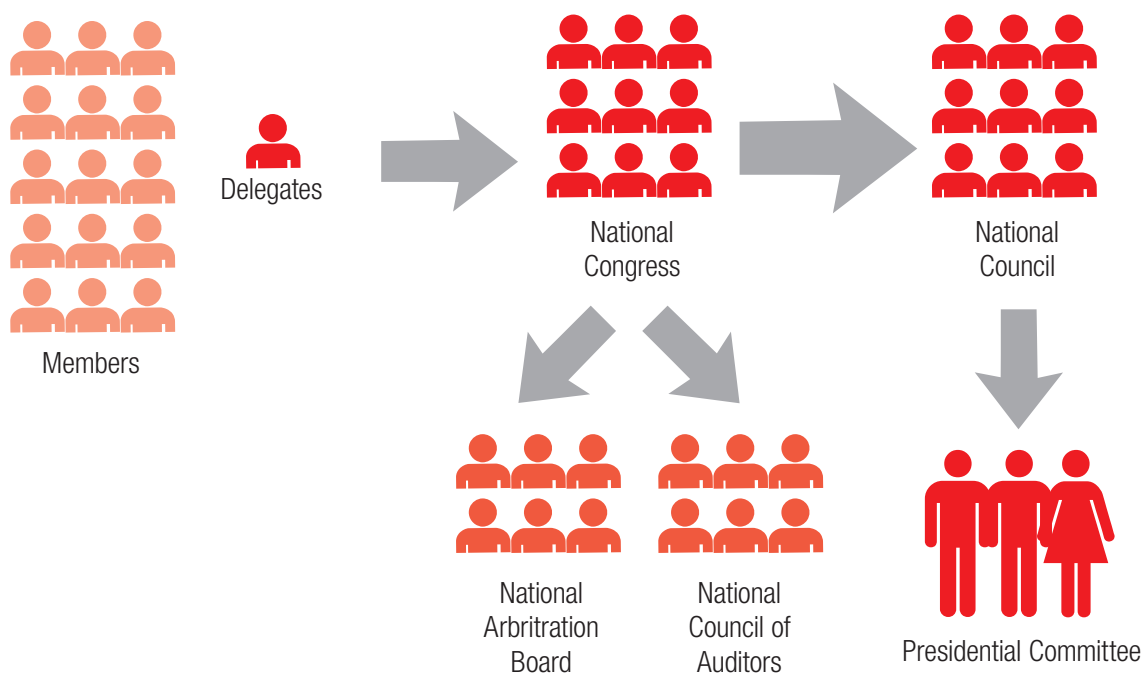
At recent congresses, it was also decided to create a Committee of Honour, made up of ex-deportees, and also scholars who have distinguished themselves by their research into the areas of the Italian Resistance and the deportations.

In 2012 the following were elected to the Committee of Honour:

Arbanas Ernesto, survivor of Dachau; from Trieste
Betti Mauro, Gross-Rosen; Pisa
Bigo Pio, Mauthausen and elsewhere; Torino
Busetto Franco, Mauthausen; Padova
Collotti Enzo, historian; Firenze
Corazza Osvaldo, Mauthausen; Bologna
Fiano Nedo, Auschwitz-Birkenau and elsewhere; Milano
Gibillini Venanzio, Flossenbürg and Dachau; Milano
Iotti Pietro, Mauthausen; Bologna

Limentani Mario, Mauthausen; Roma
Margaroli Felice, Mauthausen; Torino
Martini Liliana, Mauthausen; Schio
Militello Rosario, Mauthausen; Roma
Moro Eliseo, Dachau; Pordenone
Ratti Angelo, Mauthausen; Milano
Scala Marisa, Bolzano; Torino
Spezzotti Paolo, Dachau; Udine
Stanzione Mirella, Ravensbrück; Roma

Representative Structure







Pictures from the 15th National ANED Congress.
On the left at the top, Gianfranco Maris and Miuccia Gigante

TRIANGOLO ROSSO - OUR OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Triangolo Rosso (Red Triangle) is a **quarterly** publication produced by ANED that recounts the activities of the organisation, and its local and national initiatives, paying particular attention to its work with young people, schools and teachers. The pages of Triangolo Rosso also give official voice to the positions taken by the Association on questions of direct relevance to our work, and provide an updated account of the studies, research and journalist output related to the deportations, Fascism and the Italian Resistance.

After sporadic publication in the 1960s, Triangolo Rosso began to offer a clear account of the development of ANED from the early 1970s onwards. The result is **nearly half a century of writing** and eye-witness accounts, featuring material written by **Primo Levi, Ferruccio Parri** and noted architect and camp survivor **Lodovico Barbiano di Belgiojoso**, amongst many others.

Triangolo Rosso is distributed to **5,000 subscribers**, but is also **available for free download from the ANED website**. The publication is produced by an editorial committee made up entirely of volunteers, co-ordinated by journalist and art critic Ibio Paolucci. Its director is ANED President, Gianfranco Maris.



A 1946 edition of Triangolo Rosso "Settimanale dei politici superstiti dei Campi di concentramento" from Turin

PACE: UNICA SCELTA DELLA RAGIONE

bandare la logica folle delle armi...
 Nel pubblicare sul documento politico approvato dall'Associazione Nazionale...
 Il Consiglio Nazionale dell'Associazione Nazionale Ex-Deportati Politici...
 «Non è questa una scelta consapevole...»
 «...preziosi di ogni parola...»
 «...la nostra è una scelta politica...»
 «...la pace è la via...»

IL DOCUMENTO

buire al processo di costruzione della democrazia...
 «...il documento...»
 «...la pace è la via...»
 «...la democrazia...»
 «...il documento...»
 «...la pace è la via...»

Non muta la tecnica del potere

Il passato quasi un secolo...
 Quando, di fronte ai problemi endo...
 «...la tecnica del potere...»
 «...il passato quasi un secolo...»
 «...la tecnica del potere...»

grande padronato?
 La crisi è un fatto oggettivo, reale...
 «...la tecnica del potere...»
 «...il grande padronato...»



L'impegno civile socialista di Marzabotto nel trentennio autoritario del fascismo...
 «...TRENT'ANNI FA: MARZABOTTO...»

