

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY
COUNCIL FOR ITALY
NOV., DEC. 1943

24pp

The following is an abstract of a broadcast over BBC regarding the three power conference of America, Britain, and Russia, and their statements concerning Italy.

"A council will be set up to deal with problems affecting Italy. It will consist in the first place of representatives of the three powers, with the addition of the French Committee of National Liberation, and it may be joined by representatives of the Greek and Jugoslavian governments, in view of their special interests in Italian affairs.

The Council will deal with day to day non-military problems and will probably operate from somewhere in the Mediterranean.

Among the points of Allied policy dealing with Italy that were mentioned are:

- 1) To destroy utterly all elements of Fascism from Italy.
- 2) The Italian people will be given every opportunity of establishing democratic government and institutions to broaden its base by
- 3) To restore the freedom of print, speech, worship and political belief.
- 4) A full amnesty for Fascist prisoners.
- 5) The arrest and bringing into justice of the principal Fascist war criminals.

It is recognized that the carrying out of this program will be affected by the military operations being conducted in Italy and finally, that none of the principles laid down affect the people's right to form their own form of government."

0007 RADIO BROADCASTS

092.3 - INTERNATIONAL CONF.

07/1 - H. Clark

Handwritten signature

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For your information the following announcements have been made at the end
of the Moscow Conference. (TO FATIMA FOR MACPAILANE SIGNED ELISHMOSER CITE KINGS.)

"The Conference also agreed to establish an Advisory Council for matters re-
lating to Italy to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their
three Governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is
made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in
view of their special interests arising out of aggressions of Fascist Italy upon
their territory during the present war. This Council will deal with day to day
questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed
to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm by a
declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied Governments in favor of
the restoration of Democracy in Italy. Number 2. Text of declaration regarding
Italy. The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet
Union have established that the three Governments are in complete agreement that
Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism
and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and
that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental

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and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future, the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect: 1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism. 2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups. 3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed. 4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character. 5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty. 6. Democratic organs of local Government shall be created. 7. Fascist chiefs and Army Generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three Governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to

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choose their own form of government."

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

Policy

November 6, 1943

Lieutenant General F. N. Mason MacFarlane,
Allied Military Mission,
Brindisi.

Dear Mason:

Copies of the documents made public after the
Moscow conference are enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Murphy
Robert D. Murphy
Chief Civil Administrator

Enclosures:
Copies of documents.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

AT MOSCOW

The conference of foreign secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull; of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden; and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V. M. Molotov; took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th of October, 1943. There were twelve meetings. In addition to the foreign secretaries, the following took part in the conference: for the United States of America, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador of the United States; Major-General John R. Deane, United States Army; Mr. H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts. For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador; Mr. William Strang; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts. For the Soviet Union: Marshal K. E. Voroshilov; Marshal of the Soviet Union; Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs; Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; Major General A. A. Gryzlov, of the General Staff; Mr. G. M. Saksin, Senior Official for People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

The agenda included all questions submitted for discussion by the three governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken: these questions were referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially set up for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels. Other questions again were disposed of by an exchange of views. The governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have been in close cooperation in all matters concerning the common war effort, but this is the first time that the foreign secretaries of the three governments have been able to meet together in conference.

In the first place there were frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers representing the respective Chiefs of Staff in order to discuss definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared in order to create a basis for the closest military cooperation in the future between the three countries.

Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the recognition by the three governments that it was essential in their

United States Army; Mr. H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts. For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador; Mr. William Strang; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts. For the Soviet Union: Marshal K. E. Voroshilov; Marshal of the Soviet Union; Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs; Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; Major General A. A. Gryzlov, of the General Staff; Mr. G. M. Saksin, Senior Official for People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

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Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the recognition by the three governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interest of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic and social welfare of their peoples fully promoted.

This conviction is expressed in a declaration in which the Chinese Government joined during the conference and which was signed by the three foreign secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their governments. This declaration published today provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries are respectively at war. It set forth the principles upon which the four governments agree that a broad system of international cooperation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system.

The conference agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three governments.

Provision was made for continuing when necessary the tripartite consultations of representatives of the three governments in the respective capitals through the existing diplomatic channels.

