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INTERNAL POLITICS OF
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
SEPT. 1943 - FEB. 1944
(1 OF 2)

181 pp

P.W.B. Brindisi

Report N° 6 "D." Section P.W.B. BARI 10 Nov.'43

(1) Political Situation.

During the week, it would appear that the King has succeeded in rallying a certain body of opinion to his side and in forming a sort of Government, the members of which however have not yet been announced. It is believed that De Nicola and Porzia survivals from pre-Fascist days form part of the Government.

The two political tendencies appear to be crystallising in two groups.

(A) The Monarchical, which is composed of

1) The Court
2) High Officers of the Armed Forces
3) Rich individuals
4) The Fascist element
5) A small conservative and loyalist element.

(B) The Republican opposition which represents the mass of the people formed out of the Communist, Socialist and Liberal groups of the National Front.

The third group, the Christian Democrats and the Clergy are hesitating between the two main groups and the Government appear to be trying to win this group over by stressing the terrors of Communism.

At the present moment the whole machinery of the State is at the disposal of the Government and has been, and still is, used in the good old fashioned Italian manner, to prevent the opposition from making itself heard.

Arbitrary arrests are still made. The latest is that of Professor Damato and two agriculturists of GRUMO for indulging in anti-monarchical talk. Fascists continually provoke people

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Arbitrary arrests are still made. The latest is that of Professor Damato and two agriculturists of GRUMO for indulging in anti-monarchical talk. Fascists continually provoke people into violent speech and even into demonstrations as for example at Lecce, Brindisi and Gallipoli.(2)

It is probable that the real reason for this growing tension among the populace is the increasing pressure of want, unemployment & high prices which is inextricably connected in the popular mind with the maintenance of Fascist officials in power.

As long as certain well-known Fascists are kept in position in the Government Machinery and as long as the Government

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uses that machinery, i.e. Prefects, Questori, Carabinieri, State Services to suppress all opinion hostile to itself then so long will the people distrust the Government as, in essence, Fascist, and continue in opposition. The general feeling is that it is useless for the government to proclaim that the house is burning and that all hands must turn to put the fire out and not waste time enquiring into the cause, when all the time they are fighting the fire, individuals are slashing the hoses and throwing fresh fuel in the flames.

Economic Situation.

This is growing rapidly worse. The advance of the Allied Armies and the German retreat unfortunately involves the destruction of wide areas and hordes of refugees are being transported to back areas like Bari, Lecce, etc., which are becoming incapable of housing or feeding them. Medical supplies are also being exhausted. Everybody is looking to the Allies as their only hope.

The question of wages is also a problem that requires a rapid solution. Attached is a wage table of the Manifattura Tabacchi. and of the La Rocca Cannery. (E)

Labour Agitation.

On the 9th November alarmist reports were brought to P.W.B. that the Railway workers were threatening a strike and that the Postal workers were forming a Union, presumably to join in the strike.

This was reported at once to Major D. Smith at the Prefettura, who immediately enquired into the matter. It transpired that the report was garbled.

The railway Workers held their meeting to day and a report of their resolutions is attached. (R)

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Their demands are all aimed at clearing Fascists out of the Railway Administration. There seems to be some difficulty over the Dopolavoro, whichhas been requisitioned by the Allied Authorities.

The Postal Workers also met to day and formed a Union and elected leaders.

The workers also complain that the Allied Bureau for the Registration of Civilian Labour enrols workers independently of their Unions and employs as clerk a much hated Fascist, Cafagno Michele 901

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National Association of Fascist victims.

A number of persons who have suffered imprisonment and confino for political reasons, thought to form themselves into a National Association and asked for authority through the usual channels, which was denied. Attached are the Statutes of the proposed association and a comment. (V)

Local Complaints.

(I) The disappearance from the markets of grapes and other autumn fruits. Land-owners are believed to be holding back large quantities of driedfigs, almonds, nuts which once formed an article of considerable export, in the hopes of obtaining increased prices.

(2) The lack of Taxi-cabs in the city. Out of the original 40. 4 or 5 are usually under repair and 10 have been requisitioned by the Allied Army. In any case, drivers prefer driving Allied Army officers and men because they pay more than Italian civilians.

Volunteers.

All the various Volunteer legions have been dissolved and the Army has made itself responsible for the enrolling of Volunteers in a special corps.

The details of the necessary qualifications, conditions of pay and servide will be found in the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno", Monday 8 November. In spite of the increased pay, it is doubtful whether many volunteers will be found to join up under Army auspices.

Attached are some reports by intelligent Italian soldiers of the student class. (A)

The general feeling appears to be that soldiers of the peasant class belonging to the liberated South, who have been several years with the colours, only want to go home. Their attitude is that they

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The general feeling appears to be that soldiers of the peasant class belonging to the liberated South,who have been several years with the colours,only want to go home. Their attitude is that they don't fight,and they are half starved,so why not let them go to their forms and work.

Northerners of the same class say they will fight but it is suspected that they will slip off home as soon as they reach their particular districts. (B)

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Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno.

It is rumoured that a Liberal group are trying to buy the Gazzet-

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ta from the Banco di Napoli,(the principal shareholder). It is said that the millionaire Antonio Larocca would put up the necessary capital.

The motives for this move seems to be distrust of the present directors De Secly and Magrone and a feeling that the paper represents too much of the Government tendency and therefore requires gingering up.

Relations between Allied troops and Civilians.

Attached are copies of Italian Censorship reports and the incidents reported during October. (C)

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NOTA SU LECCE

Qui i partiti si danno molto da fare. C'è che vuole andare a destra,chi a sinistra,chi avanti e chi non si sa dove. Certo che tutti sono animati da uno spirito combattivo. L'elemento intellettuale-professionista è quello che domina la situazione. Il resto,impiegati,operai artigiani,seguono con fiducia e con una certa impazienza l'opera organizzativa dei dirigenti. Tutti però si attendono la più fraterna solidarietà da li intellettuali per raggiungere la meta agognata: il trionfo della libertà. Ma la presenza negli uffici e negli altri settori della vita amministrativa di fascisti più o meno autorevoli e non di certo esautorati nonostante in crollo del governo fascista,costituisce un fomite di legittima irrequietezza che solletica particolarmente le mani d dei comunisti. I partiti moderati hanno ancora una certa riserva di pazienza ma gli estremisti pare che stiano per perderla.

Non si sa proprio perchè fascisti,squadristi et similia,non si decidono ad abbandonare pudicamente le stanze degli uffici ove per anni hanno regnato la più disorientante incompetenza e l'arbitrio più palese ed oltraggioso. Nè si venga a dire che non ci sono uomini preparati e competenti per sostituirli. A Lecce cervelli solidi e nutriti di seri studi abbondano. Nè difettano coscienze adamantine.

Disinfettato il settore burocratico,rinnovata la dignità delle pubbliche funzioni,l'amministrazione Provinciale locale potrebbe trasferirsi su un piano realistico affrettando la soluzione di gravi ed improrogabili problemi cittadini. Questo è quanto dovrebbe avverarsi al più presto per il bene di tutti. Se poi si dovesse tardare,nel senso che si facesse orecchio da mercante,allora sarebbe più difficile evitari deragliamenti e scontri laddove più vivi e deleteri si avvertono gli effetti di un babelico sistema di governo della cosa publica ed il malcelato ostruzionismo negli organi più vitali dell'organismo burocratico.

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Non si dimentichi che la libertà ricuperata dopo più di quattro lustri di schiavitù e di oscurantismo va intesa sopratutto nel senso che non si devono perpetuare sistemi che facciano minimamente ricordare soppraffazioni e soprusi subiti in nome di un illusorio benessere collettivo promesso sempre e mai conseguito.

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A Lecce no si tollera più il demagogico vezzo di promettere mari e monti per negare oggi ciò che è necessario per soppravvivere e rialzarsi dal baratro in cui il fascismo ha fatto precipitare il popolo.

Se è vero che la libertà rivive oggi per ridonare a tutti l'autonomia di pensiero e di azione,nessuno si illuda di poter pensare a ti

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per l'acqua del proprio mulino e di agire per il conseguimento di trionfi personali ed egoistici.La libertà è un dono per la gente che lavora;soffre ed opera per il trionfo dell'Italia libera.

A GALLIPOLI

Questa ridente cittadina della provincia di Lecce,come del resto in tutti i piccoli centri del Salento,attraversa una crisi economico-alimentare che,senza drammatizzare,bisogna definire gravissima.Lo spettro della fame è all'orizzonte.Da qualche tempo non si effettua più la distribuzione della pasta,del riso dei grassi. Volendosi alimentare con la verdura che ha raggiunto prezzi iperbolici,occorrerebbe molto pane.

Domenica scorsa v'è stata una mezza sommossa."Vogliamo la pasta! Vogliamo mangiare!" Così hanno gridato i dimostranti. Alla meno peggio si è calmata la folla promettendo. Di carne,dal mese di luglio,non se n'è più vista. Al mercato nero,s'intende,si trova anche la carne; ma occorrono fior di quattrini. Manca il latte,lo si trova clandestinamente a dieci ,12 lire il litro. Medicinali niente di niente. Questo dei medicinali è un problema molto serio. Con l'aiuto degli amici Anglo-americani si spera di risolverlo al più presto.

Le autorità del luogo,con a capo il Podestà Semeraro-De Pace,si danno da fare con gli organi provinciali per affrontare i veri problemi che assillano la cittadinanza.A loro volta gli organi provinciali si danno da fare anche essi .Ma il fatto è che non si fa nulla o quasi nulla.

Qui come altrove,si reclama la rimozione dai vari uffici i fascisti che abbondano. Non manca fra questi un tipo arrabbiato e facinoroso,un tal Capoti,giannizzero del Conte Sbaienni,e sedicente tale,genero di Achille Starace,il famigerato luogotenente di Mussoli-

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I partiti fanno la voce grossa,affilano le armi all'ombra e minacciano di fare l'ecatombe dei fascisti che si ostinano a fare i despoti negli uffici pubblici e particolarmente in quello annonario alimentare in cui sembra si faccia tutto per aggravare la situazione ed inasprire così gli animi.Come si vede le cose tendono al peggio.E non solo a Gallipoli.Tutti i piccoli centri della regione,compresa quella di Brindisi,rivelano anche all'occhio più miope,sintomi gravissimi di ma-

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lessere. E' vero che in molti sembra mancare il senso,per così dire della realtà. Si dimentica,in altri termini,quella che è la situazione del momento,scaturita dall'opera negativa,devastatrice del governo fascista,sia nel campo economico-finanziario che in quello morale e sociale. Ed in questo oblio ci si culla nella illusione che a tutto si possa porre riparo nelgiro di poche settimane,mercè la pretesa bacchetta magica degli Alleati,di Badoglio ed altri.

Certo,la povera gente che lavora ha ragione:di fronte a certe privazioni,il cuore di ognuno si turba e si agita. Ma che fare? Occorre ancora un pò di pazienza,magari di stoicismo,perchè chi di dovere provveda per ciò che è possibile. Però,è bene non adagiarsi supinamente sulle speranze di interventi taumaturgici:occorre fare affidamento anche sulle proprie forze.

COSE E CASI DI LECCE.

In questa città evolutissima,in cui l'elemento intellettuale sovrabbonda,appena si avverte che siamo alle prese con un destino estremamente drammatico che grava sulla nazione oppressa per più di un ventennio dal brigantaggio fascista. I caffè e gli altri esercizi pubblici sono affollàti. Vi si discute animatamente. Nei negozi si trova poca roba che è reperibile invece al mercato nero a prezzi favolosi.

Solo,le farmacie sono disertate completamente e questo perchè non hanno medicinali nè altri articoli sanitarii e da bendaggio.A Lecce si avverte poi una rarefazione di molti generi alimentari compresi i legumi.Eppure ci si assicura che tonnellate e tonnellate di ceci giunsero mesi or sono e non si sa che via abbiano presa. Gli ontiammassatori e distributori pare che si siano trasformati in enti imboscatori.E siamo sempre lì:l'ostruzionismo degli organi preposti alla alimentazione.

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I partiti di destra sono indignati per questo fenomeno di sopravvivenza fascista e per il fatto che fascistoni arricchiti siano stati scarcerati dopo qualche ora di riposo al fresco, mentre è rimasto in gattabuia qualche umile gregario fedele più alla pagnotta che a Mussolini.

C'è stato qualcuno, evidentemente già ospite di qualche clinica psichiatrica che ha detto che i fascisti i quali fanno il brutto ed

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bel tempo negli uffici publici e nei sindacati, aspettano da un momento all'altro i tedeschi vittoriosi per rimettere a posto anche qui l'Italia. Ma persino nell'ambito della scuola se ne sballano delle grosse. Dicono che se le scuole funzionano male la colpa è degli scolari che attendono la ricostituzione della G.I.L. e la libertà di tornare ad indossare la divisa. C'è qualcuno che sussurra pure che gli studenti sono addomesticati dal Provveditore agli studi ed altri professori,rigidi seguaci di Bottai e della sua geniale riforma.

B R I N D I S I

Dopo 24 ore dallrivoluzionamento toponomastico di una via e di una piazza (Via Municipio e Piazza dell'Impero sostituite da Piazza Matteotti e Piazza della Libertà) eccoci ad una misteriosa impresa che riporta le cose come prima. Le due targhe cartacee sovrapposte alle vecchie insegne sono state asportate assieme alle corone di allero depostevi dai dimostranti nel tardo pomeriggio del 4 novembre. Nel mattino del 7 corr. alcuni manifestini affissi dal Partito Comunista sono stati strappati dal muro d lla città. Se non siamo mali informati,tutta questa furia.... iconoclastica sarebbe da attribuirsi alla polizia locale.

Un corteo organizzato dalPartito Comunista per il mattino del 7 ed un altro che avrebbe dovuto aver luogo nella sera della stessa domenica, sono pure sfumati. E' evidente che la polizia non vede di buon occhio i comunisti. Forse si temono intemperanze di piazza. E se fosse così,niente da deplorare poichè il popolo brindisino,per quanto ciarliero e puntiglioso,non desidera che una cosa: un pò di pace dopo tante durissime prove. Ma ad insidiargli la pace c'è un pò la velleità intempestiva dei Partiti estremisti,oltre ad un certo spirito abbarbicato della Polizia locale forse eccessivamente aggrappata a sistemi ed uomini fascisti.

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Pare che i Partiti moderati del Fronte Nazionale si adoperino attivamente per prevenire episodi incresciosi e comunque intempestivi. Ma anche questi Partiti, diremo così di destra, sono in un certo senso solidali con gli estremisti nel reclamare un più concreto esercizio della libertà di organizzazione e d'un mutamento della mentalità poliziesca di marca fascista. In altri termini qui si reclamano vigorosi colpi di ramazza in tutti gli organi amministrativi in cui ancora sopravvivono squadristi e fascisti di piccolo e grosso calibro. La defenestrazione o qualchecosa di più drastico di tali sopravvissuti per longanimità dei popoli porterebbe ad una provvidenziale distensione degli animi. Si otterrebbe poi un migliore funzionamento nell'organismo burocratico, specie nel settore della disciplina alimentare che

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sola ora molto a desiderare con grave pregiudizio dell'approvvigionamento delle classi meno abbienti.

E molte cause di turbamento collettivo verrebbero eliminati già, perchè ogni manifestazione di insofferenza o di rivolta sorge più dallo stomaco vuoto che dal cervello.

Nè ci si venga a parlare di scusa, di responsabilità, di comprensione dell'ora grave che volge: tutte belle cose da tenere ben presenti, si sa: ma c'è un limite a tutte le sofferenze umane, compresa quella inflitta da tempo al popolo che lavora sopportando tutte le privazioni.

VIAGGIANDO ATTRAVERSO LE PROVINCIE LIBERATE

A B R I N D I S I

Il treno per Brindisi è partito da Bari in perfetto orario. Si sa che si viaggia a ritmo rallentato, ma tuttavia si giunge a Brindisi molto prima dell'ora prevista da alcuni viaggiatori pessimisti.

Saremo a Brindisi per mezzanotte!

_Se tutto va bene arriveremo per le 22.....

Queste le profezie sinistre di alcuni viaggiatori. Invece il treno pieno zeppo di borghesi e di militari sbandati diretti ai vari comandi, è arrivato a Brindisi verso le 18. Così i profeti di sventura sono stati anche questa volta smentiti. La città è ancora vibrante per le manifestazioni del 4 novembre. Dico "manifestazioni" nel senso che in Brindisi se ne sono avute due: una al mattino ed un'altra nel tardo pomeriggio. Quella del mattino è stata organizzata dai mutilati ai quali si sono aggiunti i combattenti; nel pomeriggio invece la manifestazione ha assunto un carattere, diremo così, popolare.

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Se dovessimo spiegare il perchè di tale manifestazione, dovremmo dire che qui esiste una specie di doppio fronte interno. I veri Partiti

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A B R I N D I S I

Il treno per Brindisi è partito da Bari in perfetto orario. Si sa che si viaggia a ritmo rallentato,ma tuttavia si giunge a Brindisi molto prima dell'ora prevista da alcuni viaggiatori pessimisti.

Saremo a Brindisi per mezzanotte!

_Se tutto va bene arriveremo per le 22.....

Queste le profezie sinistre di alcuni viaggiatori. Invece il treno pieno zeppo di borghesi e di militari sbandati diretti ai vari comandi,è arrivato a Brindisi verso le 18. Così i profeti di sventura sono stati anche questa volta smentiti. La città è ancora vibrante per le manifestazioni del 4 novembre. Dico"manifestazioni" nel senso che in Brindisi se ne sono avute due: una al mattino ed un'altra nel tardo pomeriggio. Quella del mattino è stata organizzata dai mutilati ai quali si sono aggiunti i combattenti;nel pomeriggio invece la manifestazione ha assunto un carattere,diremo così,popolare.

Se dovessimo spiegare il perchè di tale manifestazione,dovremmo dire che qui esiste una specie di doppio fronte interno. I vari Partiti del Fronte Nazionale con tendenza estremista,hanno a quanto pare suscitata la manifestazione pomeri-diana,cioè quella del popolo vera e propria: del proletariato insomma. Infatti a caratterizzarla nettamente c'è stato questo episodio: il rinnovamento toponomastico di una via e di una piazza. Via Municipio si chiama ora Via Matteotti e piazza dell'Impero Piazza della Libertà.

La metamorfosi è avvenuta così,senza iniziativa ufficiale,alla chetichella. Nessun incidente,molto entusiasmo e viva emozione per il commosso ricordo del grande martire della libertà ucciso il 1924 dal famigerato Dumini e dagli altri sicari di Mussolini.

A Brindisi la vita stenta a tornare normale.Nel settore dell'a

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montazione le cose dovrebbero e potrebbero andar meglio. Ma c'è qualche pezzo della m cchina che andrebbe smont to. Per uscir di metafora diremo che negli organi amministrativi locali e provinciali è rimasto ancora qualche fascista a tendenza reazionaria. E si comprende come la macchina quando funziona,funzioni male. Si deve al sentimento di solidarietà degli amici Anglo-Americani se il popolo sbarca discretamente il lunario. Farina bianchissima,generi alimentari in scatola sono stati distribuiti dagli Alleati. Certo con quella misura consentita dalle circostanze e soprattutto dalle possibilità di poter sbarcar generi alimentari in quest'ora decisiva in cui preme di più il materiale bellico ed umano.

Un altro problema as illante è quello del carbone per uso domestico. Passando per il vicolo S.Caterina,abbiamo notato una donnetta del popolo alle prese con del carbone bagnato frammisto a sassi ed a polvere,pagato ,se ben ricordiamo 10 lire al chilo e comperato dopo alcune ore di coda. Un'altra cosa che non va è il servizio della nettezza urbana. Nel popoloso quartiere S.Pietro abbiamo attraversato alcune strade e vicoletti in cui il luridume ci ha fatto pensare a quei sobborghi rurali di qualche zona abbandonata dell'eroica Sardegna ove vivono in non sempre fraterna promiscuità maiali,muli,asini,galline e tutta l'arca di Noè.

E la piaga dei ristoranti e delle case private che danno alloggio? Prezzi astronomici e trattamento da caserma prussiana. Ma che si può fare? Passerà anche questa se Dio vuole! L'essenziale è che l'Italia sia tutta liberata e torni a splendere la mite e ripesante luce della pace.

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Workers' Wages - two typical Firms.

La Rocca. Canning Factory.

Foremen	lire	250	per week.

Carpenter	"	3.60	per	hour
Capo di Bacinella	"	3.30	"	"
Joiners 1st class	"	3.01	"	"
" 2nd "	"	2 to 2.48	"	"
Carpenters mates	"	2 to 2.31	"	"
Tin smiths	"	2.60 to 3.01	"	"
Boys 18 years	"	1.74	"	"
Women (generally)	"	1.05	"	"
Boys	"	1.01	"	"

Manifattura Tabacchi

Group 1.	basic wage	24.40	per	diem.	With	additional indemnities	32.00	per	diem
Group 2.	" "	18.00	"	"	"	"	26.80	"	"
Group 3.	" "	12.40	"	"	"	"	22.80	"	"
Group 4.	" "	11.60	"	"	"	"	16.80	"	"
Group 5.	" "	7.60	"	"	"	"	14.00	"	"

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R.

RICHIESTE PRELIMINARI DELLE QUALI SI CHIEDE IL COLLEGITO SODDISFACIMENTO

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1) - Immediata consegna del Dopolavoro e della Associazione Ferroviaria dall'ex Fiduciario PERRONE e dei suoi compagni perchè essi rappresentano l'espressione continua dell'ex Partito e specialmente della Federazione locale che per lunghi anni ha coartato la classe ferroviaria,nei pagamenti,nelle sfilate e in tutto ciò che rappresentava limitazione della libertà individuale. L'istituzione deve rimanere,ma il personale deve avere la sensazione che è retta da nuovi onesti capi.

2) - Allontanamento degli squadristi e dei gerarchi dagli uffici perchè rappresentano nei riguardi degli altri colleghi,elementi di diffidenza,specie in uffici dove si trattano pratiche particolarmente delicate (disciplina,trasferimenti ecc.)

3) - Scioglimento della Milizia Ferroviaria (nella quale fino ad oggi con grave offesa alla classe ferroviaria ,vi sono numerose persone che hanno raggiunto gradi ferroviari non meritati da reale lavoro e capacità ferroviaria sorpassando onesti e laboriosi lavoratori che per lunghi anni hanno lavorato nelle Ferrovie per lo più sorvegliati e bistrattati da questi stessi sgherri).

Detti pseudi ufficiali,vestiti dall'oggi al domani della divisa onorata dell'esercito e convalidata perfino dalle stellette e di cui alcuni non sono stati neppure soldati,debbono subito rientrare al servizio ferroviario ed andare ai posti della loro qualifica ferroviaria e ritenersi onoratisi con alto senso di quieto vivere ed indulgenza vengono riammessi in posti di onesto e fattivo lavoro nei quali peraltro, non è improbabile che molti non sapranno disimpegnarsi per quella stessa nota incapacità che li aveva spinti e consigliati a battere le vie disoneste e laterali.

Intanto sarà bene disporre che si mettano in borghese e vadano disarmati,se non altro per incominciare a non offendere gli occhi,in attesa che si tolga l'offesa anche alle coscienze.

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Riconoscimento immediato delle Commissioni di categoria interne.

P.S. - Si fa presente che in questo momento, fra l'altro, i ferrovieri sono irritati per la scandalosa e curiosa voce secondo la quale il famigerato DI VENTURA avrebbe osato ventilare di attendersi di essere chiamato al lato di organi Centrali in via di costituzione e pre il fatto che in qurato momento 16 manovali in divisa e con le sigle ferroviarie fanno il servizio alla Milizia (che invece ha troppi fannulloni con i quali potrebbe provvedere) per trasportare le suppellettili dalla vecchia sede alla nuova sede.

Bari 9 novembre 1943

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ADUNATA DEI POSTEL GRAFONICI DI BARI

Il giorno 10 corrente, presso il Comitato Nazionale del Fronte di Azione Antifascista, si è riunita per la prima volta l'assemblea dei postelegrafonici antifascisti di Bari, presieduta dall'ex consigliere nazionale dell'antica Federazione dei Sindacati Postelegrafonici Italiani: Giovanni De Tullio, noto perseguitato e destituito dal governo fascista.

L'ordine del giorno era il seguente:

1°) Costituzione della Federazione dei Sindacati Postelegrafonici Italiani con sede provvisoria e nomina del Comitato Centrale provvisorio a Bari.

2°) Costituzione della sezione di Bari e nomina del Consiglio provvisorio.

3°) Discussione delle provvidenze da adottare a favore dei licenziati in seguito alla situazione creatasi per le operazioni belliche.

4°) Indennità di bombardamento.

5°) Nomine delle cariche provvisorie.

Dopo ampia ed agitata discussione è stato approvato per acclamazione il seguente O.D.G.:

I PP.TT. antifascisti di Bari fedeli interpreti dei compagni di tutta Italia, liberi di esprimere la propria opinione, dopo vent'anni di oppressione nazi-fascista, riunitisi in assemblea

P R O C L A M A N O

SOLENNEMENTE la costituzione dei SINDACATI POSTEL GRAFONICI ITALIANI con sede provvisoria a Bari;

S A L U T A N O

le forze dell'Italia combattenti e quelle degli Eserciti Alleati Vittoriosi;

passano all'O.D.G. per la nomina del Comitato Centrale provvisorio e di

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S A L U T A N O

le forze dell'Italia combattenti e quelle degli Eserciti Alleati Vittoriosi;

passano all'O.D.G. per la nomina del Comitato Centrale provvisorio e di quello della sezione di Bari, e all'esame di alcuni problemi urgenti della categoria e della classe.

Si è quindi proceduto alla nomina delle cariche provvisorie, alla discussione degli altri argomenti all'O.D.G. e alla raccolta delle adesioni alla Federazione dei Sindacati PP.TT. Italiani.

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I componenti del Comitato Centrale provvisorio eletti sono:

De TULLIO Giovanni, Ufficiale PP.TT. Destituito

STANCARONE Giuseppe, Direttore di Ragioneria

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STALLONE Pietro,Ufficiale PP.TT.
CARDIELLO Vincenzo,Ausiliario
BELLINI Vito,Avventizio
ROSSINI Guglielmo,1° Commesso

Per il Comitato Provinciale:
ABRUZZINI Ettore,Ufficiale PP.TT.
AVELLINO Umberto,Ufficiale PP.TT.
LOPRIENO Antonio,Messaggero Postale
PLAMUELLI Enrico,Fuori ruolo

Presso ciascun componente i comitati si accettano le adesioni alla Federazione.

Il Comitato Centrale provvederà a prendere contatto con fiduciari delle provincie liberate e procedere alla costituzione delle sezioni provinciali.

Le sezioni che si costituiranno fuori della giurisdizione di Bari devono far pervenire le loro adesioni all'indirizzo del Comp. De Tullio Giovanni Via Frenssesco Crispi N° 36 Bari.

La nostra organizzazione è accessibile a tutte le correnti politiche,ad eccezione di elementi fascisti che con la propria azione e cariche ricoperte ,la loro opera è stata anti-italiana e deleteria alla Nazione e alla classe operaia.

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Confidelzialmente informa il dott. Demetrio di Demetrio

Il Comitato promotore della costituenda"ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEI PERSEGUITATI POLITICI dal Regime Fascista" ha rivolto domanda al Comando del IX Corpo di Armata in Bari per ottenere l'autorizzazione a che dettoe Sodalizio potesse legalmente costituirsi e funzionare, per intanto e fino alla liberazione del suolo italiano dai tedeschi, sulla base degli statuti provvisori allegati.

La domanda, a firma Rag.Ettoredo Pascolo, dopo lunghe peregrinazioni burocratiche, passò dal IX Corpo d'Armata, al Comando d'Armata e da questo al Comando Supremo. Sembra occorresse meritar molto prima di permettere ai veri antifascisti di riunirsi in gruppo.

Dopo tanta attesa è giunta oggi la risposta: il Governo Badoglio non permette ~~kkankorizx~~ la costituzione.

Certo, un eventuale domanda per ricostituire il partito fascista sarebbe forse stata accolta.....

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

V

STATUTO PROVVISORIO DELLA COSTITUENDA:

"ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEI PERSEGUITATI POLITICI

DAL REGIME FASCISTA"

ART.1. - E' costituita con la sede provvisoria in Bari, l'Associazione Nazionale dei perseguitati politici dal regime fascista.

ART.2. - Scopo dell'Associazione è:

1) tenere viva la fiamma dell'antifascismo fino alla scomparsa del fascismo.
2) Tutelare in tutti i modi, permessi dalla legge, gli ex perseguitati dal regime fascista.

ART.3. - All'Associazione fanno parte come membri ordinari tutti i cittadini, senza distinzione di fede religiosa e politica, di razza, di sesso, che subirono persecuzioni dal cessato regime fascista e più precisamente: il carcere politico, il confine politico, l'internamento politico, l'ammonizione o la diffida politica di polizia.

All'Associazione fanno parte come membri ordinari di diritto l'erede legittimo di chi fosse stato barbaramente ucciso dai fascisti, o l'erede del condannato alla pena capitale dal Tribunale speciale di fascista memoria.

Possono far parte, come benemeriti, i cittadini che per decisione del Comitato direttivo, si rendessero degni per l'aiuto prestato ai perseguitati politici.

ART.4. - Sono de jure soci onorari ad memoriam i martiri della causa antifascista.

ART.5. - Possono essere soci onorari chiunque, come tale e con motivazione, nominato dall'Assemblea generale dei soci.

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ART.6. - L'Associazione vive con i canoni e le elargizioni dei suoi soci.

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O M I S S I S

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IL REGIO ESERCITO NELLE IMPRESSIONI DI UN VOLONTARIO

A

Partito da Milano assieme ad altri tre compagni con lo scopo preciso di raggiungere le terre liberate per poterci arruolare volontari e partecipare attivamente alla lotta contro la tirannia tedesca e fascista, dopo aver inutilmente cercato a Bari qualche gruppo che facesse dell'azione anzichè parole, fummo costretti a volgere i nostri passi verso il Comando Supremo del Regio Esercito, e partimmo alla volta di Brindisi.

Al Comando Supremo fummo sottoposti ad un interrogatorio severissimo ed in seguito ci venne proposto di partecipare con un gruppo di Arditi ad un'azione pericolosissima da compiersi in Grecia, allo scopo di liberare un reparto italiano accerchiato dai tedeschi: ci furono accordati 10 minuti per decidere. Accettammo immediatamente.

Dopo due giorni di anticamere e di rimandi, tutti quattro venivamo arruolati in un corpo di fanteria in corso di motorizzazione per entrare subito in azione al fianco degli Anglo-Americani.

Il reggimento cui venivamo assegnati era il 67° fanteria della Divisione "Legnano", il quale con un reparto Bersaglieri ed un altro di artiglieria forma il primo raggruppamento celere ed è già partito alla volta di Avellino.

Appena giunti all'accampamento cominciarono le prime delusioni, e tanto per accoglierci degnamente ci assegnarono alla 5^ compagnia comandata da un capitano notoriamente fascista, che subito dopo l'armistizio ebbe a dire ai suoi soldati "Che egli mai li avrebbe condotti contro gli ex alleati tedeschi".

Questo capitano si chiama Barbaro.

Naturalmente l'accoglienza da parte di costui fu molto fredda ed ostile ed in seguito la sua ostilità divenne sempre più aperta al pun-

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dopo aver inutilmente cercato a Bari qualche gruppo che facesse dell'azione anzichè parole, fummo costretti a volgere i nostri passi verso il Comando Supremo del Regio Esercito, e partimmo alla volta di Brindisi.

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Naturalmente l'accoglienza da parte di costui fu molto fredda ed ostile ed in seguito la sua ostilità divenne sempre più aperta al punto che un giorno ebbe a dirci "Che se ce ne fossimo andati dalla sua compagnia gli avremmo reso un favore personale".

Intanto il Comando veniva informato da noi sullo stato delle cose ma contro il capitano fascista non si agì e si dispose di allontanarci dalla sua compagnia, assegnandoci alla compagnia comando senza alcun compito ben definito. L'unica cosa ben definita era l'ostruzionismo contro di noi: sentivamo di dar fastidio. Allora ho voluto pene-

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trare un pò lo spirito del soldato e dell'ufficialee dalle osservazioniho tratto deduzioni assai poco lusinghiere e molto sconfortevoli.

Il soldato è stanco ed è molto sfiducioso;sa di essere stato ingannato ed oggi non se la sente assolutamente più di combattere.

Egli è trattato assai male e deve subire la megalomania e gli abusi degli ufficiali che detesta;teme e disprezza. Il vitto è assai scarso:al mattino riceve un pò di acqua calda sporca chesi chiama ampollosamente caffè e per tutta la giornata riceve una pagnotta di paglia del peso di gr.350,e,una mezza gavetta di pasta o riso in brodo al mezzogiorno,altrettanto alla sera. Qualche volta gli vien dato una mezza scatoletta di carne,oppure una scatoletta di tonnetto,che deve essere divisa per cinque.

E' molto significativo il manifesto apparso in questi giorni per l'arruolamento dei volontari,ai quali a titolo di incoraggiamento viene promesso lo stesso trattamento economico e lo stesso vitto riservato agli effettivi. L'equipaggiamento consiste in una divisa di panno grigio verde,una di tela,un pastrano,due camicie di flanella e due di tela,due paia di mutande e due di maglie. E' armato con moschetto 91.

Quanto agli ufficiali essi dimostrano chiaramente di non aver capito nulla di quanto è avvenuto e sta avvenendo intorno a loro e non hanno imparato nulla dalla tremenda lezione. I colpi di maglio vibrati a Stalingrado ed in Sicilia contro il mondo di ieri che è già quasi sepolto dalle macerie,costoro non li hanno intesi e non sanno che l'esercito,creatura prediletta del fascismo,è responsabile verso il mondo e verso il popolo italiano sul quale ha ignominiosamente speculato.

Per essi nulla è cambiato e si illudono di potersi ergere a campioni della riscossa e della rinascita solo perchè ora hanno indossato la divisa cachi,sulla quale sfoggiano lo stemma dei Savoia e tutti gli orpelli possibili ed immaginabili. La mentalità è rimasta fascista e fondata

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dagli ufficiali che detesta,teme e disprezza. Il vitto è assai scarso:al mattino riceve un pò di acqua calda sporca chesi chiama ampollosamente caffè e per tutta la giornata riceve una pagnotta di paglia del peso di gr.350,e,una mezza gavetta di pasta o riso in brodo al mezzogiorno,altrettanto alla sera. Qualche volta gli vien dato una mezza scatoletta di carne,oppure una scatoletta di tonnetto,che deve essere divisa per cinque.

E' molto significativo il manifesto apparso in questi giorni per l'arruolamento dei volontari,ai quali a titolo di incoraggiamento viene promesso lo stesso trattamento economico e lo stesso vitto riservato agli effettivi. L'equipaggiamento consiste in una divisa di panno grigio verde,una di tela,un pastrano,due camicie di flanella e due di tela,due paia di mutande e due di maglie. E' armato con moschetto 91.

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Quando la Puglia è rimasta senza acqua essi avevano a loro disposizione bidoni di 20 litri e guai a quel soldato che si fosse avvicinato per dissetarsi.

Nella loro mensa vien servito il ben di Dio ed il soldato che riceve solo £ 5 giornaliere,se vuol comperarsi qualche cosa deve ricorrere allo spaccio reggimentale dove una scatoletta di acciughe si paga

830

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£ 24 ,= ed un kilo di noci £ 35.

Ed io ho veduto camionette colme di marmellata, biscotti, liquori, cioccolatte, ecc. rsquisite per le mense dei signori Ufficiali.

Questi mancano di qualsiasi senso di solidarietà umana e non pensano che al loro interesse esclusivamente. Sono negatori di ogni forma di pensiero e sono incapaci di ragionare con la propria testa.

In Alta Italia abbiamo visto alla prova e si sono rivelati in tutto il loro sporco pavidume e sono scappati o hanno tradito passando con armi e con anim e corpo ai tedeschi.

Coloro che si trovano nell'Italia liberata vi si trovano solo per caso e se si fossero trovati dall'altra parte avrebbero agito nè più nè meno che come i loro colleghi.

Bisogna dissodare e smuovere profondamente il terreno se non si vuole che questa gente, che ha verniciato a nuovo camion e carrette apponendovi lo scudo sabaudo, un giorno non venga a dirci di aver liberato o salvato l'Italia.

Walter Di Cagno

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Italian Army.

A soldier of 226 Inf.Regt. 1 Bn. 4 Cy.A.A.(Armi d'Accompagnamento) said food in his regt.was poor.

Breakfast - ½ mess tin of ersatz coffee
1030 Lunch - 3/4 mess tin of soup and veg.
1700 Dinner - roll of bread 400 gr. and soup.
cheese (2 or 3 times a week).
tinned meat occasionally
fruit sometimes.

Morale - Men with families in northern Italy want to fight.
Men with families in liberated Italy don't.
In his Coy. 50 volunteered to fight.
In the other Coys.there were far less.
There are 200 soldiers per Coy.

He says the officers seem to be capable.

Equipment. He thinks his Bn. is underquipped.
His Coy.had only 1 47/32 Anti-Tank gun.

Report taken by Capt. E.Howard

P.W.B. Bari

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P.W.B. Bari

Bari 6/11/1943

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VIENE SEGNALATO:

Alle ore 10.30 del 18 ottobre,in Terlizzi (Bari) tre militari inglesi smontati da una autovettura "Aprilia' color grigio,sprovvista di targa,penetravano nella villa di Beneduce Giuseppe e rubavano oggetti d'oro per un valore complessivo di lire 100 mila.

Gli stessi militari ripresentavansi a Terlizzi il giorno 20 dello stesso mese e con uguale compotamento rubavano nella villa De Gemmia di proprietà di Di Donato Maria n.3 orologi di nichel del valore di lire 2000. -

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Il 10 ottobre,nel comune di S.Giovanni Rotondo (Foggia) tre soldati negri,dopo aver colpito alla testa un tale Ricciardi Giuseppe,stordendolo,violentavano certo Savino Maria di anni 20 e Savino Antonia di anni 15,che si trovavano in compagnia del Ricciardi. I negri rimasti sconosciuti,appartengono ad una compagnia di stanza nella contrada "Posta la Via" di quel comune.

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Il 23 ottobre in Brindisi,tre inglesi in stato di manifesta ubbriachezza,entrati nel caffè Italia gestito da Prete Elvira,rompevano oltre 20 bottiglie di liquore,alcuni vetri e danneggiavano una bilancia automatica nonchè la macchina caffè espresso ed asportavano i bicchieri vuoti,causando un danno di lire 10 mila.

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Il 19 ottobre in Molfetta (Bari),due militari delle FF.AA. britanniche dopo aver causato lesioni a certo Brattoli Pasquale lo derubavano di un orologio a braccialetto e del portafogli arrecandogli un danno di lire 1100 circa.

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La notte del 17 ottobre,nell'abitato di Molfetta (Bari) alcuni militari britannici non potuti identificare,mediante scasso involavano n.48 orologi tipo vario del valore di 10.000 mila lire circa,in pregiudizio di vari impiegati che li avevano consegnati all'orologiaio Gallo Luigi per riparazioni.