«...la pace è la via...»
 «...la democrazia...»
 «...il documento...»
 «...la pace è la via...»



XII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE DELL'ANED - 3-4-5 MAGGIO 2000
A Mauthausen contro il razzismo di Haider

A pagina 3 l'editoriale di Maris...
 Alle pagine 50 e 51 i punti del dibattito e il programma del Congresso
 Allegata a questo numero di Triangolo Rosso una pubblicazione speciale
 Mauthausen

Varese

Storia di un oscuro eroe che salvò centinaia di ebrei e antifascisti
 Accusato di aver fornito carte di identità falsificate, arrestato dai tedeschi, di nel lager di Bolzano - Crives venne a Dachau dove morì di tifo polmonare

Milano

Alla mostra Frank una storia di Auschwitz la sua tra
 Quando la catturò - Le leggi razziali della Germania

Varese

ucciso il nostro ricordo
 La scomparse testimonianza...
 «...il nostro ricordo...»

Dal 12 al 14 ottobre a Milano il XV Congresso dell'ANED

Gianfranco Maris da pag. 4 Tema dominante della continuità dell'impegno civile quotidiano

La scomparsa di Bruno Enriotti direttore della nostra Fondazione

ELLEKAPPA
 VISTI I PRECEDENTI, QUALUNQUE NOVITA' STA PER RISERVARCI IL FUTURO. E' PREGATO DI RINUNCIARE.

da pagina 22

OUR PRESENCE ON THE INTERNET



Recognising the enormous power of the Internet to reach a wider public, and in particular young people, ANED has maintained its own website **since 1997** – created and maintained by Dario Venegoni, a journalist whose parents were both ex-deportees.

The site - **www.deportati.it** – serves not just as the voice of the Association, but also represents a point of reference for anyone who wants or needs to know more about the deportations. It was immediately decided that the contents of the site should be carefully chosen and maintained, that digital copies of archive materials should be created, and that these materials should be as available as free download as far as possible. The ANED site was in fact one of the first in Italy to offer in this manner digital copies of material that would otherwise now be difficult to find, or is out of print.

Via the site, it is possible to access a range of archive materials, and teaching materials suitable for both teachers and students: the pages devoted to the Filmography of the deportations and the Resistance have been particularly well received, along with the sections that offer detailed histories of individual concentration camps, plus the so-called “Sitography” section.

It is currently possible to download for free more than **50** back copies of “Triangolo Rosso, and **103** books on the deportations.

During 2013, the site had **74,612** individual visitors, who viewed a total of **464,448** pages. The highest levels of traffic were registered in the second half of January, connected to the very many initiatives held around Memorial Day (27 January).

The average monthly number of visitors remains significant, and apart from the summer months, never drops below **5,000** individual visitors; the second-highest peak in traffic on our site is around 5 May, the anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen and a ANED “holiday”, and in October, presumably due to the start of the new school year.

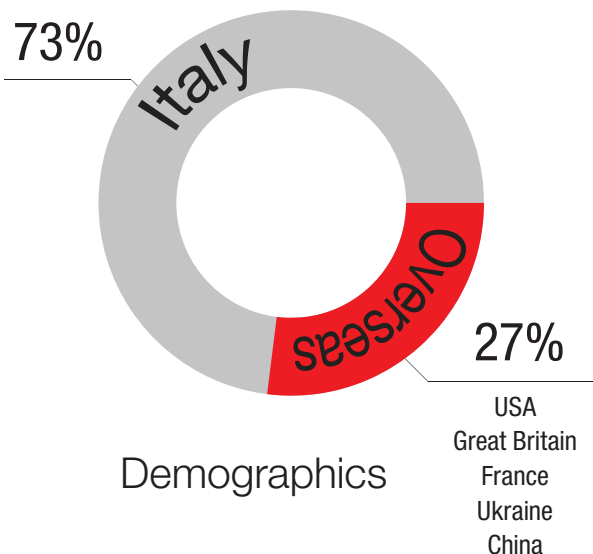
27% of visitors to our site come from abroad (mainly the USA, the UK and France, but also the Ukraine and China).

In recent years, alongside our website, ANED has opened a Facebook page and group, and a Twitter profile. These tools allow for a very immediate and less formal form of communication which suits better the preferred methods by which, above all, young people today seek and gather information. There are currently **2,290** people who follow our Facebook page, and our Facebook group has **900** subscribers. In 2013, the number of subscribers to our **Facebook** page nearly doubled (**+84%**), with a further increase of 30% during 2014. Our Facebook public is made up of **46% women and 54% men**, 26% are less than 34 years old, 46% are between 35 and 54 years old, and 27% are over 55 years old.

Aside from our Facebook presence, ANED is also developing its Twitter profile. Our objective in this area is to reach out to young people, and above all the new cadres of journalists and activists who use Twitter to read and distribute news stories in real time. Our website and use of social networks also help to facilitate the work of our individual Branches, some of whom also maintain their own websites and their own Facebook presence.