The conference also agreed to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their three governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of their special interests arising out of aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This council will deal with day to day questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three foreign secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm by a declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied governments in favor of the restoration of democracy in Italy.

The three foreign secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time they reminded Austria that in the final settlement, account will be taken of efforts that Austria may make toward its own liberation. The declaration on Austria is published today.

The foreign secretaries issued at the conference a declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalen containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German government, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces, will be taken back to the countries in which the abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.

In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite

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In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic cooperation and assurance of general peace.

MOSCOW

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION AT 1:00 P.M., E.W.T., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943

JOINT FOUR-NATION DECLARATION

The Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, the subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments;

Jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.
2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.
3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.
4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another

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5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.
6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.
7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and ^{with} other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

DECLARATION REGARDING ITALY

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union have established that the three governments are in complete agreement, that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed, and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and United Kingdom declare that the action of their governments, from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future, the Foreign Secretaries of the three governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.
2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.
3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.
4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character.
5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

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5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.
6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.
7. Fascist chiefs and Army generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

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In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people, ultimately, to choose their own form of government.

DECLARATION ON AUSTRIA

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed on Austria by Germany on March 15, 1938 as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see re-established a free and independent Austria and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves, as well as those neighboring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

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RESTRICTEDSTATEMENT SIGNED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN
REGARDING ATROCITIES.

The United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, massacres and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by Hitlerite forces in many of the countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled. The brutalities of Nazi domination are no new thing and all peoples or territories in their grip have suffered from the worst form of government by terror. What is new is that many of these territories are now being redeemed by the advancing armies of the liberating powers and that in their desperation, the recoiling Hitlerites and Huns are redoubling their ruthless cruelties. This is now evidenced with particular clearness by monstrous crimes on the territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from Hitlerites, and on French and Italian territory.

Accordingly, the aforesaid three allied powers, speaking in the interests of the thirty-two United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows:

At the time of granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected therein. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries, having regard especially to invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Italy.

Thus, Germans who take part in wholesale shooting of Polish officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in

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Thus, Germans who take part in wholesale shooting of Polish officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not imbued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three allied powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of German criminals, whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decision of the governments of the allies.



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

295

November 8th 1943-

*Copied by Joint Mission
Communications
+ Visions - 11/14/43
Further open attack*

My dear General,

As you are aware, under present conditions - which we hope may be soon modified - broadcasted news are the only source of information at our disposal.

Such news are often unreliable and always incomplete. And it is consequently impossible to form on such a base any correct judgment and valuation.

On November 2nd various versions have been broadcasted of the Moscow conference declarations. Among other statements, mention was made of the creation of a European Advisory Committee, and of an Advisory Committee for Italy, composed of the British, American and Russian Governments and of the French Committee of Liberation. The inclusion in the Committee for Italy, of Greece and Yugoslavia is also envisaged.

You will no doubt realize the interest that such news have for us. This is why I would very much appreciate if you could provide me with the official text of the aforesaid declarations as well as with any other element you may possess on the subject in order that the Royal Italian Government may be in a position to form

092.3 CONFERENCE INTER.

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Major General Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission
Brindisi.

Yours sincerely

R. R. R.

CONFERENCE INTER.

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AFHQ MESSAGE CENTER

OUTGOING MESSAGE

PRIORITY

TO FOR ACTION: ACWAR FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF
USFOR FOR BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF

REF NO: W 5743/3750

SIGNED: EISENHOWER, CITE: FMGS

NAF 526

Grateful for details urgently, regarding directives and constitution concerning Advisory Council for ITALY particularly since Russian delegates are now said to be on their way to ALGIERS.

ORIGINATOR: MIL GOV SEC AUTHENTICATION: A. T. MAXWELL, COL.

INFORMATION: SGS
MR. MURPHY
MR. MAC MILLAN
INC
G-2
CINC MED
**
AG RECORDS

CONCURRENCES: MR. MURPHY
MR. MAC MILLAN
D/CS

MC OUT 6320 21 NOVEMBER 43 1314A REF NO: W 5743/3750 Jap/K

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SECRET **EQUALS** **BRITISH** **MOST** **SECRET**

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

21 November 1943

PERSONAL & SECRET

SUBJECT: Representation of the Soviet Government in
Connection with the Allied Control Commission.