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Il 23 ottobre lungo lo stradale Oria - Francavilla Fontana,in contrada Casalino,agro di Francavilla Fontana (Brindisi) un autocarro americano,non potuto identificare,guidato da un autista di colore,proveniente da Oria diretto verso Grottaglie - Taranto,mantenendosi troppo sulla destra cozzaca contro un palo telefonico,abbattendolo;spostandosi successivamente sulla sua sinistra investiva un autocarro e spezzava altri due pali telefonici,provocando l'interruzione della linea telefonica militare e civile.

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Il 20 ottobre in contrada Mariotto del comune di Bitonto (Bari) certi Caldarola Francesco e Ricchioni Vincenzo,fermati da 4 militari anglo-americani,con la scusa del controllo di documenti personali,minacciati con le pistole,venivano rapinati della complessiva somma di lire 11 mila in biglietti di Stato.

I militari viaggiavano sempre con l'automobile verniciata cenere sequestrata poi lo stesso giorno dai militari della stazione di Terlizzi.

****

A Bari,la sera del 27 ottobre,alcuni soldati inglesi ubbriachi, entravano nell'atrio del Comando del IX Corpo d'Armata con la scusa di volere dell'acqua e colpirono con pugni l'appuntato di servizio e il piantone al portone.

L'intervento di due ufficiali della marina alleata riportava la calma fra i contendenti.

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Nei giorni 26,27,e 28 ottobre si sono verificati in provincia di Bari n.3 investimenti automobilistici causati da autisti inglesi. Si lamentano due morti ed un ferito.

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Il 26 ottobre,in Bisceglie (Bari),due soldati inglesi montati su

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cessivamente sulla sua sinistra investiva un autocarro e spezzava altri due pali telefonici, provocando l'interruzione della linea telefonica militare e civile.

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Il 26 ottobre, in Bisceglie (Bari), due soldati inglesi, montati su una motocicletta si fermavano nella piazza di quella città chiedendo ad un vigile se aveva la pistola. Alla risposta negativa uno degli inglesi domandava l'ora. Il vigile per aderire alla richiesta estraeva dalla tasca un orologio che sotto la minaccia di una pistola dovette consegnare ai militari che, consumato il delitto, si allontanavano.

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Il 23 ottobre in San Severo (Foggia) 4 militari inglesi avvinizzati tentarono di disarmare del moschetto un carabiniere. Non essendo riusciti nell'intento,uno di essi vibrava uno schiaffo al carabiniere senza conseguenze.

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Il 28 ottobre in Bari due militari inglesi si presentavano nell'abitazione di certa Emilia Murari e s'impossevano della di lei automobile abbandonandola quindi in città.

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Il 29 ottobre a Bari un militare inglese aggrediva a scopo di libidine due donne che erano ferme nei pressi del Dazio in quella via Carbonara. Intervenuti alcuni passanti impedirono che l'inglese,che era alquanto alticcio,avesse portato a termine il suo disegno.

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Nella provincia di Bari si sono verificati due investimenti automobilistici da parte di automezzi alleati. Si lamentano 4 morti.

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Un investimento automobilistico causato da un automezzo inglese e nel quale si trovava la morta certa Pugliesi Maria,di anni 65,è avvenuto a Casamassima (Bari).

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La sera del 28 ottobre u.s. nel comune di Nardò tre militari americani,in istato di completa ubbriachezza,con modi violenti tentarono di penetrare nell'abitazione del generale Romano,in atto Comandante del Presidio Militare di Taranto. Nell'abitazione si trovava la signora del prefato generale,la quale - chiusa la porta d'ingresso dalla parte interna - riuscì ad evitare che gli americani entrassero in casa.

Intervenne un maggiore del R.E. che era venuto da Taranto per ri-

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Intervenne un maggiore del R.E. che era venuto da Taranto per rilevare la signora e che quindi era presente al fatto, ma il suo intervento a nulla valse.

Lo stesso maggiore si recò subito nella caserma dell'arma chiedendo l'intervento di quei militari che prontamente si recavano sul posto. Nel frattempo i soldati americani si erano allontanati, ma vennero successivamente rintracciati e - proceduto al loro fermo - furono accompagnati con una macchina privata al campo di aviazione di Galatina, o-

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ve erano effettivi.

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Il 28 ottobre u.s. a Grottaglie (Taranto) un gruppo di militari americani ubbriachi,dopo aver sparato alcuni colpi di arma (pistola) senza causare conseguenze,si diedero a forzare porte di abitazioni private allo scopo di avere donne a loro disposizione.

Intervenuto in dott.Pietro Greco,gli fu ingiunto dagli americani di girare con loro per il paese e ciò sotto la minaccia delle loro pistole. Eguale minaccia fu fatta ai carabinieri che intervennero per calmarli.

E' da notare che la casa di tolleranza esistente a Grottaglie è chiusa per i continui soprusi degli americani.

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Report by PIERANTOZZI LIBERO, student from ROSETO DEGLI ABRUZZI (prov. of Teramo).

He was in Termao until 3rd October, when he fled further inland to escape from being rounded up. Later he was able to reach ROSETO and on 25 Oct. sailed away in a lugger and reached TERMOLI on 26 Oct.

Soon after the armistice, German RECCE parties continually came into Teramo for food ans petrol but did not stay.

They effectively occupied the town towards the 23 Sept?

In the neighbourhood of Teramo, partisan activity was organised in the BOSCO MARTESE by a Capitano BIANCHI of the CC.RR., who made such a nuis-ance of himself that the Germans were forced to send punitive expeditions against him, the first of which was certainly driven back. P. however states that on the way he had heard a rumour that the Captain had been caught and shot in ASCOLI PICENO.

The coast road to Pescara, which before was practically deserted by the Germans is now closed by their patrols who lurk hidden in the gardens of Villas near the towns and arrest unwary passers by.

By day the Germans do not use the roads because Allied fighters shoot up all traffic. Everything moves by night and the bulk of the transport seen by him was mule and horse-drawn.

The interned Jugoslavs who have escaped are the most active of the guerillas and are all very keen to get up North to lend a hand in Venezia Giulia etc.

The centre of the zone held by the guerillas is round FARINDOLA, MONTEBELLO, PENNE CITTA', beneath the Massif of the Monte MAIELLA.

Oct.20. When his party were hiding round ROSETO, they met 2 parachutists, dressed in civilian clothes, with Identity cards from SASSUOLO (Prov.

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Oct.20. When his party were hiding round ROSETO, they met 2 parachutists, dressed in civilian clothes, with Identity cards from SASSUOLO (Prov. of Modena). These two wanted to go to a Trattoria to eat although T. Colonnello FOA' SALOMONE and Maresciallo-Maggiore Zambelli Angelo advised them not. The result was as for seen. Some fascist observed them in the Trattoria, fecned a German patrol, who arrested them.

The population complained that our fighter bombers flew too high and caused much indiscriminate damage and little to the enemy.

Many Germans go about in civilian clothes and are believed to be S.S. men.

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SIgnora Marchesi Lina, was in Padova undergoing a cure from February 1943 until September 1943.

When the Germans entered Padova shortly after the Armistice they sacked all the shops and the city was without bread for 3 days as all the flour was looted.

On Sept. 21 she decided to escape South and took train as far as MONTI SILVANO near Pescara.

From Pescara she went on foot or by cart as far as Vasto which she reached on the 29 Sept.

She tried to cross to our lines at Petacciato three times but each time was driven back by bursts of machine gun fire. Finally she took refuge in a deserted far-house where she was followed by a German patrol who stole her hand-bag from her containing all her spare clothes. She was then arrested as a spy but succeeded in slipping away and escaped to a farm-house were she obtained peasant women's dress as a disguise.

On reaching Vasto she was again stopped by the Germans and made to do forced labour. She was set to peeling potatoes for two days during which period she received nothing to eat.

She stated that the Germans used forced labour on a large scale to dig weapon pits and gun-pits but this was all a bluff as they had no guns to site in these pits.

She had seen several corpses along the beach where Italian soldiers had been attempting to slip down the coast to our lines and had been caught in the attempt.

She had arranged to embark in a small boat but when the fishermen heard the sound of the bridge being blown up he took alarm and refused to go on. She was forced then to wait until the Allies arrived. Before the Germans left they blew up and burned several houses. One house with 10 people was blown up without giving the in mates time to

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When the Allies entered the joy of the population was indescribable.

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Nella masseria Murgetta di Spinazzola(Comune di Spinazzola,Stazione CC.RR. di Spinazzola,Tenenza CC.RR. di Andria) che sorge in luogo eminente delle Murge i tedeschi avevano piazzato delle artiglierie dopo la ritirata dalla Calabria. Quando furono costretti a ritirarsi anche da quel luogo(il 18 o il 19 settembre)bruciarono tutti gli edifici. Alcuni giorni dopo dal Signor Emilio Bologna,da Torino,assistente nella cava minerale di alluminio che si trova a poca distanza dalla masseria, furono scoperti dei cadaveri abbandonati negli stazzi della masseria. Egli subito richiese l'intervento dei carabinieri di Spinazzola,i quali recatosisul posto trovarono in due stazzi distini 22 cadaveri,quasi completamente nudi,privi di ogni documento di riconoscimento e in istato di avanzata putrefazione.

Erano tutti giovani sui venti anni uccisi con scariche di mitragliatrice,come è risultato dall'esame delle ferite e dai proiettili,dai bossoli rinvenuti ecc. -

Ad uno dei cadaveri era stata ficcata in bocca una pietra tagliente. E' stato assodato trattarsi di giovani italiani che alla spicciolata tentavano di raggiungere le linee alleate per pervenire nell'Italia liberata. Si presume che il delitto sia stato consumato fra il 15 ed il 18 settembre.

I 22 cadaveri,per il loro stato non poterono essere rimossi e furono seppelliti sul posto a cura dei cabinieri.

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da quel luogo(il 18 o il 19 settembre)bruciarono tutti gli edifici. Alcuni giorni dopo dal Signor Emilio Bologna,da Torino,assistente nella cava minerale di alluminio che si trova a poca distanza dalla masseria, furono scoperti dei cadaveri abbandonati negli stazzi della masseria. Egli subito richiese l'intervento dei carabinieri di Spinazzola,i quali recatosisul posto trovarono in due stazzi distini 22 cadaveri,quasi completamente nudi,privi di ogni documento di riconoscimento e in istato di avanzata putrefazione.

Erano tutti giovani sui venti anni uccisi con scariche di mitragliatrice,come è risultato dall'esame delle ferite e dai proiettili,dai bossoli rinvenuti ecc. -

Ad uno dei cadaveri era stata ficcata in bocca una pietra tagliente. E' stato assodato trattarsi di giovani italiani che alla spicciolata tentavano di raggiungere le linee alleate per pervenire nell'Italia liberata. Si presume che il delitto sia stato consumato fra il 15 ed il 18 settembre.

I 22 cadaveri,per il loro stato non poterono essere rimossi e furono seppelliti sul posto a cura dei cabinieri.

Si è provveduto a fotografare le tombe e i muri che serbano traccia dei proiettili.

Si stanno esperendo indagini per conoscere il nome del comandante della batteria tedesca. -

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Z 3(cont.)

Alla fine di Giugno giunsero a Cefalonia, per la prima volta, 1500 tedeschi con "panzer" in gran numero. Da un colonnello veterinario riuscito a fuggire da Corfù il 25 settembre, abbiamo saputo che a Cefalonia si è combattuto per 13 giorni. Il presidio tedesco fu ingrossato da sempre nuove truppe giunte dalla Grecia, il che permise ai tedeschi di impadronirsi dell'isola.

Da una comunicazione tedesca giunta a Corfù si è saputo che il grosso delle divisioni "Acqui" che occupava Cefalonia è stato annientato e il Generale Gandini, Comandante la Divisione con tutto lo Stato Maggiore è stato passato per le armi. La stessa sorte ha subito il Comandante la base navale Mastrangelo, e pare, il Colonnello medico dott. Brigenti.

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CANDIA SANTE.-proviene da Lussimpiccolo. Maresciallo di Finanza ~~di Maresciallo di~~ Marina, siciliano (Messina).

Lussimpiccolo fu occupata il 9 settembre da Cetnici provenienti forse da località vicina a Zara. Le truppe e le autorità italiane rimasero in quanto la località faceva parte dello stato italiano prima del 10 giugno 1940. Il 25 settembre giunsero i partigiani che scacciarono i cetnici dopo una battaglia. 60 cetnici furono fucilati. I partigiani imposero ai soldati italiani ed agli impiegati di lasciare l'isola o di arruolarsi nelle loro file. Il relatore afferma di aver rifiutato di arruolarsi perchè siciliano e perchè i partigiani non potevano dargli di che mantenere la famiglia numerosa.

Solo il 26 ottobre fu possibile trovare un motoveliero col quale partirono 250 persone, tra le quali il relatore con la moglie e quattro figli. Tutti sono sbarcati a Bari.

Situazione economica dell'isola dopo l'armistizio, disastrosa. I rifornimenti ~~prima~~ venivano da Pola e da Zara; l'isola è senza risorse. La popolazione chiede l'arrivo di reparti inglesi o anche tedeschi pur di migliorare la sua condizione.

I cetnici si sarebbero comportati bene verso la popolazione, in grande maggioranza italiana e secondo il relatore devota all'Italia (avrebbero pianto alla sostituzione della bandiera). I partigiani invece avrebbero agito duramente verso la popolazione e avrebbero perso le poche simpatie che avevano all'inizio presso i lavoratori del porto, gli unici che avrebbero manifestato al loro arrivo.

Il malcontento sarebbe generale in quanto i

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Il malcontento sarebbe sopratutto economico, in quanto i partigiani non possono pagare gli operai portuali e non hanno alimenti da dare alla popolazione.

Poi sequestrano, requisiscono, facendo perquisizioni in nelle case, tutto quello che può servire loro.

Altra causa di malcontento è l'ordine di mobilitazione delle classi dal 1911 al 1925. Molti giovani sono scappati a

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Pola (più vicina) o in altre località,altri si sono dati al bosco/ Le truppe partigiane sarebbero indisciplinate.
Al relatore in perquisizione all'atto della partenza e poi a Lissa,avrebbero sequestrato:
3 divise di panno di marina(le divise erano militari ma acquistate dal relatore a sue spese)
1 cappotto
1 impermeabile
I giacca di pelle

1 paio di stivaloni
1 paio di scarpe
olio,latte condensato,cognac
biancheria personale varia
sapone
e quattro mila lire.
Uguale trattamento avrebbero avuto gli altri profughi.
Ad una donna con un figlio lattante,che si lagnava avrebbero risposto,noi abbiamo sofferto per due anni,ora soffrite voi.
Ripete che i pochi dell'isola che all'inizio erano favorevoli ai partigiani,perchè comunisti o di minoranza slava sarebbero delusi. I fascisti sono stati arrestati e sono in attesa di giudizio.

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Brindisi,li 1° novembre 1943

CARA GAZZETTA,

L'occupazione degli Alleati non è altro che un invasione nel sacrosuolo della Patria nostra,poichè essi non fanno altro che compiere atti di pirateria,e per giunta,requisiscono case,beni etc.

Alcune settimane,hanno espresso il desiderio di requisire il Teatro G.Verdi,e noi popolo Brindisino,non abbiamo fatto altro che piegarci al loro volere. Non contenti di ciò,hanno requisito il Cinema Impero,il penultimo cinema che ci era rimasto,e con molto dolore,abbiamo visto quell'edificio,tramutarsi in una volgare cantina,degna di inglesi.

I nostri cittadini,sono ormai stanchi degli Alleati,perchè loro non si comportano da veri galantuomini,come avevano promesso,ma si comportano da vili predoni,che per dispetto negano agli Italiani,tutto ciò che possa esser loro,un divertimento.

Con questa lettera,voglio cara Gazzetta,pregarvi,di intercedere per noi,e fare in modoche almeno quel cinema ci lascino,altrimenti io non ne rispondo più dello stato d'animo del popolo brindisino. Se non lo lasceranno,vedranno,come si comportano quegli uomini,che loro credono vili,e buoni solo a mangiare.

Sicuro che voi sarete così gentile di aiutarci,vi saluto

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Riferisce il dott.Demetrio di DEMETRIO

ALCUNI BREVI CENNI SULLE ATTUALI TENDENZE POLITICHE RELATIVE ALLA REGIONE GIULIA

Come discusso a voce,il valoroso Capitano Fienga,dirà in particolare ma con competenza ed esaurientemente,sullo spirito ed intendimenti pòlitici riferentisi alla Dalmazia,quindi su quel che riguarda:

a) gli Ustascia
b) il tradimento degli Ustascia ai danni dell'Italia
c) i loro precedenti teciti accordi con Hitler ai danni degli Italiani e dell'Italia.

Perciò questa parte qui si omette.

Io accennerò brevissimamente ad alcune circostanze degne di rilievo sulla questione giuliana.

PREMESSE:

Prima dell'armistizio 1918 vivevano nella Venezia Giulia italiani e allogeni: Sloveni,Croati (in Istria) e tedeschi,di recenti importati per motivi burocratici e militari.

I tedeschi erano rappresentati in maggioranza a Pola;pochi pensionati a Gorizia.

I tedeschi siccome non aventi stabile residenza se ne andarono nei loro luoghi d'origine.

Gli sloveni e croati siccome i loro interessi li legavano a quelle terre rimasero.

Bisogna notare qui che gli sloveni,meno pochi intellettuali,rap-

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Gli sloveni e croati siccome i loro interessi li legavano a quelle terre rimasero.

Bisogna notare qui che gli sloveni, meno pochi intellettuali, rappresentavano tutti l'elemento filo-absburgico. I croati pure, solo le eccezioni erano in numero maggiore degli sloveni.

Non si deve quindi nascondere che questi slavi erano come funzionari del cessato regime absburgico esecutori fedelissimi degli ordini del governo di Vienna che li prezzolava e che li usava come strumenti devoti della sua politica snazionalizzatrice e liberticida.

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Il governo di Vienna attingeva da queste riserve slave della Giulia, messe di suoi organi speciali, per gli impieghi più bassi, riservando ai tedeschi funzioni più elevate.

Occorre anche notare che il 1914 segnava per l'Austria la vigilia di una politica di trialismo in cui gli slavi meridionali sarebbero stati il terzo popolo giuridicamente; legalmente e fattivamente preponderante nel mosaico del medievale impero che allora in Francesco Ferdinando trovava l'assertore della nuova importante corrente politica.

L'episodio di Sarajevo fece scomparire le tendenze trialiste insieme col loro protagonista.

La nuova situazione creatasi nella Venezia Giulia col crollare dell'impero decolare e col raggiungimento da parte dell'Italia del confine giulio creò tra questi slavi una situazionedi disagio morale evidente ed anche una situazione di disagio materiale.

La propaganda nazionalista sloveno-croata appoggiata dal neo sorto Regno dei Serbi-Croati -Sloveni rendevano attivo questo malcontento, e pur di provocare maggiore disordine, favoriva che le file del partitodi sinistra giuliano (intendo il socialista-comunista) venissero ingrossate da questo elemento slavo malcontento per la nuova situazione.

Cosicchè, saltando un pò la cronaca cotidiana degli avvenimenti, nella Venezia Giulia arriviamo ad avere un partito comunista che non era la fedele espressione di quel programma sociale, ma bensì il rifugio di tutti i malcontenti.

Malcontenti in massima parte slavi - di questi non pochi vagheggianti al ritorno....dell'Austria.

E qui insipienza politica, delle nostre autorità, che sono state spettatrici passive dello stato di fatto....cosicchè e le file ingrossavano e il malcontento aumentava.

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Oltre all'insipienza aggiungi qualche repressione inutile,inopportuna e forse ingiusta. Ad ogni modo priva di quel tatto politico assolutamente indispensabile in quella zona delicata ove saggezza di governanti avrebbe potuto creare che quelle popolazioni oneste,laboriose,legate alla terra,sieno degli amici fedelissimi e sinceri legati alla nuova Italia da legami di affetti e da vincoli economici che sarebbero stati via via

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ribaditi dal confronto colla vicina Jugoslavia ove una minoranza militare serba gravava sulla maggioranza croata ed ove (nella Jugoslavia) la corruzione politica e dei funzionari era notoria.

o°o

Arriviamo al tragico autunno 1922. S'inizia l'era della dittatura.

Un assurdo spirito nazionalista,non sentito mai dalla parte sana del popolo italiano,follia brutale di "squadristi",criminalità fascista (molte volte adombrata da basse tendenze di delinquenza comune) menano contro il mezzo milione di slavi inclusi nel territorio della patria una guerra empia brutale;si compiono delitti nefandi;scuole distrutte,associazioni incendiate,eletti del popolo uccisi brutalmente ed i loro corpi esposti al publico dileggio perchè mutilati.

A me,che credo sempre di essere oggettivo ed imparziale nel narrare i fatti,ripugna di descrivere questa dolorosa pagina.....

Il popolo italiano che nella sua totalità ignora questi episodi rimanga in questa ignoranza,è il popolo più buono,più mite del mondo ed inorridirebbe di avere tali Caini tra le sue file.

Alle gesta squadriste e fasciste ha tenuto bordone una sitematica diuturna azione repressiva delle nostre autorità "fasciste" che:

1) soppressero scuole,istituti d'educazione,giornali slavi.

2) imposero d'autorità riduzioni di cognomi.

3) confinarono,deportarono,incarcerarono...

Certo all'azione si contrappone la reazione;e con la reazione qualche episodio sporadico;qualche gesto singolo di grave reato politico.

Tutto soffocato con pene sproporzionate...

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Tutto soffocato con pene sproporzionate...

Lavorò in pieno,ma con ferocia e con repressione maggiore,che non nel nostro Regno,il sistema fascista ben noto a chi mi legge.

E venne la guerra.....,e colla guerra l'annessione ingiusta e contraria al diritto delle genti,della Slovenia e di altri territori pretamente ed in toto croati.

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E' logica,è santa la ribellione di un popolo contro il dominatore.

E sorsero i primi ribelli.Il Capitano Fienza parlerà più ampiamen-

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te su quest'argomento(dei cetnici e dei partigiani).

Alle ribellioni seguì una repressione brutale:interi villaggi distrutti;per la distruzione si usò dei lanciafiamme,dell'aeroplano....

fucilazioni in massa....processi....ecc.

Sorse,si risvegliò quello sopito,si acuì quello latente,in queste genti semplici nel loro modo di sentire,un odio sordo,atroce,feroce contro il fascismo.

E non basta,ma in molti l'odio antifascista,divenne odio verso l'Italia,verso gli italiani.

o ° o

Si formarono (e si stanno formando anche qua) le milizie partigiane.

Questi soldati stellati dovrebbero essere comunisti di sentimento, alleati sinceri dell'U. R. R. S. S. ,e combattere,a fianco nostro e lealmente,contro il nazi-fascismo.

o ° o

Tra i partigiani vi sono (rarissimi) degli elementi nobilissimi veri comunisti,i quali non odiano nessun popolo e combattono strenuamente la loro lotta per il trionfo della loro causa.

Ma tra i neo-partigiani si delineano tre tendenze:

1) che odia ferocemente non solo il fascismo ma tutto ciò che è italiano,e,nella loro foga distruggitrice,accomunano Italia e popolo italiano e desiderano solo ed in qualunque modo di ven-

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Sono essi i vecchi servi - o figli di questi - del regime absburgico che Vittorio Veneto abbattè per sempre.

Imperialisti jugoslavi,vorrebbero creare la grande Jugoslavia che annetterà la Venezia Giulia non solo,ma oltre il Judrio

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porterebbe forse i suoi confini fin nel Friuli annettendo quello sparuto, esiguo ed insignificante numero di oriundi sloveni della provincia di Udine, perfettamente assimilati.

2) partigiani, che, colpiti dal fascismo, e nolenti che sia instaurato un regime jugoslavo o italiano nella Venezia Giulia vorrebbero creare un "Corpus separatum", una "Republica Adriatica-Jadranska Republika" - italo jugoslava - democomunista -cuscinetto tra la Jugoslavia e la mutilata Italia.

3) (a) partigiani <u>pochissimi</u> veri comunisti agnostici dal lato nazionale italiano o jugoslavo.

(b) partigiani <u>pochi</u> "cêtnico" - fili, che pel momentomilitano coi comunistofili, ma poi vorrebbero reinstaurare la monarchia dei Karageorgevic.

o°o

I partigiani, specie quelli ad 1), svolgono del proselitismo intenso, una propaganda attiva; sono scolte ed avanposti vigili. Si fanno strada in tutti i modi.....

Ambeundo et faticando....circuiscono personalità degli Alleati, fruendo della possibilità di far alloggiare nei loro campi di concentramento ove sono mantenuti dagli Alleati con vitto inglese, attirano italiani con loro.

Occulta più o meno, la loro attività si svolge e nella Italia liberata e nei territori anglo-americani.

Loro emissari vanno oltre le linee e tengono accesa la fiamma della Giulia in modo che, potendo riuscire domani ad occuparla, essi in

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creare un "Corpus separatum", una "Republica Adriatica-Jadranska Republika" - italo jugoslava - demacomunista -cuscinetto tra la Jugoslavia e la mutilata Italia.

3) (a) partigiani pochissimi veri comunisti agnostici dal lato nazionale italiano o jugoslavo.

(b) partigiani pochi "cêtnico" - fili, che pel momentomilitano coi comunistofili, ma poi vorrebbero reinstaurare la monarchia dei Karageorgevic.

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I partigiani, specie quelli ad 1), svolgono del proselitismo intenso, una propaganda attiva; sono scolte ed avanposti vigili. Si fanno strada in tutti i modi.....

Ambaundo et faticando....circuiscono personalità degli Alleati, fruendo della possibilità di far alloggiare nei loro campi di concentramento ove sono mantenuti dagli Alleati con vitto inglese, attirano italiani con loro.

Occulta più o meno, la loro attività si svolge e nella Italia liberata e nei territori anglo-americani.

Loro emissari vanno oltre le linee e tengono accesa la fiamma della la Giulia in modo che, potendo riuscire domani ad occuparla, essi in qualunque modo, metterebbero tutti davanti al fatto compiuto.

Questo è lo stato reale.

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Si vuol tornare a far risorgere l'irredentismo giuliano?

Occorre provvedere....

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A parte il lato tecnico militare;dal lato generale,ecco alcuni momentaneamente suggerimenti di pilitica locale:

1) dichiarare nulle e di niun giuridico effetto le annessioni decretate dal regime fascista dal 1940 in poi,quindi tinunzia piena ora per allora alla provincia di Lubiana,alla neoammessa parte della provincia del Carnaro,alla Dalmazia.
2) avvertire che subito,appena possibile (cioè liberato il suolo dallo straniero e dal fascista),la Venezia Giulia e cioè la provincia di Trieste,Gorizia,Pola,Fiume costituirebbero una regione con proprio parlamento regionale (qualcosa,ma più ampio,come le diete funzionanti sotto il cessato governo austriaco).

   E' sotto qualche aspetto sperabile che anche nelle altre regioni d'Italia il sistema burocratico venisse in parte decentrato;che si costituissero dei parlamenti regionali per trattare questioni relative esclusivamente a quella data regione, se questo,sotto questo profilo,è desiderabile per altre regioni della penisola,per questi territori data la loro costituzione etnica speciale e la loro peculiarità è indispensabile. Parlamento o dieta regionale con poteri ampi elargiti dalla costituzione e che tratterebbe tutte le cose proferentisi alla Giulia.
3) Restituire agli slavi le loro scuole elementari e medie superiori.Piena libertà di stampa - Diritto pieno ed intero alle loro manifestazioni culturali.
4) Avvisare che sarebbe studiato anche il problema attinente al-

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4) Avvisare che sarebbe studiato anche il problema attinente all'istruzione universitaria per gli slavi stessi.

5) Dare facoltà a chi fu imposto il cambiamento di nome o cognome di ottenere con semplice istanza la restituzione alla forma primiera.

6) Riconoscere (e questo non solo per i Giuliani ma anche per gli altri italiani) nulle e di niun giuridico effetto le sentenze del Tribunale speciale,di fascista memoria,eliminando la loro

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menzione dal Casellario giudiziale.

7) Concedere larga, ampia amnistia di almeno sette anni (e questo non solo per la Giulia ma per tutta l'Italia) per tutti i reati anche quelli comuni commessi (da coloro che al 28/X/1922 erano incensurati) tra il 28/X/1922 ed il 25/VII/1943.
Amnistia larga, ampia che agisca in forma propria anche per le sentenze passate in giudicato, eliminandone anche la menzione dal Casellario giudiziale, tenendo conto che era vanto fascista di addebitare ad uno (se non era possibile il reato politico) almeno il reato comune.

8) Restituire nei termini di legge procedure penali, civili, amministrative, finanziarie nella Venezia Giulia (ed è desiderabile anche per l'Italia) per tutti i
carcerati,
confinati,
internati,
o comunque impedite a valersi dei mezzi difensivi perchè perseguitati dal fascismo, in modo che il colpito abbia possibilità di difendersi liberamente.

9) Intanto e subito mentre si svolgeranno le iniziative militari (da condursi al più presto) per liberare la Giulia dal nemico nazi-fascista, avvisare che uno o due consulenti giuliani (possibilmente uno di origine italiana ed uno di origine slava ma entrambi di fidati e leali sentimenti) sono ufficialmnte a contatto col governo per curare tutte le iniziative a favore di questo territorio di confine.

10) Publicare (possibilmente un periodico) ma almeno numeri unici bilingui da diffondere nella Venezia Giulia

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10) Publicare (possibilmente un periodico) ma almeno numeri unici bilingui da diffondere nella Venezia Giulia per far sentire a quelle popolazioni che sono tenute in considerazione di figli e non di figliastri.
Curare ogni tanto qualche radio-diffusione ad hoc.

11) Promettere (e mantenere) la reintegrazione ai posti di che fu colpito dal fascismo, insomma cancellare tutte le ingiustizie dal fascismo commesse.

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12) Avvisare che tutte le disposizioni restrittive in materia di culto (prediche in slavo - preghiere post missam in slavo ecc;) saranno soppresse.

Tutto ciò subito.

Con questo inizio, su questo binario di libertà, arriveremo alla vera pacificazione, alla convivenza fraterna e costituiremo nella Giulia una tale compatta fusione di sentimenti, ribadita da necessità di convivenza, economiche ecc. da formare, domani, baluardo insopraffabile.

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On.le COMANDO MILITARE E DI POLIZIA ALLEATO

B A R I

Il Governo Badoglio il 25 luglio dichiarò sciolto il Partito Fascista e di inviare in prima linea gli squadristi, promettendo agli Alleati un Governo realmente democratico con la partecipazione dei socialisti, repubblicani, comunisti ed altri.

I fatti però non hanno finora risposto alle promesse perchè sono rimasti molti a piede libero; permettendo così di stendere la mano ai tedeschi dimoranti in Italia, il che ha provocato una vera guerra civile ed una seconda Alcazar.

Infatti ovunque si agitano ed anche in Terlizzi gli squadristi si riuniscono di notte con propositi terroristici, facendo atti di intimidazione, preparando elenchi di vittime dei quali uno fu consegnato ai tedeschi in Corato proprio in quel giorno in cui sopraggiunsero le truppe Alleate, per cui andò a vuoto, e raccogliendo anche volontari minorenni per inviarli al fronte tedesco.

E' stato negato il locale al vero Comitato di Azione Nazionale ed infine è stata affidata la carica di Commissario al Comune ad un vecchio fascista, respingendo invece la persona dell'Avv. Ruta, figura integra di socialista, rimasto sulla breccia dal '22 ad oggi, solo capace di trasformare la città ed avviarla verso la desiderata democrazia.

Perciò le vittime del '922 ed altre si rivolgono a cotesto On.le Comando unico capace di liberare la nostra povera città dalle canaglie nere, annidate indisturbate sul Comune, negli uffici annonari, in quegli degli ammassi, di collocamento e nel corpo delle guardie campestri e municipali, ordinando subito al Commissario di dare i locali siti in Piazza Cavour attualmente occupati dalla G.I.L. a favore del Comitato di Azione Nazionale.

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IL COMITATO DI AZIONE NAZIONALE

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REPORT ON LIAISON WITH ALLIED MILITARY MISSION

I returned to Brindisi on the evening of Sunday November 1st.

8th November.

1. On General Mason Macfarlane's instructions I reported to Capt. Stone U.S. Navy with Mr. Eden's reply to the suggestion that the Italian Government should pay Bari radio staff. I handed the reply to Capt. Stone.

2. I handed over to Mr. Cassia, the British Foreign Office representative with the Mission, copies of Civilta' Proletaria, Il Popolo d'Italia, Rinascimento, La Rinascita, together with posters of the Communist Party, and leaflets of Democrazia Cristiana. In addition, I gave him the Intelligence report of Capt. Robertson and other P.W.B. reports.

3. I saw Lt. Fearfield, R.N.V.R., and arranged that he would let me know when the next foodship came into the port of Brindisi so that P.W.B. could have photographs taken of the unloading of food.

4. I saw S/Ldr Francis of the Air Section and notified him of the intention of our leaflet section to provide a form with each consignment of leaflets, to be filled in by the pilot after dropping them, showing where they had been dropped, when, and in what numbers, and identifying the leaflets. These forms were to replace the operational reports by the Italian Air Force which did not give the information required by P.W.B.

I also discussed with S/Ldr. Francis the possibility of giving publicity to our leaflet service by means of photographs (How the north Italians have their Government newspaper delivered to them!). He gave permission for the photographs to be taken, but required to see them before publication.

5. General Mason Macfarlane gave an interview to the press. He said that the present political situation in Italy might appear to be a straight political contest between the Badoglio Government and what was called the Naples group. The King and Badoglio in accordance with the desires of the Mission had attempted to enlarge their Government by calling in representatives of the six parties in Naples. For a variety of reasons, and not all for the same reason, none of the parties had been willing to co-operate with Badoglio under the King. They had demanded abdication. For the time being however the King and Badoglio were going to carry on.

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The General emphasised particularly that the Naples /or/ politicians spoke only for a small part/Italy and that there was no reason to suppose that they represented the views of the party leaders in Rome. The latter were national leaders, many of them from the North, and their views would be far more truly representative of national feeling than the views of the Naples group. It was to be hoped that Rome would soon be freed so that the party leaders could make known their decisions.

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Asked whether meanwhile the Badoglio Government would be continued as heretofore, the Government explained that it was Marshal Badoglio's intention to set up as soon as possible as many as possible of the administrative departments of government.

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~~Appeal of Lecce which had been requisitioned but a number of other~~

As to the attitude of the Mission, General Mason Macfarlane said that it would not intervene in the situation, which was one for the Italians to decide themselves. All the Mission were concerned with was to see that the political situation did not hamper our military operations in any way and that the Italians should have the means to decide as freely as possible. The question of waiting for a final decision in Rome was a practical one. If the capture of Rome was too long delayed, circumstances might arise where the Mission might have to bring pressure on the Italian Government. At present those circumstances did not exist.

The King had not seen Sforza in Naples. General Mason Macfarlane could not say how long the present Government would last.

9th November

1. I attended the meeting of the Mission chiefs at 0850 hours. I asked whether any statement could be made about the resumption of trade relations between Italy and foreign countries. I was told that I should obtain information about this from AMG. As to rewards for Italians who had helped British P/Ws I was told that Marshal Badoglio had promised them a reward and General Taylor said he would make enquiries about this. Meanwhile Italians who were applying for this reward should be referred to Brigadier Venables of the Prisoner of War Board in Bari so that their claim might be verified.

I informed the Mission of the need of P.W.B. for 8 Morse operators, 4 Morse Tape Recorders and 4 pairs of teletype machines to be obtained if possible from the Italian Army. General Mason Macfarlane agreed to our getting these if we could do so without thereby creating difficulties or shortages of the equipment required by that Army.

I passed on the application to have Capt. Greco accredited as correspondent to V Army.

2. I visited Innocente, the chief Prefect of the Italian Government, and obtained copies of Italian Censorship reports which are carried out under the control of the Prefects in each province and then submitted to him. I asked him for his impressions of the relations between our troops and the Italians. He began with the good side of the picture, saying that what had particularly impressed the Italians was the patience of our men with the children - a patience so inexhaustible that not even the Italians, in spite of their love for their children, are able to match it. I asked him for the other side of the picture. He spoke of too much drunkenness, which the Italians are very averse to, but thought that by far the worst aspect of the behaviour of our troops was the whistling and

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Appeal of Lecce which had been requisitioned, but a number of other offices, helping themselves to office equipment and personal goods. On the whole, however, he thought that, even in the matter of requisitioning, things were improving somewhat.

I also asked Innocenti whether he was satisfied that there was no Fascist activity in the four Provinces. He said there was absolutely none; Fascism was dead and the Allies made a great mistake on coming to Italy in believing that it was still a largely Fascist nation. I was surprised, but made no comment.

3. I entertained to lunch a member of the Italian Foreign Office, Grillo, who had served in the Italian consular service in San Francisco and Denver and in Egypt, and who until the middle of last August had been consul in Munich. I have asked him to prepare a memorandum on useful lines of propaganda for Germany which if useful can be circulated to Algiers and London. He informed me that members of the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin, in particular Italian diplomats, had very little knowledge of what the people of Germany were thinking. In fact his own impressions as to the effect of our bombing on Germany were very different from those given me by Casardi who was a diplomat in Berlin up to last April or May. Grillo contended that our bombings had had a very devastating effect on German morale.

4. Mr.C. Edman and Mr. C.D. Jackson arrived in Brindisi. At a meeting with General Mason Macfarlane the question of paying the Bari radio staff was discussed. Mr. Edman and Mr. Jackson explained that it was necessary for P.W.B. to pay the radio staff so as to ensure the degree of control necessary to run the station at maximum efficiency. The argument did not convince the General who said he would refer the matter to A.F.H.Q. for decision.

November 10th

There was a meeting between General Joyce (who had that day taken over from General Mason Macfarlane) and the P.W.B. representatives Mr. Edman and Mr. Jackson. The matter of the payment by P.W.B. of radio Bari staff was further discussed. General Joyce said he would await the decision of A.F.H.Q. In reply to Mr. Jackson he clarified the position of the Allied Commission vis-a-vis P.W.B. Briefly it amounts to this. In AMG territory P.W.B. works directly under A.F.H.Q. In territory administered by the Italian Government and the Commission, P.W.B. must consult the latter and obtain approval for all matters of policy.

November 12th

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November 13th

I attended the morning meeting of the Commission Heads. General Joyce said that he had had a meeting with Badoglio who had outlined to him the various appointments he proposed to make of under-secreteries of Government Departments. Within a week he hoped to have the complete framework of a Government ready. He would hold a press conference on November 15th and state that he was prepared to carry on with this Government until Rome was reached.

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HEADQUARTERS 5th ARMY
Psychological Warfare Br. (INC) AFHQ
APO 464 USA

19 October 1943

MEMORANDUM: OC PWB 15th Army Group.

1= The three draft telegrams attached were brought to PWB by the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation with a request that they be forwarded to the President, the Prime Minister and Marshal Badoglio.

2= This committee, composed of delegates of the Liberal Party, the Partito d'Azione, the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists and certain Veterans of past wars, represents the former opposition elements now supporting the King and Marshal Badoglio in the war against Germany. The committee has shown itself so far to be representative and responsible.

3= The recommendation by PWB, 5th Army, that these three messages be sent in telegraphic form by 15th Army Group to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, Marshal Badoglio has been approved by Chief of Staff, 5th Army.

JOHN T. WHITTAKER,
Lt. Col. AUS
Commanding Officer,
5th Army.

C.A.S.

Presumably these should be forwarded, without comment, to the Allied Mission.