Website: www.deportati.it

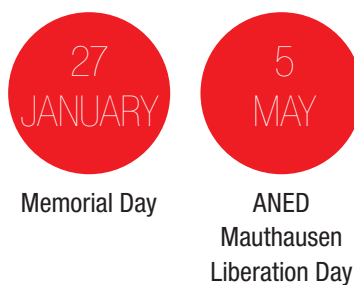
Unique visitors **74,612**



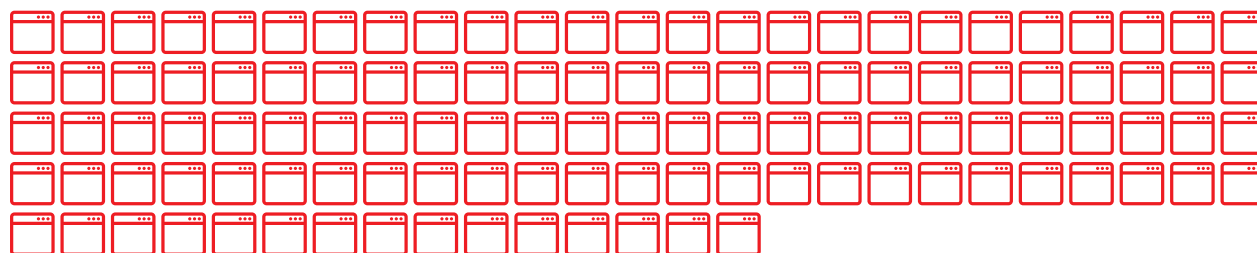
Average monthly visitors **6,218**



Peaks



Total pages viewed **464,448**



 = 1000 people  = 500 people

Source ANED

Facebook



+ 84%

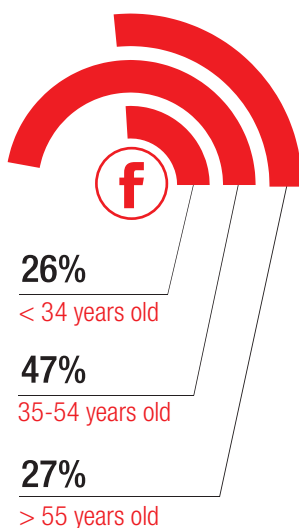
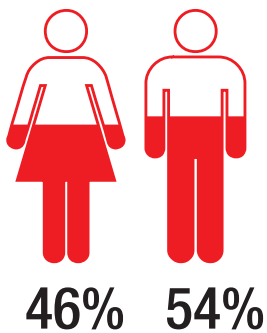
Subscribers to our Facebook page 1,702



Subscribers to our Facebook group 760



Demographics



= 100 people

Source ANED





A group of Italian youngsters in the courtyard of Hartheim castle, during a visit organised by ANED, May 2014

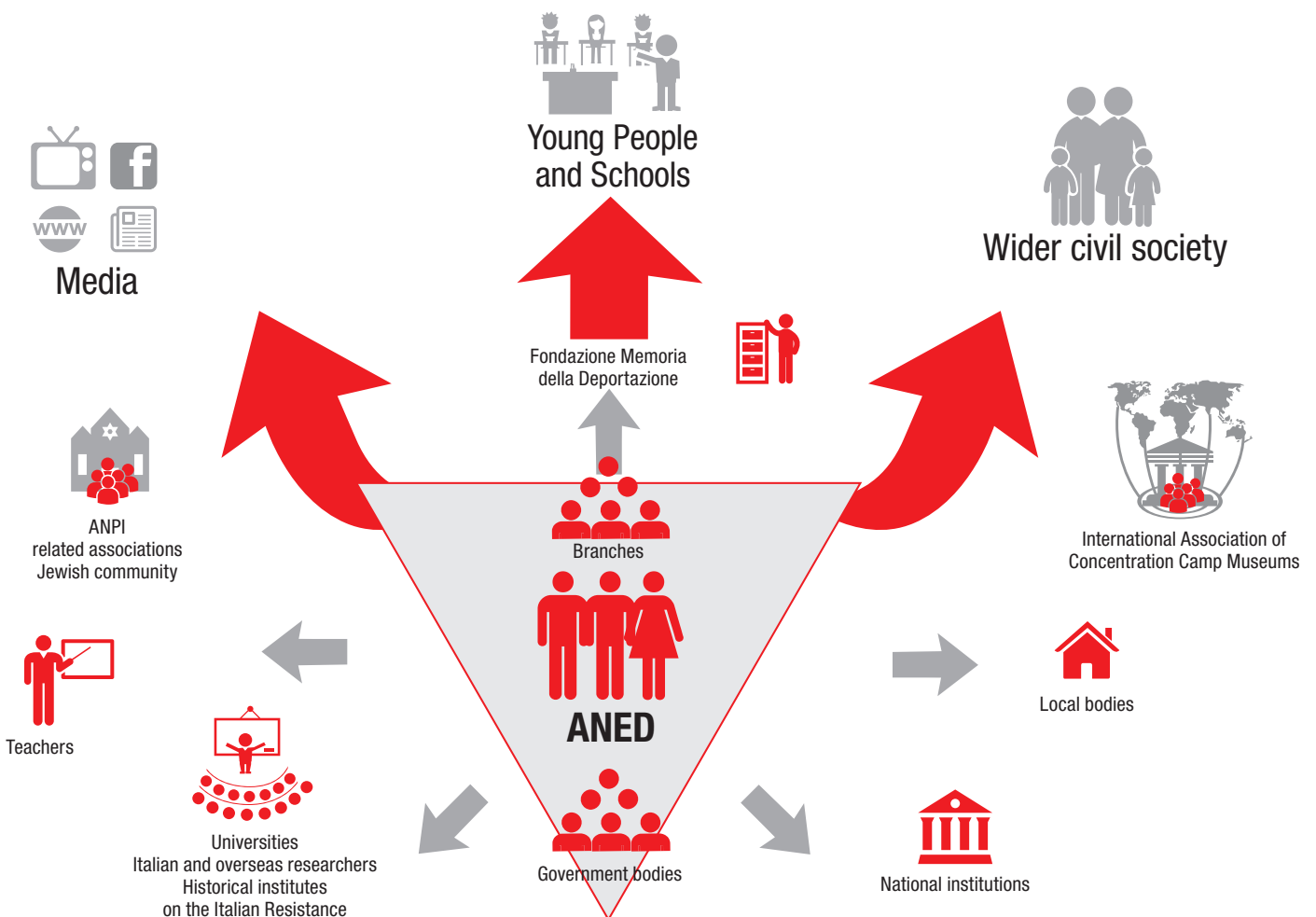
OUR NETWORK

Our stakeholders

The stakeholders who, from one side, affect the work of the Association and who, from the other, are themselves affected by the projects and activities it delivers, come from a range of organisations and backgrounds, including institutions, organised and ad-hoc groups.

To better understand the relationships between these stakeholders, and their relationships with ANED, it is useful to divide them into the following categories:

- internal stakeholders: members, branches, government bodies; partners.
- external stakeholders involved in these activities, who draw on the experience and knowledge of the Association: schools; the media, and wider civil society.
- external stakeholders who work with the Association on a regular basis: teachers; the Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione; historical institutes on the Italian Resistance; related associations (both in Italy and abroad); organisations that run museums in the individual Nazi camps; national and local institutions.