TO : Major General Kenyon A. Joyce,
Deputy President, Allied Control Commission.

Dear General,

We have some more information which however does not yet clear up the position regarding the subject of this Section's memorandum to the Commission of the 17th of November which stated that the following communication had been received:

"The Soviet Foreign Office have informed the British Government that, in accordance with Article 37 of the full Armistice terms, Major-General Nestor Semyonovich Solodovnik and Senior Lieutenant Mikhail Vasilapovich Golubev have been selected to represent the Soviet Union on the Allied Control Commission."

Paragraph 37 of the full Armistice terms cited above reads as follows:

"There will be appointed a Control Commission representative of the United Nations charged with regulating and executing this instrument under the orders and general directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief."

We have since heard from the American Military Mission in Moscow that "Mr. Vasilevsky" is due here shortly and will be accompanied by Major General Aleksandr Filippovich Vasiliev who is an expert on Military Affairs and Rear Admiral Aleksandr Frolov who is an expert on Naval Affairs. Further, a Moscow communique, quoted in the French press today, announces that M. Vichinsky and his staff have left Moscow to take part in "The Mediterranean Commission". It seems clear that "Mr. Vasilevsky" is none other than M. Vichinsky.

We have therefore cabled today to the Combined Chiefs of Staff asking urgently for a directive, and for the constitution of the Advisory Council for Italy, which as you probably are aware, was decided upon at the Moscow Conference. For your information I enclose a copy of the relevant Annex from the secret Protocol issued after the conference. As I regard the Annex, the work of such delegations as the Soviet is intended to be advisory, and not executive; but it is not impossible that we may be

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faced with requests from the Russians that they should become more intimately concerned in the activities of the Commission. As we see it here, unless or until we receive contrary instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, we must be guided by our existing directive which lays down that the executive personnel of the Commission shall be composed of persons of American and British nationality.

Under the circumstances I think you must be prepared to expect visits from some Russian officials, at Brindisi, although we shall do everything we can in view of cramped conditions there to limit such visits as far as possible. In planning for the re-housing of the Commission and of the Italian Government on the Mainland, I suggest care should be taken to reserve accommodation for a mission of considerable size for the Soviet Government, and further accommodation for French, Greek, and Yugoslav Missions also, but even the location of the Russians does not seem yet to be clear for the Annex.

Yours Sincerely
A. T. Maxwell

A. T. MAXWELL,
Colonel.

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ANNEX 3.

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1. An Advisory Council for Italy will be established forthwith, composed in the first instance of representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and the French Committee of National Liberation. Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia will be added as full members of the Council as soon as practicable, in view of the special interests of these two countries arising from the aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war.
2. Each Representative will be assisted, where necessary, by a small staff of technical advisers, civilian and military. The Council will establish itself as soon as possible in Italy at the same place as the Headquarters of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.
3. The Council will keep itself closely informed of current Italian affairs and advise the respective Governments and the French Committee of National Liberation in regard to problems relating to Italy, other than military operational questions. The members of the Council will be supplied by the respective Governments and by the French Committee of National Liberation with all relevant information on political and military developments affecting their work. They will make joint or several recommendations to their governments or to the French Committee, but will not have power to take final decisions. They will not, of course, concern themselves with the military functions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.
4. The Council will have the duty in particular of watching the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will be enforcing the terms of surrender.
5. The Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as President of the Allied Control Commission on general policy connected with the work of control. For this purpose it will maintain close touch with the Allied Commander-in-Chief as President of the Control Commission and will have the right to ask him for information or explanations on matters affecting the Council's work. It will maintain close touch with such other technical inter-Allied bodies as may be established in Italy and will be entitled to obtain information and explanations from them on matters affecting its work.
6. The Allied Commander-in-Chief will continue as in the past to receive instructions from the United Kingdom and the United States Governments through the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.
7. When, in the opinion of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, it is possible to bring direct military control of the Italian administration

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4. The Council will have the duty in particular of watching the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will be enforcing the terms of surrender.
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6. The Allied Commander-in-Chief will continue as in the past to receive instructions from the United Kingdom and the United States Governments through the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.
7. When, in the opinion of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, it is possible to bring direct military control of the Italian administration to an end, the Commander-in-Chief will relinquish the presidency of the Allied Control Commission. The Advisory Council for Italy will thereupon assume the direction of the work of the Allied Control Commission.