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Appeal of Lecce which had been requisitioned, but a number of other officers, helping themselves to office equipment and personal goods. On the whole, however, he thought that, even in the matter of requisitioning, things were improving somewhat.

I also asked Innocente whether he was satisfied that there was no Fascist activity in the four Provinces. He said there was absolutely none; Fascism was dead and the Allies made a great mistake on coming to Italy in believing that it was still a largely Fascist nation. I was surprised, but made no comment.

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4. Mr.G. Edman and Mr. C.D. Jackson arrived in Brindisi. At a meeting with General Mason Macfarlane the question of paying the Bari radio staff was discussed. Mr. Edman and Mr. Jackson explained that it was necessary for P.W.B. to pay the radio staff so as to ensure the degree of control necessary to run the station at maximum efficiency. The argument did not convince the General who said he would refer the matter to A.F.H.Q. for decision.

November 10th

There was a meeting between General Joyce (who had that day taken over from General Mason Macfarlane) and the P.W.B. representatives Mr. Edman and Mr. Jackson. The matter of the payment by P.W.B. ~~kx~~ of radio Bari staff was further discussed. General Joyce said he would await the decision of A.F.H.Q. In reply to Mr. Jackson he clarified the position of the Allied Commission vis-a-vis P.W.B. Briefly it amounts to this. In AMG territory P.W.B. works directly under A.F.H.Q. In territory administered by the Italian Government and the Commission, P.W.B. must consult the latter and obtain approval for all matters of policy.

November 18th

I attended the morning meeting of the Commission heads.

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

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November 12th

I attended the morning meeting of the Commission heads. General Joyce said that he had had a meeting with Badoglio who had outlined to him the various appointments he proposed to make of under-secretaries of Government Departments. Within a week he hoped to have the complete framework of a Government ready. He would hold a press conference on November 13th and state that he was prepared to carry on with this Government until Rome was reached.

/I

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

I reported to the Commission on the progress of our monitoring section. General Joyce said that the Commission required more news from U.S.A. and suggested that P.W.B. should intercept news ~~from~~ broadcasts from America direct.

I arranged with the Air Section for Capt. Lyons and Mr. Gilmore to go to Lecce airport and take photographs of the planes which carry P.W.B. leaflets to enemy-occupied Italy. I arranged with Lt. Fearfield, U.S.N.V.R., for Mr. Gilmore to go to Brindisi on Monday 15th to take photographs of a ship unloading flour in the port.

E. HOWARD, Capt.
P.W.B. BARI

12th November 1943

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Il Comitato napoletano di Liberazione presenta il suo deferente omaggio al Presidente della nobile Nazione Americana Le cui Forze Armate offrono al popolo nostro, già oppresso dalla brutale tracotanza germanica il conforto della loro cordialità e gentilezza Step Fa voti per la vittoria delle Nazioni Unite arra di Libertà ai popoli del mondo intero Step

Presidente ARANGIO -RUIZ

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Neapoletan Committee of Liberation sends its deferentious homage to the President of the noble American nation whose Armed Forces offer to our people, already oppressed by the brutal Germanic arrogance, the comfort of their cordiality and kindness Stop It wishes for the Victary of the United Nations pledge of Liberty to the people of the entire World Stop

President ARANGIO -RUIZ

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

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Il Comitato napoletano di Liberazione presenta il sua deferente omaggio a Vostre Onore ed al popolo britannico auspicando la vittoria delle Forze della Libertà Stop
La gentilezza delle Forze Armate anglo-americane é di grande conforto al popolo napoletano nelle tragiche sofferenze determinate dalla brutale occupazione germanica Stop

Presidente ARANGIO-RUIZ

859

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

WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Neapoletan Committee of Liberation sends its deferentious homage to Your Honor and to the British people with wishes for the Victory of the Forces of Liberty Stop

The kindness of the Anglo-American Forces is of great comfort to the Neapoletan people in their tragical sufferings caused by the brutal Germanic occupation.

President ARANGIO - RUIZ

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

MARESCIALLO BADOGLIO

In nome del popolo napoletano che orgogliosamente sopporta le atroci ferite inferte alla sua Città dalla tracotante soldataglia germanica il Comitato napoletano di liberazione saluta Vostra Eccellenza che interpretando il sentimento nazionale ha rotto l'iniqua alleanza e ripertato l'Italia alle antiche tradizionali amicizie.Stop

Presidente ARANGIO_RUIZ

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

MARSHAL BADOGLIO

In the name of the Neapoletan people who have proudly borne the atrocious wounds inflicted upon their city by the overbearing German soldiery, the Neapoletan Committee of Liberation greets Your Exellency who interpreting the national sentiment has broken the iniquitous alliance and returned Italy to the ancient traditional friendships.

President ARANGIO - RUIZ

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

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

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AG file

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OUTGOING

8 Pol 10
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281730A
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CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FATIMA

FREEDOM

TWO MESSAGES DATED OCTOBER NINETEEN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE NEAPOLITAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION WITH THE REQUEST THAT THEY BE FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO THE PRIME MINISTER PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD THIS SELFCONSTITUTED COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF DELEGATES OF THE SIX PARTIES AND REPRESENTS FORMER OPPOSITION ELEMENTS NOW SUPPORTING THE KING AND BADOGLIO IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY PD DUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THESE MESSAGES HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO THEIR DESTINATIONS HAS BEEN MADE AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER SHOULD CMA IF ANY IS TO BE MADE CMA BE LIMITED TO A SIMILAR ACKNOWLEDGMENT PD MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT READS IN TRANSLATION AS FOLLOWS QUOTE THE NEAPOLITAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION SENDS ITS ~~DEFERENTIOUS~~ respectful HOMAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NOBLE AMERICAN NATION WHOSE ARMED FORCES OFFER TO OUR PEOPLE ALREADY OPPRESSED BY THE BRUTAL GERMANIC ARROGANCE THE COMFORT OF THEIR CORDIALITY AND KINDNESS PD IT WISHES FOR THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS PLEDGE OF LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE WORLD PD SIGNED PRESIDENT ARANGIO DASH RUIZ UNQUOTE PD MESSAGE TO THE PRIME MINISTER READS IN TRANSLATION AS FOLLOWS QUOTE THE NEAPOLITAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION SENDS ITS ~~DEFERENTIOUS~~ respectful HOMAGE TO YOUR HONOR AND TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE WITH WISHES FOR THE VICTORY OF THE FORCES OF LIBERTY PD PARA THE KINDNESS OF THE ANGLO HYPHEN AMERICAN FORCES IS OF GREAT COMFORT TO THE NEAPOLITAN PEOPLE IN THEIR TRAGICAL SUFFERINGS CAUSED BY THE

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U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

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BRUTAL GERMANIC OCCUPATION PD SIGNED PRESIDENT ARANGIO DASH RUIZ PD UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Reber

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

AG file
Info

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

28 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: His Excellency, Marshal Badoglio.

Under date of October 19th the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation has transmitted a copy of a message to your Excellency with the request that it be delivered to you. A copy of this message is enclosed.

For the Chief of Mission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

Pol

0589

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

AD file.
Info
J Pol

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

28 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lieut. Colonel John T. Whitaker, Commanding Officer
Psychological Warfare Branch, Headquarters 5th Army.
APO 464.

Reference is made to the memorandum of 19 October transmitting three drafts of telegrams from the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation with a request that they be forwarded to the President, the Prime Minister and Marshal Badoglio.

It will be appreciated if you will inform the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation that these messages have been received and forwarded to their destinations.

For the Chief of Mission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

Copy for:

Mr. Reber

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C4E

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

U. S. SECRET
als British SECRET

CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

/asf

9/18

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NOV 171719

SECRET

ROUTINE

FREEDOM

FATIMA

I am directed by the Secretary of State on behalf of the President to acknowledge. FATIMA FROM MURPHY SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE NAIV. Ref your telegram number 643 of October 28. The sympathetic message of greeting of the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation.

Distribution:
2 - AC File
1 - Diary
1 - H/C
1 - Mr. Cascia (ACTION)
1 - Gen. Taylor (INFO)

335.18 - Greetings
312.1 - Exchange of messages

851

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

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

U. S. SECRET
Equals B[illegible] SECRET

CONTROL COMMISSION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX INCOMING

/mlp

6/18

SECRET 2106

NOT GIVEN 171612A

FREDOM

FATIMA 180450A

Prime Minister desires that a formal acknowledgment should be sent on his behalf (FOR JOYCE SIGNED EISENHOWER REFERENCE YOUR NUMBER 643 OF OCTOBER 28).

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - General Joyce - ACTION
1 - General Taylor - INFO
1 - Mr. Reber - INFO

850

3/2.1 - Ltr to Robertson, 201 - Joyce

U. S. SECRET
Equals British S[illegible]

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

COPY.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Palermo Province.

J Politis
CP/pm

23 September 1943.

MEMORANDUM

TO: General McSherry - Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer -
AMGOT HEADQUARTERS.

From my discussions with Sicilians who are aligned with the liberal and democratic parties, it appears :

1. General Badoglio is tolerably well considered as head of the government in this transitional period of active combat in Italy, inasmuch as Badoglio has many ardent adherents in the Army and also enjoys the full confidence of the Navy. But it is agreed that political activity should recommence as soon as possible so that the people can choose their own government. They don't want Badoglio for too long.

2. The King is very badly considered. He is talked of in the most contemptuous terms - a King who prostituted himself, who lacks courage and intelligence. The Liberal and democratic parties are also opposed to the King's son. They believe the institution of a King should be discarded and a republic instituted. If a plebiscite were taken, the people would be against retaining Italy as a Kingdom and would be preponderantly opposed to traffic with the present King.

(Signed) CHARLES POLETTI,
Lt. Colonel,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

SECRET.

All Col. Poletti /
Allied Military Mission
Brindisi.

Ho also is forwarded with Major Graham and Lord Rennell's compliments.

Pol Comp 1 - 15 AG. 12/10/43 8/9 Colonel.

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

FROM: FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM Rpt to AFHQ ADV CP

REF NO. 121

DATE : 261247 B Sep

CLASS : SECRET

PREC : MOST IMMEDIATE

THE KING ASKED ME TO SEE HIM THIS MORNING. HE SAW ME ALONE AND THE MEETING LASTED THREE QUARTERS OF AN HOUR. HE SPOKE VERY FRANKLY HE HAD ALREADY STUDIED THE POINT FOR DISCUSSION AT MALTA. HE MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS; HE SAID THAT HE ALONE COULD DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY AND THEN ONLY IF APPROVED BY A PROPERLY CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT. HE DID NOT THINK THAT HE WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DECLARE WAR UNTIL A GOVERNMENT ON A BROAD BASIS HAD BEEN FORMED AFTER HE REACHED ROME. FOR HIM TO DECLARE WAR NOW WOULD NOT BE CONSTITUTIONAL AND WOULD BE ALMOST TANTAMOUNT TO DECLARING CIVIL WAR. THE KING ALSO WISHED TO KNOW WHETHER WE INSISTED BADOGLIO REMAINING THE PRIME MINISTER FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. HE SAID THAT IT WAS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT IF HE MIGHT FIND IT DIFFICULT TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE ANTI DASH FASCIST GOVERNMENT IF WE STIPULATED THAT BADOGLIO MUST REMAIN PRIME MINISTER. HE ADDED THAT THE STRENGTH OF THE FASCIST PARTY ALTHOUGH LATENT IN SOME AREAS WAS STILL GREAT AND WAS MUCH UNDERESTIMATED BY BADOGLIO. THE VERY LARGE RED PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WERE EQUALLY A MENACE AND ALTHOUGH AT THE MOMENT THE CATHOLIC PARTY WASDEFINITELY PRO DASH MONARCHY THEIR REACTIONS COULD REALLY

0594

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BE FORETOLD WITH ACCURACY. HE HOPED VERY MUCH THAT WHEN WE REACHED ROME ITALIAN TROOPS MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY . HE SAID FINALLY THAT HE THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE MOST DANGEROUS TO LEAVE THE CHOICE OF POST WAR GOVERNMENT UNRESERVEDLY IN THE HANDS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. I COMMENTED SUITABLY ON ALL THE KINGS POINTS AND EXPLAINED TO HIM THAT IF HE WISHED TO PURSUE THEM FURTHER HE SHOULD INSTRUCT MARSHALL BADOGLIO TO BRING THEM UP IF HE THOUGHT FIT AT THE MALTA CONFERENCE.

AUTHENTICATED

F.M. MASON MACFARLANE

Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

8:7

0595

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

NOTE FOR GENERAL TAYLOR

28 September 1943

Following what H.M. the King verbally express to you, I hasten to ask you to be so kind as pointing out without delay to the Superior Authorities the urgent need that the Ambassador GRANDI, who is now near OPORTO and can be reached through our Legation in Lisbona, should be brought here.

GRANDI, ex Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador in London and President of the Parliament, has directed and brought to a favourable conclusion the fall of fascism and of Mussolini.

Today more than ever, he represents an anti-fascist and anti-mussolinian flag.

His beihg with the Badoglio Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs would bring about a strong and certain disunion in the fascist republican party and would give a severe blow to Mussolini's movement.

GRANDI would also be in a position to make an active propaganda in favour of the Allies.

Agreement with this wish would be of vital importance to the common cause.

His Excellency Marshal Badoglio has been informed of this matter at the time of his departure.

THE MINISTER OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

- ACQUARONE -

8/8

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC: MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM: FATIMA

TO : CINC MALTA

M/C NR: 12/28

REF NO. 161

FILED:

REC'D: 282023B Sep

THE KING OF ITALY HAS REQUESTED ME TO TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE CINC FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE MALTA CONFERENCE. "IT IS A MATTER OF URGENT NECESSITY TO BRING AMBASSADOR GRANDI, NOW IN THE VICINITY OF OPORTO, TO BRINDISI FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSUMING THE PORTFOLIO OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. GRANDI, WHO ACHIEVED THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM, IS NOW A SYMBOL OF THE ANTI DASH FASCIST MOVEMENT; HIS PRESENCE IN THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WOULD CREATE A SCHISM IN THE RANKS OF THE FASCIST REPUBLICANS AND WOULD BE A SETBACK TO THE MUSSOLINI PARTY; FURTHERMORE, GRANDI WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DEVELOPE ACTIVE PROPAGANDA ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIES. ACQUIESCENCE TO THIS REQUEST IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO OUR COMMON CAUSE. GRANDI CAN BE REACHED THROUGH THE ITALIAN LEGATION LISBON. MARSHALL WAS GIVEN BRIEF NOTICE OF THIS MATTER AT THE MOMENT OF HIS DEPARTURE".

AUTHENTICATED

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.

0597

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR: N 9/29

REF NO: 734

FILED :

REC'D : 282302A Sept

OSS/SOE Representatives in SALERNO Area inform us that Major General PAVONI, Captain CRAVERI and BENEDETTO CROCE have agreed to form an Italian Action Committee to assist the Allies in encouraging subversive activities. (Action FATIMA for GEN MASON MACFARLANE rptd 15TH ARMY GROUP. G-2 FIFTH ARMY for INFORMATION.) We approve this plan in principle. Request you discuss with MARSHALL BADOGLIO and subject his concurrence assist Lt. Col. DODDS PARKER now enroute your office in his implementation. Advise. Signed CINC. Cite FHOCT

8/4

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS : SECRET

PREC : IMPORTANT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP FAIRFIELD REAR AND 15th ARMY GROUP

M/C NR : 12

REF NO. 202

FILED : 011556A

REC'D : 011556 A

YOUR NUMBER SEVEN THREE FOUR.

HAVE DISCUSSED THIS QUESTION WITH BADOGLIO AND ALSO DODDS DASH PARKER. PAVONI AND CRAVERI SHOULD REMAIN IN SALERNO AREA AND COOPERATE WITH THE LOCAL OSS. BADOGLIO IS CONSULTING THE KING ABOUT BRINGING BENEDETTO CROCE TO BRINDISI. HE IS HOWEVER DOUBTFUL OF HIS VALUE AS HE IS STRONGLY ANTI DASH POPE.

AUTHENTICATED:

F.N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR: 29/14

REF NO: 2718

FILED : 031627A Oct

REC'D : 141835A

X Your 202 October 1st noted. SIGNED CINC. CITE FHGCT. Now have information that a Comitato Della Liberazione is being at Capri to organize resistance behind the lines. Croce Chairman, Pavoni charge Military Organization. Committee working with OSS/SOE. We approve in principle, advise if satisfactory Badoglio.

ACTION FATIMA RPTD 15 ARMY GROUP, AFHQ, ADV CP FOR INFORMATION.

842

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC: IMPORTANT

FROM: FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM rpt to AFHQ ADV CP at Amilcar

M/C NR: 2/01

REF NO, 192

FILED: 011546 A Oct

REC'D

BADOGLIO TOLD ME TODAY THAT HE HOPED TO ASK SFORZA TO RETURN TO ITALY AS SOON AS A GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED IN ROME. BADOGLIO WOULD INSURE THAT SFORZA WAS WELL TREATED BUT IT WAS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO EXPECT THAT THE KING WOULD AGREE TO HIS INCLUSION IN THE GOVERNMENT

AUTHENTICATED:

F.N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission.

8:1

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS : SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR: 20/1

REF. NO. 210

FILED:

REC'D: 012120A Oct

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY PRESS INTERVIEW BADOGLIO SOMEWHERE SOUTH ITALY TODAY. BADOGLIO BEGAN EXPRESS PLEASURE HIS FIRST INTERVIEW PRESS COINCIDED ANGLO DASH AMERICAN VICTORY NAPLES. SAID DELIGHTED ITALY WHO WAS TRADITIONALLY FRIEND BRITAIN AMERICAN ONCE AGAIN ON THE RIGHT ROAD. RECALLED BRITISH AMERICANS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE ITALIANS AGAINST GERMANS LAST WAR AND EXPRESSED CONVICTION THEIR COOPERATION NOW WOULD PRODUCE SAME RESULT. REPLYING QUESTION HOW DID MUSSOLINI FALL BADOGLIO CONFIRMED THIS WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY ACTION FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL AT MEETING JULY TWO FOUR. VOTE INVITING M MUSSOLINI RESIGN WAS SPONSORED BY GRANDI CIANO BOTAI AND CARRIED BY NINETEEN VOTES TO FIVE AFTER VIOLENT DEBATE. MUSSOLINI REPORTED RESULT NEXT DAY TO KING WHO ORDERED BADOGLIO TO TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT. MUSSOLINI WAS TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY FOR HIS OWN SAFETY AND WROTE LETTER THANKING BADOGLIO. BADOGLIO LIKENED FALL FASCISM TO THAT OF OVER DASH RIPE PEAR. SAID DURING LAST FEW MONTHS ANTI DASH FASCIST TALK BECAME OPEN AND NOTHING DONE PREVENT IT. NOBODY PUT UP FIGHT TO SAVE FASCISM AND NOT ONE FASCIST BADGE SEEN DAY AFTER MUSSOLINIS FALL. GREATEST REJOICING STREETS ROME AND ALL ITALIAN CITIES, ABOUT SAME TIME RUMOUR CIRCULATED ROME HITLER ASSASSINATED WHEREUPON GERMAN SOLDIERS WENT MAD WITH JOY EMBRACING POPULATION AND TEARING DOWN HITLERS PICTURES. GERMAN REACTION FAIL MUSSOLINI WAS SEND MANY DIVISIONS ITALY AND REQUISITION PETROL COAL.....

0002

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

STOCKS. THEIR INTENTION SAID BADOGLIO WAS CLEARLY TO THROTTLE ITALY.
REGARDING LAST MEETING HITLER MUSSOLINI BADOGLIO SAID MUSSOLINIS INTENTION TELL HITLER ITALY COULD NOT CONTINUE WAR BUT HITLER TALKED TWO HOURS WITHOUT STOP AND MUSSOLINI LACKED COURAGE INTERRUPT. MUSSOLINI NOW IN GERMANY WROTE RECENTLY TO SISTER SAYING HE WAS TAKING TO RELIGION. REPLYING QUESTION HOW HE AND ROYAL FAMILY LEFT ROME BADOGLIO SAID PARTY LEFT MORNING SEPTEMBER NINE SEVERAL MOTOR CARS WITHOUT ATTEMPT CONCEALMENT PASSING GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION ON ROAD. ITALIAN GERMAN TROOPS THEN FIGHTING OUTSKIRTS ROME. PARTY EMBARKED ON ITALIAN CRUISER AT ITALIAN PORT AND WERE TAKEN TO SOUTHERN ITALY. IN CONCLUSION BADOGLIO STATED THAT AS SOON AS GOVERNMENT RETURNED ROME HE INTENDED GIVE IT WIDEST POLITICAL BASES. BADOGLIO ADDED HE INTENDED TO RETAIN THREE SERVICE MINISTERS AT PRESENT WITH HIM NAMELY GENERAL AMBROSIO ADMIRAL DE COURTEN AND GENERAL SANDALLI. BADOGLIO DRESSED LOOSE FITTING KHAKI COLONIAL UNIFORM WITH FOUR STARS FOUR BROWN RIBBONS RECEIVED JOURNALISTS TERRACE VILLA. HIS SIMPLICITY FRIENDLINESS AND WILLINGNESS ANSWER QUESTIONS MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION.

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

SECRET

/ta

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

Read from com 1 telegram from mission Chief of Staff Algiers

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : AGWAR (Gen. Marshall) (via Freedom)

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : N 25/03 OUT

REF. NO. 2580

FILED :

REC'D :

Personal message from GENERAL MARSHALL at AGWAR just received is repeated (thru FREEDOM) for your necessary action. To FATIMA Personal for MASON MACFARLANE from EISENHOWER cite FHSGS.

1. Inform BADOGLIO that it is the view of this government that GRANDI'S presence in BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT at this time would not be acceptable. Even though GRANDI was perhaps Chief Figure in deposition of MUSSOLINI, he has been so closely associated with FASCISM that to place him now in BRINDISI GOVERNMENT would cause much adverse comment and misinterpretation.

1169

2. First accretions to BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT should be men of unequivocal liberal and democratic principle. It is only through the use of such men in responsible positions that this government can feel justified in supporting the present Italian Government.

3. The KING'S position on the question of declaration of war as stated (?) #428 is unimpressive. Germany has already taken active belligerent steps against Italy and the chief strength of BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT is it's announced determination to rid Italy by force of the German invader.

Is this a Signal's reference? I think Fatima 121 = 1183?

Correct reference. JFC Shea.

SECRET

0604

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4. An immediate declaration of war by the Italian Government on Germany is necessary if Italy is to be given the status of a co-belligerent.

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SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : ROUTINE
FROM : MACFARLANE
TO : FATIMA for TAYLOR

M/C NR : 16/05
REF. NO: 3370
FILED : 051123A
REC'D :

Out

Have consulted General Eisenhower. (PERSONAL FOR TAYLOR FROM MASON MACFARLANE). You can now communicate first two paragraphs of General Marshalls telegram to Badoglio as coming from General Eisenhower. As regards the question of Declaration of War, General Eisenhower has telegraphed you instructions separately. New Subject. Tell Italian authorities and Admiral Poller that the German Prisoners of War can be sent at first opportunity to Algiers.

Presumably Freedom's 2580 & 3024.

382 - Decl of War

DISTRIBUTION:
1 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C

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Ctal Pol

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

7 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: His Excellency, Marshal Badoglio.

I have the honor to submit to his Excellency, Marshal Badoglio, a resume of the views of General Eisenhower and of the British and American Governments on the subject of the composition of the Badoglio Government.

The Inclusion of Grandi in the Italian Government.

The reasons advanced for desiring Grandi in the Badoglio Cabinet have been given careful consideration and the possible advantages accruing therefrom have been closely evaluated. Outweighing the latter, is the inescapable fact that Grandi has been so intimately associated with Fascism that his inclusion now in the government would lead to serious misinterpretation. Even though he played an important part in the deposition of Mussolini, to the world outside Italy he symbolizes Fascism at its high tide. For this reason his presence in the Italian Government at this time is inacceptable to the United Nations.

Additions to the Badoglio Cabinet.

It is of the greatest importance that the first additions to the Badoglio Cabinet be men of unequivocal liberal and democratic principles. The United Nations are viewing the formation of the new Anti-Fascist Government with the utmost attention. These nations will feel justified in supporting the Italian Government only insofar as the responsible positions are in the hands of ministers clearly anti-Fascist and clearly anti-German.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE.

SVC/RELAY NO.		M/C NO.	N 11/05
CLASS	SECRET	REF. NO.	3372
PREC.	PRIORITY	FILED	051127A
FROM	FRE DOM		
TO	FATIMA		

I have just talked with General Mason MacFarlane and we both agree that you should now present to Marshall Badoglio and, if possible, to the King in the strongest way my views on the subject of Italian Declaration of War. (PERSONAL FOR GENERAL TAYLOR FROM EISENHOWER CITE FHCOS). The failure of the Italian Government to declare war is, in my opinion, leaving Italian garrisons in the Mediterranean area in a confused state and with a complete lack of understanding of what is expected of them in their action against our common enemy. For example, in the recent German attack on the Island of Cos a strong Italian Garrison declined to fight and I believe their unwillingness to resist the Germans is the result of the indecisive situation as suggested above. Messages from our Governments indicate grave uncertainty on their part caused by what they describe as the unimpressive attitude of the Italian Government in this matter. We intend to advance rapidly on Rome and all recovered territory will come under the control of the Italian Government provided it now takes a firm position. the Marshall has shown every willingness to cooperate effectively but failure to declare war is militating against the position of the Italian Government and the recognition we can accord it. I am well aware that his Majesty and his family, the Marshal and other members of the Government

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are personally exerting themselves to the utmost to inspire Italian resistance to the Germans, but in the matter of formal declaration of war they must act decisively and without further delay. The world will understand decisive action, but further temporizing will be interpreted as a desire on the part of the Italian Government to evade definite responsibility. I repeat that you should present this matter to the proper authorities in the most emphatic way as I consider it of vital importance at this stage of relations between Italy and the United Nations.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
BRINDISI
OCT. 6

MEMO TO: LT. GENERAL MASON MACFARLANE

FROM: LT. COM. MARTELLI

SUBJECT: DR. TARCHIANI

1. Dr. Tarchiani called at the Hotel Miramar at Bari on October 5th and I had a long talk with him in the presence of Major Greenlees. He had been at Brindisi the previous day and was on his way back to Naples.

2. Dr. Tarchiani, who for the last three years has been one of the leading Italian anti-fascists in America, arrived in Europe about a month ago with the object of entering Italy and contacting his anti-fascist friends. His immediate aim is to encourage Italian resistance in the German occupied territory and for this purpose he has formed a Committee of Action with Benedetto Croce and his group in the Neapolitan area. Their idea is to recruit and train Italians who will pass through the lines and carry out acts of sabotage and subversive propaganda in the enemy zone. I understand that they will co-operate with SOE and OSS.

3. Dr. Tarchiani was emphatic that his committee was more interested in action than in talk but he did not exclude the possibility of their also undertaking propaganda. He talked for instance of making use of the Naples radio. I said I doubted whether the Naples radio could be used and that in any case the centre of propaganda in the liberated zone was Bari. Would it not be better if the Committee of Action joined forces with ourselves and the Italian Government?

4. Dr. Tarchiani replied that this was out of the question. They were still reserving their attitude to the Italian Government and could not decide on their line until after the arrival of Count Sforza, the acknowledged leader of the anti-fascist movement, who was expected to come from America shortly. Although he admitted that for the moment it was necessary to back the Italian Government, Dr. Tarchiani was very critical both of the King and Badoglio, and it was evident that he and his group wished to retain their independence and carry out their plans without much reference to the Government. To what extent they have been encouraged in this by any Allied authority I am not aware.

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5. I expressed the opinion that some co-ordination as between the activities of his group and our own, i.e. the Italian Government's, propaganda, was absolutely essential if we were not to speak with different voices and create confusion in the minds of the Italians. Dr. Tarchiani agreed and it was arranged that his group would send a representative to Bari to act as liaison and as a channel for the exchange of information. He also accepted my suggestion that his group should collaborate with us by contributing scripts for the Bari radio, newspaper articles etc.

6. As Dr. Tarchiani was proceeding to Naples the same day I gave him a letter to Lt.Col. Whitaker, chief of the P.W.B. unit attached to 5th Army, asking him to keep in touch with the Committee of Action and inform me of their activities. Dr. Tarchiani to whom I showed the letter was quite agreeable to this arrangement. I think, however, that when I can find the time it would be useful for me to visit Naples and contact the rest of the group. They evidently have ambitious plans for the future, i.e. after the capture of Rome.

7. I think my interview with Dr. Tarchiani served a useful basis in so far as it laid the basis for a mimimum of co-ordination between the Committee of Action and ourselves. It raised, however, a number of questions which need answering:

(a) In the field of propaganda, does the Italian Government's writ run outside Apulia, e.g. at Naples?

(b) Should propaganda activities in these areas be regarded as part of the function of the Allied Mission, or should they continue as at present to be controlled by the Military Command, acting through the P.W.B. units attached to the two Armies?

(c) To what extent should we attempt to control bodies such as the Committee of Action, varieties of which are likely to spring up in every important Italian centre as soon as it is liberated? Is it desirable to unify all propaganda made by Italians in Italy by placing it under the aegis of the Italian Government or should we on the contrary encourage independent political expression short of attacks on the Government?

8. The propaganda directive provided by Algiers does not provide the answers as it refers to Allied propaganda, whereas Italian propaganda, if it is to be effective, must have a character of its own. I therefore submit that these problems should be thrashed out here by all the interested parties and that a recommendation should then be forwarded by the Mission for the approval of A.F.H.Q.

G.A. Martelli

G.A.MARTELLI
LT.CDR. R.N.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS : SECRET

PREC : MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM : FATEN

TO : FREEDOM

M/G NR: 3/07

REF NO: 301

FILED: 071218A OCT

REC'D: 071218A

ACCOMPANIED BY REBER AND CACCIA I PRESENTED TO BADOGLIO THIS MORNING THE MATTERS CONTAINED IN YOUR NUMBERS TWO FIVE EIGHT ZERO AND THREE THREE SEVEN TWO. THE RECEPTION WAS MOST FAVOURABLE, HE READILY AGREED THAT GRANDI WAS UNACCEPTABLE AND STATED THAT HE WAS PREPARING A MINISTERIAL SLATE OF KNOWN ANTI DASH FASCISTS WHICH HE WOULD PRESENT TO THE MISSION IN DUE COURSE. AFTER A DISCUSSION OF THE ADVANTAGES OF AN IMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF WAR THE MARSHALL DECLARED HIMSELF WHOLELY IN AGREEMENT AND PROMISED TO DO HIS UTMOST AT ONCE TO PERSUADE THE KING. THUS, ACQUIESCENCE OF THE LATTER MAY COME IN THE NEXT FEW HOURS IN WHICH CASE THE QUESTION OF THE TIMING OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT ASSUMES GREAT IMPORTANCE. GENERAL ALEXANDER EXPRESSED THE VIEW YESTERDAY THAT IT SHOULD CLOSELY PRECEDE HIS OFFENSIVE TO BEGIN IN ABOUT A FORTNIGHT. REBER AND CACCIA CONSIDER THAT IT SHOULD COME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND IN ANY CASE BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMITTEE ABOUT OCTOBER ONE TWO. MY PERSONAL THOUGHT IS THAT, ONCE AGREED UPON, THE DECLARATION SHOULD BE PUSHED THRU WITHOUT A PAUSE TO ALLOW THE ITALIANS TO RECONSIDER. I LOOK TO YOU FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS POINT AND EXPECT AFHQ TO ORGANIZE THE PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY INCIDENT TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT. WILL ANYTHING SPECIAL BE REQUIRED FROM BADOGLIO OR THE KING QUERY.

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AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig Gen USA

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS : SECRET

PREC : MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FIREDOG

M/C NR: 5

REF NO: 316

FILED : 08IRO A OCT

REC'D :

BADOGLIO INFORMED ME CONFIDENTIALLY THIS MORNING THAT HE EXPECTS TO BE READY TO DECLARE WAR NEXT MONDAY OR TUESDAY. ACQUIRONE HAS GONE TO NAPLES TO BRING BACK TWO EX DASH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO PLACE IN CABINET POSTS. EXPECTS TO RETURN TOMORROW. THE MARSHALL THINKS KING WILL MAKE A BROADCAST TO THE NATION IF DESIRED.

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secy to the Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR: 23/08

REF NR: 4733/8

FILED : 081517A Oct

REC'D : 081721A

- -

War Department has telegraphed us the following. (FATIMA for Samuel Reber from Murphy signed EISENHOWER cite FHCIV). Count Sforza is due to leave United States October 6th and will stop several days in England and proceeding to Algiers. He will be accompanied by his son. Sforzina and Farlo Almagia. Travel arrangements have been made through and with approval of War Department. No objection is seen to precautions the French want us to take to prevent his circulating in Tunisia in the event his plane lands there enroute to Italy. Necessary arrangements should be made. He hopes to proceed to Italian Mainland or Sicily as soon as possible. This will depend on military considerations entirely as has always been made clear to him.

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AILIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR: 5/16

REF NR: 5330

FILED : 092034A Oct

REC'D : 161134A

Following telegram from Department of State is repeated to you as of interest. FATIMA from MURPHY signed EISENHOWER cite FHCIV. Count Sforza has not in so far as Department of State is aware stated in a broadcast that he approved the actions of the Badoglio Administration. The press has variously interpreted his remarks made at an Italian Rally on September 26 about the amount of support he is willing to accord present Italian Government. An associated press despatch from London on September 28 stated that the Algiers radio reported that Sforza had advised Badoglio of his full support to the existing Italian Government as long as it pursues its policy of defeating the Germans. Countess Sforza subsequently denied to New York any report that her husband had communicated with Badoglio but this may have been because she had no reason to know of his message to the Commander in Chief's Headquarters. Sforza to clarify what he called misinterpretation of his point of view made a statement to the press on October 1st which was transmitted to you in the State Department's recent press telegram. It is the most recent public expression of Sforza's political viewpoint. Regarding the Monarchy during his term of exile Sforza persistently denounced Victor Emanuel and the House of Savoy for the role it played in Italy's present condition. Since the Armistice he has maintained this attitude in interviews and addressess. He has expressed the opinion that Churchill is wrong in attempting to rally Anti-Fascist forces tothe

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King of Italy however he has likewise taken the stand that the issue of constitutional reforms should not be brought up now and that all political wrangling should be shelved before the task of running the German invaders off of Italian soil. On the whole while he possibly talked too freely his stated opinions agree with the statement sent by him to the Commander in Chief's headquarters. However he is not committed to joining a government of Badoglio nor does it appear that he wishes to do so.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP at AMILO H

M/C NR: 10/14

REF NR: 407

FILED : 141855A Oct

REC'D :

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RMAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC: URGENT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP at AMILCAR for WHITELEY

M/C NR: 19

REF NO: 429

FILED : 152910A Oct

REC'D :

WITH REFERENCE TO MY FOUR TWO ZERO I TRANSMIT HEREWITH MARSHALL BADOGLIOS REACTION TO A VERY GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION TO BRINDISI PD HE WISHES ME TO POINT OUT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT CONSISTS ONLY OF HIMSELF AND THE MINISTERS OF NAVY CMA AIR AND INDUSTRY PD THESE MINISTERS ARE COMPARATIVELY WITHOUT STAFF AND DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE OFFICIAL ARCHIVES PD MARSHALL CONSEQUENTLY FEELS THAT THE ARRIVAL OF A LARGE GROUP OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS ON THE ALLIED SIDE WILL BE UNWARRANTED UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT IS SOLIDLY INSTALLED IN ROME. PD HE ADDS THAT THE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS IN BRINDISI AS HE KNOWS IT CANNOT POSSIBLY ACCOMODATE MORE THAN A FEW OTHER OFFICERS UNLESS THEY ARE WILLING TO LIVE IN TENTS OR ON BOATS IN THE HARBOUR PD I REPEAT MY PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATION THAT ONLY ONE OR TWO OFFICERS BE SENT HERE FOR THE PRESENT TO SURVEY THE SITUATION.