Relationships with national Italian institutions

The relationships between ANED (and its branches) and local government organisations around the official celebrations of the Italian Republic are particularly important and constant in nature, especially around Memorial Day (27 January) and the anniversary of Liberation (25 April). The work of ANED branches and members, in conjunction with organisations such as ANPI (Italian Association of ex-Partisans) and the Jewish community, is in fact fundamental to ensuring that the law that enacted Memorial Day is turned into reality, even if the resources necessary to effectively ensure that the vision of article 2 of that law can be fully met are lacking (“on the occasion of Memorial Day... ceremonies, initiatives, meetings and public events will be organised to recount this history and give opportunity to reflect, particularly in schools of every level and type, on what happened to the Jewish people and the Italian military and political prisoners in Nazi camps, so as to preserve for future Italian generations the memory of this dark period in the history of our country and Europe, such that similar events can never happen again”).

At national level, ANED holds regular meetings with the Ministry of the Interior (which has had responsibility for overseeing Associations since 1990), the Economics Ministry, the Finance Ministry, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (in relation to overseas Governments responsible for the sites of various Nazi camps and the museums located therein).

ANED also has a relationships with the **President of the Republic** and with the **Prime Minister's Office**, which have more than once confirmed **their patronage of ANED** on the occasion of its main initiatives.

Our network for the promotion of research and dissemination of the history of the deportations

Besides offering assistance to numerous students, researchers and post-graduates (both Italian and foreign), ANED actively promotes the development of research and historical projects on the deportations. To this end (beyond the activity conducted in this area together with the Fondazione della Memoria della Deportazione), ANED has delivered a series of research projects in collaboration with prestigious Italian universities, and has created a network of mutual help and co-operation with all the historical research institutes who study these area. Our relationship with the Italian **Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione** (INSMLI National Institute for the History of the Liberation Movement), created by Ferruccio Parri in 1949, is particularly close, and with the network of research institutes that INSMLI leads. There are also regular exchanges of information and knowledge with the **Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea** (CDEC – Foundation Centre for the Documentation of Jewish Life).

Beyond these research centres, ANED also had a close working relationship with institutes that concern themselves with the theme of the deportations, in relation to museums, particularly:

- the Museo Diffuso della Resistenza della Deportazione della Guerra dei Diritti e della Libertà, in Turin;
- the Civico Museo of the Risiera di San Sabba concentration camp, in Trieste;
- the Fossoli Foundation and the Museo Monumento al Deportato di Carpi;
- the Museo Storico della Liberazione, via Tasso in Rome;
- the Museo della Deportazione in Figline, in Prato.

ANED's international relationships

ANED has created a wide-ranging web of international relationships, of which are particularly important the relationships with the International Committees who represent the ex-prisoners of each individual Nazi concentration camp. These committees arose from the secret internal Resistance organisations created by prisoners in these camps. Immediately after the end of the war, the prisoners continued their organisations in order to bear witness to the atrocities committed by the Third Reich, and to send a message of peace and solidarity to the world. Even if the numbers of surviving ex-prisoners continues to fall each year, the International Committees of the Concentration Camps remain extremely active, thanks to the involvement of relatives of ex-prisoners, and the various national ex-prisoner associations across Europe.

ANED works closely with the various International Committees, and has a representative who serves on each of the following International Committees:

- **Mauthausen**
- **Dachau**
- **Auschwitz**
- **Buchenwald**
- **Mittelbau-Dora**
- **Flossenbürg**
- **Ravensbrück**
- **Risiera di San Sabba**

Aside from the International Committees, ANED has active exchanges with various "Amicales", national organisations who represent the survivors of individual extermination camps, such as the French "Amicale des Déportés, Familles et Amis de Mauthausen" and the "Dutch Auschwitz Committee".

Our relationships with those charged with maintaining and running the actual camp sites (and the museums therein) are particularly significant. These bodies work with, and take into consideration the opinions and proposals of, the various International Committees, and the national ex-prisoner associations in each country. However, in the final analysis, these bodies are entirely autonomous, and are answerable only to the regional or national governments for the territory covering the camps.

With a view to ensuring the preservation of these important historical sites, and the honouring of their Italian victims, it is therefore essential that ANED maintains a network of contacts with the organisations who run the concentration camp sites, and the government departments who oversee them, either directly or via the good offices of Italian embassies abroad.

ANED participates in all the major international commemorations that take place in the principal extermination camps on the anniversaries of their liberation, an involvement that sees ex-prisoners and their families serving as guides to the commemorations for delegations from various national organisations, together with many young people and students.

ANED also offers assistance and help to any foreign student or research institute interested in the history of the Italian deportations.



Meeting of the International Mauthausen Committee, held at Sanremo, May 1963

OUR KEY OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTIVITY

Key Objectives

Both at national and local level, ANED works towards certain key objectives:

- 1.** to maintain an active presence in schools, with the collaboration of teachers, directed towards teaching about the deportations. These events are directed by ex-deportees, based on didactic materials suited to various age groups and types of school. They involve group work with students, and guided trips to places of historical interest regarding the deportations and the Resistance, followed by a deepening of students' understanding on their return.
- 2.** to participate in, as either representatives of ANED or as part of delegations organised by ANED, the principal official commemoration ceremonies, such that the victims of Nazism and Fascism continue to be honoured; to stand alongside our national institutions in the reaffirmation of the values of the Italian Constitution.
- 3.** to work with national institutions to give genuine meaning to the law that created Memorial Day, such that on 27 January each year, public events and meetings will be held to create moments of reflection and consideration; this is particularly the case for schools of all types, with specific consideration for the tragedy of the Jewish victims, and the suffering of Italian soldiers and political prisoners in Nazi camps.
- 4.** to organise, over the course of each year, either autonomously or in collaboration with other bodies and associations, events directed towards the general public about the deportations, peace and human rights (via public debates, book presentations, film screenings, concerts, exhibitions and theatre productions), constantly deepening understanding and knowledge of these events by drawing on the publications of ANED and its website.
- 5.** to promote historical study and research into Fascism, Nazism and the deportations, to conserve historical documents, and to digitise them in order that they may reach the largest number of people possible.
- 6.** to develop international relationships, in particular with the International Committees of the survivors of various concentration camps, to promote and protect the work of conservation of these important historical locations, such that them and their victims, including the Italian victims, are remembered. Also important are the relationships with all associations and bodies that concern themselves with the conservation and historical reconstruction of what happened, as well as the exchange of information and experiences with all international associations concerned with the "racial" and political deportations.