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U R G E N T

FROM: UNAFIDE, FROM THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

**TO : EISENHOWER FREEDOM ALIENS UNFOR LONDON FOR BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF
REPEATED TO AFHQ.**

REFERENCE NO. THIS MESSAGE: F-AMMS PP-8, 26 November 1943

WAF 280. Advisory Council for ITALY.

Referring to your WAF 526, the following terms of reference were approved at the MOSCOW Conference and constitute our directive to you.

1. An Advisory Council for ITALY will be established forthwith composed in the first instance of representatives of the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES, the SOVIET UNION and the French Committee of National Liberation. Representatives of GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA will be added as full members of the council as soon as practicable, in view of the special interests of those 2 countries arising from aggressions of Fascist ITALY upon their territory during the present war.

2. Each representative will be assisted when necessary by a small staff of technical advisers, civilian and military. The council will establish itself as soon as possible in ITALY at the same place as Headquarters of Allied Commander-in-Chief.

3. The council will keep itself closely informed of current ITALIAN affairs and advise the respective governments and the French Committee of National Liberation in regard to problems relating to ITALY, other than Military Operational Problems. Members of the council will be supplied by their respective governments and by the French Committee of National Liberation with all relevant information on political developments affecting their work. They will make joint or several representations to their government or to the French Committee of National Liberation, but will not have the power to take final decisions.

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*Noted by Jim Jones
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Directive has been received from CCS that the terms of reference regarding the advisory council for Italy as approved at the Moscow Conference now constitute the directive from CCS on the matter. (TO FATIMA FOR JOYCE FROM HOLMES SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FMCS). Directive apart from slight changes in one or two words is same as copy of terms of reference copy of which you have. Copy of directive being sent you by fast air.

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[Handwritten signature]

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IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

N° 436

Admiral
Brindisi, 11 2.12.1943

Mio caro Generale,

tengo a confermarLe quanto già le dissi verbalmente a proposito dell'imminente riunione a Brindisi del Comitato Consultivo per l'Italia. Lei sa con quale interesse l'opinione pubblica italiana segue la questione. E' dunque superfluo io Le ripeta ancora una volta quale vivace e naturale delusione susciterebbe il sapere che un Comitato espressamente costituito per l'esame degli affari italiani, che ha luogo in Italia e nella Città ove ha sede il R. Governo dovesse iniziare i suoi lavori con l'assoluta esclusione nostra. Ed è per questo, caro Generale, ch'io Le sarei vivamente riconoscente se Ella volesse usare di tutta la Sua autorità e il suo peso per ottenere che alle riunioni del Comitato fosse autorizzato ad assistere, a quel qualunque titolo ch'Ella crederà opportuno, anche un membro italiano. Personalmente riterrei che la qualifica di "osservatore" potrebbe per il momento, bastare. In questo caso avrei prescelto a ricoprire tali attribuzioni il Segretario Generale del Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Ministro Prunas. Il quale, naturalmente, sarebbe a disposizione del Comitato per tutto quanto possa facilitarne i lavori e l'attività.

Le sarò molto grato, caro Generale, se vorrà dare alla mia richiesta la Sua più benevola attenzione e tener presente quale e quanta importanza io personalmente e tutto il Governo Vi annetta.

In attesa di un cortese cenno di risposta, La prego di credermi, caro Generale, molto cordialmente

Major General

Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission

BRINDISI

575
Kenyon Joyce

*Number 436
x 001 - Meetings - Political*

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TRANSLATION

The Chief of Government
No. 436

Brindisi 2 December 1943

My dear General,

May I confirm what I already said verbally in regard to the coming meeting in Brindisi of the Advisory Council for Italy. You are aware with what interest Italian public opinion follows this question. It is therefore superfluous for me to repeat once more what a strong and natural disappointment would come from the knowledge that a Committee, expressly formed for the purpose of studying Italian affairs, located in Italy and in the very city where the Royal Government has its Seat, should start its work with absolute exclusion on our part. And it is for this reason, dear General, that I would be deeply grateful if you would use all your authority and weight in obtaining authorization to have an Italian member also sit in at the meetings, under whatever circumstances you may see fit. I personally believe that the title of "observer" would be sufficient for the time being. In this event, I would choose the General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Prunas, to fulfill the assignment. He would naturally be at the disposal of the Council in any capacity which would facilitate its work and activity.