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig Gen USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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J. Political

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM for MACMILLAN and MURPHY

M/C NO. 20

REF. NO. 430

FILED : 152320A

Out

REC'D :

THIS IS THE FIRST OF THREE RADIOS BEARING UPON THE CABINET SITUATION HERE PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD IN THE COURSE OF A CONVERSATION WITH MARSHAL BADOGLIO TODAY HE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH HIS DIFFICULTY IN FORMING A SATISFACTORY CABINET PD HE STATES THAT HE HAS A LONG LIST OF CABINET POSSIBILITIES DRAWN FROM INDIVIDUALS OF MANY POLITICAL SHADES WHO WILL BE AVAILABLE TO HIM UPON ARRIVAL IN ROME PD HE FEELS THAT A STOP GAP CABINET FORMED PRIOR TO LEAVING ROME WOULD BE USELESS AS IT WOULD NOT HAVE ANY OF THE MACHINERY OF THE GOVERNMENT AVAILABLE FOR PERFORMING ITS FUNCTIONS PD ITS CHOICE NECESSARILY BE DRAWN ONLY FROM THE PERSONNEL AVAILABLE IN THE SOUTH OF ITALY PD AS IT IS HOPED TO BE IN ROME IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME THE MARSHAL CMA WHILE REQUISITIONING A PRESENT MINISTERIAL BUOY CMA FEELS STRONGLY THAT IT IS PREFERABLE TO AWAIT ARRIVAL IN ROME BEFORE TAKING FINAL ACTION ON CABINET SELECTIONS PD PARA HE CONSIDERS ACQUARONES VISIT TO NAPLES A FAILURE CMA ADDING THAT THE OLD LIBERALS WHOM HE CONTACTED WERE QUOTE GHOSTS UNQUOTE OF A FORMER ERA

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of Mission

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pl 1 - AG Files
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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 21/15

REF. NO. 431

FILED : 152340A

THIS IN CONTINUATION OF OUR RADIO NUMBER FOUR THREE ZERO PD THE DUKE D REPEAT DOG APOSTROPHE ACQUARONE CALLED THIS EVENING PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR ATTENTION OF MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PAREN AND DISCUSSED THE CABINET QUESTION WITH CACCIA AND MYSELF PD HE FIRST ASKED THAT THE MATTER BE KEPT ENTIRELY SECRET AND TO BE TREATED PRIVATELY BETWEEN OURSELVES PD FOR REASONS WHICH WOULD BE OBVIOUS BADOGLIO COULD NOT BE BROUGHT INTO THE PICTURE AT THIS STAGE PD PARA ACQUARONE EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD GONE TO NAPLES TO TRY TO EFFECT THE FORMATION OF A WHOLLY NON DASH FASCIST CABINET OF MEN OF ESTABLISHED ABILITY PD HE HAD CONSULTED VARIOUS ANTI DASH FASCIST GROUPS AND HE DITED IN PARTICULAR ENRICO DE NICOLA AND PORZIO WHO HAD BEEN RESPECTIVELY PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND UNDER SECRETARY TO GIOLITTI WHEN PRIME MINISTER PD THEIR REACTION TO HIS INVITATION TO JOIN THE GOVERNMENT WAS A REFUSAL ON THE GROUND THAT THEY COULD NOT TAKE PART IN A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY BADOGLIO PD THEIR OBJECTION TO THE MARSHAL WAS NOT PERSONAL PD BUT THEY CONSIDERED IT WAS A VIOLATION OF THE TRADITION OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN ITALY FOR A SOLDIER TO BE PRIME MINISTER PD PARA THERE WOULD BE NO QUESTION OF PUSHING BADOGLIO ASIDE PD THOUGH HE MIGHT BE INACCEPTABLE AS HEAD OF GOVERNMENT HE WOULD CERTAINLY BE OFFERED EITHER THE POST OF MINISTER OF WAR OR MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PD IF HE HAD THE LATTER POST THE PROBABLE INTENTION WOULD BE TO GET MARSHAL MESSE AS MINISTER OF WAR AND THE PRESENT MINISTERS OF MARINE AND AIR WOULD REMAIN PD PARA AS REGARDS THE CIVILIAN POSTS IN THE GOVERNMENT THE CRITERION WOULD BE THAT NO EX FASCISTS WOULD BE ACCEPTED PD AS FOR SFORZA THE KING HAD NO INTENTION WHATEVER

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Equals British MOST SECRET

OF SEEKING TO EXCLUDE HIM FROM THE MINISTRY PD WHETHER HE WAS ACTUALLY CHOSEN OR NOT WOULD DEPEND NOT UPON THE KING BUT UPON THE WISHES OF WHOEVER WAS PRIME MINISTER AND AT THIS STAGE AQUARONE DID NOT FEEL ABLE TO SPEAK WITH CERTAINTY OF THE INTENTIONS OF THE DE NICOLA GROUP ABOUT SFORZA PD PARA AQUARONE MADE IT CLEAR THAT IN HIS OPINION IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT ARRANGED BEFORE ROME WAS TAKEN PD HE EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS ENTIRELY SATISFIED THAT THE DE NICOLA GROUP WERE ABLE TO SPEAK FOR ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS IN ROME PD OF NECESSITY THE GOVERNMENT IN ROME WOULD AT FIRST CONSIST ONLY OF THOSE ITALIANS AVAILABLE IN THE AREA FROM ROME SOUTH PD THESE INCLUDED IN ROME BESIDES ORLANDO SUCH MEN AS BONOMI AND CASATI PD BUT IT WOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT AS SUITABLE MEN FROM NORTH ITALY BECAME AVAILABLE POSTS WOULD BE OFFERED TO THEM PD THOUGH ALL PREPARATIONS FOR THIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE MADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE NO ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE PUBLISHED UNTIL ROME WAS TAKEN PD DIRECTLY AFTER THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL THAT THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE ANNOUNCED TO AVOID ANY DANGER OF DISTURBANCE PD PARA AQUARONE HAD DISCUSSED THE ABOVE WITH THE KING AND PROPOSED TO GO BACK TO NAPLES TO GET A FINAL ANSWER FROM THE ANTI DASH FASCISTS GROUPS INVOLVED ON THE QUESTION WHETHER THEY WOULD SERVE UNDER BADOGLIO PD HE INTENDED TO PRESS THEM TO DO SO AS THIS WAS THE KINGS WISH PD BUT BEFORE LEAVING HE ASKED FOR A VERIFICATION OF THE ALLIED ATTITUDE REGARDING BADOGLIO PD IF THESE ANTI DASH FASCIST ELEMENTS PERSISTED IN THEIR REFUSAL THE QUESTION WOULD BE CLN DO THE ALLIES PREFER A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY BADOGLIO EVEN IF HE CAN ONLY COMMAND SUPPORT OF SECOND RATE MEN FROM ANTI DASH FASCIST GROUPS OR A GOVERNMENT OF THE BEST ANTI FASCISTS HEADED BY ORLANDO OR DE NICOLA QUERY ORLANDO WAS AT PRESENT IN ROME AND WILL PROBABLY BE PREFERRED TO DE NICOLA AS PRIME MINISTER IF HE IS WELL AND SAFE WHEN ROME IS REACHED

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, Brig. Gen.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM for MACMILLAN and MURPHY

M/C NO. 221

REF. NO. 482

FILED : 152350A

REC'D :

THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS ARE SUBMITTED ON OUR PRECEDING NUMBERS FOUR THREE ZERO AND FOUR THREE ONE PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BADOGLIO AND ACQUARONE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CABINET SITUATION LIES IN THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE NAPLES GROUP PD TO ACQUARONE THEY AND THEIR ASSOCIATES ~~THEY~~ ARE THE INDISPENSABLE LEADERS OF THE ANTI DASH FASCISTS WHO MUST BE RECONCILED TO ASSURE A BROAD AND LIBERAL CABINET OF ESTABLISHED ABILITY. PD BADOGLIO ~~[redacted]~~ ATTACHES NO SUCH IMPORTANCE TO THESE PEOPLE AND FEELS SURE THAT HE CAN DEVELOP HIS CABINET FROM LIBERAL PERSONALITIES WHOM HE EXPECTS TO FIND IN ROME PD PARA IT SHOULD BE OBSERVED THAT THE MISSION IS IN NO POSITION TO CHECK ~~[redacted]~~ THE ACCURACY EITHER OF ACQUARONES ESTIMATE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NAPLES GROUP OR OF THE LATTERS STATEMENTS OF THE STHENGTH OF THEIR CONTACTS ~~[redacted]~~ IN ROME PD BUT IT IS CLEAR THAT ACQUARONE IS SPEAKING FOR THE KING AND THAT IN HIS VIEW THE MONARCHY WILL BE GRAVELY ENDANGERED IF SPEEDY ACTION IS NOT TAKEN TO ADJUST MATTERS WITH ANTI DASH FASCIST GROUPS PD PARA IN SUMMARY THE CHOICE WHICH MAY BE PRESENTED TO THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IS CLN WILL THEY HANG WITH BADOGLIO FOR THE TIME BEING EVEN IF HE CAN PRODUCE ONLY A SECOND RATE CABINET AND THIS NOT UNTIL ARRIVAL IN ROME OR WILL THEY ALLOW A RECOGNIZED ANTI-FASCIST TO FORM A CABINET OF HIS OWN CHOOSING PROVIDED THAT IT IS WHOLLY NON DASH FASCIST AND THAT BADOGLIO IS NOT BRUSKLY DISCARDED PD PARA IT IS OBVIOUS THAT WE ARE APPROACHING A CROSSROAD IN OUR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH ITALY PD AS ACQUARONE WISHES TO LEAVE FOR NAPLES IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD ISSUE

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~~U. S. SECRET~~ Equals British SECRET

U. S. SECRET Equals British MOST SECRET

SHORTLY TO THE MISSION TO GIVE IT GUIDANCE

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : XXX A URGENT

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR: 6/16

REF NR: 438

FILED : 161210A Oct

REC'D :

- -

IN ORDER TO INSURE PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR ATTENTION OF MACMILLAN AND MURPHY REQURAD FOUR THREE ONE FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PAREN THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN US AND ACQUARONE LAST NIGHT AND THAT THE LATTER HAD REPORTED ACCURATELY TO THE KING I INSTRUCTED CACCIA THIS MORNING TO GO OVER WITH ACQUARONE THE MAIN POINTS IN OUR RADIO PD ACQUARONE CONFIRMED THAT THERE WAS NO MISUNDERSTANDING AND THAT HE WOULD WAIT HERE UNTIL A REPLY HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS PD HE REPEATED HIS REQUEST FOR SPEED PD PARA HE ALSO STATED EXPLICITLY WHAT HAD BEEN IMPLICIT IN OUR CONVERSATION YESTERDAY THAT IF THERE WAS A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT THERE COULD BE NO REPEAT NO QUESTION OF ANY REPUDIATION BY THE ITALIANS OF ENGAGEMENTS SUCH AS THE ARMISTICE INTO WHICH BADOGLIO HAD ENTERED

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General., USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

FOR : FREEDOM for MACMILLAN and MURPHY

M/C NO. 17/16

REF. NO. 446

FILED :

REC'D : 160030A

MARSHAL BADOGLIO MADE TWO POINTS WITH ME TONIGHT PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD FIRST CMA HE WANTS TO GO TO NAPLES NEXT WEEK WHERE HE HOPES TO RECRUIT ONE OR TWO CABINET MINISTERS TO BE ANNOUNCED FOR AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS PD HE HAS ASKED ME TO ACCOMPANY HIM PD SECOND CMA THE MARSHAL WOULD LIKE OUR GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE PUBLIC AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION STATING THAT WE CONSIDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT HEADED BY BADOGLIO AS THE ONLY LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT IN ITALY PD IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO HIM FROM HIS AMBASSADOR IN MADRID THAT NEUTRAL STATES EXPECT TO BE ASKED BY THE GERMANS TO RECOGNIZE THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT PD BADOGLIO FEELS IT WILL ASSIST THEM IN RESISTING PRESSURE IF THE ALLIES GIVE A DEFINITE RECOGNITION OF HIS GOVERNMENT

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of the Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 AG Files
1 Diary

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FILE

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : ROUTINE
FROM : FATIMA
TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 03/17
REF. NO. 455
FILED : 17/1267
REC'D :

REFERENCE YOUR TWO SEVEN ONE EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD I MENTIONED TO MARSHAL BADOGLIO THE TYPE OF WORK BEING DONE BY THE COMITATO DELLA LIBERAZIONE PD HE ~~APPEARED TO~~ CONSIDERSTHIS SATISFACTORY

1718 y 3 Oct received 14 Oct.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - Capt. Bowlby

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

091.1 - Gen. f. Fr. Cases

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: RESTRICTED

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR: 52/17

REF NO: 8433

FILED : 171123A Oct

REC'D : 171727A

Following tripartite statement was issued simultaneously from Washington, London and Moscow immediately following the Declaration of War on Germany by Italy on October 13. "The Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union acknowledge the position of the Royal Italian Government as stated by Marshall Badoglio and accept the active cooperation of the Italian Nation and Armed Forces as a co-belligerent in the War against Germany. The Military events since September 8th and the brutal maltreatment by the Germans of the Italian population, culminating in the Italian Declaration of War against Germany have in fact made Italy a co-belligerent and the American, British and Soviet governments will continue to work with the Italian Government on that basis. The three governments acknowledge the Italian Government pledge to submit to the will of the Italian people after the Germans have been driven from Italy, and it is understood that nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammelled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the Democratic form of Government they will eventually have.

The relationship of co-belligerency between the governments of Italy and the United Nations' Governments cannot of itself affect the terms recently signed, which retain their full force and can only be adjusted by agreement between the Allied Governments in the light of the assistance which the Italian Government may be able to afford the United Nations' cause."

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MP3

E. Gold

MINUTE

17 October 1943

TO : General Taylor.

FROM: Mr. Caccia

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

During the course of my conversation with the King this evening, he drew my attention to a copy of the first number of "L'Italia Libero". It contained a violent attack on the government, demanded the formation of a Republic and stated that thousands of copies would be disseminated by Allied aeroplanes. I said that I would make it my business to find out about this and in the meantime hoped His Majesty would not believe the statement that Allied aeroplanes would be used for this purpose.

As the newspaper is apparently published in Bari it is presumably in the first instance for the prefect acting under instructions from Signor Innocenti to go into this. Incidently, it would be of interest to know whether the producers of this paper are really entitled to speak for the Partito D'Azione, and Colonel Roseberry is making inquiries about this.

HAC

Pol Sec

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS : SECRET
PREC : PRIORITY
FROM : FREEDOM
TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : 56/17
REF. NR: 8537
FILED : 171530A
REC'D : 171924A

We are most grateful for your telegrams numbers 430, 431 and 432 which admirably set out the political ?Position praytim (?). FATIMA action for TAYLOR for CACCIA from MURPHY and MACMILLAN cite FHCIV. Our first thoughts are as follows we should continue to work for the earliest possible broadening of the government by the introduction of representatives of the liberal and labour groups. If we work for a civilian premiership, which is preferable, it is essential that Badoglio remain in the government in a position which is comparible with the services he has rendered in bringing about the Armistice. We feel thiscould be accomplished by latter giving him the ministry of national defense and command of the army. Nevertheless it would be wise to secure the signature of the protocol amending long Armistice terms and naval agreement before any change. It would also be important that Badoglio should acquiesce in reconstruction of ministry and take a portfolio. Moreover it is vital that the right man be chosen as premier. Who really does command maximum support possible. Our plan shapes itself something like this. The formal constitution of Allied Commission will soon be announced. Certain expert officers, to be followed by others, will arrive in Brindisi in a few days. General MacFarlane returns here Wednesday or Thursday and will proceed to Brindisi about Friday with General Joyce. If as we hope the texts of the various documents for signature have reached us agreed by Washington and London we (Murphy and Macmillan) would hope to bring them with us to Brindisi at the end of the

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week. We could then consider the whole problem. Count Sforza is due to leave here for Brindisi on October 18th and no doubt will be in conference with the King and Badoglio. It will be interesting to observe the reactions on both sides.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 AG Files
1 Diary
1 H/C
1 Mr. Caccia

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 05/18

REF. NO: 468

FILED : 181600A

REC'D :

REFERENCE MY NUMBER FOUR FOUR SIX AT BADOGLIO APOSTROPHE S REQUEST I HAVE ASKED ALEXANDER APOSTROPHE S APPROVAL TO FREEDOM RPT AFHQ COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR OF A VISIT BY THE MARSHAL TO NAPLES ON TWENTY ONE OCTOBER PD HE WILL GO BY AIR AND WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR ITALIANS AND MYSELF PD THE STATED PURPOSE OF THE VISIT IS TO CONTACT SEVERAL CABINET POSSIBILITIES IN NAPLES PD THE PARTY WILL RETURN THE SAME DAY PD END

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - Gen. Taylor
1 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 7/18

REF. NO: 470

FILED :

REC'D : 18/610A

FROM WHAT THE KING SAID TO CACCIA YESTERDAY EVENING IN REFERRING TO ACQUARONE APOSTROPHE S APPROACH IT IS CLEAR THAT HIS MAJESTY IS ANXIOUS LEST ALLIED AUTHORITIES SHOULD WITTINGLY OR UNWITTINGLY DO THINGS WHICH WILL MAKE IMPOSSIBLE HIS TASK OF ENSURING THE FORMATION OF A REPEAT ABLE BROAD DASH BASED GOVERNMENT AND THUS OF CARRYING ITALY THROUGH THE PRESENT CRISIS ~~IN HER HISTORY IMPOSSIBLE~~ PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR REFERENCE OUR FOUR THREE ONE AND FOUR THREE TWO PD AS OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE KING MAY COME UP WHILE OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS BADOGLIO IS UNDER CONSIDERATION CMA FOLLOWING COMMENTS ARE SUBMITTED PD PARA THE CHOICE THAT FACES US IS ~~FRANKLY~~ A CHOICE OF ~~EVILS~~ EVILS PD THE PRINCIPAL COURSES OF POSSIBLE ACTION ARE CLN ONE PAREN THAT THE KING SHOULD CONTINUE SMCLN TWO PAREN THAT THE KING SHOULD ABDICATE IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN PRINCE SMCLN THREE PAREN THAT THE KING SHOULD ABDICATE AND A REGENCY COUNCIL BE FORMED IN FAVOR OF THE SON OF THE CROWN PRINCE SMCLN FOUR PAREN THAT A REPUBLIC SHOULD BE PROCLAIMED PD PARA AS FOR COURSE ONE PAREN THE KING IS FRAIL AND OLD AND ALTHOUGH HE SPECIFICALLY CLAIMS TO HAVE TRIED TO CURB MUSSOLINI CMA PREVENT ITALY ENTERING THE WAR AND FINALLY TO SECURE A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT HE STANDS PERSONALLY ~~COMMITTED~~ CONVICTED IN ITALY AS ELSEWHERE FOR WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE LAST TWO ONE YEARS PD ON THE OTHER SIDE HE OBVIOUSLY COMMANDS THE LOYALTY OF A LARGE NUMBER OF ITALIANS CMA AS CAN BE SEEN FROM THE REACTION OF ITALIAN MISSIONS ABROAD CMA AND THE FACT THAT A FASCIST REPUBLICAN REGIME HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED WILL PROBABLY HAVE ITS EFFECT IN TURNING ITALIANS TOWARDS THE HOUSE OF SAVOY

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AND THE KING PD PARA AS FOR COURSE TWO PAREN THE CROWN PRINCE HAS NEVER PUBLICLY DISASSOCIATED HIMSELF FROM FASCISM AND HIS POPULARITY WITH ITALIAN PUBLIC IS PROBABLY STILL LESS THAN THAT OF KING PD HE SEEMS NO STRONGER A CHARACTER THAN HIS FATHER AND IN EFFECT HAS ONLY HIS YOUTH TO RECOMMEND HIM PD COURSE THREE PAREN WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO MANIPULATE NOW DASH THE YOUNG PRINCE IS NOT IN ITALY AND THERE WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY BE THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF A COUNCIL OF REGENCY PD PARA AS FOR COURSE FOUR PAREN THE MAIN OBJECTION FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW IS THAT A REPUBLIC COULD SCARCELY BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT DISORDER ON OUR LINES OF COMMUNICATION PD IT SHOULD ALSO BE SAID THAT SUCH A RADICAL CHANGE OF REGIME COULD ONLY PROPERLY TAKE PLACE WHEN THE BULK IF NOT THE WHOLE OF ITALY HAS BEEN FREED CLM IN ANY CASE NOT BEFORE TURIN CMA GENOA CMA AND MILAN ARE REACHED PD PARA WE THEREFORE WOULD RECOMMEND AT THIS STAGE THAT ALLIED AUTHORITIES [redacted] BE CAREFUL IN ALL THEIR DEALINGS TO DISCOURAGE THE QUESTION OF A CHANGE OF REGIME [redacted] BEING RAISED AT PRESENT PD FURTHER WE SHOULD ALLOW THE KING ALL REASONABLE LATITUDE IN DOING WHAT HE THINKS BEST TO MAINTAIN HIS POSITION PROVIDED HE CONTINUES TO COOPERATE WITH US ON THE PRESENT BASIS OF CO DASH BELLIGERENCY CMA OF COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF FASCISM AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ~~AS POSSIBLE PD IT MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCEED CMA BUT UNTIL THIS HAS BEEN PROVED AGAINST HIM WE IN THIS MISSION DO NOT THINK ALLIED CAUSE WILL GAIN BY HIS REMOVAL~~.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Caccia

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : PRIORITY
FROM : FREEDOM
TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : 24/18
REF. NO: 8953
FILED : 181706A
REC'D : 182350A

024

In view of impending return of Mason MacFarlane which will lead to important discussions with Badoglio upon many military and economic matters, visit, should be held over for present. TC FATIMA FOR TAYLOR FROM EISENHOWER CITE FHMOS REFERENCE YOUR 446 October 16. You should not accompany Badoglio on any future visit though liaison staff officer could be provided. We will advise you further on para 2 but think it most unlikely Governments would wish to add at this time to the definite Declaration already made. Our attitude is clear and Neutrals must by now clearly understand it. For your private information only machinery is now being worked out preparing for transfer of AMGOT territory to Italian Government at early date. Thus facts will speak for themselves.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : URGENT
FROM : FATIMA
TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 11/19
REF. NO. 484
FILED :
REC'D : 192200A

REFERENCE YOUR EIGHT NINE FIVE THREE AND MY FOUR SIX EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BADOGLIO VISIT TO NAPLES HAD BEEN COMPLETED WHEN YOUR EIGHT NINE FIVE THREE ARRIVED PD I REOPENED THE MATTER WITH THE MARSHAL AND HE AGREED TO POSTPONE HIS TRIP UNTIL EARLY NEXT WEEK PD THE PRINCIPAL ARGUMENT USED WAS THAT GENERALS MACFARLANE AND JOYCE PROBABLY ACCOMPANIED BY MACMILLAN AND MURPHY WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE URGENT MATTERS TO DISCUSS WITH HIM IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL PD THESE MATTERS MIGHT WELL BEAR UPON THE PURPOSE OF THE MARSHALS VISIT TO NAPLES PD I HOPE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THAT THE OFFICERS MENTIONED WILL ARRIVE ON SCHEDULE ~~AND~~ PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE POLITICAL SITUATION WITH THE MARSHAL PARTICULARLY AS IT PERTAINS TO THE FORMATION OF THE CABINET PD ANY MATERIAL DELAY WILL ~~OBVIOUSLY~~ SOON BECOME EMBARRASSING

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : 04/20

REF. NO: 9517

FILED : 191855A

REC'D : 200245A

Your opinion that it is premature to raise the question of a change of Regime at this time is concurred in here. FOR FATIMA FOR TAYLOR SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FREEDOM. Reference your 470. The attitude as expressed in the last paragraph of your telegram under reference should be followed.

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2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - Mr. Cecchia

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : 02/20

REF. NO: 9518

FILED : 191856A

REC'D : 200325A

In circumstances no objection to Badoglio going to Naples for brief visit but consider undesirable that he should be accompanied, (FOR FATIMA FOR TAYLOR FROM EISENHOWER CITE FHMGS. Your 446 and our 8953) by any American or British except Military Liaison Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - Gen. Taylor
1 - Mr. Caccia

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: CONFIDENTIAL
PRTY : ROUTINE
FROM : FREEDOM
TO : FATIMA

M/C NR : 10/20
REF. NO: 9522
FILED : 191659A
REC'D : 200615A

Visit of Sforza inform us: He speaks radio Bari what he says (PARAPHRASE REPEAT TO MEDDISI FOR MYROR ALPHA 19230 SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FREDO) vital we get information soon as released for modifications directives and re-broadcast.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AC Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - Col. Munroe

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NO: 1/20

REF NO: 491

FILED : 201015A Oct

REC'D :

REFERENCE YOUR SEVEN SEVEN SIX SEVEN PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD I WISH TO STATE CLEARLY BADOGLIOS POSITION REGARDING THE RETURN OF LIBERATED TERRITORY TO HIS GOVERNMENT PD HE HAS TOLD ME MORE THAN ONCE THAT HE DOES NOT DESIRE A COMPLETE TRANSFER UNTIL HIS GOVERNMENT IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING IT PD HE THINKS THAT THIS WILL NOT BE THE CASE UNTIL HE GETS TO ROME WHERE HE CAN FORM A GOVERNMENT CMA HAVE ACCESS TO THE ARCHIVES AND HAVE NECESSARY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AT HIS DISPOSAL PD AS THIS NECESSARILY ENTAILS CONSIDERABLE DELAY HE ASKS NOW THAT SOME PUBLIC EXPRESSION OF OUR INTENTIONS BE MADE TO STRENGTHEN HIS INTERNAL POSITION PD IF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS DO NOT DO WISH TO MAKE SUCH A DECLARATION WOULD THERE BE ANY OBJECTION TO BADOGLIO HIMSELF SAYING PUBLICLY WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO DO WHEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS QUALIFIED BOTH ADMINISTRATIVELY AND POLITICALLY TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM for MACMILLAN and MURPHY

M/C NO: 4

REF NO: 494

FILED : 201305A Oct

REC'D :

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM CACCIA PD SFORZA TODAY SAW BADOGLIO CMA WHO TOLD ME AFTER THE MEETING THAT HE HAD HAD A SATISFACTORY TALK AND THAT SFORZA HAD PROMISED FULL SUPPORT I PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD PARA SFORZA CALLED TO SEE ME SOON AFTERWARDS AND BEGAN CONVERSATION BY VOLUNTEERING CONFIRMATION OF BADOGLIOS REPORT PD HE WENT ON TO EXPLAIN THAT BY FULL SUPPORT HE MEANT THAT HE WOULD NOT AT PRESENT AT ANY RATE JOIN THE GOVERNMENT PD HE WOULD USE HIS INFLUENCE TO GET THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO FOLLOW THE GOVERNMENT IF IT WAS COMPOSED OF QUOTE DECENT UNQUOTE PEOPLE PD IF ANYONE WERE TO ASK HIM WHETHER OR NOT TO JOIN THE GOVERNME HE WOULD ADVISE THEM TO FOLLOW THEIR CONCIENCE PD PARA HE THOUGHT THAT THERE COULD BE NO QUESTION OF ANY CHANGE OF REGIME AT PRESENT PD THAT QUESTION COULD ONLY BE PUT WHEN ITALY WAS FREED AND HE WOULD SAY THIS OPENLY AT ALL TIMES PD BUT HIS FRANK OPINION WAS THAT BADOGLIO WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO FORM A WIDE BASH BASED GOVERNMENT OF OUTSTANDING POLITICAL LEADERS SO LONG AS THE KING REMAINED PD THE CROWN PRINCE DID NOT COUNT AND THE PROPER SOLUTION IN HIS VIEW WAS A REGENCY IN FAVOUR OF KINGS GRANDSON WITH BADOGLIO AS ONE OF THE REGENTS AND POSSIBILY THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT AS ANOTHER PD PARA SFORZA WAS OR AT LEAST APPEARED DEEPLY AFFECTED BY HIS MEETING WITH BADOGLIO CMA WHO HESAID WAS A FRIEND OF LONG STANDING PD BUT I SHOULD BE AS CHARY OF HIS GIVING BADOGLIO STEADY SUPPORT AS I SHOULD BE AT THIS STAGE OF ACCEPTING AS FINAL THE VIEWS HE EXPRESSED ON THE QUESTION OF THE REGIME PD HE STRUCK US AS NOT WHOLLY DISINTERESTED AND TO HAVE BEEN IN ITALY TOO SHORT A TIME TO HAVE DECIDED WHERE HIS BEST INTEREST LIES PD PARA SFORZA HAS SO FAR REFUSED TO GIVE ANY STATEMENT TO THE PRESS AND INTENDS TO STAY AT BARI FOR AT LEAST A FEW DAYS TO BE AT HAND IF NEEDED BEFORE GOING ON TO NAPLES AUTHENTICATED: MAXWELL D. TAYLOR

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ALLIED MILITARY MESSAGE - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: RESTRICTED

PREC : ROUTINE

FRM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 20/21

REF NO: 152

FILED : 210864A Oct

REC'D : 211427A

Summary world press reception of Italian declaration of war prepared as follows FATIMA signed EISENHOWER cite FHCIV from MURPHY. World press hailed Italian deas finally putting Italian people in camp wherein they always belonged by tradition, sentiment and interest - with democracies against historic enemy who violated pledges treated Italy as conquered territory. Declaration considered another proof of tides turning anti-Hitler. Newspapers emphasize moral value of declaration but generally express wait and see attitude concerning effect in bringing substantial military assistance to Allies. Tripartite statement on co-belligerency status widely applauded because indicates Italy still considered defeated power who can mitigate but not escape consequencies of having fought anti-Allies but whose people are guaranteed free democratic choice of government after peace. Tripartite statement also taken as evidence full Soviet collaboration with Allies. Paragraph following are typical quotations American British neutral press Washington Post, "War declaration marks complete swing pendulum. Shows that Mussolini in his megolamania refused concede - that Germany always been Italy's enemy. Para. New York Times "Dramatic swing overshadowed significant fact it gave occasion for first joint statement by Roosevelt Churchill Stalin and associates. Soviet with Anglo-American governments is guaranteeing people of France and all liberated nations right to choose own government. Para London Times "Theres no doubt whatever of wholehearted desire of Italian people for United Nations victory. Question which cannot be answered except by test of experience

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is whether war declaration will enable substantial number Italians take up arms or sabotage or other means in struggle to expel intruder. Its plain that now situation doesn't effect armistice terms which retain full force. Para. El Mercurio of Santiago, Chile "Germany violated all treaties with former Ally. German Alliance never popular with Italians. Para. La Noche of Lima, Peru "War declaration ends twenty years of errors. Para. Diciario of Montevideo, Uruguay "Italy has found place her tradition demanded. Italian People always wanted war anti-Germany. Para. National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland "Overwhelming majority Italian people behind war declaration. Para. Diewelt (?) of Zurich, Switzerland "Forces which Germany successfully hurled against world today recoil against her. Para. Seemska Dagbladet of Stockholm "Great satisfaction in Northern Italy over war declaration. Unites occupied Italy against Germans. Para. Radio Ankara of Turkey "War declaration moral effect and impact on Germany's prestige cannot be minimized. It's proof how much fortunes of war turned aginst Germany. Axis as such is definitely broken. Soviet participation proves collaboration between Allies.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NO. 17

REF. NO. 506

FILED : 201815A

REC'D :

I HAVE TODAY RECEIVED A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION DATED ONE EIGHT OCTOBER REQUESTING THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS BE INFORMED THAT AS FROM THAT DATE THE ROYAL ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE STARTED FUNCTIONING HERE AND THAT BADOGLIO WILL PROVISIONALLY BE IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD THE STAFF AT PRESENT CONSISTS OF ABOUT TEN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS WHO HAVE ALREADY FOUND THEIR WAY HERE FROM ROME

? where is it?

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Acting Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Caccia

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION -- OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : PRIORITY
FROM : FATIMA
TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 23
REF. NO. 512
FILED : 202308A
REC'D :

ONE PD APART FROM MILITARY OFFICIALS THERE ARE VERY FEW OFFICIALS IN BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT TO HANDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC MATTERS PD TO FREEDOM FOR JOLLES FROM ROMELL SIGNED TAYLOR PD TWO PD GUIDO JUNG BROUGHT FROM PALERMO BY ROMMELL IS SERVING AS FINANCIAL ADVISOR BUT IS NOT ~~AND WILL NOT BECOME~~ FINANCE MINISTER PD GENERAL ALIBERTI CMA QUARTERMASTER GENERAL ITALIAN ARMY HANDLES BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SUPPLIES PD PICCARDI MINISTER OF LABOR IN ORIGIRAL BADOGLIO CABINET CMA ~~STILL HOLDS PORTFOLIO~~ IS ALSO HERE AND IS EXPECTED TO SERVE AS ECONOMIC ADVISOR PD INNOCENTI CMA FORMER PREFECT OF TARANTO CMA NOW CHIEF OFFICE CIVIL AFFAIRS CMA HANDLES ADMINISTRATION FOUR PROVINCES UNDER MONFORTS SUPERVISION PD A SKELETON MINISTRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS JUST ESTABLISHED WITH BADOGLIO AS A ACTING MINISTER PD IS BEST STAFFED WITH OFFICIALS ESCAPED FROM ROME PD ACQUARONE CMA MINISTER OF ROYAL HOUSEHOLD ASSISTS INNOCENTI UNOFFICIALLY PD BADOGLIO AND PICCARDI ALONE HOLD REGULAR PORTFOLIOS PD THREE PD MAJORITY OF BADOGLIOS ORIGINAL MINISTERS NOW IN ROME PD ~~WAS GIVEN CHOICE OF CONSTITUTING NEW GOVERNMENT OF SECOND RATERS IMMEDIATELY HERE OR OF WAITING UNTIL RETURN TO ROME AND ABLER MEN PD HAD BEEN LED TO BELIEVE RETURN WOULD BE SOONER PD CHOSE TO WAIT PD ALL HERE BELIEVE IN BADOGLIOS SINCERITY REGARDING GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING ALL PARTIES PD 20 STRONGEST CANDIDATES FROM SIX PARTIES IN ROME OR NORTH IN HIDING PD~~ FOUR PD ACCOMMODATIONS ARE SCARSE AND POOR PD OFFICE SPACE PRACTICALLY NON DASH EXISTENT PD GENERAL POLICY NOT TO EVICT PRIVATE CITIZENS IF POSSIBLE PD MILITARY AND NAVAL UNITS

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HAVE OCCUPIED ONLY AVAILABLE BUILDINGS PD BARI ALMOST COMPLETELY TAKEN OVER BY AIR FORCE AND OTHER SERVICES PD GENERAL TAYLOR BELIEVES ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDERS WOULD OPPOSE REMOVAL OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO BARI IN ANY CASE PD FIVE PD IN VIEW THESE CONSIDERATIONS AND GENERAL TAYLORS MESSAGE THAT BADOGLIO DOES NOT REPEAT NOT FEEL ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED TO ADMINISTER TERRITORY NOW UNDER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT SEEMS ADVISABLE TO LIMIT ADVANCE PARTY TO OFFICERS HAVING OPPOSITE NUMBERS IN PRESENT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PD THIS MEANS HEADS CIVILIAN SUPPLY AND FINANCE SUBCOMMISSIONS PD OTHER OFFICERS CAN ~~AND SHOULD~~ BE ADDED AS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT GROWS PD THIS FACT MUST BE FACED THAT ITS CIVIL SIDE AT PRESENT IS LARGELY LIMITED TO THE AFFAIRS OF FOUR PROVINCES PD IT IS ONLY WORKING ON NATIONAL SCALE IN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS PD SIX PD MISSION WELL SATISFIED WITH MONFORTS JOB PD TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS BADLY NEEDED PD PLEASE SEND AT LEAST THREE WITH TYPEWRITERS FOR MISSION PD SEVEN PD STAYING ON TO GATHER MORE INFORMATION PD SHALL RETURN WHEN ALL EVIDENCE IS IN

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1 - Diary
1 - Major Rowell

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - OUTGOING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PRE C: PRIORITY

FROM : FATIMA

TO : FREEDOM

M/C NR : 9

REF. NO. 520

FILED : 211927A

REC'D :

REFERENCE YOUR NINE FIVE ONE SEVEN PD IF THE RECOMMENDED ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE KING IS ACCEPTED THIS FACT SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO ALL ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR GUIDANCE PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR PD IN PARTICULAR THIS SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR TO PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

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1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

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Personal Message from the Prime Minister
to Mr. Macmillan.

---

1. Our policy is to broaden the base and increase the leftward emphasis of the Italian Government. We have very little information here about the personalities who are already available. We know nothing about NICOLA. We have not been told anything about the two professors since they reached Italy and we do not know what SFORZA is worth, if anything, or which way he will jump. You will be watching all this and should keep me fully informed.

2. I am clear that any reconstruction of the Italian Government had better wait till we are in Rome. In Rome lie the title-deeds of Italy and of the Roman Catholic Church. Badoglio and the King reinstated there will have a far better chance of rallying such elements of Italian strength as exist. There is the place for us to make our deal and for them to issue their prospectus. In the meanwhile be careful that nothing is done to make the King and Badoglio weaker than they are. On the contrary, we must hold them up and carry them forward with our armies. Meanwhile all search for strengthening elements can continue.

3. Whatever we do about reconstitution of the Italian Government, remember that the armistice and the additions of the

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3. Whatever we do about reconstitution of the Italian Government, remember that the armistice and the additions of the Cunningham agreement have to be dealt with. On these two points further instructions will be sent to you shortly and in ample time. 773

4. Pray show this message to General Eisenhower. I expect he will like it.

23rd October, 1945.

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10/24/43.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN GENERAL TAYLOR, THE DUKE OF ACQUARONE AND BARON ALESSANDRO FARACE:

Acquarone led off by stating that he was considering paying Count Sforza a visit and that he would first like to know what was Sforza's position in the eyes of the Allied Governments. Taylor replied that the Count was a distinguished Italian with many friends in American and Great Britain, but that he had no official standing.

Acquarone then said that he was aware of certain currents which were moving in the direction of an abdication by the King. Were the Allied Governments sponsoring such activities? Taylor replied that the Allied Governments had a single motive which had often been stated; namely, to produce a maximum military effort against the Germans. The Allies are watching the political situation closely with the hope of integrating all Italian elements into a united anti-German front.

Acquarone then produced a copy of the series of messages over the secret radio reporting the attitude of Bonomi and the six parties. He stressed the point that these parties would have none of Badoglio, who must be got rid of before the formation of a liberal government. Yet he, the Marshall, who is the principle obstacle to the formation of the cabinet now goes about trying to effect the abdication of the King.

When asked to justify this latter statement Acquarone produced a letter written to the King in Badoglio's hand. Its contents was generally as follows: An emissary from Rome had reported to the Marshall that liberal elements there were in favour of a regency; that they would have none of the King and insisted upon his abdication. They were suggesting Badoglio as regent. The Marshall stated that he was most grieved to report such a thing to the King and that he was uncertain as how to act. What he proposed to do, however, was to wait until he reached Rome where he would call in the liberal leaders, obtain their views and offer to retire from the Government if they so desired. He proposed to send his emissary back to Rome to contact Bonomi and make this proposal; meanwhile he was simply reporting to the King a serious trend against the House of Savoy.

Acquarone then launched upon a vigorous attack of the Marshall whom he accused of disloyalty and of personal ambition to become regent. Although the Duke agreed that the text of the letter showed no support of the regency movement, he felt that the inference was clear that Badoglio was encouraging it. He said that the relations between the King and the Marshall were approaching the breaking point and that the King could tolerate the Marshall no longer at the head of his Government

Asked to outline the course of action which he, Acquarone, recommended, he stated that he was first going to contact Sforza and see if he would come into the cabinet either as Prime Minister or as Minister for Foreign Affairs. If Sforza would not accept, he would next approach Di Nicola, whom he admitted was the only other available candidate for Prime Minister. At all

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events Badoglio must go at once while the completion of the cabinet would await the return to Rome, although the names would be agreed upon and be communicated to and concurred in by the Bonomi Group.

In resume, the attitude of the Duke and, probably to a lesser extent, of the King is that the Marshall is undermining the King's position and is prepared to sacrifice the latter in order to remain in power. Meanwhile, they say that it is really Badoglio who is the obstacle to a unified government as is proved by the statements emanating from Rome. Possibly some anti-Royalist elements are in Naples, but the men there are not the authoritative heads of the political parties. If complete confusion is to be avoided, the King must be retained. A regency would last only a month or two and then be swept away into chaos. No other member of the House of Savoy will do. Everything depends upon retaining the King to the end of the present hostilities.

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3

To....General Taylor

From..Lt.Col.Roseberry

25.10.43

000.1. POL-IT-ICS

On the 18th.October I received a request from Mr.Montanari to call on the Marshal and; with your sanction, I went to the castle.

I found that the Marshal had been informed that for the past two years I had taken an interest in the internal affairs of Italy and that I appeared to be acquainted with the nature, extent and devebpment of the varians anti-fascist groups and movements and had a knowledge of the personalities involved. He had also been informed that I had shown an understanding of the Italian problem and he therefore would like me to hear how he regarded his own position.

He alluded first to his own participation in anti-fascist plotting and spoke with affection of Rusca who had acted as messenger between him and the British and with respect for the activities (but less respect for the details of his forward planning) of Olivetti who had also made contact with the Allies. This was by way of acknowledging his opposition to fascism which in no way affected his devotion to the monarchy.

He was anxious to find method or a formula whereby the opposition of the past could now be used as a unifying element in the all important task of driving the Germans out of Italy.

He knew that Count Sforza was due to arrive and was concerned to know how his presence in this country could be utilised towards securing the support of the opposition. I submitted that it was common ground that the basis of the government should be broadened and that he could best discover whether Sforza would assist towards this end by meeting him . I suggested that Sforza should be regarded as an Italian returning to his own country and that the arrangement for his reception and accommodation should be entirely a matter for the Italians to attend to. I suggested further that, for the same reason, it were better that Sforza should not be received by any member of the Allied Mission until after he had seen the Marshal. Tarchiani who was a close friend of Sforza was in Brindisi and could be used as a

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The Marshal then talked of himself as an old man who was ready to do his duty but would be only too happy to 792 relinquish office as soon as the Germans had been driven out of Italy. Should, however, more able hands be ready to take the reins earlier - say, after the entry into Rome - he would be glad to hand over.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Marshal invited me to see him often and not to wait for an appointment.

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On the 21st.October I was again asked to call at thz castle and the Marshal told me that Sforza had been insistent that the present government could not count on securing the co-operation of the best elements of the moderates and "leftists" so long as the present king remained. Did I think this expressed the views and intentions of the majority ? I replied that it was impossible for me to know or ascertain the opinion of the majority, the greater part of which was on the other side of the battle line; but that the articulate and vociferous elements who were able to make their views known through spokesmen here or in Switzerland or who were successful in getting messages across the line, undoubtedly did express such views. They did not, however, at this stage call for more than a change in the occupant of the throne.