To make these ambitious and complex areas of activity into a reality, local branches and the national ANED secretariat organises each year hundreds of initiatives that see the involvement of thousands of people, delivered exclusively by volunteers, with the sole exception of some "part-time" personnel (who have permanent contracts) who work at the secretariat at the central ANED headquarters in Milan.

People involved in ANED activities

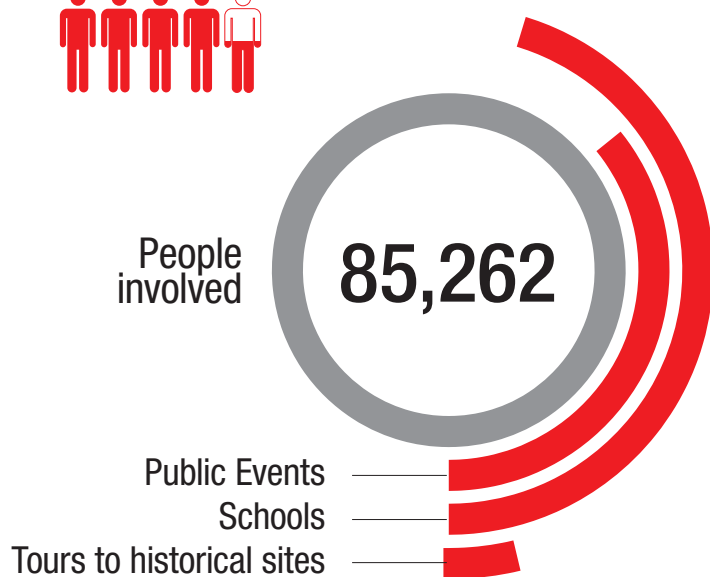
Participants in activities in schools **35,912**



Participants in public initiatives **45,110**



Participants in guided tours to historical sites **4,240**



35


“pilgrimages”
organised to:

Auschwitz
Mauthausen
Dachau
Flossenbürg
Risiera di Trieste
Kahla
Fossoli
Bolzano
Ravensbrück



21

Exhibitions

 = 1000 people

Source ANED

The work of our branches

On the basis of annual reports received, we can summarise the activities conducted in 2013 by 24 of our 26 Branches.

Analysing the information received, there has clearly been a very significant amount of work conducted in schools, where **461 events** were organised, involving **35,912 girls** and boys, mainly in secondary schools, but in some cases also in classes in primary schools. All ANED branches maintain close contacts with local institutions, and participate in the official commemoration ceremonies, both at national and local level, which are vital for ensuring that knowledge of these events is passed on. Even if not always in a uniform fashion, given the disparities in the numbers of people available to assist (who are always volunteers), all our branches represent a constant source of activity directed towards the general public, particularly around Memorial Day and the 5th May liberation celebrations.

But there is more to our activity than this: the list of books presented, films and talks delivered and meetings organised in 2013 numbered in total **430 public events** that involved more than **45,110 people**.

Further detail is appropriate on the subject of the guided tours to historical sites, in which ANED branches have been involved both as organisers and as guides for local institutions. In 2013, ANED branches organised, or helped organise, a total of **35 “pilgrimages”** to places such as Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Dachau and Flossenbürg, but also Ravensbrück, Bolzano, the Risiera in Trieste, Kahla, Fossoli and other camps. **4,240 people**, mainly students participated in these trips. To these, we should also add the trips organised by city council, provincial and regional governments, unions and other associations, to which ANED contributed, and which included many more thousands of participants.

It is also important to note the the work carried out in the areas of exhibitions and public displays around the theme of the deportations. Nearly every year, at least one Branch – through hard work in conceptualisation and delivery – organises a new exhibition, thanks also to the assistance of public bodies and the financial contributions of members. Each new exhibition is then added to the stock of such material, and many have been taken “on tour” round Italy. In 2013, **21 exhibitions** were organised: often these were new “tours” for exhibitions that had been displayed in previous years, but also includes new work such as the “Witnesses, Judges, Spectators – the Risiera at San Sabba” exhibition organised by the Trieste branch of ANED.

Organisations and local councils have over the years obtained copies of ANED exhibitions, which they then display themselves. Since all such events are free, it is not easy to quantify the number of visitors, but it is clear that they remain in great demand and popular with local bodies, schools and other organisations across Italy and abroad. The exhibition on the Resistance inside the concentration camp at Bolzano, for instance, was displayed both in Italian and German, and has circulated for a few years now in Alto Adige, Austria and Germany.

There is also no lack of activity in the area of **books, videos and multimedia production**, produced with the intention on contributing to teaching activity in schools, but also the result of historical study and research in local archives on events specific to each area.

ANED

DETAILS OF OUR ACTIVITIES

Branches	Events at schools (primary, middle and secondary schools)		Events directed towards the general public or specific groups (young people, women, students etc)		Guided trips to memorial sites	
	n°	students	n°	participants	n°	Participants
Bologna	45	4,993	25	2,800	4	471
Brescia	3	1,000	10	2,000	-	-
Cuneo	1	100	6	400	2	60
Eboli	25	1,400	4	500	-	-
Empoli	16	526	1	900	1	143
Firenze	60	1,300	18	2,500	2	900
Foligno	6	600	6	1.000	-	-
Genova	18	1,220	8	380	1	40
Imola	12	2,988	12	231	-	-
La Spezia	30	2,000	29	3,000	1	61
Milano	23	2,500	58	4,570	6	254
Monselice	2	150	2	100	-	-
Parma	-	-	11	800	-	-
Pavia	4	400	2	70	-	-
Pisa	32	1,900	36	3,000	2	265
Pordenone	13	1,300	10	1,200	1	25
Prato	20	1,000	11	500	1	500
Roma	16	2,135	40	5,059	2	345
Savona - Imperia	27	1,400	12	3,000	1	51
Sesto San Giovanni - Monza	48	4,500	50	4,800	7	850
Torino	4	300	19	500	2	120
Trieste	38	2,000	14	2,800	-	-
Udine	10	1,500	18	1.000	1	105
Verona	8	700	28	4,000	1	50
Totals	461	35,912	430	45,110	35	4,240