I shall be very grateful, dear General, if you will give your attention to my request and to consider how much importance I, personally, and the Government attach to this matter.

Awaiting the courtesy of an early reply, please believe me to be, dear General,

Very cordially yours,

RECEIVED

Major General Kenyon D. Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission

BRINDISI

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SECOND MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

HELD AT BRINDISI 3 DECEMBER 1943

File

Mr. Vyshinsky in the Chair

1. After hearing an explanation of the situation by Major General K. Joyce, Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission, it was decided in principle to approve the transfer to Italian administration, subject to the guidance and instructions of the Allied Control Commission, of all occupied territories south of the line Salerno - Bari (Regions II, I and VI).

This decision is subject to confirmation at the next meeting of the Advisory Council when it will be officially communicated to General Eisenhower.

It is understood that the transfer is to be subject to two conditions:

a) That the administration, local and central, will be carried on by officials of proved good faith and Allied sympathies.

b) That this involves no commitment to Marshal Badoglio's government after the capture of Rome.

2. Mr. Vyshinsky raised the further question regarding the representation on the Allied Control Commission of representatives of the USSR. He referred to the provisions of Article 37 of the long term Armistice with Italy saying that it was the understanding of his government when the latter government gave its approval to the terms that the Allied Control Commission would include Soviet Representatives.

Mr. Massigli stated that the French Committee of National Liberation entertains the same view regarding French representation on the Allied Control Commission.

It was explained that the procedure heretofore followed in the appoint

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ment of representatives to the Allied Control Commission has been to have them flow through and made by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Vyshinsky stated that the Soviet Government has appointed Major General Solodovnik as the Soviet representative to the Allied Control Commission and Senior Lieutenant Golubev as General Solodovnik's assistant. This action was communicated by the Soviet Government to the British and American Governments.

It was agreed that the Advisory Council will inform General Eisenhower of the above, and that the individual members of the Council will refer the question to their respective governments.

It was also tentatively agreed that the third meeting of the Advisory Council could be held at Palermo on December 8 or 9, 1943.

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FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION FROM MARSHAL BADOGLIO IS FORWARDED FOR CONSIDERATION
PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN CLN PARA QUOTE
MAY I CONFIRM WHAT I ALREADY SAID VERBALLY IN REGARD TO THE COMING MEETING IN
BRINDISI OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY PD YOU ARE AWARE WITH WHAT INTEREST
ITALIAN PUBLIC OPINION FOLLOWS THIS QUESTION PD IT IS THEREFORE SUPERFLUOUS FOR
ME TO REPEAT ONCE MORE WHAT A STRONG AND NATURAL DISAPPOINTMENT WOULD COME FROM
THE KNOWLEDGE THAT A COMMITTEE, CMA EXPRESSLY FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING
ITALIAN AFFAIRS CMA LOCATED IN ITALY AND IN THE VERY CITY WHERE THE ROYAL
GOVERNMENT HAS ITS SEAT CMA SHOULD START ITS WORK WITH ABSOLUTE EXCLUSION ON
OUR PART PD AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON CMA DEAR GENERAL CMA THAT I WOULD BE
DEEPLY GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD USE ALL YOUR AUTHORITY AND WEIGHT IN OBTAINING
AUTHORIZATION TO HAVE AN ITALIAN MEMBER ALSO SIT IN AT THE MEETINGS CMA UNDER
WHATEVER CIRCUMSTANCES YOU MAY SEE FIT PD I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT THE TITLE
OF OBSERVER WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE TIME BEING PD IN THIS EVENT CMA I WOULD
CHOOSE THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA MINISTER
FRUMAS CMA TO FULFILL THE ASSIGNMENT PD HE WOULD NATURALLY BE AT THE DISPOSAL
OF THE COUNCIL IN ANY CAPACITY WHICH WOULD FACILITATE ITS WORK AND ACTIVITY PD
PARA I SHALL BE VERY GRATEFUL CMA DEAR GENERAL CMA IF YOU WILL GIVE YOUR

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ATTENTION TO MY REQUEST AND TO CONSIDER HOW MUCH IMPORTANCE I CMA PERSONALLY CMA
AND THE GOVERNMENT ATTACH TO THIS MATTER UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGD
Secretary of Commission

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