At the end of the interview the Marshal asked me to inform the delegates from Naples (Pavoni, Craveri and Carrocciolo) that he would see them the following morning and also asked me to convey to Sforza two personal messages from the king.

On the 23rd.October the Marshal again asked me to call. His first question was as to how I ~~s~~ "had found Sforza", and what were Sforza's intentions. I begged him to understand that I could not play any röle which might lay me open to an accusation of being his spy in the camp of the liberals, but that in general I found no change in the attitude of Sforza and his friends.

He thenastonished me by asking whether I considered the solution would be for him to resign the post of head of the government in favour of Sforza. Accepting this as a question directed to me personally and calling only for a personal expression of opinion, I replied that, although Sforza counted for a good deal with a large section of the people, he did not represent for the greater number what the Marshal represented; that certain fundamentals essential in a prime minister appeared to be lacking in Sforza; and that, moreover Sforza had stated repeatedly that he would not take office under the present king.

The Marshal then discoursed on the suggested abdication of the king, renunciation by the crown prince and a regency on behalf of the grandson as proposed by the opposition. His manner of dealing with the subject gave the impression that it was a procedure he would be glad to adopt or at least, would

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The Marshal then discoursed on the suggested abdication of the king, renunciation by the crown prince and a regency on behalf of the grandson as proposed by the opposition. His manner of dealing with the subject gave the impression that it was a procedure he would be glad to adopt or at least, would not oppose. I told him that I could not know what view the Allied Governments would take of such a procedure but that, if he were considering it, it would be advisable to give consideration to the timing and, still more important, investigate the constitutional issues.

The Marshal was then due to see Pavoni, Craveri and Carrocciolo and asked me to remain for the interview. He did not ask them to be seated, allowed Pavoni very little time in which to say his piece, exchanged only a couple of words with Craveri, dismissed these two and asked Carrocciolo to remain.

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Carrocciolo, at some length, emphasised the views already put forward by Sforza and Tarchiani. He expressed his willingness to return to Rome and, by special code, inform the Marshal from there as objectively as possible, of the views and intention of the opposition leaders and to serve as a link between the two centres.

It was obvious that Pavoni was extremely disappointed with the brevity of the interview he had had and for which he had specially journeyed from Naples. He had brought with him letters from Croce and from Sforza and I suggested to the Marshal that it would be a gesture if he asked Pavoni to return later in the day to collect the answers to these letters. This was done and Pavoni returned from the second interview a very satisfied man. (I mention this incident merely to indicate the nature of the relations which the Marshal had allowed me to establish):

In all my conversations with the Marshal I have emphasised that I neither had the knowledge nor the authority to express the views or intentions of the Allied Mission; that whenever, at his request I expressed views or opinions on affairs or on individuals, these were entirely my personal views or opinions and that when I asked to be excused from replying to any points he must not press me.

The main part of our conversations has been on a purely informal, personal basis and the Marshal had apparently the intention of making me feel that he was glad to chat with somebody who knew the parties and subjects in which he was interested. If I have been quoted in any report made by him or by Montanari, this was done without my knowledge or consent and I have no means of knowing whether I have been correctly reported.

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DRAFT

Italian Political

Please read this and my two following telegrams together. There is an apparent conflict between liberal Italian groups in their attitude toward Badoglio and the King. ~~Evidence has accumulating that the six parties have not yet decided on their programme~~ Regent Messages from Rome ~~of October~~ signed Bonomi indicate that the representatives of the Parties there would will not be prepared to serve in a Government under a military leader such as Badoglio but would will be ready to form a political Government under the Italian Crown. This is on the lines of the views expressed by Acquarone on in the discussion of ~~the~~ October — .

On the other hand the representatives of the parties now joined in a Committee in Capri under Croce have explained to us that they and the party leaders in Rome ~~say that they~~ have nothing ~~to bring~~ against Badoglio, but that none of the leaders would serve in a Government headed by Badoglio so long as the King remains. Like Sforza they propose that the King should abdicate in favour of his grandson and that Badoglio should become Regent.

Acquarone called last night and told me for my secret and personal information only that Badoglio had written a letter in his own hand to the King to draw his attention to the line taken by Sforza and the Capri group since it affected the House of Savoy. Acquarone interpreted this move as evidence that Badoglio was trying to oust the King, but when pressed had to admit that there was nothing, repeat nothing, in the letter to support such interpretation.

As such developments may effect the future security of our ~~back~~ rear areas I today had a frank talk with the Marshal, of course omitting any reference to Acquarone's approach. He himself is ~~feirly~~ worried and is especially preoccupied with the ~~thought~~ danger of a provisional Government of the six parties ~~being forward~~ in Rome ~~in~~ between the time that the ~~line~~ city is evacuated by the enemy and his own arrival.

Badoglio went on to make his own position clear. He said flatly that if the

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have nothing to ~~bring~~ against Badoglio, but that none of the leaders would serve in a Government headed by Badoglio so long as the King remains. Like Sforza they propose that the King should abdicate in favour of his grandson and that Badoglio should become Regent.

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As such developments may effect the future security of our ~~back~~ rear areas I today had a frank talk with the Marshal, of course omitting any reference to Acquarone's 789 approach. He himself is ~~faintly~~ worried and is especially preoccupied with the danger ~~thought~~ of a provisional Government of the six parties ~~being forward~~ in Rome ~~in~~ between the time that the city ~~life~~ is evacuated by the enemy and his own arrival.

Badoglio went on to make his own position clear. He said flatly that if the representatives of the Parties in Rome took the same line as these in Capri he would resign. He had taken his oath of loyalty to the King and he would refuse absolutely to cooperate with the parties if they forced H.M.'s abdication. He would tell the parties this and would urge them to join his Government and form an administration of National

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union for the avowed and single purpose of throwing out the Germans. If he failed, he would gladly step aside to enable some political leader take over this duty provided that they agreed not to raise the question of the King's abdication.

As this is Badoglio considers it his position, ~~it was~~ essential that the Allies ~~should~~ also make their position clear. He would have ~~for instance to~~ must make some reply to Bonomi and it would be as well if he could include a plain statement of our requirements.

The following telegram containing the sort of thing he has in mind.

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DRAFT

1) The first requirement of the Allied Forces when they reach the Rome area is that good order shall be maintained.

2) They therefore look to all officials and all political leaders to refrain from any political activities until such time as military circumstances permit.

3) At that moment the head of the legal government of Italy, Marshal Badoglio, will arrive and the Allied Governments know of and support him in his intention to form a National Government to include all parties.

4) The leaders of those parties should however realize in advance that the maintenance of peace along their lines of communications is ~~their~~ GN essential requirement to enable the Germans to be defeated at the earliest possible moment. ~~They~~ The Allies therefore regard as harmful to their cause and to the cause of Italy any change in the form of government until the end of the ~~war~~ present phase of hostilities. They would consider any attempt to secure the abdication of the King as such a change.

5) As they have already stated, nothing done now shall prevent the Italian people from having the complete right at the end of the war to choose the form of government which they desire.

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PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

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I HAD INTERVIEWS YESTERDAY WITH COUNT ACQUARONE MARSHALL BADOGLIO AND COUNT SFORZA DETAILS IN MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS PD MAIN POINTS EMERGING FROM INTERVIEWS AS FOLLOWS PD ONE PD IT APPEARS THAT THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE KING AND BADOGLIO ARE AT PRESENT FAR FROM GOOD PD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA PD TWO PD THERE SEEMS LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF SFORZA TAKING OFFICE UNDER THE KING PD THREE PD COUNT ACQUARONE IS UNTRUSTWORTHY AND IN EVERY WAY UNDESIRABLE AS CHIEF PERSONAL COUNSELLOR IN THE KINGS ENTOURAGE PD I PROPOSE TO ENDEAVOR TO INDUCE THE KING TO DISMISS HIM PD

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AUTHENTICATED:

F. H. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE NINE FIVE FD ACQUARONE STATED THAT THE KING HAD QUITE DECIDED TO RETAIN BADOGLIO AS PRIME MINISTER FD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA. FD ACQUARONE IS VISITING NAPLES ON BEHALF OF THE KING TODAY TO COMMUNICATE THIS FACT TO LOCAL POLITICAL LEADERS AND TO INDUCE THEM TO SERVE UNDER BADOGLIO FD HE STATED THAT THE KING HAD INVITED SFORZA TO JOIN BADOGLIOS CABINET AND THAT SFORZA HAD SAID THAT HE WOULD GIVE HIS DECISION AFTER CONSULTING HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS IN NAPLES FD ACQUARONE WAS AS SLIPPERY AND UNCONVINCING AS USUAL FD HE FLATLY CONTRADICTED STATEMENTS HE HAD MADE LESS THAN TWENTYFOUR HOURS PREVIOUSLY TO GENERAL TAYLOR

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F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
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SECRET
PRIORITY
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FLIMSY

MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE NINE SIX PD BADOGLIO TOLD ME THAT HE WAS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS FOR SFORZA TO JOIN HIS CABINET PD TO FREEDOM FOR ASSESSMENT FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA PD HE CONSIDERS THAT THE INCLUSION OF SFORZA WOULD STRENGTHEN HIS GOVERNMENT VERY GREATLY PD HE HIMSELF AND SFORZA WERE AND ALWAYS HAD BEEN ON INTIMATE TERMS PD BADOGLIO ADDED THAT HE HOPED TO VISIT NAPLES ON THURSDAY AND THOUGHT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO FIND UP TO THREE POLITICIANS THERE TO JOIN HIS CABINET PD HE DID NOT INDICATE WHO THEY WERE PD WHEN HE RETURNS FROM NAPLES HE PROPOSES TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE LIST OF HIS PROPOSED CABINET TO THE KING PD IN THE MEANTIME ONLY THE NAMES OF THOSE NOW AVAILABLE WILL BE PUBLISHED AS SOME OF THEM ARE STILL IN ROME OR IN THE NORTH PD HE STRESSED HIS DESIRE TO BROADEN THE SCOPE OF HIS GOVERNMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PD HE PRESSED ME FOR A MESSAGE TO SENT TO BONOMI IN REPLY TO THE LETTERS RECENT MESSAGE FROM ROME DEFINING THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT PD I HAVE GIVEN HIM THE STATEMENT CONTAINED IN MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM AND HOPE YOU APPROVE PD BADOGLIO LOOKED MUCH OLDER AND MORE TIRED THAN WHEN I LAST SAW HIM AND APPEARS TO BE FEELING THE STRAIN OF HIS LARGELY SINGLE HANDED WORK

AUTHENTICATED:

F. M. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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FATIMA

FREEDOM

MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE NINE SEVEN FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT GIVEN TO BADOGLIO PD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA PD BEGINS PD THE ALLIES COUNT ON THE COLLABORATION OF ALL ITALIAN OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL LEADERS IN REFRAINING FROM ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT AFFECT ADVERSELY THE MAINTENANCE OF GOOD ORDER IN ROME PD MARSHALL BADOGLIO ENJOYS THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN HIS DECLARED INTENTION TO FORM AS BROAD A GOVERNMENT AS POSSIBLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE ALL ANTIFASCIST PARTIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF ITALY PD HE WILL COME TO ROME AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT TO FORM SUCH A GOVERNMENT PD THE LEADERS OF THESE PARTIES MUST REALIZE THAT TO INSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AND MAXIMUM ASSISTANCE FOR THE ALLIED FORCES IN DEFEATING THE GERMANS ANY CHANGE IN THE EXISTING FORM OF GOVERNMENT DURING THE PRESENT PHASE OF HOSTILITIES MIGHT WELL PROVE HARMFUL PD AT THE SAME TIME THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS REITERATE THE UNSWERVING DETERMINATION THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WILL HAVE THE COMPLETE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEMSELVES A FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH THEY DESIRE

AUTHENTICATED,

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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1 - Gen. Taylor

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PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

PART ONE PD MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE NINE EIGHT PD SFORZA TALKED VOLUMLY AND AT GREAT LENGTH PD HE WAS EMPHATIC ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS PD ONE PD HE WOULD NOT TAKE OFFICE IN ANY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE KING OF ITALY REPEATING HOR EISENHOWER FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA PD TWO PD HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO SERVING UNDER BADOGLIO WHOM HE LIKED AND ADMIRED PD THREE PD HE WOULD DO NOTHING TO HINDER ANY REGIME WHICH ENJOYED THE SUPPORT OF THE ALLIES IN DEFEATING THE GERMANS PD FOUR PD THE KING GREATLY DISLIKES BADOGLIO PD FIVE PD HE HIMSELF DISLIKES AND DISTRUSTS ACQUARONE PD SIX PD IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THE KING COULD BE INDUCED TO ABDICATE UNLESS HE FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT PD SHOULD THE KING ABDICATE THE DUKE OF AOSTA WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BECOME REGENT UNDER THE ITALIAN C ONSTTTUTION PD AOSTA WOULD BE JUST AS UNACCEPTABLE AS THE KING PART TWO PD SFORZA SAW ACQUARONE YESTERDAY AND THE LATTER SHOWED HIM A LETTER FROM BADOGLIO TO THE KING PD THIS LETTER INFORMED THE KING AS A STATEMENT OF FACT AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESSION OF OPINION OR ADVICE THAT CERTAIN LIBERAL ELEMENTS IN ROME CONSIDERED THAT WITHOUT THE KINGS ABDICATION IT WOULD BE MOST DIFFICULT TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT PD ACQUARONE ALSO SHOWED SFORZA KING GEORGES REPLY TO THE ITALIAN KINGS LETTER PD SFORZA EXPRESSED EXTREME DISAPPROVAL OF ACQUARONES ACTION IN SHOWING HIM THESE DOCUMENTS PD

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Pol

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PART THREE PD SFORZA ALSO GAVE ME A STATEMENT IN THE FORM OF A LETTER TO MR CHURCHILL WRITTEN IN HASTE ON HIS WAY FROM BARI TO FRINCISX PD HE WANTED ME TO HAVE THIS LETTER AND AS IT IS MOST ILLEGIBLE I AM FORWARDING A TYPED COPY BY AIR PD PART FOUR PD SFORZA HOPES TO GET TO NAPLES TODAY TO CONTACT CROCE AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS PD PART FIVE PD I GAINED THE IMPRESSION THAT SFORZA IS PROBABLY LARGELY OUT FOR HIMSELF AND THAT HE WISHES TO COMMIT HIMSELF TO NOTHING AT THE MOMENT WHICH MIGHT C ONCEIVABLY AFFECT HIS POSITION WHEN IN HIS OPINION THE TIME IS RIPE FOR HIM TO ENTER AGAIN THE POLITICAL ARENA PD END

1 - diary
1 - AG files
1 - Gen. Taylor

P. M. MASON MACFARLANE
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
CHIEF OF MISSION

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

26 October 1943

Reference my telegram regarding interview with Sforza of today's date, I enclose herewith a copy of Sforza's letter to the Prime Minister. I enclose additional copy for you to send on to the Prime Minister. Sforza was most anxious that you and I see this letter and I send you typed copy only as the original was written in a motor car and is almost illegible.

Lieutenant General

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Commander-in-Chief
Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

730

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Private

Prime Minister,
London.

Last night, the Minister of the Royal Household came to see me from Brindisi and on the King's order showed me the answer of King George to King Victor Emanuel, and also the answer of President Roosevelt. For the dignity and loyalty of the British answer we Italians will remain grateful.

The Minister also showed me a long autographed letter from Badoglio sent yesterday to the King to inform him: a. That growing contempt for the King makes probable the creation in Rome of some provisional government before the Allies enter Rome and this might be fatal to national unity; b. That from many important sides he was informed that the reconstitution and morale of military unity and the elimination of extremist dangers can only be reached through the abdication of the King and the elimination of his son with the proclamation of his grand-son as King. Badoglio added in his letter that many people pointed to him, Badoglio,as Regent.

I told the Minister of the Royal Household, who was indignant against the idea of Badoglio as Regent, to think of all the heavy Fascist responsibilities of the Royal Prince who might become Regent. Finally, the Minister told me that the King had said he would not abdicate "Because of my duty to Monarchy".

I objected that just as I had always considered a representative Monarchy as most usefulx to the Nation, Badoglio's suggestion seemed to me the only way to save the Monarchy.

The Minister said that Badoglio's appointment as Regent was contrary to the constitution to which I answered that a disastrous war made against the will of the Nation was much more against the constitution.

About the King's offer of my entering the government I said that under present circumstances it would only mean most rapid destruction of any eventual force of mine in the service of the war and of social order. Since I have been in Italy I have been doubly confirmed in what I told you in London. a. That it is easy to create Italian unity around Badoglio because Italians

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feel that in his part he has always been against Germany. b. But that it is impossible to unite Italians with the King who through his long complicity with Fascism has brought upon Italy the most terrible disaster of her history.

Of the fatal morning of this disaster he semms unconscious. He thinks only of his House and not of Italy and by doing so he destroys even his House.

For my part, I am glad to have already helped to rally many former leaders around Badoglio.

/s/ SFORZA

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FATIMA

FREEDOM

DO YOU KNOW DATE OF SECRETARY OF STATES ARRIVAL IN CAIRO QUERY TO FREEDOM FOR DIXON FROM MAKINS SIGNED MACFARLANE PD UNDERSTAND MR HULL WILL ARRIVE THERE OCTOBER TWO NINE PD PLEASE TELEGRAPH IMMEDIATELY ANY INFORMATION YOU HAVE

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
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1 - Mr. Makins

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

26 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR : His Excellency, Marshal Badoglio.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that you are authorized to transmit the following message to the Italian political leaders in Rome.

"The Allies rely upon the cooperation of all Italian officials and political leaders in abstaining from political activities capable of affecting adversely the maintenance of good order in Rome. Marshal Badoglio has the complete support of the Allied Governments in his expressed intention to form a broad liberal government as soon as possible including all Anti-Fascist parties in order to drive the Germans from Italy. He will arrive in Rome at the earliest possible moment to establish such a government. The party leaders must understand that to insure order and maximum assistance to the Allied Forces in defeating Germany any alteration in the present form of government during this phase of hostilities may well be harmful. At the same time the Allied Governments reaffirm their unswerving determination that in due time the Italian people will have the complete right to set up the form of government which they choose."

For the Chief of Mission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Staff.

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File (PBS)

Not to be used. For record only

MISSIONE MILITARE ALLEATA

26 ottobre 1943

Promemoria per : S.E. il Maresciallo Badoglio.

Ho l'onore di informare V.E. che siete autorizzato a trasmettere il seguente messaggio ai capi politici italiani a Roma:

" Gli Alleati confidano sulla cooperazione di tutti i funzionari e capi politici italiani nell'astenersi da attività politiche che possano influire sfavorevolmente sul mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico a Roma. Il Maresciallo Badoglio ha il pieno appoggio dei Governi alleati nel suo proposito di costituire, non appena possibile, un governo liberale su ampie basi che comprenda tutti i partiti antifascisti al fine di espellere i tedeschi dall'Italia. Egli arriverà a Roma al più presto possibile per costituire detto governo. I capi politici devono rendersi conto che per assicurare l'ordine e il maggior appoggio possibile alle forze alleate nello sconfiggere la Germania, qualsiasi cambiamento nell'attuale forma di governo durante questa fase delle ostilità potrebbe essere dannosa.

Allo stesso tempo i governi alleati riconfermano il loro assoluto proposito che al momento opportuno il popolo italiano avrà il pieno diritto di costituire le for

Ho l'onore di informare V.E. che siete autorizzato a trasmettere il seguente messaggio ai capi politici italiani a Roma:

" Gli Alleati confidano sulla cooperazione di tutti i funzionari e capi politici italiani nell'astenersi da attività politiche che possano influire sfavorevolmente sul mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico a Roma. Il Maresciallo Badoglio ha il pieno appoggio dei Governi alleati nel suo proposito di costituire, non appena possibile, un governo liberale su ampie basi che comprenda tutti i partiti antifascisti al fine di espellere i tedeschi dall'Italia. Egli arriverà a Roma al più presto possibile per costituire detto governo. I capi politici devono rendersi conto che per assicurare l'ordine e il maggior appoggio possibile alle forze alleate nello sconfiggere la Germania, qualsiasi cambiamento nell'attuale forma di governo durante questa fase delle ostilità potrebbe essere dannose.

Allo stesso tempo i governi alleati riconfermano il loro assoluto proposito che al momento opportuno il popolo italiano avrà il pieno diritto di costituire la forma di governo che preferirà".

775

Per il capo della Missione

F.to Maxwell D. Taylor
Capo di Stato Maggiore

P.L

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FATIMA

FREEDOM

REFERENCE MY TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE NINE EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM RPT AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE FREEDOM PASS IN CIPHER HELD PD AFTER DISCUSSION WITH MURPHY AND MACMILLAN WE HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE ALTERATIONS IN THIS COMMUNICATION TO BADOGLIO PD I WILL INFORM YOU IN DUE COURSE OF WHAT WE TELL HIM

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1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FIVE ARMY

FOLLOWING FROM ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TO FIVE ARMY FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF ACQUAFONDATA CARE OF AIDE DE CAMP TO THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE TO QUOTE PLEASE WAIT MY ARRIVAL IN NAPLES THURSDAY MORNING TO SIGNED BADOGLIO UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Mission

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: NOT GIVEN

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : 15th Army Group

TO : A.M.M. info Military Mission to Italian 7th Army

M/C NO: 16/27

REF NO: O. 1424

Oct

FILED : 271016A

REC'D : 271502A

No objection to Marshal Badoglio's visit. 5th Army arrange for party to be met 1030 hours at Capodichino airport and taken to visit Army Commander.

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

29 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Richardson, Chief of Staff, 15th Army Group.

I request that the following message be sent "URGENT" to Fifth Army:

"Marshal Badoglio and a party of three will arrive in Naples by automobile about 1900 hours 30 October. Please inform the Duke d'Acquarone, General Favone and the prefects of Naples. The latter should provide accommodations for the party".

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

29 October 1943

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

His Excellency, Marshal Badoglio, accompanied by a staff of three, is authorized to travel by automobile from Brindisi to Naples and return in the approximate period October 30 - November 3. All Allied authorities are requested to assist Marshal Badoglio in every way possible.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

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

28 October 1943

This is a short report of progress up to date.

1. Getting the Commission started. The principal difficulties to be overcome are:

a. The fact that the Italians have no central government organization is being here with which the experts on the various sub-commissions can usefully deal.

b. The fact that it will be necessary to arrange for adequate telegraph and telephone communications for the Italian administration if it is to function smoothly.

As regards accomodating the Commission here we have made several reconnaissances and it will be quite possible to fit them in between Brindisi and Lecce which is quite sufficiently near at hand.

I have explained exactly what we went to do to Badoglio, Jung and Piccardi. They are all out to help and cooperate and naturally appreciate the prospect of taking over the administration of Southern Italy south of the northern boundary of the Prefectures of Salerno, Potenza and Bari.

I have impressed upon them the urgency of calling at once to Brindisi all the best available experts to get a proper central administration running and to provide qualified executives with whom the branches of our Commission will be able to function.

The main difficulty in getting the existing Italian Government to function fully and properly at the moment is not so much the problem of broadening the basis and increasing the numbers of the kindreds but the fact that Badoglio and the King are obviously inclined to think that it is not worth while making any great effort until we get to Rome which they still imagine will happen in the near future.

I talked about this to General Alex who did not in the meantime wish me to pass on his views on the subject to Badoglio. On the other hand unless I can make it clear to Badoglio that there is at least a strong possibility that in the present campaign we may not reach Rome, I very much doubt his really getting down to it and producing here the central government administration which will be essential if the Italians are to take control of Italy south of our forward Army areas.

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Original. Brindisi Diary. Vol IV. File 405.

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

In the mean time I have called forward from Palermo representatives of certain essential subcommissions so that they will be able to examine the situation on the spot and make what contacts they can with the Italian Government.

I hope that after they have been here about 48 hours I will be able to make up my mind in consultation with them as to how much of the Commission personnel now in readiness at Palermo it will be desirable and possible usefully to call forward.

I am most anxious to get the Commission started as soon as practicable, but as I have already explained it will be difficult to do this usefully until the Italians get better organized in Brindisi and until I can get the communication problem solved. I am taking November 12th as my target date so that everyone will have a definite date to which to work. In the mean time I am not communicating this date to the Italians as it may well be that, particularly on the legal side in respect of the transfer from AMGOT to Italian plus Commission control, there may be unforeseen difficulties. I have asked for Rennel to get back here by the 3rd November to be available to discuss the transfer from his point of view.

I attended a meeting at Alex's Headquarters two days ago at which I entirely approved Robertson's scheme for setting up a board to coordinate and control the questions of supply on the military side. This should be a great help when the Commission gets going.

You will see from all the above that the problem is none too easy and exactly how much of the Commission will be able to function usefully remains to be seen. That the entire Commission, the establishment of which was based on the assumption that we would be working with a full Italian Government machine installed in Rome, can be usefully employed in the mean time is at least extremely doubtful.

I have discussed the question of making the handing over of control to the Italians from AMGOT conditional upon a broadening of the Government by Badoglio with Murphy and Macmillan and they agree with me that this is hardly necessary. If I am to get this show running reasonably soon and smoothly I want to work to as early a target date as may be practicable and we do definitely know that Badoglio is clearly doing his best to broaden the basis of his Government on the lines we desire.

Under the circumstances I would suggest that General Joyce should defer his arrival here until approximately the date on which we get the Commission running. If he arrives earlier he will make his debut here in the situation of, to say the least of it, flux and lack of clarity and I think he would get a much better start by waiting until we have the machine ready to start running reasonably smoothly and properly organized. After his arrival I would naturally be only too glad to stay with him for a week or as long as he might wish to

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introduce him to all the local people and finally to induct him.

2. Political. You will have received my telegrams on my interview with Badoglio, Acquarone and Sforza. Since then I have seen Badoglio again in company with Murphy and Macmillan. They will tell you about this meeting when they get back. In the mean time you may like to know the following.

a. Badoglio made it perfectly clear that he considered that to induce the King to abdicate at the present moment would be a great mistake and very detrimental to the tranquillity of the country.

b. He made it equally clear that he would refuse to remain in office if the King went even if a regency were appointed.

c. He is still extremely concerned over not having received the amendments to the Long Terms which he so ardently hopes to get. In the mean time it is doubtful if he has shown this document to anybody.

d. He is doing all he can to strengthen his cabinet and leaves for Naples to morrow to contact leading local politicians there. He hopes to bring back with him men to fill the appointments of Public Works, Communications and Justice in his cabinet. He is not certain who he will be able to collect but mentioned the names of Roé Mo and Portzi.

e. He is clearly perturbed by the possibility of Bonomi and his group setting up on their own some popular form of government in Rome and as you know is anxious that he should be ableto explain to Bonomi the attitude of the Allied Government to the Government which he is now forming. Macmillan and Murphy thought that I had been rather too specific in the communication which I made for this purpose to Badoglio and the aide memoire which I gave him has been withdrawn and Macmillan and Murphy are going to give Badoglio a verbal directive on the subject in Naples where they are to meet him.

Our interviw with the King was quite colorless and nothing of interest emerged. Beyond stating how difficult everything was and how impossible it would be to collect any well known political figures free from the taint of fascism without enlisting practicably nothing but elderly men the King had little to say.

Naples is now being canvassed by several of the principal figures in this political set up. Acquarone is there ostensibly canvassing in the name of the King on behalf of Badoglio. Sforza is there working certainly for himself, almost certainly against the King and very possibly against Badoglio but I would not swear to the last point. Badoglio goes there to morrow to canvass for himself and returns here the following day.

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Murphy, Macmillan and I had arranged to meet Badoglio in Naples to morrow to discuss the results of his contacts in Naples as originally Badoglio should have gone there today. Unfortunately his trip has been postponed for one day and I feel that if he sees Murphy and Macmillan at all he will not have had time to make his contacts previously. I gather that Murphy and Macmillan will not be able to prolong their stay in Naples as they have to get back to meet Cordel Hull.

I am going myself to Naples this afternoon and will at any rate contact Murphy and Macmillan and will try also to see Badoglio after he has completed his contacts so as to send you something as early as possible on the results of his cabinet building. Naturally I will leave Badoglio entirely to himself and will make no effort to see him until he has finished getting around.

3. PWB. I am not altogether in the local PWB picture yet but am holding a conference tomorrow night after my return from Naples. I have the impression that there is too much radio propaganda to the Balkans and too little straight Italian propaganda going on in Bari. I do not think that PWB realise that they must be subject to the direction of the Head of the Mission and ultimately of General Joyce. I hope that you will agree with me that while giving PWB every latitude in carrying out their task the Head of the Mission and eventually of the Commission must have a say in questions of policy regarding both the quantity and the substance of propaganda disseminated to Italy. For heading my movements I have had very useful contacts with Alex at Bari and with Admiral Power at Taranto. On the Italian Naval and Italian Air side things seem to be going quite satisfactorily.

I go to Naples this afternoon and will be back tomorrow night. I hope to contact there Wayne Clark, Murphy, Macmillan, Badoglio and our SOE/OSS organization. I will avoid Sforza, Croce and other politicians like the plague.

Lieutenant General

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Commander-in-Chief
Allied Forces

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

29 October, 1943.

The Head of the Government.

N. 435 di prot.

Dear General--

I regret that the bad weather has not permitted me to go to Naples and I fear that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Macmillan will have already left for Algiers when I arrive.

But, since you are the Head of the Mission accredited by the British and American Governments to the Italian Government, I am dealing directly with you on the question of the form of government.

At the end of the month of September you informed me what were the conditions which the Allied governments would allow to Italy if the latter declared war. There were six of these conditions and the second and third were expressed as follows:

(2) The Government of Marshal Badoglio is to continue.

(3) The Allies will support with all their forces the authority of the King and of Marshal Badoglio, which does not prejudice the fact that once the Germans are expelled from Italy the people can choose the form of government which it wishes.

Now, it seems to me that no new development has occurred to necessitate a radical change in the political line of the Allies.

Certainly, it is not the declaration which Count Sforza, Monarchist but opposed to the present King and the Crowned Prince, nor those of the philosopher, Benedetto Croce, Republican, nor those of the so-called party chiefs reaching us from Rome which can induce a change of policy.

What is the Supreme interest of the Allies and of Italy at this moment?

To concentrate all our efforts on expelling the Germans and to avoid any disturbance inside the country.

Changes as radical as those proposed by Sforza, and Benedetto Croce cannot fail to have a widespread and discordant echo in the country, especially because a large part of the country not yet liberated from the Germans is unable to express its own decision. And, the provisions for the armed forces will certainly not have any favorable repercussion.

.f. See overleaf.

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0311 - Post War Italy

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I pass over the reaction which might be shown by the Fascist-Republican Party. I could never have imagined that we should offer it such an ample argument for its own propaganda.

As to the desire of the so-called party chiefs, namely that I should be the Military, but not the Political, Head, I observe that none of them made this proposal when it was a question of assuming responsibility for the Armistice negotiations and for those which led to the successive stages of cooperation and co-belligerency. Now that these difficulties have been overcome they come to the front, but it seems to be only just that he who began the work at the most difficult moment and achieved positive results should not leave his post until the task is accomplished.

In any event, while hoping now to submit to His Majesty the King several ministers chosen at Naples, I propose as soon as we reach Rome to invite the party chiefs to join the Government, and I am sure that the majority will accept.

Itwould be of the greatest importance to me and of decisive effect to receive a communication from the Anglo-American Governments informing me that no change should be made until the complete expulsion of the Germans from Italy, as was stated in your letter of September last; and I therefore beg you to be good enough to communicate to me your decisions in this respect.

(signed) BADOGLIO.

(*) There is no trace of this letter. It is possible that it corresponds to Badoglio's 6 items mentioned in Freedom's cable 575 of 2 Sep +3).

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

File

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

30 October 1943

SUBJECT: Visit to the Allied Military Mission at Brindisi.

TO : Brigadier General Holmes.

1. The information contained in this report was collected during my visit to Brindisi, 19 - 29 October, 1943 while I was a guest of the Allied Military Mission. My principle informants were Captain Stone, USNR, Lt. Col. Monfort, Lt. Col. Wynne Davies, Lt. Col. Mayne, and Mr. Caccia. I also had the opportunity to talk at some length with other members of the Mission. I wish to record my appreciation of General MacFarlane's hospitality and the pains taken by all members of his staff to make my mission successful.

THE PRESENT BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT

2. There should be no misapprehensions about the civil side of the Badoglio Government as it is constituted today. It is a skeleton government exercising jurisdiction over four Apulian provinces in civil matters and has little or no national aspects. The very fact that it has an Office of Civil Affairs (Ufficio degli Affari Civili) instead of a Ministry of The Interior indicates its local character. It must not be thought of as a national government in minature.

3. The office of Civil Affairs has been placed under Piccardi who was Minister of Labor in the original Badoglio Government. As you will recall, he made an excellent impression on General McSherry who met him in Naples and this impression is confirmed by members of the Military Mission. Although his sphere of activity is legally limited at present to the four provinces under Italian Sovereignty, he has expressed himself as anxious to examine the future economic problems of Italy as a whole with the Chief of the Economic Section of the Control Commission. Piccardi himself intends to handle the economic matters of his office.

4. Under Piccardi is Innocenti who is responsible for the civil administration of the four provinces. Innocenti was appointed prefect of Taranto by Badoglio and was later summoned to Brindisi to take over the supervision of the four provinces. He held the office of Chief of the Civil Affairs Office until the appointment of Piccardi to that post. From what I gather, his duties remain about the same but he is responsible to Piccardi as the new Chief of Civil Affairs instead of being directly responsible to the Marshal. Innocenti is reported to be a capable, professional civil servant on the prefectorial level. He is not qualified by experience, at least, for a high position on the national level such as that of Minister of the Interior.

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5. Piccardi's financial advisor is Guido Jung, former Minister of Finance. Jung was brought from Palermo by Lord Rennell to serve as financial advisor to the Badoglio Government. He now wears the uniform of Colonel of the Italian Army. He is not Minister of Finance and has stated that he does not intend to become so because of his age. Jung's reputation as an able man in the financial field is well known. His reputation and past experience in Italian finance should qualify him as a useful advisor on national financial problems.

6. General Aliberti, Quartermaster General of the Italian Army, handles military and civilian supplies. His military jurisdiction in this field is national; his civil jurisdiction is limited to the four provinces. As a member of the army, he is, of course, not under Piccardi, but the civilian side of his activities are closely coordinated with the Italian Civil Affairs Office.

7. The Duke of Acquarone is Minister of the Royal Household. As such he was not a member of the Council of Ministers when it existed or a political figure on the Italian scene. The traditional duties of his office pertain to the administration of the Royal Household and are generally those of a King's Chamberlain. At Brindisi, he took charge for a while of Financial and Supply matters until others more qualified could be found. More recently he has assisted Innocenti unofficially. It is said that his advice bears weight with the King.

8. On 20 October, the Allied Military Mission was advised that a Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been established by Badoglio with himself as Minister. This was made possible by the escape from Rome of some of the younger officials of that Ministry. Badoglio's request for Prugnas was made in order to bring an older and more experienced official into the group.

9. The men who have been briefly described above constitute the civil side of the present Badoglio Government. Piccardi, Jung and the Marshal himself are the only officials who have had experience in administration along national lines. Badoglio and Piccardi are the only two officials who are legitimate Ministers in that they were formally appointed Ministers by the King. But Piccardi, although he has not been dismissed by the King and consequently still holds his portfolio, does not wish to be considered a Minister under present circumstances. His authority is limited to the four provinces - hence, is not ministerial in scope - and his staff is practically non-existent. In this connection, it must be emphasised that these officials from the Marshal down are doing the work largely themselves. There are very few if any assistants above the clerical level and officer personnel and equipment is at a bare minimum.

10. The great majority of Badoglio's original Ministers are still in Rome unless they have been removed by the Germans. As is known to you, Badoglio was given the choice of constituting a new Government with the personnel which might be found in territory not under German control

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or of waiting until he could return to Rome and obtain a wider choice of abler men. He was led to believe that the return would take place sooner than the military situation has now proved possible. Badoglio decided to wait.

11. The factors motivating his decision seem to have been the following:

a) Badoglio felt that any new government which he constituted should be as strong as possible in the sense of including men of ability and reputation. He is reported to have pointed out that Mussolini's new Fascist Party was a ridiculous collection of non-entities and that he wished to avoid forming a government which would be comparably obscure in its personnel.

b) The ministers of his original Cabinet were still legitimate ministers, not having been dismissed by the King. Badoglio is reported to have been reluctant to have them dismissed out of courtesy for former colleagues and, I surmise, because he hoped their ministerial status might gain them better treatment at German hands.

c) The following is conjecture, but it is reasonable to believe that Badoglio felt it inappropriate to establish a government on national lines, the jurisdiction of which would be limited to four Apulian Provinces.

d) Brindisi lacks the physical accommodations for a government of any size. This is particularily true since the Allied services have taken over the few suitable buildings for their offices and quarters. This is a factor which must have influenced Badoglio's decision.

12. It should be recalled here that the military terms of the Armistice preceded the civil terms and that the first mission to be sent to the Badoglio Government was of a predominantly military nature. It was therefore a natural consequence of the paramount importance attributed to military affairs by the Commander in Chief that the Badoglio Government should concentrate its attention and energies on executing the military terms to the satisfaction of the Allied Military Mission. I gather from members of the Mission that the Badoglio Government has not only complied to the letter with the formal terms of the Armistice but has shown a sincere desire to cooperate with the Mission in every way in order to make Italy's military and naval assistance of the greatest possible value to the Allies.

POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT TO ANOTHER CITY

13. With regard to the possible removal of the Badoglio Government from Brindisi to a city other than Rome, the situation seems to be this. In my opinion, there are only three cities so far in territory not under German control which are qualified by size and importance to become a seat of government. They are Palermo, Bari and Naples.

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a) Palermo. Although Palermo is probably the best equipped physically at this moment to house a government of some magnitude and conditions in the island of Sicily have settled down to a level of organization and order where General Alexander might consider it safe to transfer his jurisdiction over the island to the Italian Government, serious psychological disadvantages stand in the way of removing the Badoglio Government to Palermo. In the first place, it would be a step backwards both physically and mentally. Those hostile to the Government would interpret it as a flight from the mainland and an admission that the Allied hold on the mainland was still precarious. The psychological value of having the King and his Government on the mainland where the fighting is going on to rally the Army and people from behind the lines is not to be underestimated. The Badoglio Government has spoken to the Italians and the world with confident expectancy of returning to Rome within the immediate future. A removal to Palermo would seem to indicate a loss of confidence in the immediacy of the return. In the second place the Badoglio Government is in a better position at Brindisi to organize the military assistance which it has promised the Allies. As a "War Government," it is more in the war at Brindisi than it would be in Palermo.

b) Bari. Bari is a thriving, commercial city which has enjoyed remarkable development during the last twenty years. It has very few of the historical traditions or associations of such cities as Palermo or Naples. Apart from the old city huddled around the Cathedral, the impression is one of modernity. It has modern hotels, docks and government buildings in the Fascist style. It has no Royal Palace, so far as I know. The Air Force and other Allied Services have made heavy demands upon suitable buildings. Although Bari is situated in one of the four provinces under Italian jurisdiction, its military importance to Allied operations inclines me to the opinion that the Allied Military Commanders would oppose the presence of the Badoglio Government in a place where they will soon be short of space if they are not short already.

c) Naples. The physical condition of Naples at the moment is known to me only at second hand. I would doubt very much, however, if General Alexander would be willing to relinquish the direct control which he exercises through AMG for Italian jurisdiction regardless of the degree of indirect control which he would retain. Naples and its port seem to me to be too important as military assets and too close to the front to permit of anything but military government. But if these conditions did not prevail, I would see a distinct advantage in the removal of King and Government to the third largest city of the realm, which is also the traditional residence of the Crown Prince. It would bring the Government closer to the Front and place the Royal Family in closer contact with Italians who have suffered seriously from the war. It would add strength and prestige to that Government with which the Allied Governments have decided to deal until conditions allow a new government to take its place.