SACHSENHAUSEN

EBENSEE

RAVENSBURG

Quello che
non ho
è quel che
a mi manca

Procession during the Liberation celebrations of 25 April, Milan, 2012
Angelo Ratti, survivor of Mauthausen-Gusen, leads the ANED delegation

IPKENAU

AUSCHWITZ



Ceremony for the anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen, May 1965



A group of young people from Tuscany accompanied by ANED to Mauthausen, May 2013



Activity at national level

The voluntary work of members of the Presidential Committee, supported by part-time secretariat employees and the help of the Milan branch of ANED (with which the national body shares its HQ), guarantees above all the regular development of the work of the Association and the relationships with our Branches, as laid down by Statute and by the moral obligations that derive from being recognised as an Ente Morale.

The responsibilities of the Presidential Committee include managing institutional relationships with the President of the Italian Republic, the Italian State, Government Ministries, and other public bodies of national significance. It is also its responsibility - to ensure that the work of the Association and its points of view are visible to the general public – to maintain communications with the media, via its publication *Triangolo Rosso*, its website and social networks. It is also a priority for the national association to monitor the needs of Branches and support them where necessary both logistically and technologically.

In 2013-2014, aside from this activity, some important projects were commenced or continued.

Updating of the ANED website platform, and the digitalization project

Given that it was first created in 1997, the platform that hosted the ANED website did not allow for easy viewing on mobile devices, such as smartphones or tablets. In 2013, it was therefore decided to invest in a general updating of our platform, such that our website could be easily accessed via these new “interactive” forms of technology.

At the same time, work has continued on producing digital forms of new editions *Triangolo Rosso*, and also various books and publications overseen by ANED, or supported in some way by the Association.

During 2013, work also began on digitizing the entire back catalogue of *Triangolo Rosso*, from 1970 to the end of the last century: these digitized editions will be progressively made available for download on the ANED website. Another project commenced in 2013 was the digitization and publication of books (be they memoirs, research or historical pieces on the Camps) that ANED was involved with in the past, but which are now out of print and unobtainable (once permission has been received from the authors or copyright holder concerned).

The Auschwitz Memorial

In 2013 and 2014, ANED continued to struggle to save and make once again accessible the Italian memorial to deportees to Auschwitz, which is currently located in Block 21 of the camp. From July 2011, the Memorial, which is owned by ANED, has been out of bounds to visitors, as a result of a unilateral decision taken by the Auschwitz Museum directors. They even sent an “ultimatum” demanding that the work be dismantled by 30 November 2014, to create space for a new display. ANED has sought in all ways possible to maintain the Italian memorial - which has brought such honour to Italian culture abroad - in the location for which it was specifically created, suggesting a range of explanatory and didactic alterations to the Museum with the objective of creating a greater intelligibility



Memorial to the Italian victims of Auschwitz

of the work, above all for young people. Unfortunately, this proposal failed, rejected by the Museum, and not even the intervention of the various Italian Governments of recent years and representative groups in the Italian Parliament succeeded in changing their mind.

In order to save the work from destruction, the only option left was to transfer it to Italy. ANED has been looking for a local organisation capable of hosting the work, working with various Regional Governments and the Italian State to identify a suitable location, and finally, at the end of 2014, in accordance with the Prime Minister's Office, ANED agreed to an offer from the Region of Tuscany and the City Council of Florence to host the work.

This move – it would be more accurate to say “deportation” - represents a defeat for ANED, for the memory of those who created the work and for Italian culture as a whole, who have been forced to accept a political interference made even more serious by the fact that it has occurred in a fellow EU country. But at least, this move means that from 2015, the Italian public will be able to see and appreciate an exceptional piece of artwork which had been threatened with destruction. To the Italian government, which holds the rights to Block 21 of Auschwitz given to Italy by the Museum, ANED has re-asserted its inalienable right to participate in the conceptualization and delivery of the new display, as the recognised representative of Italian ex-prisoners and the families of the Italian victims of the camps.

Project for the House of Memory in Milan

During 2013, Milan City Council completed its plan for the creation of a House of Memory. The ANED national office and its Milan branch were involved in the discussions during the development of this project. The new building will host, aside from ANED, other organisations concerned with the history and memory of the city, such as ANPI, INSMLI, Associazione Vittime di Piazza Fontana (which represents the victims of the Piazza Fontana bomb blast in 1969 – translator's note), and Associazione Vittime del Terrorismo. The House of Memory is intended to become a centre for study, but also open to the public, with the intention of preserving, particularly amongst young people, knowledge of especially important parts of our history, including the Resistance and the fight against terrorism. The opening of the House of Memory is expected to take place on 25 April 2015, the 70th anniversary of national liberation from Nazism and Fascism. Now that the building is complete, ANED has been involved in discussions with the Council and the other organisations involved with regards to the management of the new structure, and will organise the transfer of its headquarters and archive to the new building.

Once installed in the new structure, the challenge for ANED will be to deliver projects and activities that draw on the full range of facilities in the building (which features an auditorium, a meeting room and space for exhibitions), and the possible synergies with the other associations who will be located in the new facility.

OUR STATUTE

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE EX DEPORTATI NEI Campi NAZISTI
Ente Morale D.P.R. 5-11-68 N. 1377

SECTION I

Name

ART. 1 – a national association is created for ex-deportees, both political and “racial”, to Nazi concentration camps (KZ) and relatives of the dead, to be known as the Associazione Nazionale ex Deportati nei Campi Nazisti (A.N.E.D.), with its headquarters in Milan.

SECTION II

Nature and objectives

ART. 2 – The Association – democratic and non-partisan – reaffirms and upholds the values and objectives of the Italian Resistance.