14. The analysis given above is largely conditioned by the assumption that consistent with the policy established here, the King and His Government would be given jurisdiction over the territory in which their seat

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of government was situated. In this connection, it is worth recalling that Badoglio himself has stated frankly that he does not consider His Government at the present time in a position to handle effectively the problems of administration which would arise from the transfer of any considerable territory from AMG back to Italian jurisdiction. This is obviously a statement based on a realistic evaluation of the evidence as it appears to Badoglio and singularly unmotivated by political and psychological considerations. It has not escaped Badoglio, as evinced by his suggested compromise, that confidence, prestige and authority would accrue to his Government if he could add to the territory under its jurisdiction. It may be argued that these gains would have outweighted the inability to administer the territory effectively. Badoglio did not think so.

CONCLUSIONS

15. The conclusions which are expressed in the following paragraphs were reached independently and must not be considered the official views of the Allied Military Mission.

16. The problem presented by the Badoglio Government has two main aspects, military and political. The military aspect can be stated in a few words; namely, that the Badoglio Government should execute the military terms of the Armistice loyally and promptly and should give the Allied Forces the additional military assistance which is implied in Italy's declaration of War against Germany and her admission to the status of co-belligerent. It is necessary that the Italian Government which the Allied Governments have charged with executing the co-belligerency should have the strongest possible popular support. This brings us to the political field.

17. The intention of the Allied Governments has been plainly stated that the Italian people shall be allowed to chose their own form of Democratic Government as soon as military conditions permit. In the meantime, Badoglio has stated his intention of enlarging his Government to include representative of the various parties and currents of political thought which are found in Italy today. But it is not his intention to constitute such a Government until he reaches Rome. Members of the Military Mission with whom I have discussed Badoglio's intentions in this regard are convinced of his sincerety. His reasons for failing to realize his intentions more fully while at Brindisi have been given above (see paragraph 11). They need not be repeated here.

18. The point has been reached, however, where the time factor is becoming paramount. So long as it was expected that Rome would be taken by the Allied Forces at a not too distant date, reasons for deferring the constitution of a new government of a national and representative character were just and cogent. If, however, the allied advance should be delayed indefinitely or even for four or five months, it should be considered whether more would not be lost than gained by waiting. The same obstacles, inavailability of a suitable seat and lack of first class personnel will continue to prevail. But the serious disadvantages which would arise from

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protracted delay impose consideration of actions which have hitherto seemed inadvisable. For example, would the establishment of a national and representative government at Palermo not outweigh the disadvantages connected with the location of the city? Would a government formed of the best men available rather than of those most desirable not be better than the kind of government which is functioning at present?

19. I am of the opinion that every effort should be made to constitute a national and representative government from what personnel is available if it is likely that the Allies will not have reached Rome within the next six weeks. In the first place, it is reasonalbe to believe that such a government could not fail to enjoy more confidence and support than the present government if it continued to be constituted as it is today. People are sceptical of political promises and apt to ignore the justifiable reasons for a delay which their impatience will cause them to interpret as an attempt at frustration. I am speaking here of British and Americans at home as well as of Italians in occupied and unoccupied Italy. Realization is some part of the promised government on a wider basis had better be undertaken now in a gradual and intelligent manner than adopted abruptly later on, as the result of popular resentment.

20. In the second place, it is essential for the cause of the Democracies and the strength of the Badoglio government that Italian territory be turned back to the latter as soon as military considerations permit. We cannot afford to forget that millions of our potential Allies now under German oppression are watching us very closely in this regard. In their minds the question is reduced to its simplest form: Have we come as the liberators whom we profess to be or with the intention of hanging on to what we have conquered. The way in which we shall be received by them, the hopes which underlie their courage to resist until we come, the assistance they will give us not only during the combat phases but the difficult periods thereafter will be influenced by our actions rather than our words. It is understood that we will exercise military government anywhere so long as military government will contribute to the successful prosecution of the war. But when the military commander decides that military government in any given part of Italian territory is no longer necessary to achieve this purpose, I am convinced that we stand to lose more than we shall gain by not handing that territory back to the Italian Government. There is one condition, however, and that is that the Italian Government which is the Badoglio Government will be able to administer it effectively under our supervision. I do not think for the sake of the strength that the Badoglio Government needs to acquire in order to be of the maximum assistance to us, of the impression that we need to make upon our friends, and of our own principles and convictions that we can afford not to press for the development of a national and representative Italian Government capable of administering whatever Italian territory is handed back to it before Rome is taken.

THE CONTROL COMMISSION AND THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT

21. At the present time, it would be useless and wasteful for the Control Commission as a whole to attempt to deal with the present Badoglio

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Government on national problems. As has been pointed out in the first part of this report, there is little in the Badoglio Government as now constituted which corresponds to the various sub-commissions of the Economic and Administrative Section of the Control Commission which were set up to correspond to the divisions of the normal Italian government. A financial Officer and an Economic officer have counterparts in Jung and Piccardi on the national level. Allied representatives of Public Health, Public Safety, Law, Education, etc., would have to descend to the provincial level on the Italian side to find opposite numbers. Until this situation is remedied on the Italian side, there is little to be done. In fact, it is my opinion that sending a number of specialists who might attempt to accomplish something in their fields without the proper Italian counterparts to accomplish it with would lead to unhappy results. The proper procedure would rather seem to be to get the Badoglio Government enlarged and to send Control Commission members as their counterparts are produced.

PERSONNEL FOR A LARGER GOVERNMENT

22. As has been said before, Badoglio feels unable to obtain the proper men for a wider government until he reaches Rome. That very few experienced top level men are available under present conditions is admitted. But surely there are men available who could fill certain key positions on a temporary basis with adequacy if not with distinction. In Italy there has been a long tradition in government of calling on university professors to fill technical posts. Are the Universities of Naples, Bari, Catania and Palermo so devoid of first class faculty members that they would be unable to furnish jurists, economists, doctors, agricultural experts and others qualified to serve the state? Would the President of the Court of Appeals of Naples or his Vice President be incapable of organizing a Ministry of Justice? Experience shows that in Sicily, at least, the Italian civil courts have been coordinated into a system embracing the Island under a committee of Italian professional jurists. And would it be impossible to find a questore with long experience in a large city to head the Public Safety organization? These observations are put in the form of questions because I do not possess the evidence at the moment to make them as affirmative statements. Circumstances, however, incline me to believe that such men could be found.

23. They must be sought out, however, as part of an established policy. To wait for one or another to turn up and offer his services is haphazard. If a wider government is to be established, a plan of its organization should be drawn up and priorities given to certain positions or sections. When men know that steps are actually being taken to form a national government, it will be possible to persuade them to participate in it as a patriotic duty. It is not likely that the ablest men would care to be associated with the present quasi provincial organization.

24. A final word must be said about awaiting a return to Rome before constituting a national government. It is known that the archives of the

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs were destroyed before the Germans could seize them. It is a reasonable assumption that the same thing was done in some, at least, of the other ministries. The Germans, certainly, will remove any documents of value which are left. What they will do the buildings is still a matter of conjecture, but the possibility must be considered that they too will be destroyed.

25. As to personnel, it is not likely that the Germans will fail to remove anyone important on whom they can lay their hands. A certain number will probably escape. But in view of German skill and thoroughness in these matters, it is reasonable to assume that Badoglio will not come into a Rome equipped with an administrative machine which needs only to be put in motion in order to function. Thus, there is all the more reason for constructing a substitute machine which can carry the load in Rome at first and later furnish the nucleus or parts of what will be rebuilt.

ANGLO

26. Allied control of the four Apulian provinces under the jurisdiction of the Badoglio Government is exercised by Liaison Officers drawn from AMG and attached to the Allied Military Mission. The organization contains 13 officers and 6 EM/OR's. The Chief Liaison Officer is Lt. Col. Nelson Monfort whose Headquarters are situated at Brindisi.

27. During my visit to the Allied Military Mission, Col. Monfort made it possible for me to see his organization at work. In his company, I visited Taranto, Lecce and Bari, and talked with the ANGLO officers there. In Brindisi, I saw a great deal of Col. Mayne, Col. Monfort's Deputy and Head of the Brindisi team. The information presented below is combined from what these officers told me and what I saw for myself.

28. ANGLO officers and men are distributed in groups among the four provincial capitals and the Headquarters. The strength of each group corresponds to the importance of the capital and the amount of work to be done there. At the time of my visit, officers and men were distributed as follows:

Headquarters, Brindisi; Col. Monfort, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sgt. interpreter, 1 clerk, 1 driver. Lt. Col. Mayne gives part of his time.
Bari: 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants.
Brindisi: 1 Lt. Col. (Part of Lt. Col. Mayne's time), 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sgt. interpreter.
Lecce: 1 Major.
Taranto: 1 Lt. Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 interpreter, 1 clerk.

In Brindisi, as indicated above, Lt. Col. Mayne, Chief of the Provincial Team, also serves as Col. Monfort's Deputy at Headquarters. There

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are two offices. The paper work of Headquarters is handled in one office; the provincial in the other.

29. The offices of the AMGLO officers are situated in the Palazzo del Governo in three cities and in the Casa del Fascio in the fourth (Taranto). Two Italians are hired to furnish clerical assistance: 1 translator in Taranto, 1 interpreter in Bari. Both vetted by Field Security.

30. The principle matters handled by AMGLO Headquarters are high level liaison and trade and supplies. Messages and requests from AMGOT to the Italian Army and Government pass through Col. Monfort's office and are taken up with the proper officials. Requests of the 15th Army Groups and the various area commands follow the same channel. The Allied Military Mission also uses Col. Monfort's office to handle the civil side of its business on the provincial level.

31. With regard to supplies, the four provinces are treated as a territorial unit. It has been estimated that the four provinces as a whole will require 6,000 tons of grain monthly from November through January and 9,000 tons monthly from February to July when the next harvest comes in. Requests for other supplies have also been made. The Italian authorities come to Col. Monfort for these supplies. It is his task to verify the documents which have been submitted and to take appropriate action.

32. In handling matters which extend to the four provinces, Col. Monfort deals with the Italian officials at the highest level: General Aliberti, Piccardi or Innocenti. If the business involves orders to the provincial prefects or other provincial authorities, they are issued by Innocenti and the AMGLO provincial officers on the spot report anything unsatisfactory in their local execution.

33. The AMGLO provincial officer deals with the local affairs of his province. He serves as liaison officer between the civilian population and the armed forces. For example, complaints against members of the armed forces who are alleged to have committed offenses against civilians are taken to the local AMGLO officer who refers them in turn to the proper military authority. He is in direct touch with the provincial officials of his province and keeps an eye on their behavior. He maintains close relations with the area or sub-area commander and constitutes the normal channel through which these commanders deal with the local officials.

34. AMGLO does not post proclamations or ordinances. This is done either by the appropriate Italian officials or the area commanders. The latter occurs when the matter in question affects both Allied military forces and civilians; for example, hours when wine and spirits may be sold in restaurants and bars. In such an ordinance, printed in Italian and English, it is stated that the ordinance is issued in coordination with the Prefect. AMGLO is the coordinating agency.

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35. ANGLO exercises political functions in accordance with the general Allied policy that active Fascists shall be removed from positions of authority or influence. Col. Monfort has had at least two prefects removed from office and suitable officials put in their place. His procedure has been to collect all pertinent information from Field Security and his own officers and to present it with his recommendation to Innocenti. There has not been an instance in which his recommendation has not been carried out promptly and without objection. ANGLO officers in the provinces keep an eye on the Podestà and other communal officials as well as on those of the provincial level.

36. ANGLO officers concur in stating that Italian officials everywhere have been thoroughly cooperative. Col. Monfort feels that his staff is large enough to handle the work efficiently and it is my opinion that he is right. This does not mean that other provinces of the same approximate area and population but with a more complicated economic structure (highly industrialized areas, etc.) could be supervised effectively by the same small number of officers. It does mean, however, that the relatively large numbers of officers attributed to provinces under the present proposed scheme of Commission control would bear reviewing. It is a fundamental and sound principle of Military Government not to waste manpower.

HENRY T. ROWELL
Major, C. M. P.
Military Government Section

HTR/drr

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Equals British SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 4/31

REF NO: 4166

FILED : 301439A

REC'D : 310207A

The following telegram dated October 22 from the American Ambassador at Madrid to the Department of State is repeated for your information. FATIMA FROM MURPHY SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCIV. In a conversation with the Foreign Minister today I informed him that it appeared that certain Spanish local authorities especially in the Canary Islands were not willing to cooperate with the Italian Consuls in matters relating to Italian merchant ships in Spanish ports. I asked whether this should be taken as an indication of reluctance on the part of the Spanish Government to continue to recognize Royal Italian Government its duly accredited Ambassador and Consuls on duty in Spain. He replied not at all. He said he wanted to make very clear that Spain recognizes the Royal Government and only that Government and that it has no intention whatsoever of recognizing formally or informally any other Italian Government. The Italian Ambassador had discussed the question of cooperation of local authorities with him last night he said and the situation would be corrected he believed under orders which were being issued. He said that it was temporarily embarrassing and that he was troubled by the fact that Spain did not enjoy regular normal relations with Italy which it should have because there was no Spanish Ambassador in Italy. Before too long however he expected the Royal Government to return to Rome and that at that time the Spanish Ambassador would also be also to return there. I replied that I believed and hoped this would not be delayed for

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long. There was he said a very deep feeling both within the Spanish Government and among the people that Rome and particularly the Vatican should not be exposed to useless destruction. He wondered whether Spain would not be of help by indicating its interest in this matter to the United Nations and by making energetic representations to the Germans. He inquired whether I felt that if the German troops were withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Rome as well as the city Rome could be set up as an open city without being subsequently occupied by our troops. It would of course be expected that the Royal Italian Government would return to the Capital but troops would not enter and Rome would be neither ~~defeated~~ defended nor attacked. I replied that personally the suggestion interested me but of course it was a military problem. There were now entrenched in the Rome area German troops and if these did not voluntaily leave they must be dislodged by us. It was possible that his proposal would be given attention by our military authorities if he could persuade the Germans to withdraw entirely. That Germans were actually in Rome was however a basic fact. That Americans did not wish to interfere with the Pope, The V atican or destroy Rome could certainly be assumed. He inquired whether he could take up the same matter with the British Ambassador and I replied that there was no reason for not doing so. Principal representations however would have to be made to the German Ambassador in Madrid and also in Berlin. This he said he understood. The Germans were, I told him, following the scorched earth policy in Italy and he replied that he had received the same reports and that doubtlessly the Germans were in a vindictiveframe of mind. He said that he would issue appropriate instructions to his Embassy in Berlin and talk with the German Ambassador in Madrid and would advise me of developments if any.

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DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - Mr. Caccia - INFO 1 - Maj. Doe - ACTION

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~~General Taylor~~ hra
mr. Caccia

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 4/1

REF NO: 4823

FILED : 3121174A

621

REC'D : 010108A

State department telegraphs that liberal group in United States protested the arrest of three prominent anti Fascists of Apulia for printing and disseminating an unauthorized newspaper as reported in New York Times story of Oct 23 by Herbert Matthews. To Fatima for MacFarlane rpt IBS for Sears for AMG signed Eisenhower cite FHMGS. Story lists those arrested as Pastina, Calace and Pietrarota.

Protest asks

1. Do arrests conform to policy of AMG

2. How can our Military operations in Italy be impeded by anti Fascists expressions of opinion.

3. Do Badoglio Government Decrees of before Sept 8 remain effective in Italy including territory under Allied occupation.

4. How can arrest of anti Fascists for expressing their opinions be reconciled with our announced policy to eradicate Fascism.

Civil Affairs making preliminary reply based on general need for preventing clandestine publications but appreciate report of your understanding of this specific incident and comments on questions raised in protest.

77909

File
mr. Caccia has seen this

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DISTRIBUTION:

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1- Gen. Taylor (~~action~~ Info)
1- ~~Mr. Caccia~~ (~~Info~~) action

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OUTGOING

SECRET

ROUTINE

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPT IES FOR SEARS

11/03

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031725A Nov

BADOGLIO INFORMS ME THAT TWO OF THE INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR PRINTING AN UNAUTHORIZED NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RELEASED AND THAT THE THIRD WILL BE FREED WITHIN FIFTY EIGHT HOURS PD REQUEST FOUR EIGHT TWO THREE PD TO FREEDOM FOR MGS RPT IES FOR SEARS FOR AMG FHQM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD PARA AT THE REQUEST OF THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES NO NEWSPAPERS WHICH ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THEM AND CONSEQUENTLY SUBJECTED TO ALLIED MILITARY CENSORSHIP ARE AUTHORIZED TO APPEAR PD THERE IS NO QUESTION OF PREVENTING OF EXPRESSIONS OF ANTI DASH FASCIST OPINION BUT MERELY OF EXERCISING CONTROL UNDER THE ARMISTICE TO INSURE THAT NO PUBLICATION VIOLATES MILITARY SECURITY REQUIREMENTS PD THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES DID NOT HOWEVER REQUEST THE ARRESTS PD PARA THE THREE INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF AN UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER CALL QUOTE L APOSTROPHE ITALIA LIBERA UNQUOTE CMA WHICH CONTAINED IN ADDITION TO A VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT NO A REPEAT ABLE DEMAND FOR THE FORMATION OF A REPEAT ABLE REPUBLIC A REPEAT ABLE STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THOUSANDS OF COPIES WOULD BE DISSEMINATED BY ALLIED AIRPLANES PD PARA AS REGARDS THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE PROTEST CMA THE ANSWER TO THE FIRST IS IN THE NEGATIVE AND THE FACT OF THEIR RELEASE SHOWS THAT THIS IS NOT A CONSIDERED POLICY OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT PD IN ANSWER TO TWO AS PREVIOUSLY STATED THE ARRESTS WERE NOT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE OCCASIONED BY THE ANTI DASH FASCIST TONE OF THE NEWSPAPER BUT WERE TO PUNISH VIOLATIONS OF EXISTING REGULATION PD

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AS REGARDS THREE AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED OCTOBER TWO NINE REESTABLISHES THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND SPECIFICALLY PROVIDES IN TERRITORIES SUBJECT TO ITALIAN JURISDICTION THAT THE POLITICAL PARTIES CAN FREELY PUBLISH THEIR NEWSPAPERS ND DISSEMINATE THEIR POLITICAL IDEAS PD IN TERRITORY UNDER ALLIED OCCUPATION THE BADOGLIO DECREES EITHER PRIOR TO OR AFTER SEPTEMBER EIGHTH ARE NOT VALID PD QUESTION NUMBER FOUR IS ALSO ANSWERED BY THE RELEASE OF THE JOURNALISTS

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

AM RETURNING BRINDISI TODAY FROM NAPLES PD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD BADOGLIO FOLLOWS TOMORROW PD AM SEEING BADOGLIO THIS MORNING AFTER HIS MEETING WITH SFORZA PD BADOGLIO HOPEFUL PD BADOGLIO IS NOMINATING NEW PREFECT OF NAPLES BE PREPARED PD WILL WIRE FURTHER DETAILS TONIGHT

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary

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201 - MACFARLANE 2.01.63 - REPORT OF ARRIVAL

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ ACF AT AMILCAR

HAVE RETURNED TO RHINDESI WITH BADOGLIO PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD BADOGLIO INTENDS TO SEE THE KING TODAY AND TO INFORM HIM AS FOLLOWS PD BADOGLIO FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE in present circumstances TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE ANTIFASCIST GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING EXISTING POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEREFOR TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION PD HE WILL URGE THE KING TO SUMMON SFORZA WHO IS IN BADOGLIOS OPINION THE ONLY PERSON AT PRESENT AVAILABLE AROUND WHOM ALL THE PARTIES WILL RALLY PD PARA WE HAVE ~~INSTRUCTED~~ asked BADOGLIO orally TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING POINTS PERFECTLY CLEAR TO THE KING ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIES PD THE ALLIES DO NOT WISH TO INTERFER WITH NORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE PROVIDED PAREN ONE PAREN THAT BADOGLIO REMAINS IN OFFICE AS EFFECTIVE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL A NEW GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED AND IS READY TO TAKE OVER PD PAREN TWO PAREN THAT ALL STEPS ARE TAKEN IN CLOSE ACCORD WITH THE ALLIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE that GOOD ORDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARMISTICE ARE MAINTAINED IN LOYAL COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES PD PARA BADOGLIO HAS PROMISED TO SEND FOR ME AS SOON AS HE HAS SEEN THE KING

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission 7/7

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary

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Info

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AVHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

HAVE JUST SEEN BADOGLIO WHO HAS SEEN THE KING AND HAS INFORMED HIM IN ACCORDANCE WITH ~~THE~~ HIS INTENTION GIVEN IN MY TELEGRAM NUMBER SIX NINE FIVE OF TODAY PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD HE ALSO IMPRESSED UPON THE KING THE TWO POINTS WHICH WE HAD ASKED HIM VERBALLY TO MAKE PD THE KING STATED THAT HE WISHED TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION AND MADE NO CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS PD THE KING HAS ASKED TO SEE ME THIS AFTERNOON

F. H. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

COUNT SFORZA HAS SENT ME A LETTER LAST NIGHT IN WHICH HE ASSUMED THAT BADOGLIO HAD INFORMED ME OF THE ANSWER GIVEN BY HIM AND CROCE TO BADOGLIO PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD HE ENCLOSED ~~WENT~~ IN HIS LETTER TWO DOCUMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGENCY PD HE SAID THAT BOTH HAD BEEN DRAWN UP BY A DISTINGUISHED JURIST PD ONE DOCUMENT IS A LEGAL ARGUMENT SHOWING WHY THE STRICT PROVISIONS OF THE QUOTE STATUTO UNQUOTE SHOULD BE SUPERSEDED TO MEET THE EXISTING STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY PD THE OTHER IS A DRAFT DECLARATION OF ABDICATION WHICH WOULD APPARENTLY IN DUE COURSE BE SUBMITTED TO THE KING FOR HIS SIGNATURE SPECIFICALLY NAMING THE KINGS GRANDSON AS KING AND MARSHAL BADOGLIO AS REGENT PD IT ALSO INCLUDES A RENUNCIATION OF HIS RIGHTS BY THE CROWN PRINCE PD PARA IN REPLY TO SFORZAS LETTER I SENT HIM AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AFTER INFORMING HIM OF MY IMMEDIATE RETURN TO BRINDISI I TOLD HIM THAT THERE WOULD DOUBTLESS BE AN OPPORTUNITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR DISCUSSING THE IMPORTANT MATTERS WHICH ~~I~~ HE HAD RAISED AND WHICH HAD CLEARLY TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMON ACCORD WITH ALL CONCERNED AND WITH DUE REGARD FOR ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITUATION PD PARA COUNT SFORZA WHO HAS A SLIGHT ATTACK OF INFLUENZA IS REMAINING IN NAPLES PD YESTERDAY HE AND CROCE SAW A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ALLIED

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JOURNALISTS ~~TO~~ to whom THEY REPEATED ~~THE~~ VIEWS AS ALREADY EXPLAINED TO US ~~FREELY AND~~ FRANKLY freely + frankly TO PARA I PRESUME THAT IN THE MEANTIME YOU ARE KEEPING A CAREFUL EYE ON THE CENSORSHIP OF COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY ITALIAN POLITICIANS AND ESPECIALLY BADOGLIO AND SFORZA TO THE PRESS

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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General MacFarlane
/bhl/

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 16/31

REF NO: 5029

FILED : 011629A

REC'D : 012015A

Your message arrived (Personel for Mason MacFarlane from Eisenhower cite FHQ03 reference your (95) just as I was about to send you the following:

"(1) Our immediate policy should be based upon a single principle. We will not recognize or cooperate with any Italian Government unless it is prepared to accept loyalty to the terms of the Armistice and all that these imply. This must be made known to any prospective Premier or ministers who will have to be told that the Long Terms were signed on September 29.

(2) Italians will of course appreciate that the attitude of the British and American publics to Italy both now and in the future will be influenced by the character of any Italian Government. The more broadly based it is and the more genuinely anti-Fascist is its performance, the better will be the effect upon the public opinion of the democratic world.

(3) Apart from making these facts known, you should be careful not to intervene. If Badoglio is unable to obtain ministers he will presumably resign. The King will then send for Sforza. Sforza may take the bait in spite of all his professions and form a coalition government. If so, well and good. If he refuses and all others refuse equally to serve under the King presumably the King will send for Badoglio again and ask him to carry on. Badoglio will either decide to

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continue or refuse and tell the King frankly what the facts are, but these events should follow their natural sequence, neither stimulated nor retarded by you. Meanwhile, while all preparations should continue, it should be made clear that the actual change-over to Italian jurisdiction under Allied control should be held up until stability is reached in the governmental structure.

(4) I do not think you need worry too much in these circumstances about the amending protocol to the armistice terms. If Badoglio goes, the terms stand and the new Premier will have to swallow them as part of the sweets of office."

It seems that you have done everything possible in the present situation and nothing remains except to await developments. As soon as you can, send me your personal estimate of the situation and forecast of events.

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2 - AG
1 - Diary
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1 - General MacFarlane (ACTION)
1 - Mr. Caccia (INFO)

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FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ, ACP AT AMILCAR

I FLEW TO BARI TODAY TO PUT GENERAL ALEXANDER IN THE PICTURE PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD ON RETURN THE KING OF ITALY SAW REBER CMA CACCIA AND MYSELF PD HE TOLD US THAT BADOGLIO HAD REPORTED THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO FORM A BROAD BASED GOVERNMENT FOR THE REASON THAT THE NAPLES GROUP WOULD NOT COLLABORATE WITH THE MARSHAL PD COMMENT PD WE ARE NOT CLEAR AS TO WHETHER THE KING WAS REPORTING BADOGLIOS STATEMENT TO HIM CORRECTLY OR WHETHER HE HAD NOT FULLY REALIZED ITS IMPLICATIONS PD END OF COMMENT PD THE KING THEREFOR WISHES TO GO TO NAPLES HIMSELF BY CAR ON NOVEMBER THREE IN ORDER TO DISCUSS MATTERS DIRECTLY WITH SFORZA CMA CROCE CMA RODINO AND OTHERS PD WHILE THE KING IS CONVINCED THAT THE NAPLES GROUP WOULD NOT OBEY A SUMMONS TO COME TO BRINDISI HE DEFINITELY HOPES THAT THEY WOULD NOT REFUSE TO SEE HIM IN NAPLES PD COMMENT PD THIS INDICATES THE WEAKNESS OF HIS POSITION PD END OF COMMENT PD PARA IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT THE KING DOES NOT UNDERSTAND OR WILL NOT ADMIT THAT HE HIMSELF IS THE STUMBLING BLOCK PD ONLY BY DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE AVAILABLE POLITICAL LEADERS IS HE LIKELY TO BE CONVINCED PD PARA GENERAL ALEXANDER HAS NO OBJECTION FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW TO THE PROPOSED VISIT TO NAPLES PD PLEASE TELEGRAPH MOST URGENT REPEAT MOST URGENT IF FOR ANY REASON YOU DO NOT WISH THE KING TO GO OR

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DESIRE HIS VISIT TO BE POSTPONED FD IN THE LATTER EVENT YOU WILL APPRECIATE THAT THERE IS LIKELY TO BE LIVELY PRESS SPECULATION OVER DELAY IN DEVELOPMENTS FD IN FACT A LEADING AMERICAN JOURNALIST IN NAPLES SAID TODAY THAT THE SITUATION COULD ONLY BE BROUGHT TO A HEAD BY QUOTE TURNING ON THE HEAT IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESS UNQUOTE FD PARA PLEASE ALSO SAY WHETHER YOU WISH ME TO BE IN NAPLES DURING THE VISIT FD THERE ARE REASONS AGAINST THIS BUT I AM FRANKLY ANXIOUS ABOUT THE LINE THE PRESS MAY TAKE FD FURTHERMORE THERE IS REALLY NO KNOWING WHAT AWKWARD SITUATIONS MIGHT NOT ARISE

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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INCOMING

RESTRICTED 28/12

ROUTINE 5603

FREEDOM 021700A Nov

FATIMA 121517A

For your information the following announcements have been made at the end of the Moscow Conference. (TO FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FREEDOM.)

"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 aggression 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 toward Italy must be based upon fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and confliguration 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 choose their own form of government."

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General Taylor sk

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : URGENT

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 22/02

REF NO: 5332

FILED : 021111A

REC'D : 021242A

Permit the King to go to Naples if he so desires. TO FATIMA FOR MASON MACFARLANE RPT FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP FOR ALEXANDER SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHMGS. Reference your 701 1st November and your 705 1st November. It is believed inadvisable for you or any senior member of your mission including Reber and Caccia to accompany him as to do so might convey an unwarranted impression of support. We must let the Italians work this problem out for themselves. If you consider it advisable you may attach a liaison officer to accompany King. We shall warn General Clark of probable visit. You should notify him of route and expected time of arrival at Naples.

Censorship policy is as follows. No censorship to be applied as long as facts are reported and there is no long range speculation which might run counter to the agreed policy of the United Nations with respect to Italy. Smith expects to be in Naples Wednesday evening or Thursday morning remaining until about Saturday.

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ITALY - POLITICAL
001 - MEETING
8.8.44 - ARMISTICE

MOST SECRET

IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM for EISENHOWER, MURPHY and MACMILLAN
rptd AFHQ ADV CP at AMILCAR

Approved for release 2023 all

Two.

YOUR FIVE ZERO FIVE THREE PD YOUR PARA PAREN ONE PAREN PD OBVIOUSLY LONG TERMS MUST BE MADE KNOWN TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PREMIER PD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD I CONSIDER HOWEVER THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE SHOWN TO ANY POLITICAL LEADERS BEFORE THE PROSPECTIVE PREMIER HAS NOTIFIED HIS WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT OFFICE AND THEN IN THE FIRST INSTANCE ONLY TO HIM WITH A PLAIN STATEMENT THAT HE WILL BE ALLOWED TO TAKE OFFICE ONLY IF HE IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT THEM PD PARA PD YOUR PARA PAREN TWO PAREN PD IN ALL OUR TALKS WITH THE KING C-in-C BADOGLIO AND OTHERS C-in-C WE HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF SECURING A GENUINE ANTI PASH FASCIST GOVERNMENT ON A BROAD BASIS PD THE MARSHAL HAS PUBLICLY STATED THAT HE IS COMMITTED TO SUCH A POLICY BOTH WITH REGARDS TO THE ALLIES AND TO HIS OWN PEOPLE PD PARA PD YOUR PARA PAREN THREE PAREN PD PLEASE SEE MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM NUMBER SEVEN ONE NINE WHICH INCLUDES ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION AND FORECAST OF EVENTS PD PARA PD YOUR PARA PAREN FOUR PAREN PD I AGREE THAT THE QUESTION OF AMENDING THE LONG TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE IS NOW LESS PRESSING BUT I STILL FEEL THAT WE SHOULD GET ON WITH IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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FATIMA

FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADVANCE CP at AMILCAR
for EISENHOWER, MURPHY and MACMILLAN

REFERENCE MY NUMBER SEVEN ONE EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM RPT AFHQ ADVANCE CP AT AMILCAR FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD PRESENT SITUATION PD THE ONLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF ANY CONSEQUENCE NOW IN BEING IN LIBERATED SOUTHERN ITALY IS THE GROUP ROUND CORCE AND SFORZA PD IT HAS THE COMPLETE SUPPORT OF THE BULK OF THE ALLIED PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT ANY RATE IN THE NAPLES AREA IN ITS HOSTILITY TO THE KING PD IT IS POSSIBLE BUT UNLIKELY THAT THE ORIENTATION OF THE ROME GROUP DIFFERS SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THAT OF THE NAPLES GROUP PD IN ANY CASE UNLESS WE GET TO ROME SOONER THAN WOULD APPEAR PROBABLE IT IS REALLY ONLY THE NAPLES GROUP THAT WE HAVE TO CONSIDER AT THE MOMENT PD BADOGLIO HAS TRIED AND FAILED ON ACCOUNT OF THE KING TO GAIN THEIR SUPPORT PD THE KING IS NOW GOING TO NAPLES TO TRY HIMSELF PD IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE KING YET REALIZES THAT IT IS HIS OWN PERSON THAT IS FORMING THE STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE FORMATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT PD BADOGLIO REFUSES TO INVITE THE KING TO ABDICATE BUT IS PERFECTLY WILLING TO ACT AS REGENT FOR THE KINGS GRANDSON IF OTHERS CAN INDUCE THE KING TO ABDICATE PD PARA PD THE FUTURE PD IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE KING WILL MEET WITH ANY GREATER SUCCESS THAN BADOGLIO IN NAPLES PD HE MAY HOWEVER BE MADE TO REALIZE THAT IT IS HE HIMSELF WHO STANDS IN THE WAY OF THE FORMATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT OUT OF AVAILABLE POLITICIANS PD BUT HE WILL BE UNLIKELY TO REGARD THIS AS A FINAL TEST PD ON REUTRNING FROM NAPLES HE WILL PROBABLY INVITE BADOGLIO TO

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ITALY - POLITICAL

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TO REMAIN IN OFFICE PD IT MAY PROBABLY REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE TO MAKE THE KING ABDICATE AS HE WILL DOUBTLESS QUOTE THE BONOMI MESSAGE AND ALSO USE THE ARGUMENT THAT HE REFUSES TO BE STAMPEDED BY A SMALL PROPORTION OF HIS PEOPLE WHILE SO MANY OF THEM ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION PD PARA PD IF THE KING CALLS UPON BADOGLIO TO REMAIN IN OFFICE THE LATTER WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY BE PERSUADED TO DO SO AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE PD IN THIS CASE HE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY REQUIRE A CATEGORICAL ASSURANCE OF ALLIED SUPPORT FOR HIS GOVERNMENT PD ON THE OTHER HAND HE MIGHT CONCEIVABLY REFUSE TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE AS HE WOULD HAVE FAILED TO MAKE GOOD HIS PROMISE TO US AND TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO BROADEN THE BASIS OF HIS GOVERNMENT PD IN EITHER CASE WE SHALL BE FACED WITH NECESSITY OF DECIDING WHAT WE WANT AND OF MAKING THIS KNOWN PD PARA PD I AM CONVINCED THAT THE FOLLOWING IS NOW IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE ALLIES PD ONE PD THE KING MUST BE REMOVED AND A REGENCY IN FAVOR OF THE GRANDSON ESTABLISHED PD NOT ONLY IS THE PRESENT KING A GRAVE OBSTACLE TO THE FORMATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT BUT HE IS NOW SO OLD AND AT TIMES SO MUDDLE DASH HEADED THAT HE WOULD BE MUCH BETTER OUT OF THE WAY PD TWO PD WHILE IN NO WAY INTERVENING WE SHOULD DO NOTHING TO PREVENT THE PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION FROM COMING TO A HEAD PD IN MY OWN OPINION WE SHALL NEVER GET AN ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION WITH WHICH THE ALLIED COMMISSION WILL BE ABLE TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY UNTIL WE GET A REPRESENTATIVE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED CMA IN THE MEANTIME AT ANY RATE CMA IN THE NAPLES AREA

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AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Mission

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SECRET
ROUTINE
FREEDOM
FATIMA

FNON

You should know that Washington and London are being kept closely informed of developments by Murphy and Macmillan. (TO FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE SIGNED MISSENDER CITE FWGS.) Any guidance received will be promptly sent on to you.

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1 - General Taylor

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING CABLE

SECRET 4/02

PRIORITY 5058

FREEDOM 011712A

FATIMA 020101A

6

Ensuing in reference your progress reports of 25 October. PERSONAL FOR MASON MACFARLANE FROM CINC CITE FHCGB. Appreciate this clear informative letter. Letter instructions have been issued and sent you affecting the Commission effective 10th November. Joyce will arrive about 6th or 7th. This will allow minimum of 3 to 4 days and such other time as you think necessary to indoctrinate him and place him in touch with the situation. I want you to know how thoroughly I appreciate what you are doing in a most difficult and delicate situation. Other messages today reply to your report on changes in political alignment. New subject. For your personal information, we are informed talks are proceeding at Moscow as to the disposition of many important units of the Italian fleet. We have as yet no specific information but fear that when instructions come they will be a shock to the Italian Government. I have also heard today that a Reuters report from Washington has revealed the signature of the long term Armistice.

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MOST SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP

CAN YOU TELL ME IF AND WHEN CORDELL HULL AND EDEN WILL BE AT TUNIS PD [redacted] FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST FROM FATIMA STOOD MACFARLANE PD I THINK IT WOULD BE VERY DESIRABLE FOR ME TO CONTACT THEM PD I COULD DO THIS QUITE EASILY WITHOUT BEING AWAY FROM HERE FOR MORE THAN ABOUT TWELVE HOURS PD I DO NOT REPEAT NOT WANT TO GO SO FAR AWAY AS CAIRO OR ALGIERS AT THIS TIME PD PLEASE LET ME KNOW YOUR WISHES

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2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

601-700 pages

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.
CLASS: SECRET
PREC : PRIORITY
FROM : FREEDOM
TO : FATIMA

PRIORITY

M/C NO: 4/03
REF NO: 5698
FILED : 022310A
REC'D : 030337A

According to a telegram dated November 1, 4 PM. from the American Legation at Teheran Secretary Hull's party and presumably Eden detained at Baku by bad weather. Not expected to arrive Teheran before November 2. (Action FATIMA for MacFarlane signed Eisenhower cite FHCIV) Apparently they now plan to proceed to Algiers instead of Tunis. We anticipate their arrival Algiers about November 4 depending on weather conditions. In view of the uncertainty of their ETA and the present Italian political crisis I do not believe that you should proceed to North Africa as suggested.

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1 - Gen. MacFarlane - ACTION
1 - Mr. Cascia - INFO

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FATIMA

FREEDOM for EISENHOWER, MURPHY and MACMILLAN rpt AFHQ ADV CP at AMILCAR

HAVE JUST HAD A VERY INTIMATE TALK ALONE WITH BADOGLIO PD TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER MRS MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEAT AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR PD BADOGLIO IS MOST DEPRESSED BY THE PRESENT SITUATION PD HE HIMSELF HAD ADVISED THE KING STRONGLY AGAINST GOING TO NAPLES PD THE FIRST INTIMATION THAT BADOGLIO HAD RECEIVED THAT THE KING WAS STARTING TO NAPLES TOMORROW MORNING WAS WHEN I TOLD HIM JUST NOW PD BADOGLIO STATED CATEGORICALLY THAT THERE WAS NO SOLUTION TO THE PRESENT SITUATION WITHOUT THE KINGS ABDICATION PD HE THOUGHT THAT THE KING WAS PROBABLY IN FOR SOME UNPLEASANT SURPRISES IN NAPLES PD HE WAS CERTAIN THAT NEITHER SFORZA NOR CROCE NOR PROBABLY BONOMI WOULD HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE KING PD HE THOUGHT IT UNLIKELY THAT EITHER FORZIO OR DE NICOLA WOULD CONSENT TO TAKE OFFICE UNDER THE KING AND THAT IF THEY DID SFORZA AND HIS FOLLOWERS WOULD PROBABLY MAKE SERIOUS TROUBLE PD HE SHOWED ME A COPY OF A LETTER WHICH HE HAD SENT TO THE KING ON OCTOBER TWO FOUR IN WHICH HE TOLD THE KING QUITE DEFINITELY THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT UNLESS THE KING ABDICATED PD HE AGREED WITH ME THAT THE KING WOULD PROBABLY RETURN FROM NAPLES HAVING ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING THAT WE WOULD THEN BE CONFRONTED BY A SITUATION WHICH COULD ONLY BE DEALT WITH BY THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE ABDICATION OF THE KING PD HE HOPED DEVOUTELY THAT BY THAT TIME THE KING WOULD HAVE REALIZED THE HOPELESSNESS OF HIS POSITION PD HE ASSURED ME THAT UNTIL SOME SOLUTION WAS FOUND HE WOULD GO

Pvt

729

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ON DOING HIS BEST LOYALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE TO CARRY ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND TO PRESERVE ORDER TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY BUT THAT IF THINGS WENT ON AS THEY WERE HE WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE IN A MOST DIFFICULT POSITION AND HE COULD ONLY BE EXPECTED TO CARRY ON IN THIS WAY AS A VERY TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

0761

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INTERNAL POLITICS OF
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
SEPT. 1943 - FEB. 1944
(2 OF 2)

139 pp

0764

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MESSAGE FORM

IN / ~~OUT~~

~~FROM~~ From VIGILANT

Orig. No: 13

Serial No: 496

Date: 3 Nov

Following urgent for MASON MACFARLANE from MONPORT. Passenger arrived safely and was met by AQUARONE with copy of B.B.C. Italian broadcast 2330 Nov Second which read quote Marshal BADOGLIO ended his talks with Italian Political Leaders aimed at the constitution of a more representative government. According to a war correspondent in Southern Italy Marshal BADOGLIO will tell King VICTOR EMANUEL that a representative government cannot be formed as long as the present sovereign REIGNS. Count SFORZA categorically told Marshal BADOGLIO that he did not intend take in the government as long as VICTOR EMANUEL stayed on the THRONE. BENEDETTO CROCE supported this as did the representatives of the 6 Italian political parties. SFORZA and the others made it clear that they had nothing against the setting up of a REGENCY Council for the Prince of NAPLES the 6 year old son of the Crown Prince but they stated they were not willing to consider the CANDIDACY of Prince UMBERTO and the Duke of AOSTA as eventual REGENTS unquote. This naturally upset

/Sheet 2

Encoded/Decoded by: FG Time: 1017 G. M. T.

Checked by: Time: G. M. T.

Time Rcvd / Sent 0915/4 G. M. T.

Distribution

728

000.1 POLITICS 001 VESUVIUS - NAPLES

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SHEET 2

MESSAGE FORM

IN / OUT

Serial No: 494

Ex / From VIGILANT Orig. No: 13 Date:

?

?BADOGLIO but be decided to go on with his conferences. He has 2 this afternoon and 2 or 3 tomorrow morning. He will receive me tomorrow 1600hrs and has agreed to tell me complete story which I shall signal you soonest. Would appreciate any instructions you may have for me before 1600hrs tomorrow

Encoded / Decoded by:	Time:	G. M. T.	Distribution
Checked by:	Time:	G. M. T.	
Time Rcvd / Sent	G. M. T.		

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FILE

5/03
740
No 031355A

MOST SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

YOUR NUMBER FIVE ZERO FIVE EIGHT PD MY PROGRESS REPORT OF TWO EIGHT OCTOBER WAS WRITTEN BEFORE THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS OCCURRED AND BEFORE I HAD BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE EXISTING ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION IS CAPABLE OF WORKING USEFULLY WITH THE COMMISSION PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD AS A RESULT I HAVE NOW HAD TO REVISE MY PREVIOUS OPINION REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF AN IMMEDIATE CHANGE FROM MISSION TO COMMISSION PD THE FOLLOWING POINTS ARE REASONABLY CLEAR PD WHATEVER NEW GOVERNMENT IS FORMED WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE LOCATED IN THE NAPLES AREA E PD G PD SORRENTO OR ELSEWHERE AND I STRONGLY ADVOCATE THIS PD UNTIL THIS GOVERNMENT IS FORMED WITH THE RESOURCES OF NAPLES AT ITS DISPOSAL THERE WILL NEVER BE AN ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AND OF COOPERATING USEFULLY WITH THE COMMISSION PD FURTHERMORE IT IS POLITICALLY GREATLY PREFERABLE THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT ENTER ON ITS FUNCTIONS BEFORE THE TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY FROM AMGOT TO THE COMMISSION IS IMMINENT PD THIS CANNOT POSSIBLY OCCUR UNTIL THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED PD PARA I FEEL MOST STRONGLY THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE DEFERRED UNTIL THE FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSFER OF THE MISSION TO THE NAPLES AREA HAS TAKEN PLACE PD I PROPOSE TO MAKE THIS TRANSFER AS SOON AS

NAVY DEPT. POLITICS

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PRACTICABLE AFTER THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAS FORMED PD THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IS FULL OF DIFFICULTIES AND THE NEW HEAD OF THE COMMISSION WOULD BE GRAVELY EMBARRASSED IF HE HAD TO TAKE OVER IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS PD I FEEL THAT FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW IT WOULD BE BEST TO LEAVE ME TO SEE THIS CRISIS THROUGH AND MOVE THE MISSION TO NAPLES AS SOON AS THIS CAN BE DONE SO THAT GENERAL JOYCE CAN START WITH A CLEAN SLATE AND IN A SITUATION IN WHICH HE HAS A PROPER GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION WITH WHICH HIS COMMISSION CAN WORK PD PARA I FEEL VERY STRONGLY ON THIS POINT AND WOULD MUCH LIKE TO HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF DISCUSSING IT FULLY WITH YOU PD I THINK IT WOULD BE IN EVERY WAY DESIRABLE THAT GENERAL JOYCE SHOULD COME OVER FOR A VISIT TO HAVE A LOOK ROUND AND GET INTO THE PICTURE AS SOON AS HE LIKES TO COME PD IT WOULD ALSO BE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS FOR HIM TO GO TO NAPLES WITH COLONEL FINDLEY AND DECIDE HIMSELF UPON A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE COMMISSION IN THAT AREA PD I ALSO CONSIDER THAT THOSE SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE VARIOUS SUBCOMMISSIONS FOR WHOM I HAVE ALREADY ASKED BUT WHO HAVE NOT YET ARRIVED SHOULD COME OVER TO GET IN TOUCH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PD IT IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS AND EXPERIENCE THAT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR HIM AND THE COMMISSION TO TAKE OVER BEFORE THE EXISTING CRISIS IS SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED PD PARA THIS TELEGRAM IS AGREED BY GENERAL TAYLOR CMA REBER CMA CACCIA AND ALL HEADS OF SECTIONS AND SUBSECTIONS OF THE MISSION

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Caccia

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Gen. ~~Taylor~~ Mac Farlane

/drr

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

ITALY - 000.1 POLITICS

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 9/04

REF NO: 6115

FILED : 032009A

REC'D : 040822A

Telegram has been despatched to the combined Chiefs of Staff outlining the political situation as you have reported it and requesting guidance on the following points. (TO FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE REPEATED FOR FAIRFIELD REAR SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FREEDOM REFERENCE YOUR 723 NOVEMBER 2ND). If the King is successful in persuading the Naples group to join his Government presumably no action is required by us. Should he bow to the situation and agree to abdicate in favor of his grandson we should accept the situation. If on the other hand the King should refuse to abdicate and asks Badoglio to continue his Government is spite of the refusal of Naples Group to join Badoglio will doubtless seek assurance of Allied support. In that event you will receive further instructions. Meanwhile it is considered wise for you to play as inconspicuous a role as possible in Italian Political negotiations. Care should be taken not to give leads in conversations with any of the persons involved.

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1 - Diary
1 - M/C Mcfarlane
1 - General ~~Taylor~~ (ACTION)
1 - Mr. Caccia (INFORMATION)

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AG.

OUTGOING

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No 031911A

MOST SECRET

IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

HAVE SEEN BADOGLIO AGAIN TONIGHT AND HE STATES THAT HE HAS HEARD OF NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE ID LIKE ALL OF US HE IS AWAITING THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE KINGS VISIT TO NAPLES

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

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A11840.00.1 POLITICAL 001 MEETING

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INCOMING

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

AFHQ HILL/res

FATDA

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031749A Nov

Press and Radio comment on Italian Political situation continues mildly unfavorable after Badoglio's interview reaction to which is not yet fully available. FATDA FOR REBER FROM MURPHY SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCIV. Baltimore Sun 16th "Recognition of acceptance of Italy as cobelligerent seems to be making considerable headway even among those whose initial reaction is distinctly unfavorable". Middle and far western comment is quite favorable stressing especially the importance of Russian participation in the decision. Opposition to Badoglio regime continues. Masdryk 22 called for "no more Badoglios". Little reaction noted. Salvemini leads Christian Science Monitor 16th to say "State department is becoming identified with more reactionary elements in Italy". Salvemini was "seriously concerned lest the state departments present policies lead to revolution". Lapiana same occasion claimed "Strong currents of clerical thought were at loose in the State Department". Mowrer New York Post 22 says that revolutionary re-invigoration of Russia will lead Churchill and Roosevelt "To encourage not discourage real revolution". He also calls for "Treating the fighting Italians not as cobelligerents but as real Allies". Henderson Broad casting 23 asserted "In Italy six political parties today indicated lack of confidence in the Badoglio Government". Arthur Gaeth broadcasting 21. "As the

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Radio bulletin of the foreign policyassociation points out the fate of the Savoy dynasty seems already already sealed in the minds of most Italians no matter what many American leaders may think". Steele broadcasting 21st "Unita del Popolo New York that "Anti United Nationals exiles are being given special facilities" to return to Italy while Anti Fascist are not. The left Liberal Press has reacted strongly to Badoglios remarks on Communism. PM 19th says that "All this talk about Badoglio honestly being willing to give the Italians a chance to set up a free Government is just nonsense". St. Louis Post Dispatch 18th. "Where has this song been heard before. When Hitler was struggling for power in Germany France in Spain Mussolini Italy. We shall have to support some more popular Italian leader- Sforza Croce or Pacciardi". Costello broadcasting 18th "He is trying to damn the position of Italian Political Groups who are to the left of his own position and he wants our help." New York Post 19th. "We await the appearance of an Italian De Gaulle. There is as yet no De Gaulle though possibly Sforza early candidate". Washington Post 21st editorialises on Croce that Italian people is "Probably immunized against further infection of Fascism"/ Sforza continues to receives wide and favorable attention Washington Post 23rd says that "Under the apparent legis of the State Dept. he has returned to Italy if not in triumph at least in great honour". It is reported that he will head Action Party. Statement regard ing "Conservatives who through their blindness are the main fomenters of revolution" is in interpreted in the New York Times 23rd as slap at Badglio." Steel 21st calls Sforza's arrival victory for Democracy. The New York Post 20th says "If today De Gaulle favors the formation the Latin Bloc we violently dis- agree with him but we cannot understand how he got that way". Proposal is on the whole treated here with interest and some confusion - Kennebec Journal Main

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19th says those"Recommending a French Italian Political Union propound a sound idea but did not say how Italy could live down the infamous stab in the back". There is considerable Anti Italian feeling in French circles here. PM 20th believes De Gaulle's phrases "Latin Bloc" has been misinterpreted. Quote France is still technically at War with Italy". The reaction to Badoglio's interview has so far been extremely favorable. PM has not even carried it as a news item. New York Times 26th after outlining reform proposed by Marshal Badoglio says. "It will be difficult for anyone to quarrel with this program". Criticizing action party's demand for restoration of Italy's colonies even a mandate over Ethiopia Times says Badoglio's attitude is "Far more commendable and realistic". Baltimore Sun 25th. "No one can talk with this patently honest old soldier without sympathy for him". Baltimore Sun October 25 said Badoglio statements in interview "Offer little comfort to those who criticize the arrangements which the Allies have made with his Covernment.

Selden Chapin
Executive Officer
Franchise 40

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OUTGOING

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CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FATIMA

FREEDOM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS OFFICIALLY INFORMED THE MISSION THAT PRUNAS CMA ITALIAN MINISTER IN LISBON HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY APPOINTED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ~~MISSION~~ MINISTRY FD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE FD THE MINISTRY REQUESTS THAT THE FOREGOING BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

F. M. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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720

ITALY - 092 - AFFAIRS, PRIVATE

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

Major Det — General MacFarlane

To: GENERAL MASON MAC FARLANE. CONFIDENTIAL.

FROM: CAPTAIN DE HAAN. 201 - Munthe — on Nov 9

& Naples - 001 meeting
X 201 Sforza

I have received the following telegram from NAPLES. As reference is made to the fact that Colonel Roseberry is away I presume it was originated by Major Munthe (our Naples representative).

"Mor de Haan.(?)

1. ACQUARONE saw SFORZA Nov. 5th . Result conversation contained in letter from SFORZA to EDEN and BERLE with copy to GENERAL MAC FARLANE.

2. Text letter to GENERAL MAC FARLANE sent by telegram.

3. TARCHIANI convinced SFORZA necessity seeing KING to explain view of 5 parties SFORZA agrees and if invited will by means see KING. (GW)

4. ACQUARONE or other person in KING's confidence should be approached explaining him that SFORZA will accept KING's invitation to visit him. SFORZA in nursing home for 3 days.

5. Above suggestion is not yet confirmed by ROSEBERRY who is away and will be back later in day.

Unfortunate accident prevented meeting with KING and SFORZA on NOV. 4th. ACQUARONE went to SFORZA's old address . No longer there only TOMPKINS of OSS who behaved most insolently and stated in ITALY there was nither KING nor ROYAL MINISTER. ACQUARONE left imagining SFORZA h refused to see him. RODINO then went to SFORZA asking him why he would not receive ACQUARONE. SFORZA replied that he knew nothing of ACQUARONE's

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2. Text letter to GENERAL MAC FARLANE sent by telegram.

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Pol

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OUTGOING /ta

ITALY 000.1 POLITICS

4/05
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Nr 051043A

SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP at AMILCAR for MURPHY and MACMILLAN

A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE KING REPORTING STTUATION FROM NAPLES UP TO YESTERDAY EVENING SAYS THAT KING HAD NOT SEEN SFORZA AND PROBABLY WOULD NOT DO SO PD TO FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FOR MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD BUT THE KING CLAIMS THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL PARTIES EXCEPT SFORZA ARE WILLING TO PLAY ON A TEMPORARY BASIS PD PARA KING IS DUE BACK HERE TODAY AND I EXPECT TO TELEGRAPH COMPREHENSIVE REPORT AND COMMENTS THIS EVENING PD MEANWHILE I WISH TO STRESS THAT THIS IS ONLY AN INTERIM REPORT AND PURPORTS MERELY TO GIVE KINGS IMPRESSION OF HIS VISIT

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AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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/drr

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 21/05

REF NO: 6712

FILED : 051126A

REC'D : 051756A

PWE advises Partisans raiding arms factories in north Italy (TO FATIMA SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE PWEGS). Strikes, sabotage and civilian resistance grows; Germans impressing men and women. Textile exports except to Germany blocked. Family allowances of Italian workmen in Germany blocked. Acquarone reported considered traitor in northern Italy. Catholic democrats against King, Prince; would accept regency. Communists growing in popularity and strengthened by liberal elements. With Socialists and Christian Democrats are only group with large memberships. Liberals find leaders in Sforza and Croce.

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1 - M/C
1 - Mr. Caccia - Info
1 - Gen. Taylor - Info

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Date
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NAPLES - 000.1 - MEETING

MOST SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

KING RETURNED LATE THIS AFTERNOON HAVING LEFT ACQUARONE IN NAPLES TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORT TO SEE SFORZA PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RETD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD

ACQUARONE IS SCHEDULED REACH HERE WITH FINAL REPORT TOMORROW EVENING PD PARA AS THE KING IS VERY TIRED AS RESULT OF TRIP AND PROBABLY WILL NOT SEND FOR BADOGLIO UNTIL TOMORROW I SHALL NOT ENDEAVOR TO SEE HIM THIS EVENING PD PARA WHEN IN NAPLES HE SAW CRAVERI CMA RODINO CMA DE NICOLA AND FORZIO PD HE IS SAID TO BELIEVE THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS AND THE PARTIES THAT THEY REPRESENT ARE PREPARED TO WORK WITH HIM UNTIL THE GERMANS ARE FINALLY DRIVEN FROM ITALY PD IT IS NOT YET CLEAR HOWEVER WHETHER THEIR COOPERATION IS DEPENDENT UPON SFORZAS PRESENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT PD THE KING HIMSELF VOLUNTEERED THE VIEW TO MY LIAISON OFFICER THAT SFORZAS ATTITUDE IS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION AND THAT AS QUOTE HE IS THE ALLIES MAN THE REAL KEY IS THEREFOR IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER UNQUOTE PARA I SHALL REPORT ALL DEVELOPMENTS FULLY AND AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE PD YOU WILL APPRECIATE THAT IT MAY TAKE TIME BEFORE THE DEFINITIVE RESULTS OF THE TRIP CAN BE SORTED OUT ESPECIALLY AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE HERE TO OBTAIN AN ACCOUNT OF THE VIEWS OF THE NAPLES GROUP WHICH WOULD NOT BE COLORED PD IN THE MEANWHILE THE FOREGOING MUST BE CONSIDERED ONLY AN INTERIM REPORT AND SHOULD BE READ WITH ALL RESERVE

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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AG FILE

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

No 062203A

I SAW MARSHAL BADOGLIO AGAIN THIS EVENING PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL KISSNER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD HE DISCUSSED THE PRESENT POLITICAL IMPASSE AT SOME LENGTH PD HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE HAD NOT YET FORMALLY TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE KING NOR SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED SFORZA AS HIS SUCCESSOR AS CONVEYED IN MY TELEGRAMS SIX NINE FIVE AND SEVEN ZERO ZERO ALTHOUGH HE HAD DISCUSSED BOTH QUESTIONS WITH THE KING PD HE HAD SEEN THE KING WHO TOLD HIM THAT DURING HIS VISIT TO NAPLES HE HAD SEEN PORZIO CMA RODINO AND NICOLA PD PORZIO HAD REFUSED TO JOIN THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE HE FEARED REPRISALS ON HIS BROTHER IN ROME PD THE OTHER TWO REFUSED TO JOIN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH DID NOT INCLUDE SFORZA PD AFTER DECIDING THAT THE TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRY WAS LESS LIKELY TO BE DISTURBED BY THE KINGS ABDICATION THAN BY A CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT SHADOW GOVERNMENT WITH SFORZA AND THE NAPLES CHIP IN OPPOSITION BADOGLIO MADE UP HIS MIND TO TENDER HIS RESIGNATION OFFICIALLY TO THE KING TOMORROW PD AS YOU KNOW THE KING LEFT ACQUARONE IN NAPLES TO MAKE A LAST EFFORT TO GAIN SFORZA AND ALTHOUGH DUE HERE TONIGHT HE HAS NOT YET RETURNED PD BADOGLIO HOWEVER CONSIDERS THAT HE IS MOST UNLIKELY TO HAVE HAD ANY LUCK AND IN POINT OF FACT WE ALREADY KNOW THE ANSWER GIVEN BY SFORZA TO ACQUARONE

Pd

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102 X 201 - 091.1 - Badoglio Govt

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VIDE MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM NUMBER SEVEN NINE TWO PD BADOGLIO REAFFIRMED HIS FIRM INTENTION TO CARRY ON THE GOVERNMENT AND TO COOPERATE WITH US TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A NEW GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE BEEN FORMED PD HE STATED DEFINITELY THAT HE DID NOT PROPOSE TO SUGGEST A SUCCESSOR AS PRIME MINISTER TO THE KING AND THAT HE WOULD MERELY TELL THE KING THAT HE HAD FAILED COMPLETELY TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND THAT IT WAS NOW UP TO THE KING TO FIND A MAN WHO COULD DO SO

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

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A.G. FILE

OUTGOING /afe

7/6

792

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM NFTD AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

Nr 062204A

000.1 POLITICS: POLI - SFORZA

REQUAD SEVEN NINE ONE PD SFORZA HAS TELEGRAPHED ME TEXT OF IDENTIC PERSONAL LETTERS TO EDEN AND BERLE WITH REQUEST THAT TEXT SHOULD BE FORWARDED BY TELEGRAM TO LONDON AND WASHINGTON PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD FOLLOWING IS TEXT WHICH REACHED ME SLIGHTLY GARBLED IN MINOR RESPECTS BUT SENSE IS CLEAR AND LETTERS THEMSELVES WILL FOLLOW PD QUOTE KING SENT ME TODAY OFFER BECOME PRIME MINISTER ADDING THAT PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE TOWARDS HIM WOULD BE GUARANTEED BY A SOLEMN DECLARATION THAT AT END OF WAR HE WOULD BOW TO ANY DECISION OF NATION PD I ANSWERRED COLON PARA ONE PD THAT IF ALL PUBLIC MEN CONSULTED BY HIM AGREED ON MY NAME IT WAS BECAUSE MY PAST GAVE THEM THE BELIEF THAT I MAY HAVE FORCE TO UNITE AND GOVERN NATION COLON PARA TWO PD THAT SINCE I HAD ALWAYS BELIEVED IN ADVANTAGE OF REPRESENTATIVE MONARCHY I HAD ALREADY SUCCEEDED IN PERSUADING EVEN EXTREMIST TO ACCEPT FORMULA GRANDSON AS KING WITH BADOGLIO AS REGENT SINCE ALL PRINCES ARE CORRUPT OR DISHONOURED SEMICLN BUT THAT I HAVE FULLY REALIZED THAT THIS IS MAXIMUM CAN BE IMPOSED ON NATION COLON PARA THREE PD THEREFORE IF I ACCEPTED PRESENT GOVERNMENT MY NAME WOULD LOSE ANY FORCE AND PRESTIGE COLON PARA FOUR PD I ADDED THAT I WOULD NOT ACCEPT BECOME REGENT MY SUPPORT BEING FOR BADOGLIO WHO IS UNWISELY OPPOSED BY COURT CIRCLES COLON PARA FIVE PD THAT APART FROM ANY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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CMA I CONSIDERED MORALLY INACCEPTABLE KINGS OFTEN BECOME PRIME MINISTER WITH MENTAL RESERVATION ABOUT HIS PERSON AND HIS FUTURE FD SINCE I AM IN ITALY I HAVE DONE MY BEST TO FORTIFY BADOGLIO IN HIS EFFORT TO HELP ALLIES BUT NEITHER I NOR BADOGLIO CAN DO ANYTHING WITHOUT A COMPLETE MORAL PURIFICATION OF A SITUATION WHERE RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY IT APPEARS ALL FORCES OF REACTION AND RESPONSIBLE OF DISASTER HAIL KING AS THEIR SYMBOL FD PARA POSSIBLE NOBODY TOLD KING YET THAT MONARCHY CAN BE SAVED ONLY THROUGH FORMULA OF GRANDSON WITHOUT PRINCES AS REGENTS FD BY NOW HE KNOWS MY ANSWER AND I AM READY TO TELL HIM PERSONALLY FD MAY I ADD BADOGLIO SHARES MY VIEWS EVEN IF SILENT UP TO NOW FD PARA IT WOULD HELP IF ALLIES WHO HAVE SUPREME RESPONSIBILITY RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS A MINIMUM THAT IS INDISPENSIBLE TO AVOID TOO RADICAL CHANGES AND TO ASSURE ITALIAN EFFICIENCY AND COLLABORATION SIGNED SFORZA UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Cascia

712

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O S /bhl/

20/07
817
NW 072300Z

MOST SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEAT AFHQ AIN OF AT AMILCAR
FOR EISENHOWER, MURPHY AND MACMILLAN

REOURAD SEVEN NINE ONE PD TO FREEDOM REPEAT AFHQ ADVANCE COMBAND POST AT AMILCAR FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD SITUATION HAS MARKEDLY CHANGED TODAY THROUGH RECEIPT OF A TELEGRAM FROM BONOMI ON BEHALF OF THE SIX PARTIES IN ROME WHICH REITERATES IN SLIGHTLY ALTERED FORM THE IDEAS EXPRESSED IN HIS EARLIER TELEGRAM OF OCTOBER TWENTY PD A TRANSLATION OF THIS NEW MESSAGE IS CONTAINED IN MY NUMBER EIGHT ONE EIGHT PD PARA BADOGLIO TELLS ME THAT IN THE LIGHT OF THIS MESSAGE THE KING HAS REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION AND HAS ASKED HIM TO CARRY ON UNTIL ROME IS REACHED PD FOR THIS PERIOD BADOGLIO HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO ASSEMBLE AN ADMINISTRATION OF SUITABLE TECHNICIANS TO OPERATE IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE ALLIED COMMISSION PD BADOGLIO HAS ACCEPTED THIS DECISION AND IS PROCEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE KINGS WISHES BY SENDING JUNG AND PICCARDI TO NAPLES TOMORROW TO COLLECT TALENT PD PARA FOR THE PURPOSES OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION AND OF KEEPING IN CLOSER TOUCH WITH POLITICAL GROUPS BADOGLIO WISHES TO MOVE THE ADMINISTRATION TO NAPLES AREA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PD IN THIS CASE THE KING PROPOSES TO TRANSFER HIS RESIDENCE TO THE VILLA ROSEBERRY PD PARA IN THE LIGHT OF BONOMIS TELEGRAM CMA BADOGLIO IS CONFIDENT THAT EVEN IF ARRIVAL IN ROME IS DELAYED HE WILL FROM NAPLES AREA BE ABLE TO PREVENT SFORZA FROM MAKING SERIOUS TROUBLE PD CONTRARY TO WHAT HE SAID LAST NIGHT CMA ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED TODAY HE NOW FEELS THAT ANY ABRUPT REMOVAL OF THE KING MIGHT CAUSE MORE

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SERIOUS TROUBLE IN NAVAL AND ARMY CIRCLES PARTICULARLY THE OFFICERS THAN HE HAD AT FIRST THOUGHT I'D PARA FOR COMMENT SEE MY TELEGRAM NUMBER EIGHT ONE NINE.

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General

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MOST SECRET

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FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ACP AT AMILCAR

RECURAD EIGHT ONE SEVEN PD THE MESSAGE READS IN TRANSLATION AS FOLLOWS CLN QUOTE BONOMI ANSWERS SOLELY AS PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHICH INCLUDES CASATI CMA LIBERALS SEMICLN RUINI CMA DEMOCRATS SEMICLN DE GASPERI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SEMICLN LA MALFA CMA PARTY OF ACTION SEMICLN BUOZZI CMA SOCIALISTS SEMICLN ROVEDA CMA COMMUNISTS PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD HE MAKES THREE CONDITIONS PD PARA ONE PD RECONSTITUTION OF ENTIRE MINISTRY SO AS NOT IMPLY BLIND ACCEPTANCE OF ALL PRECEDING ACTS SEMICLN PARA TWO PD A COMPLETELY POLITICAL GOVERNMENT WITH BADOGLIO AS MILITARY HEAD BUT NOT HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT SEMICLN PARA THREE PD IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT AN ELECTED ASSEMBLY IN FREED TERRITORY SHALL EVEN DETERMINE THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT PD THEREFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT SHALL UNDERTAKE TO ABSTAIN FROM ANY ACT WHICH COULD COMPROMISE THE FREE EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS RESPECT PD PARA HE GUARANTEES THAT THEREBY UNITY MAY BE ACHIEVED PD PARA HE REQUESTS APPOINTMENTS BE MADE ONLY AFTER ROME IS FREED PD PARA HE UNDERTAKES TO PREVENT POLITICAL SPECULATIONS IN ROME DURING THE INTERVAL PD PARA PERSONALLY I NOTE THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS UNDERTAKING PD PARA THE SIX PARTIES INCLUDE MANY BUT NOT ALL AND ACCOUNT MUST BE TAKEN OF THE ORDER PARTIES

P.L

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SUCH AS TOMASIS WHICH IS DEFINITELY ROYALIST FD PARA THE THIRD POINT HAS BEEN MADE BECAUSE OF COMPROMISE WITH LEFT INCLUDING THE PARTY OF ACTION INFLUENCED BY SFORZAS ATTITUDE UNQUOTE PARA THIS MESSAGE HAS COME THROUGH SECRET CHANNELS PROVIDED BY US BUT WORKED BY ITALIANS IN BADOGLIOS CONFIDENCE IN ROME FD WE CANNOT THEREFORE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE ITS AUTHENTICITY ALTHOUGH WE HAVE NO REASON TO DOUBT THIS FD PARA THE TELEGRAM APPEARS TO BE AN INTENTIONAL REITERATION OF THE VIEWS OF THE SIX PARTIES FD THE REASON MAY BE THAT BADOGLIO HAS SO FAR SENT NO COMMENT NOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE MESSAGE OF TWENTY OCTOBER

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Caccia (INFO)

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM rptd AFH, ADV CP at AMILCAR for EISENHOWER, MURPHY and MACMILLAN

REURAD EIGHT ONE SEVEN PD AS WE HAD ANTICIPATED THE KING HAS REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE VIEWS OF SFORZA AND THE NAPLES GROUP AS FINAL PD TO FREEDOM RPTD AFH, ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD HE HAS THEREFORE USED THE BONOMI LETTER TO PERSUADE BADOGLIO TO POSTPONE THE WHOLE ISSUE UNTIL ARRIVAL IN ROME PD AS BADOGLIO HAS ACCEPTED THIS THESIS THIS MEANS THAT ATTEMPTS TO FORM A BROAD BASED GOVERNMENT WILL BE ABANDONED UNTIL WE REACH ROME PD PARA THE QUESTION NOW ARISES WHETHER SFORZA AND HIS ADHERENTS WILL ACQUIESCE PD THIS CANNOT REPEAT NOT BE DETERMINED HERE UNTIL BADOGLIO HAS EITHER SEEN SFORZA OR HAS MADE SOME PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT PD WHEREAS THIS MISSION HAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS TAKEN NO REPEAT NO PART IN THIS ITALIAN CRISIS WHICH HAS SO FAR EVOLVED ALONG STRICTLY CONSTITUTIONAL LINES CMA WE MUST NOW REQUEST SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS URGENTLY PD PAREN ONE PAREN IS PROPOSED TEMPORARY SOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO US OR NOT IN THE LIGHT OF WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN AGREED IN MOSCOW QUERY IN EITHER CASE WE SHOULD INFORM BADOGLIO WITHOUT DELAY PD PAREN TWO PAREN WHAT LINES DO YOU WISH US TO TAKE ABOUT PUBLICITY QUERY THE ALLIED PRESS IN ITALY IS MOST URGENTLY PRESSING FOR NEWS OF WHAT IS GOING ON PD I HAVE ASKED BADOGLIO TO SAY NOTHING TO THE PRESS UNTIL WE HAVE HAD TIME TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION PD IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO REMAIN SILENT FOR MORE THAN A FURTHER FOUR EIGHT HOURS PD THE PUBLICITY AND SUPPORT WHICH SFORZA IS GETTING FROM THE PRESS MUST BE CONSIDERED

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VERY SERIOUSLY PD PAREN THREE PAREN WHAT LIES IS TO BE TAKEN ABOUT SFORZA QUERY IF PROPOSED SOLUTION IS ACCEPTABLE TO US BADOGLIO SHOULD SEND FOR SFORZA CMA TELL HIM OF WHAT HAS BEEN DECIDED AND ASK HIM TO REFRAIN FROM SABOTAGING THIS TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENT PD I DO NOT REPEAT NOT KNOW WHETHER BADOGLIO WILL DO SO AND I SHALL OF COURSE NOT SUGGEST THIS COURSE WITHOUT YOUR SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION PD PARA MAY I ASK FOR MOST URGENT REPLY AS IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT RESPONSIBILITY IS VERY LIKELY TO BE LAID AT DOOR OF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS BY ALL ITALIANS AND PROBABLY BY MAJORITY OF WORLD PRESS

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1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

F. M. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

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URGENT

SECRET PERSONAL

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

7 November 1943

To Badoglio

I have been considering carefully the information you were good enough to give me tonight regarding the result of your interview with His Majesty.

I feel sure that you will agree with me that it would be advisable not to give publicity to the result of your interview and your intentions regarding the problem of governing the country during the time that will elapse before we reach Rome until it has been possible to give further consideration and deliberation to the question.

I hope to have an opportunity of discussing at least one aspect of the situation with you again tomorrow.

Ron Macfarlane.

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MOST IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADV CP AT
AMILCAR

AFTER DISCUSSING THE POLITICAL SITUATION WITH BADOGLIO THIS MORNING I AM ABLE TO CONFIRM DECISIONS REPORTED IN MY EIGHT ONE SEVEN AND TO SUMMARIZE POSITION AS FOLLOWS PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD THE KING HAS REFUSED TO ACCEPT BADOGLIOS RESIGNATION AND HAS TOLD HIM TO CARRY ON AND TO FORM AN ADMINISTRATION FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE EXPERTS AND TECHNICIANS WITH WHICH TO ENSURE THE TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRY CMA THE BEST POSSIBLE FUNCTIONING OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND MAXIMUM USEFUL COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIED COMMISSION PD BADOGLIO HAS CONSENTED TO CARRY ON UNTIL ROME IS REACHED PD PARA IN ADDITION BADOGLIO NOW TELLS ME THAT HE INTENDS TO INFORM BONOMI THAT HE WILL CONTINUE IN OFFICE UNTIL ROME IS REACHED BUT THAT ON REACHING ROME HE WILL IMMEDIATELY TENDER HIS RESIGNATION TO THE KING AND LEAVE IT TO THE KING TO APPOINT A NEW PRIME MINISTER PD BADOGLIO UNDERSTANDS THAT THE KING PROPOSES TO TRY TO CONTACT BONOMI FORTHWITH THROUGH HIS OWN CHANNELS PD PARA IN THE MEANTIME BADOGLIO INTENDS TO DO NOTHING ABOUT SFORZA OR ABOUT NOTIFYING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE OR THE PRESS PD HIS INFORMATION IS THAT SFORZA IS LOSING GROUND [redacted] IN NAPLES AND THAT THE KING IS GAINING GROUND PD WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED IN NAPLES BADOGLIOS PRESENT PLAN IS TO SEE SFORZA AND TO TALK TO HIM MORE AS A FRIEND RATHER THAN AS PRIME MINISTER AND TO APPEAL TO HIS PATRIOTISM PD BADOGLIO

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BELIEVES HE WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN DISSUADING SFORZA FROM MAKING TROUBLE POLITICALLY BEFORE ROME IS REACHED AND EVEN CONTEMPLATES BEING ABLE TO GET SFORZA TO ACCEPT IN THE MEANTIME SOME MISSION ABROAD PD COMMENT PD THE SITUATION APPEARS NOW TO BE PERFECTLY CLEAR PD MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE LENGTH OF TIME IT IS GOING TO TAKE TO REACH ROME AND EQUALLY UPON THE WAY IN WHICH SFORZA AND THE NAPLES POLITICIANS ACCEPT AN INTERIM BADOGLIO ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICIANS PD EVEN MORE DEPENDS UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS PD AS TO THAT I AM AWAITING EARLIEST POSSIBLE REPLY TO MY NUMBER EIGHT ONE NINE PD PARA MY OWN VIEW REMAINS THAT IF SOLUTION IS ACCEPTABLE TO ALLIED GOVERNMENTS BADOGLIO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED NOT TO DELAY IN MAKING SITUATION CLEAR TO SFORZA PD I FEEL THAT HE UNDERESTIMATES POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF NAPLES GROUP AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD PRESS

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General

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INCOMING

SECRET 25/09

URGENT E 8454

FREEDOM 091140A Nov

FATILA 091405A

A reply has been received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff in answer to our request for guidance, reference our 6115, indicating that the proposal that Badoglio carry on till Rome is reached is acceptable. TO MASON MACFARLANE FROM EISENHOWER

CITE FHCOS. Reference your 817, 818, 819, our 6115. This is para one. The following are, therefore, the answers to your 3 questions in 819: (a) The temporary solution is acceptable. No conflict with Moscow decisions. (b) We should not undertake to determine Badoglio's policy with respect to publicity. With regard to you yourself and statements emanating from the Allied Mission, in accordance with previous instructions, you are to refrain from anything except general guidance to the press as your judgement may indicate that this is required. We do not propose to exercise political censorship nor to express opinion on internal Italian political matters. (c) It is a matter entirely for Badoglio's decision whether or not he sends for Sforza. You should not suggest it nor take any intiative in arranging a meeting between them. In no case should any member of the Mission act as an intermediary or influence in any way their decisions. Para two. I fully appreciate the delicate political situation existing in Italy. However, it should always be remembered that we are prepared ourselves to continue the exercise of Military Government and have the machinery for this purpose. Our policy should be to refrain from interference in Italian internal affairs except as they deviate from the policies enunciated by the President and the Prime Minister with respect to Italy. It is

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our sincere hope that the Italianswill be able to get together and establish a broad based coalition Government and this is the desire of the United Nations. If they are unable to do this and disagreement continues, the obvious alternative is the continuation of Military Government. Para three. Military necessity makes it impossible for the Italian Government to move to Naples. All available facilities in Naples and the immediate vicinity will be required for the operation of our base port and our various headquarters. If facilities for the Government can be found in Sorrento or elsewhere, there is no objection to the move, but the move must be predicated on our approval of the location.

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Nov
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SECRET

IMMEDIATE

FATIMA

FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP at AMILCAR for EISENHOWER cite FHCOS

Letter

REFERENCE YOUR NUMBER EIGHT FOUR FIVE FOUR PD TO FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FOR EISENHOWER CITE FHCOS FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD MANY THANKS PD ABSOLUTELY CLEAR PD JUST WHAT I WANTED

201 - Macfarland

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AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission

700

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INCOMING MESSAGE

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PRIORITY

FREEDOM

FATEA

4/03

5698

022310A Nov

030337A

According to a telegram dated November 1, 4 PM, from the American Legation at Teheren Secretary Hull's party and presumably Eden detained at Baku by bad weather. Not expected to arrive Teheren before November 2. (Action FATEA for Macfarlane signed Eisenhower cite FHCIV) Apparently they now plan to proceed to Algiers instead of Tunis. We anticipate their arrival Algiers about November 4 depending on weather conditions. In view of the uncertainty of their ETA and the present Italian political crisis I do not believe that you should proceed to North Africa as suggested.