ART. 3 – the objectives of the Association are to:

- a. achieve the legal recognition of all political and “racial” deportees as “Fighters for National Freedom”
- b. bring together in a spirit of fraternal togetherness Italian ex-deportees and the relatives of the dead and surviving deportees.
- c. via the activation of the Constitutional Charter, to give the ideal testament to the fallen.
- d. ensure that both nationally and internationally, the great contribution made by ex-deportees to the Italian Resistance is recognised, and reaffirm the eternal values of freedom, justice and peace
- e. gather documents relevant to the history of the deportations.
- f. established friendly and close relationships with associations of the Resistance and deportations, both in Italian and abroad.
- g. take up the cause of ex-deportees and the families of the dead with the Italian authorities, suggesting the passing of legal measures where necessary.
- h. provide material and spiritual assistance to our members.
- i. strive to ensure work for its participants, creating where necessary co-operative forms of working.
- l. undertake research into the burial sites of the dead abroad and to see to the repatriation of their remains.
- m. conduct any other activities that contribute to the delivery of the afore-mentioned objectives.

SECTION III

Members

ART. 4 – deceased political and “racial” deportees are honorary members of the association, as is anyone who died subsequently as a result of the injuries and tortures received during their imprisonment.

ART. 5 – The following can be members, on production of the required documentation:

- a. Italian citizens who for political or “racial” motives were deported to Nazi or Fascist camps;
- b. relatives of the dead, and of ex-deportees;
- c. Italian citizens who, stating their acceptance of the values of the war for national liberation, the struggle against Nazism and Fascism, and the fulfilment of the democratic post-war constitution, explicitly commit themselves to gaining a deeper historical understanding of the Italian Resistance and the deportations, and to pass this knowledge onto the next generation, such that they can comprehend and carry out the duties required of citizens in a democracy.

Requests to join the Association need to be send to the relevant Branch.

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE EX DEPORTATI NEI Campi NAZISTI
Ente Morale D.P.R. 5-11-68 N. 1377

ART. 6 – Anyone who demonstrates themselves unworthy of membership cannot be part of the Association, even if they meet the criteria listed in parts a), b) and/or c) of Article 5.

Appeal against a refused membership on the part of a Branch committee is permitted, via recourse to the National Presidential Committee, within 30 days of the communication of the refused membership.

SECTION IV

Guiding and administrative bodies

ART. 7 – the organs of the Association are:

- a) the National Congress;
- b) the National Council;
- c) the Presidential Committee;
- d) the National Arbitration Board;
- e) the National Council of Auditors;
- f) Branches.

ART. 8 – the National Congress is the supreme organ of the Association, and is made up of members, represented by delegates elected from each Branch, who will come together for a pre-Congress Assembly, on the basis of one delegate for every fifteen (15) members or fraction thereof. The Congress will consider all and any questions vital to the life and activities of the Association, and reports provided by the National Council; will elect the new National Council, the National Arbitration Board and the National Council of Auditors. The Congress will be called into ordinary session at least once every four years by the National Council, which will set the date and location. It can also be called to meet whenever the National Council deems it necessary to do so, or when such request is made by not less than one-third of the members. The call for Congress to convene should be made with at least thirty (30) days notice. Congress is in session when at least half the total members are represented by delegates present. Whenever the first convocation fails, a second convocation will be held at least three hours later, and this will be deemed valid regardless of how many delegates are present. Debates will be reached on the basis of an absolute majority vote of the electors represented. Voting will be on the basis of a show of hands, although Congress can decide on other voting systems.

ART. 9 – the National Council is made up of not less than twenty-five (25) and no more than sixty (60) members elected by the National Congress, who hold these positions for four years, and can be re-elected. Before proceedings with the elections, the National Congress decides how many members the National Council should be comprised of. The National Council will discuss and approve the annual budget and financial statements, and has the right to deliberate on any subject that touches the life or work of the Association, within the framework laid down by the National Congress; the National Council will set the annual membership fee. The National Council will be called to meet at least once a year by the Presidential Committee, or whenever not less than one-third of the National Council deems it necessary. The meeting of the Council is legitimate whenever a majority of its members are present; if a second convocation is needed, which must be at least one hour after the first, the meeting is valid regardless of the numbers present. Decisions are on the basis of an absolute majority. If a vote is tied, the decision will be made by the Presidential vote. The National Council will elect from its ranks the President of the Association, two vice-presidents, the Secretary-General and Treasurer, who together form the Presidential Committee. The National Council will be chaired by the President, or one of the Vice-presidents in his/her absence. The National Council can remove from office Councillors of Branches who are deemed to be out in line with the spirit or requirements of the Statute, or who have committed serious administrative irregularities. The appointment of an extraordinary Commissioner will fall to the National Council: the Commissioner must see to new Branch elections within two months.

ART. 10 – the Presidential Committee, elected as described in Article 9, serves for four years, and its members are always re-electable. It is charged with carrying out the decisions of the National Council and has oversight and control over the activities of the Branches. It will be called to meet by the President at least twice a year, with at least five days notice, although in urgent cases, this provision can be ignored. All decisions are made on the basis of a majority vote of those present. In case of a tied vote, the decision will be made by the Presidential vote. Everyday administration falls to the Presidential Committee to oversee, while extraordinary matters fall to the National Council.

ART. 11 – the President convokes and chairs the National Council, and is the legally-recognised representative of the Association. In the event that the President cannot fulfil his/her duties, the elder of the Vice-Presidents will take over these functions.

ART. 12 – the National Arbitration Board is made up of five serving members and two supplementary members. Their service lasts four years, and they are always re-electable. A President is elected from its ranks, and it passes judgement in disciplinary matters brought to its attention by the statutory organs of the Association.

ART. 13 – the National Council of Auditors is made up of three serving members and two supplementary members. It serves for four years, and its members are always re-electable. A President is elected from its ranks. The Council controls the central and peripheral bodies of the Association, scrutinises the accounts and can order investigations and inspections at any moment, even of individual members of the Council itself. Branches can have their own inspection structures, consisting of three-member strong Council of Auditors (elected by the Branch General Assembly). It serves for two years, and members are always re-electable. A President is elected from its ranks. These Branch organs of oversight are charged with scrutinising the regular updating of the branch accounts, examining budgets and forecasts, and with verifying the financial position of the branch.

ART. 14 – the members of the National Arbitration Board and the National Council of Auditors can participate in meetings of the Presidential Committee, with the right to a consultative vote.

ART. 15 – Branches are organised in localities where not less than fifteen (15) members have been registered. No more than one Branch can exist in each Local government area (comune). Branches are responsible for all Association activity in their area, and can take initiatives for the work of the Association within the limits laid down by Statute, and subject to consultation with the Presidential Committee, which has oversight of their work.

The organs of the Branches are:

- a) the Assembly;
- b) the Council, which can nominate an internal Executive Committee and whenever it deems it necessary, appoint a three-member strong Council of Auditors, made up of Council members; the Branch Assembly is convoked by the Branch President, and the Executive Committee will fix the location and agenda for the meeting. The Assembly will meet once a year in normal circumstances, but in extraordinary circumstances whenever the Branch Council, or Branch President, deems it necessary, or on the basis of a request signed by at least one-third of the members, no later than 30 days after the request.

The Branch Assembly:

- a) discusses and approves the financial and ethical administration of the Branch;
- b) elects the Branch President and a Vice President; and the serving and supplementary members of the Branch council;
- c) discuss all the issues placed on the agenda;

All Branch members can participate in the Assembly. They can be represented by another member if they provide a written statement of proxy, but no member can be represented by more than one proxy.

To be valid at the first convocation, the Assembly must involve the personal presence (or via valid proxies) of at least half the members; a second convocation, which must be at least two hours later, renders the Assembly valid regardless of the numbers present or represented by valid proxies. Decisions are in all cases reached on the basis of an absolute majority of votes cast.

The Branch council is composed of the President and no less than six members chosen from the branch membership.

These are elected by the Branch Assembly, serve for two years, and can be re-elected. In ordinary circumstances, the Branch Council shall meet every three months, but can also be convoked by the Branch president whenever he/she deems it necessary, or on the basis of a request signed by at least one-third of the Council members, or at the request of the National Council.

The Branch Council:

- a) calls the Branch Assembly into extraordinary session;
- b) elects from its members, whenever deemed necessary, an Executive Committee composed of no less than three members, including the Branch President and the vice-President, who will serve as substitute in the event that the President is absent or otherwise unavailable;
- c) approves budget forecasts, and annual financial statements;
- d) decides on the acceptance of new members, and suggests to the National Council any members who should be expelled; it follows the Disciplinary measures laid down in Article 16 herein;
- e) decides on assistance measures to any member;

The Executive Committee is responsible for the every-day running of the Branch, providing the Branch Council with financial forecasts for their approval no later than 30 November each year, and annual financial statements which must be provided no later to the same Council no later than 31 March each year.

SECTION V

Discipline

ART. 16 – The following disciplinary measures can be taken against members: censure, suspension, expulsion. Suspension and censure measures fall to the Branch Council to decide, against which appeal is possible to the National Council within one month of written communication of the said disciplinary measure against a member. Expulsion is within the ambit of the National Council, on the basis of recommendations received from the Branch Council. Appeals against expulsion can be made by the member concerned to the National Arbitration Board within three months of the communication of the decision.

SECTION VI

Budgeting – Administration

ART. 17 – The Association is financially supported by contributions and donations, bequests, and public and private support. The Association will see to routine administration from proceeds received from bequests and state social contributions, and any voluntary donation made.

The administration of the budgeting and finance of the Association, and the work of the Treasurer, fall within the rules applicable to the financial administration of all Ente Morali.

ART. 18 – The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December each year. By 30 November, the National Council and Branch Council shall each produce their financial forecasts for the coming year, and by the end of March each year, shall produce an annual financial statement complete with inventory.

ART. 19 – The Association logo is a red triangle with the letters “IT” written in white in the middle, in conformity with the symbol attached to this Statute.

ART. 20 – The Association flag is made of a banner of the national colours, on which is printed the association logo and the words “Associazione Nazionale ex Deportati nei Campi Nazisti”.

ART. 21 – The Association badge is identical to the Association logo, and applies across the whole Association, as does the membership card, in conformity with the sample attached to this Statute.

ART. 22 – The annual Association Holiday will be on 5 May, the date of the Liberation of Mauthausen, the last Nazi camp to be liberated.

ART. 23 – Any provisions not included or foreseen in this Statute will be regulated by the general C.C. rules and other applicable laws.

ART. 24 – The Association is unlimited in time, and can be dissolved only by decision of the National Congress. Whenever a Branch is dissolved, its assets will be transferred to the national organisation. If the national organisation is dissolved, its assets will be transferred to the Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione: in the event that this latter has ceased to exist, national organisation assets will be transferred to another organisation that shares its objectives.

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15th National ANED Congress, Milan, October 2012

Photo by Leonardo Visco Gilardi

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Monument to the fallen of the concentration camps, Cimitero Monumentale in Milan

ANED Milan Archive

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Piero Caleffi and Gianfranco Maris (in the middle) at the 4th National ANED Congress, Bologna, 1965

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The crematorium oven at Gusen sub-camp, before the construction of the Memorial

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Ceremony at the Monument to the Fallen in the Nazi camps, at the Cimitero Monumentale, Milan, 1961

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The reading room at the Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione

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pictures from the 15th National ANED Congress, at the top on the left Gianfranco Maris and Miuccia Gigante

Photo by Leonardo Visco Gilardi

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A 1946 edition of Triangolo Rosso "Settimanale dei politici superstiti dei Campi di concentramento" from Turin

Archive of Fondazione della Memoria della Deportazione: Carton Buffulini Venegoni

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A group of Italian youngsters in the courtyard of Hartheim castle, during a visit organised by ANED, May 2014

Photo by Giulia Galbiati

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Meeting of the International Mauthausen Committee, held at Sanremo, May 1963

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Procession during the Liberation celebrations of 25 April, Milan, 2012

Angelo Ratti, survivor of Mauthausen-Gusen, leads the ANED delegation

Photo by Leonardo Visco Gilardi

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Ceremony on the anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen, May 1965

Photo archive of Fondazione Memoria della Deportazione: Carton ANED, "Foto Correnti", folder F14.14

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A group of young people from Tuscany accompanied by ANED to Mauthausen, May 2013

Foto di Leonardo Visco Gilardi

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Memorial to the Italian victims of Auschwitz

Architectural firm Alberico Belgiojoso