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FILE

13/03
598
NW 031800A

AG 091 Meeting
201 - Hull
201 - Eden
000.1 Political

OUTGOING

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM REPEATED AFHQ ADV CP AT AMILCAR

REURAD NUMBER FIVE SIX NINE EIGHT PD I RPT ITEM AGREE THAT IT IS TOO FAR FOR ME TO COME NOW TO ALGIERS TO SEE EITHER MR HULL OR MR EDEN PD TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN REPEATED AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR FROM FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE PD IT WOULD NEVERTHELESS BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO ME AND TO THE MISSION IN THE EXECUTION OF OUR DIRECTIVES IF WE COULD OBTAIN A RPT ABLE COMPLETE AND PREFERABLY FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WHICH WILL PRESUMABLY AFFECT OUR WORK AND POSSIBLY OUR STATUS HERE PD WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR ONE MEMBER EACH FROM THE TWO PARTIES TO MAKE A BRIEF VISIT TO BRINDISI CMA WHICH COULD BE LIMITED IF NECESSARY TO AN OVERNIGHT STAY PD NOT ONLY WOULD THIS BE MOST HELPFUL TO US BUT BOTH VISITORS COULD THEN RETURN RESPECTIVELY TO WASHINGTON AND LONDON HAVING HAD AN OPPORTUNITY ON THE SPOT TO SURVEY THE ITALIAN SITUATION AS IT NOW APPEARS PD A DAY HERE AS FAR AS WE AND THEY ARE CONCERNED WOULD BE WORTH MUCH MORE THAN MANY TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGES

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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1 - Mr. Caccia

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/drr

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : FREEDOM

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO: 9/05

REF NO: 6658

FILED : 050927A

REC'D : 051052A

AG 001 MEETING
Y 201 HULL, Cordell

Your suggestion under consideration and you will be advised as soon as practicable (SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCTV). This reference your 748 of 3rd November.

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2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - General MacFarlane (INFORMATION)
1 - General Taylor (INFORMATION)
1 - Mr. Caccia (INFORMATION)

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OUTGOING

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Rome - 014.4 Freedom
Badoglio
Bonomi 200
201

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM rpt AFHQ ADV CP

FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAM SENT BY BADOGLIO TODAY IN REPLY TO MESSAGE FROM BONOMI CONTAINED IN OUR TELEGRAM NUMBER EIGHT ONE EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM RPT AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT ANGLCAR FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD REQUOTE NUMBER EIGHT FOUR SEVEN PD QUOTE AFTER HAVING SEEN BONOMIS PROPOSALS AND RECEIVED ORDERS FROM THE KING CMA MARSHAL BADOGLIO REPLIES AS FOLLOWS CLN ONE PD I WILL CONTINUE TO DIRECT THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL ROME HAS BEEN COMPLETELY LIBERATED PD AT THIS POINT I WILL RESIGN AND RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE PD I HAVE NEVER ASKED THAT ANYONE SHOULD ENDORSE WHAT I HAVE DONE FOR WHICH I WISH TO ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY PD TWO PD THE KING WILL PROCEED IN ROME TO CONSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF POLITICAL FIGURES UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

KENYON A. JOYCE
Major General, U.S.A.
Deputy President

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INCOMING /drr

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE
FREEDOM
FATIMA

9/11
8892
1012034
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000.71 Information x Badoglio 101

State Department telegraphs following press comment. FATIMA SIGNED EISENHOWER DITE FECIV. Volume of editorial comment on Italy has decreased slightly. Comment directed against King grows, Badoglio position slightly improves. Reaction to Badoglio's interview was in the end largely favorable. Dorothy Thompson 28 says "Inasmuch as Badoglio is willing to accept the principles and give obedience to popular will, Badoglio is acceptable." Reservations were often appended to warm approval as in Philadelphia Inquirer October 26 "The measure of his service to Italy must be not his promises and assurances but his actual deliveries." Lynchburg News praises interview but criticizes Badoglio's silence in Fascist years. However Boake Carter broadcasting October 25 in discussing interview called Badoglio an "Overnight Democrat" and after attacking him for the material gains he received from the Fascist Regime" "Europe you know is full of Badoglio's and Petains." PM after contrasting interview with statement to Matthews that during conquest of Ethiopia "Those were better times for Italy" says "If Badoglio can help the United Nations in Italy let him do it. But silently without speeches. Badoglio is repulsive enough as a Fascist. As a Democrat he is unbearable." These two were the only unfavorable comments noted. Gunther broadcasting October 30 interprets recent Naples Conference "Because either Badoglio himself has come to realize that he can no longer dominate the Italian Po-

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litical seems or pressure from the Allies has forced min to this step." Reports are widely printed that the Communist Party is more moderate than the Action Party. Hughes Broadcasting October 31 said that Sforza "Implied that he would not join any Regime unless the abdication of Victor Emanuel was assured. Count Sforza has taken a stand which will win support of many Italians and undoubtedly of many other peoples of the world." New York Post continues to call Sforza almost the Italian De Gaulle. Daily worker October 25 congratulates Sforza on his opposition to Badoglio. Nation October 30 expects strong pressure on Sforza to join Badoglio Government "If he resists such pressure and we expect him to unless he is given full power to choose his associates in the Government he is likely to be drawn toward the Action Party." Nation October 30 also says "Just once has the Soviet Union deviated from its support of the Democratic Forces: when it joined with Britain and America in accepting as a co-belligerent the present Italian Regime. However it seems safe to say that while Stalin formally acquiesces in the status "is helping prepare the way for its ultimate collapse." Considerable unfavorable comment has been made especially on the radio on report regarding arrest and release of editors of underground paper. Daily worker 23 regarding Gerosimevi (?) Cianca Tarchiani describing them as reactionaries asks "Why did the State Department send these four to Italy." New York Herald Tribune November 1 attacks censorship also mentions Badoglio favorably "Liberated Italy is enshrouded in a pall of silence perhaps of censorship which makes it difficult to give the Allied cause of freedom and Democracy that commanding appeal that glowing emotion which many believe that it should arouse. The Germans wage their political like their military warfare with infinitely more of speed and decision. The Allies naturally cannot emulate such totaliterian directness. But it does seem thta they might make better use of freedoms own weapon of open debate, publicity full information and the encouragement of popular political activity than they have succeeded in doing." New York Herald Tribune November 3 prints ascoli article on editorial page which says speaking of

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Badoglio "To refuse to recognize as Italy the largest part of Italy that is in condition to fight is to indulge in a lust for righteousness for which the Italian people will pay. The House of Savoy is the living image of an era of shame. In spite of his shady past Badoglio can be accepted as a Military leader by the Italians and by the Allies because he has at least some fragment of an Army and almost the whole Navy." Grafton broadcasting 31 says "Perhaps the liberalism of our military Government in Italy which is more and more protecting Italian Liberals and Democrats against local Italian Fascists is a sign of our increasing self confidence. In North Africa we so med definitely afraid of the people of the place. In Italy we are more and more making overtures in other words we seem to be growing up to be coming out of the darkness into the light now that at long last we are guiding ourselves by a policy instead of allowing ourselves to be led by a nightmare." New Kenneth Crawford book on North African policy makes comment that book "Would have put an end to much of the irresponsible and illformed gossip in North Africa, London and Washington."

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2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - Maj. Doe (INFORMATION)
General Joyce "
General Taylor "
1 - Maj. Meservey

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0803

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11/11/43
To Gen Gay
from
11.11.43
Gen. Joyce has seen this

To General Taylor
From Lt.Col.Roseberry

I have given Mr.Caccia a copy and translation of the text of a declaration made by the Committee of Liberation in Rome (the "six parties").
I think it is of importance to bear in mind that this declaration was published in "L'Italia Libera" the clandestine organ of the parties which, according to our information has a wide circulation; the parties have thus publicly committed themselves to a programme.
It is notable that the declaration does not state whether the government they desire should be created by them in the occupied zone or formed of elements in the "free zone". This is probably an intentinal omission.
If the intention is to form a government inside Rome which "assumes all the constitutional powers of the state", their is the risk that when the Germans begin to evacuate and, say, 24 hours before the entry of the Allies, this "government" will declare itself and the Allies will be faced with a self-declared government whilst having on their hands a government already formed here and recognised.

Extra copy of translation attached.

692

ROME 600.4 DECLARATION 014.4/10-2143

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

DECLARATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

" In the face of Mussolini's frenzied attempt, behind the mask of a so-called Republican State, to cause a civil war with all its horrors, the Committee of National Liberation can only emphasize its most definite and active opposition (to this attempt). After the tremendous responsibility of Fascism in the collapse of the country and its enslavement to Nazism, the Committee denies Fasism any right or authority to speak in the name of the Italian nation ;

" in the face of the situation created by the King and by Badoglio through the formation of the new Government, the agreements which it has made with the United Nations and the intentions it has expressed,

the Committee of National Liberation declares :

that the war of liberation, the first duty and supreme necessity of the national renaissance, requires the realization of a sincere and active spiritual unity of the country. This cannot take place under the present Government formed by the King and by Badoglio;

that it is necessary therefore to promote the formation of an extra-ordinary Government which would be the expression of the forces which have always opposed actively the Fascist dictatorship and since 1939 have fought against the Nazi war.

" The Committee of National Liberation declares that the Government

I) must assume all the constitutional powers of the State, avoiding any attitude which might compromise the unity of the nation and prejudice the future decisions of the people,

2) must lead the nation in the war of liberation at the side of the United Nations,

3) at the end of hostilities must summon the people to decide on the constitutional form of the State."

ROME 16th October 1943

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ROME I6th October I943

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SECRET
PRIORITY
FATIMA

FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER

BADOGLIO INVITED ME TO SEE HIM THIS EVENING TO DISCUSS THE POLITICAL SITUATION FD TO FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED JUNCE FD AFTER REVIEWING THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE CURRENT SITUATION CMA HE REPEATED TO ME THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS MESSAGE TO BONOMI REPORTED IN OUR NUMBER EIGHT SEVEN FOUR FD HE REITERATED HIS INTENTION TO CARRY ON ONLY UNTIL ROME WHEN HE WOULD RESIGN AND PERMIT THE ORGANIZATION OF A BROAD BASED MINISTRY OF POLITICAL LEADERS FD IN THE MEANWHILE CMA SINCE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM SUCH A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PRESENT CMA HE WAS ORGANIZING AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF EXPERTS CMA THE MINISTRIES HEADED BY QUALIFIED UNDER DASH SECRETARIES AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL DECREE TO SIGN WITH THE FULL POWERS OF A MINISTER FD THE MARSHAL STATED THAT HE BELIEVES THAT HE CAN HAVE SUCH AN ORGANIZATION READY TO FUNCTION WITHIN ABOUT A WEEK FD HE ESTIMATES THE ADVANTAGES TO BE CLN PARA A FD CONTINUITY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A RADICAL CHANGE LIKELY TO CAUSE DISORDER IN OUR COMMUNICATION ZONE SEMICLN PARA B FD PROMPT ORGANIZATION OF EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION SEMICLN PARA C FD CREATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION WHICH CAN FUNCTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE GERMANS TO THE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY IN ROME FD PARA SEVERAL TIMES IN THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION CMA

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THE MARSHAL STATED THAT HE CONSIDERED A REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE KING WAS SETTING IN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY GMA AND THAT HE ANTICIPATED SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES IF AN ABDICATION WERE FORCED AT THIS TIME

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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CONTROL COMMISSION OUTGOING

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SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER

FOLLOWING THE POLITICAL DISCUSSION REPORTED IN MY NUMBER EIGHT NINE ZERO CMA THE MARSHAL AND I AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO MAKE A CLEAR STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION AND INTENTIONS TO THE PRESS PD TO FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED JUKOV PD THE SUBSTANCE OF SUCH A STATEMENT WOULD BE OF THE SAME GENERAL SCOPE AS HIS EXPLANATION TO ME PD THE TIME FOR THE PRESS MEETING HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY SET FOR SATURDAY CMA NOVEMBER ONE THREE

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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INCOMING

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Correspondents received Allied Control Commission announcement very favorably. Few questions were raised in their minds. Associated Press stressed the turn back of territory in straight factual story. TO FATIMA FOR HOLMES FROM KINNEY SIGNED EISENHOWER STOP FINIS. New York Times pointed out Italy transformed into effective instrument of war against Germany and emphasized that Eisenhower controls the Commission. Times story factual and complete. United Press sent short lead with instructions for Washington to incorporate text. Reuters instructed London to write their own story from the text. Correspondents personally said announcement clarified and strengthened position of Allied Military Government operations in Italy and set the pattern for future operations. One said he could see that Military Government is sincere effort to get things done. Another correspondent however questioned whether Allied Control Commission would be dominated by Advisory Council and become Politic - Diplomatic football. He did not put that angle in his story. Union Jack used straight factual story. Stars and Stripes played double column heading page one as second only to top war news. De Gaulle got small story back page of Stars and Stripes.

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TRANSLATION

12 November 1943

The Head of the Government

Dear General,

I am sending you the memorandum which I personally wrote today.

Please examine it and give me your eventual comments afterwards.

I shall be at your disposal in my office this afternoon from 1600 to 1900.

Please accept my cordial regards.

BADOGLIO

INFO COPY 2223.30 FILE COPY RETURN TO STATE

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TRANSLATION

In the proclamation to the Italian people of last October 13, in which I announced that by order of H.M. the King war was declared against Germany, I also laid down the proposals regarding the constitution of the Government headed by me.

It was, therefore, my intention to gain support of the more outstanding representatives of all political parties, none excluded, so that the government could assume a completely democratic aspect.

Naturally, as I submitted to the Allied Mission, the formation of this Government had to be brought about gradually, since many of those representatives were not in liberated zones and therefore not available for the time being.

I proceeded, then, to contact statesmen in liberated zones in order to initiate a partial completion of the Government.

In fact, I went to Naples where I conferred with Count Sforza, Benedetto Croce and others.

Count Sforza stated that he was ready to give all possible support to my Government, but that he would not take any part in the same, since in his belief the King should abdicate, the Crown Prince should renounce succession and that the son of the Crown Prince should be made King, with a Regent appointed because of his minority. Benedetto Croce voiced the same beliefs.

I pointed out to them that the most important problem was that of freeing Italy from the Germans; that we should avoid any act, especially one of so radical a nature, which would cause confusion in the liberated zone, which must be avoided in our interest and that of the Allies at all cost, and that in any case, ~~as Roosevelt and Churchill set forth~~, we should await the complete liberation of Italy so that the Italian people as a whole, not merely a fraction thereof, could openly decide what form of Government they preferred.

Due to Count Sforza and Benedetto Croce being determined in their opinion, and I having gathered the impression that other statesmen were also unwilling to take part in the Government, I returned to my headquarters without having concluded anything.

In the meantime, the head of the Allied Mission informed me that various sections of the Mission were on the way, destined to

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start working with the different ministries in order to start the new administration rolling.

It was therefore indispensable to proceed with the forming EXECUTIVE of at least the ~~directive~~ part of the ministries so that the work with the various sections of the Commission should not be delayed.

Now, a new matter appeared. The heads of each party made known to me that, once the Capitol was liberated, they intended to establish a completely political government, leaving to me only the military.

I then submitted a solution to the King: form the Government, for the present, by placing technical experts in each ministry, thereby starting the work with the Commission, and when Rome was liberated I would present my resignation as head of the government, and retire.

The new political Government formed by the King would, in this manner, find for itself a group of experts and an amount of work already in progress in each ministry, and, regardless of the prevailing conditions in Rome at that time, would be able to continue without interruption its work with the Allied Commission.

The King having approved this plan, I will now complete the Government with undersecretaries who will possess, by means of proper decrees, the authority intended to consider and deal with matters pertaining to each ministry, including authority to sign all documents within the competence of the respective ministers.

In this manner the necessary administrative work will not be held in abeyance, causes for disturbances in liberated zones will be avoided, and the desires manifested by the heads of all political parties will be met.

As regards myself, once we reach Rome I shall be delighted to unload so heavy a burden into more expert hands and more youthful energies. I am happy to have assumed, by order of H.M. the King, the responsibility of the Armistice and the declaration of war against Germany, and to have, in every way and with all my power, collaborated with the efforts that the Anglo-American forces have put and are still putting forth to free Italy.

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SECRET

URGENT

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FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER

MARSHAL BADOGLIO INFORMED ME TONIGHT THAT MINISTER PICCARDI HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION WHICH WAS ACCEPTED PD TO FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR EISENHOWER FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD THE MARSHAL STATED THAT HE VIEWED THIS WITHOUT REGRET AS PICCARDI HAD BECOME INDOCTRINATED WITH THE VIEWS OF COUNT SFORZA

AUTHENTICATED:
MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

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201 PICCARDI
Y 291 BADOGLIO

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1. Bonomi Primo Governo
13/11/43
Ille

Ille

Nel proclama al popolo italiano del 13 ottobre u.s. nel quale comunicavo che per ordine di S.M. il Re era dichiarata guerra alla Germania, io esponevo altresì i proponimenti circa la costituzione del Governo da me presieduto.

Era cioè mia intenzione di ricorrere ai più eminenti esponenti di ogni partito politico, nessuno escluso, in modo che il governo assumesse una fisonomia completamente democratica.

Naturalmente, come ebbi ad esporre alla Missione alleata, questa formazione di governo non poteva essere raggiunta che gradualmente, dato che diversi di quegli esponenti non erano in zona liberata, e quindi per il momento non disponibili.

Assicurai però che mi sarei messo in contatto con uomini politici esistenti in zona liberata per iniziare un parziale completamento del governo.

Di fatto mi sono recato a Napoli ove ho avuto colloqui col Conte Sforza, Benedetto Croce ed altre personalità.

Il Conte Sforza dichiarò che era pronto a dare tutto l'appoggio possibile al mio governo, ma che non avrebbe assunto alcuna parte in esso, dato che era sua convinzione che S.M. il Re dovesse abdicare, che il Principe Ereditario dovesse rinunciare alla successione e che fosse elevato a Re il figlio del Principe Eredi-

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ITALY, ROMA BADOGLIO 000.71 INFORMATION TO PRESS

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me presieduto.

Era cioè mia intenzione di ricorrere ai più emi_ nenti esponenti di ogni partito politico, nessuno esclu_ so, in modo che il governo assumesse una fisonomia com_ pletamente democratica.

Naturalmente, come ebbi ad esporre alla Missio_ ne alleata, questa formazione di governo non poteva es_ sere raggiunta che gradualmente, dato che diversi di quegli esponenti non erano in zona liberata, e quindi per il momento non disponibili.

Assicurai però che mi sarei messo in contatto con uomini politici esistenti in zona liberata per ini_ ziare un parziale completamento del governo.

Di fatto mi sono recato a Napoli ove ho avuto 682 colloqui col Conte Sforza, Benedetto Croce ed altre personalità.

Il Conte Sforza dichiarò che era pronto a dare tutto l'appoggio possibile al mio governo, ma che non avrebbe assunto alcuna parte in esso, dato che era sua convinzione che S.M. il Re dovesse abdicare, che il Principe Ereditario dovesse rinunciare alla successione e che fosse elevato a Re il figlio del Principe Eredi_ tario, con un reggente data la sua minore età. Uguale dichiarazione mi ha fatto Benedetto Croce.

Ho fatto loro osservare che per il momento il

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201 BADOGLIO
ITALY: GOVT. INFORMATION TO KING

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problema che sovrastava su tutti gli altri era quello di liberare l'Italia dai tedeschi; che bisogna evitare qualsiasi provvedimento specie uno di natura così ra_ dicale come quello proposto che avrebbe certo potuto produrre dei perturbamenti nella zona liberata, cosa questa da evitare in modo assoluto nell'interesse nostro a degli alleati anglo-americani, e che ad ogni modo [~~es-~~ ~~me governo dichiarato Roosevelt e Churchill~~] bisognava attendere la completa liberazione dell'Italia affinchè tutto il popolo italiano, e non solo una frazione di esso, potesse apertamente decidere quale forma di gover_ no più aggradiva.

Poichè tanto il Conte Sforza che Benedetto Cro_ ce rimasero fermi nelle loro opinioni, e che altri espo_ nenti politici da me interpellati non accettarono di far parte del governo, io ritornai alla mia sede senza nulla aver concluso.

Intanto il capo della Missione alleata mi infor_ mava che erano in arrivo le diverse sezioni della com_ missione destinate ad iniziare i lavori coi diversi ministeri per gettare le basi della nuova amministra_ zione.

Era quindi indispensabile procedere alla forma_ zione almeno della parte direttiva dei ministeri in modo che il lavoro con le sezioni della commissione non su_ bisse ritardi.

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a degli alleati anglo-americani, e che ad ogni modo [~~se ne avevano dichiarato Roosevelt e Churchill~~] bisognava attendere la completa liberazione dell'Italia affinchè tutto il popolo italiano, e non solo una frazione di esso, potesse apertamente decidere quale forma di gover_ no più aggradiva.

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Intanto un fatto nuovo era sopraggiunto. Gli esponenti direttivi dei singoli partiti mi fecero per_ venire una loro comunicazione nella quale era detto che una volta liberata la capitale essi intendevano costi_ tuire un governo ~~essenzialmente politico~~ sostanzialmente, lasciando a me la sola parte militare.

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Io allora esposi a S.M. il RE quale, secondo me, poteva essere la soluzione: completare per ora il governo con esperti tecnici per ogni ministero in modo che senz'altro venisse iniziato il lavoro con la commissione e che non appena liberata Roma, io avrei dato le dimissioni da capo del governo e mi sarei messo completamente in disparte. Il nuovo governo politico che S.M. il Re formerebbe, avrebbe trovato già per ogni ministero un nucleo di esperti e di lavoro già fatto, cosicchè qualunque fosse la condizione esistente in Roma, avrebbe potuto continuare senza alcuna interruzione la sua opera con la commissione alleata.

Poichè S.M. il RE ha approvato il progetto, io completerò ora il governo con sottosegretari aventi mediante apposito decreto la voluta autorità di trattazione e risoluzione degli affari del rispettivo ministero, nonchè l'autorizzazione per la firma di ogni atto attribuito dalle vigenti disposizioni alla specifica competenza dei Ministri.

Per tal modo non viene arrestato il lavoro di amministrazione tanto necessario, non si dà motivo di perturbamenti nella zona liberata, e si corrisponde in pieno al desiderio manifestato dai dirigenti di tutti i partiti politici.

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Per conto mio una volta giunto a Roma sarò ben lieto di rimettere così pesante fardello in mani più esperte e ad energie più giovani, lieto di avere, agli ordini di Sua Maestà il RE, potuto assumere la responsabilità dell'armistizio e della dichiarazio-

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ne di guerra alla Germania, e di aver in ogni mo_
do e con tutte le mie forze collaborato con gli
sforzi che le armate anglo-americane hanno fatto
e stanno facendo per liberare l'Italia.

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URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ENGLISH TEXT OF THE PREPARED STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED TO THE PRESS BY MARSHAL BADOGLIO AT ONE SEVEN ZERO ZERO CMA ONE THREE ~~OCTOBER~~ NOVEMBER PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD IT SHOULD NOT REPEAT NOT BE RELEASED IN ALGIERS PRIOR TO THAT HOUR PD QUOTE IN THE PROCLAMATION TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE OF LAST OCTOBER ONE THREE CMA IN WHICH I ANNOUNCED THAT BY ORDER OF H PD M PD THE KING WAR WAS DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY CMA I ALSO LAID DOWN THE PROPOSALS REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY ME PD PARA IT WAS MY INTENTION TO CALL UPON THE MORE OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES CMA NONE EXCLUDED CMA SO THAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD ASSUME A COMPLETELY DEMOCRATIC ASPECT PD PARA NATURALLY CMA AS I SUBMITTED TO THE ALLIED MISSION CMA THE FORMATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT HAD TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT GRADUALLY CMA SINCE MANY OF THOSE REPRESENTATIVES WERE NOT IN LIBERATED ZONES AND THEREFORE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE TIME BEING PD PARA I GAVE ASSURANCE CMA THEN CMA THAT I WOULD CONTACT STATESMEN IN LIBERATED ZONES IN ORDER TO INITIATE A PARTIAL COMPLETION OF THE GOVERNMENT PD PARA IN FACT CMA I WENT TO NAPLES WHERE I CONFERRED WITH COUNT SFORZA CMA BENEDETTO CROCE AND OTHERS PD PARA COUNT SFORZA STATED THAT HE WAS READY TO GIVE ALL POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO MY GOVERNMENT CMA BUT THAT HE WOULD NOT TAKE ANY PART IN THE SAME CMA SINCE IN HIS BELIEF THE KING SHOULD ABDICATE CMA THE CROWN PRINCE SHOULD RENOUNCE SUCCESSION

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AND THAT THE SON OF THE CROWN PRINCE SHOULD BE MADE KING CMA WITH A REGENT APPOINTED BECAUSE OF HIS MINORITY PD BENEDETTO CROCE VOICED THE SAME BELIEFS PD PARA I POINTED OUT TO THEM THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM WAS THAT OF FREEING ITALY FROM THE GERMANS SEMICLN THAT WE SHOULD AVOID ANY ACT CMA ESPECIALLY ONE OF SO RADICAL A NATURE CMA WHICH WOULD CAUSE DISTURBANCE IN THE LIBERATED ZONE CMA WHICH MUST BE AVOIDED IN OUR INTEREST AND THAT OF THE ALLIES AT ALL COST CMA AND THAT IN ANY CASE CMA WE SHOULD AWAIT THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF ITALY SO THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE CMA NOT MERELY A FRACTION THEREOF CMA COULD OPENLY DECIDE WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT THEY PREFERRED PD PARA SINCE BOTH COUNT SFORZA AND BENEDETTO CROCE REMAINED FIRM IN THEIR OPINION AND AS OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS TO WHOM I TALKED DID NOT AGREE TO TAKE PART IN THE GOVERNMENT I RETURNED HERE WITHOUT HAVING REACHED A FINAL SETTLEMENT PD PARA IN THE MEANTIME CMA THE HEAD OF THE ALLIED MISSION INFORMED ME THAT VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE MISSION WERE ON THE WAY CMA DESTINED TO START WORKING WITH THE DIFFERENT MINISTRIES IN ORDER TO START THE NEW ADMINISTRATION ROLLING PD PARA IT WAS THEREFORE INDISPENSABLE TO PROCEED WITH THE FORMING OF AT LEAST THE EXECUTIVE PART OF THE MINISTRIES SO THAT THE WORK WITH THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED PD PARA NOW CMA A NEW MATTER APPEARED PD THE HEADS OF EACH PARTY MADE KNOWN TO ME THAT CMA ONCE THE CAPITAL WAS LIBERATED CMA THEY FAVORED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPLETELY CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF POLITICAL PERSONAGES CMA LEAVING TO ME ONLY THE MILITARY PD PARA I THEN SUBMITTED A SOLUTION TO THE KING CLN FORM THE GOVERNMENT CMA FOR THE PRESENT CMA BY PLACING TECHNICAL EXPERTS IN EACH MINISTRY CMA THEREBY STARTING THE WORK WITH THE COMMISSION CMA AND WHEN ROME WAS LIBERATED I WOULD PRESENT MY RESIGNATION AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT CMA AND RETIRE PD PARA THE NEW POLITICAL GOVERNMENT FORMED BY THE KING WOULD CMA IN THIS MANNER CMA FIND FOR ITSELF

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A GROUP OF EXPERTS AND AN AMOUNT OF WORK ALREADY IN PROGRESS IN EACH MINISTRY CMA AND CMA REGARDLESS OF THE PREVAILING CONDITIONS IN ROME AT THAT TIME CMA WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION ITS WORK WITH THE ALLIED COMMISSION PD PARA THE KING HAVING APPROVED THIS PLAN CMA I WILL NOW COMPLETE THE GOVERNMENT WITH UNDERSECRETARIES WHO WILL POSSESS CMA BY MEANS OF PROPER DECREES CMA THE AUTHORITY INTENDED TO CONSIDER AND DEAL WITH MATTERS PERTAINING TO EACH MINISTRY CMA INCLUDING AUTHORITY TO SIGN ALL DOCUMENTS WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE RESPECTIVE MINISTERS PD PARA IN THIS MANNER THE NECESSARY ADMINISTRATIVE WORK WILL NOT BE HELD IN ABEYANCE CMA CAUSES FOR DISTURBANCES IN LIBERATED ZONES WILL BE AVOIDED CMA AND THE DESIRES MANIFESTED BY THE HEADS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES WILL BE FULLY MET PD PARA AS REGARDS MYSELF CMA ONCE WE REACH ROME I SHALL BE DELIGHTED TO UNLOAD SO HEAVY A BURDEN INTO MORE EXPERT HANDS AND MORE YOUTHFUL ENERGIES PD I AM HAPPY TO HAVE ASSUMED CMA BY ORDER OF H PD M PD THE KING CMA THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ARMISTICE AND THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY CMA AND TO HAVE CMA IN EVERY WAY AND WITH ALL MY POWER CMA COLLABORATED WITH THE EFFORTS THAT THE ANGLO DASH AMERICAN FORCES HAVE PUT AND ARE STILL PUTTING FORTH TO FREE ITALY PD UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary

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MINISTERS APPOINTED AT 13 NOVEMBER, 1943

PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

FOREIGN MINISTER

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

MINISTER OF MARINE

ADMIRAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN

AIR MINISTER

GENERAL RENDALLI

MINISTERS OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTO REALE
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF PORTICI)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TADEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XXI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOMO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL CARLO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. EPICARMO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CAGLIARI, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DE RISO

AIR MINISTER

GENERAL BALBO

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTO REALI
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF PORTICI)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TEODEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XII Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUCCO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL GUIDO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ARTURO CODINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CATANIA, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO
(Fought 1915/18. Director 1940 of Military Transport.)

MERCANTILE MARINE - ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONE
(Fought 1915/18 and in Ethiopian Campaign. C in C Pola Base and C in C Cruiser Division Italian Navy 1938/43 Naval Commandant SICILY.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND COMMUNICATIONS - PROF. DOTT. MARIO FANO
(Laureate in Science, Economy and Jurisprudence. Colonel of Artillery, fought 1915/18 several times wounded and decorated with Medal of Military Valor. Director since 1925. STA' TELEGRAFICHI E RADIOFONICHI ITALIANE)

675

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

MINISTERS APPOINTED AT 13 NOVEMBER, 1943

PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

FOREIGN MINISTER

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

MARSHAL RATTALLI DE COURTEN

AIR MINISTER

GENERAL SANDALLI

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTO REALI
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF POLICE)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TADEO ORLANDO
(Artillerymen - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOCO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL CARLO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for Military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ENRICO COCCHIA
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CAGLIARI, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

ARMS & CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DE RIU

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

[illegible] DE COURTEN

[illegible] MINISTER

[illegible] SANDALLI

[illegible] AND ROYAL[illegible] OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTORIO ROLLI
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF [illegible])

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TEODEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOMO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL GUIDO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ENRICO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TORQUATO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CATANIA, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO
(Fought 1915/18. Director 1940 of Military Transport.)

ENCYCLE AGUE - ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONE
(Fought 1915/18 and in Ethiopian Campaign. C in C Pola Base and C in C Cruiser Division Italian navy 1938/43 Naval Commandant SICILY.)

671

POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND COMMUNICATIONS - PROF. GEN. MARIO RENO
(Laureate in Science, Economy and Jurisprudence. Colonel of Artillery, fought 1915/18 several times wounded and decorated with Medal of Military Valor. Director since 1925. STA' TELEFONICHE E RADIOFONICHE ITALIANE.)

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

MINISTERS APPOINTED AT 13 NOVEMBER, 1943

PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

FOREIGN MINISTER

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

MINISTER OF WAR

GENERAL RICCARDI DE COURTEN

AIR MINISTER

GENERAL SANDALLI

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTORIO ZILLI
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF POLICE)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DE STEFANI

WAR - GENERAL TADEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOMO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL GUIDO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for Military Merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ENRICO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CAGLIARI, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

673

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO
(Fought 1916/18 Director 1940 of Military Transports.)

AIR - GENERALE DE COURTEN

MINISTER

GENERAL BADOGLIO

STATE SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VITTORIO SCIALOJA
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PREFECT OF POTENZA)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TEODORO ONLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. Ufficer of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOCOLO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL GIULIO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ENRICO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CATANIA, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

673

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO
(Fought 1915/18. Director 1940 of Military Transport.)

MERCANTILE MARINE - ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONE
(Fought 1915/18 and in Ethiopian Campaign. C in C Pola Base and C in C Cruiser Division Italian Navy 1938/43 Naval Commandant SICILY.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND COMMUNICATIONS - DR. DOT. MARIO FANO
(Laureate in Science, Economy and Jurisprudence. Colonel of Artillery, fought 1915/18 several times wounded and decorated with Medal of Military Valor. Director since 1925. STA' TELEFONICHI E RADIOFONICHI ITALIANE.)

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

MINISTERS APPOINTED 4 NOVEMBER, 1943

PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

FOREIGN MINISTER

FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

MARSHAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN

UNDER MINISTER

GENERAL SANDALLI

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - PROFESSOR VINCENZO ARANGIO RUIZ
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PRINCE OF POLIGNAC)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TADDEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI CUOCO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 MP 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL ONORATO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ENRICO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TOMMASO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CAGLIARI, & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

NAVY & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO

672

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185015

...NERAL RATTAELE DE COURTEN

...R MINISTER

...NERAL BADOGLIO

...ISTER OF STATE

...TION - PROFESSOR VITTO ...LI
(Deputy 1919/1924 ex PRESIDENT OF PARLIAMENT)

JUSTICE - GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

WAR - GENERAL TEODEO ORLANDO
(Artilleryman - Fought Libya 1911. War of 15/18 Commanded Division of Sardinian Grenadiers in Tunisia and XI Army Corps Order of Savoy.)

EDUCATION - PROFESSOR GIOVANNI GUIDO
(M.P. 1919/1924 Prefect of SALERNO)

PUBLIC WORKS - PROFESSOR RAFFAELE DE CARO
(Lt. Col. Army. Fought 15/18 Up 1919/1924.)

FINANCE - COLONEL CARLO JUNG
(Fought 15/18. Three silver decorations for valour, promoted for military merit. Delegate at Peace Conference, Minister of Finance, financial counsellor at Italian Embassy at Washington.)

INDUSTRY COMMERCE & LABOUR - PROF. ARTURO CORBINO
(Prof. of Economics at University of NAPLES & President of the Provincial Economic Council of NAPLES)

AGRICULTURE & FORESTS - PROF. TORQUATO SICILIANI
(Prof. University of CATANIA & PERUGIA. Fought 1915/18 - decorated)

RAILWAYS & CIVILIAN TRANSPORT - GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO
(Fought 1915/18. Director 1940 of Military Transport.)

MERCHANT MARINE - ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONE
(Fought 1915/18 and in Ethiopian Campaign. C in C Pola Base and C in C Cruiser Division Italian Navy 1938/43 Naval Commandant SICILY.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND COMMUNICATIONS - LT. COL. MARIO MAGG
(Laureate in Science, Economy and Jurisprudence. Colonel of Artillery, fought 1915/18 several times wounded and decorated with Medal of Military Valor. Director since 1925. STA' TELEGRAFICHI E RADIOFONICH ITALIANE)

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OUTGOING

SECRET 3/14

URGENT 927

FATIMA 141030A Nov

FREEDOM FOR MGS

BADOGLIO RELEASE TO BE MADE AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY ZERO ZERO ZERO ONE HOURS CMA ONE FOUR DASH ONE FIVE NOVEMBER PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MGS FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE REURAD FIVE ONE FIVE DATED ONE THREE NOVEMBER PAREN INSTEAD OF ONE FIVE DASH ONE SIX NOVEMBER

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Commission

671

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

OUTGOING

SECRET 3/14

URGENT 927

FATIMA 141030A Nov

FREEDOM FOR MGS

BADOGLIO RELEASE TO BE MADE AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY ZERO ZERO ZERO ONE HOURS CMA ONE FOUR DASH ONE FIVE NOVEMBER PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MGS FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE REURAD FIVE ONE FIVE DATED ONE THREE NOVEMBER PAREN INSTEAD OF ONE FIVE DASH ONE SIX NOVEMBER

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Commission

679

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

CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

SECRET	7/14
URGENT	645
FREEDOM	141040A Nov
FATIMA	1154

Story Badoglio interview released from Naples by Reuters presumably on information received from your headquarters. pd (FOR JOYCE FROM MCCRYSTAL SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHINC) Story stopped here compliance your nine one seven November 13. In view this suggest immediate release all points. Do you concur query advise soonest

669

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

CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

SECRET 7/14

URGENT 645

FREEDOM 141040A Nov

FATIMA 1154

Story Badoglio interview released from Naples by Reuters presumably on information received from your headquarters. pd (FOR JOYCE FROM MCCRYSTAL SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHINC) Story stopped here compliance your nine one seven November 13. In view this suggest immediate release all points. Do you concur query advise soonest

668

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

OUTGOING

SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM for McCRYSTAL

10/14

934

141633A Nov

JUST LEARNED CHINIGO INTERNATIONAL NEWS FILED STORY PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MCCRYSTAL REURAD SIX FOUR FIVE FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN THROUGH ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP TO LONDON BEFORE CONFERENCE WITHOUT OUR KNOWLEDGE PD SUGGEST IMMEDIATE RELEASE THEREFORE ALL STORIES PD DO NOT KNOW WHERE HE OR REUTERS GOT OFFICIAL STATEMENT PD INVESTIGATING

AUTHENTICATED:

KENYON A. JOYCE
Major General, USA
Deputy President

667

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

OUTGOING

SECRET 10/14

URGENT 934

FATIMA 141633A Nov

FREEDOM for McCRYSTAL

JUST LEARNED CHINIGO INTERNATIONAL NEWS FILED STORY PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MCCRYSTAL REURAD SIX FOUR FIVE FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN THROUGH ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP TO LONDON BEFORE CONFERENCE WITHOUT OUR KNOWLEDGE PD SUGGEST IMMEDIATE RELEASE THEREFORE ALL STORIES PD DO NOT KNOW WHERE HE OR REUTERS GOT OFFICIAL STATEMENT PD INVESTIGATING

AUTHENTICATED:

KENYON A. JOYCE
Major General, USA
Deputy President

656

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

OUTGOING

SECRET 8/15

URGENT 952

FATIMA 151919A Nov

FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP

REPLYING TO BADOGLIOS MESSAGE OF OCTOBER ONE ZERO PAREN TO FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST REOURAD EIGHT SEVEN FOUR FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN A MESSAGE HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED FROM ROME WHICH STATES CLN PAREN ONE PAREN BONOMIS PROPOSALS OF OCTOBER TWO ZERO REPRESENTED NOT TOO CLEAR A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE LEFT AND THE RIGHT CMA WHICH ARE NOW REDISCUSSING IT AND BOTH ARE DISCONTENTED PD PAREN TWO PAREN THE COMMITTEES UNITY IS IN QUESTION PD THERE IS A TENDENCY ON THE PART OF THE SOCIALISTS TO UNITE WITH THE RIGHT CMA SINCE OTHER PARTIES NOW IN PROCESS OF FORMATION AFFIRM NATIONAL UNITY CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH ORDER AND ARE ISOLATING THE PARTY OF ACTION PD ALTHOUGH LATTER IS VERY ACTIVE IT IS MADE UP OF GENERALS WITHOUT SOLDIERS PD PAREN THREE PAREN IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT HAS BEEN BROADCAST THE SENDER IS OF THE OPINION THAT REFERENCE OF BADOGLIOS MESSAGE TO BONOMI WHO IS NOW DIFFICULT TO CONTACT WOULD NOT MEET THE PRESENT ROMAN SITUATION PD PAREN FOUR PAREN HE CONSIDERS THAT BADOGLIO WILL HOWEVER BE ABLE TO JUDGE SITUATION ON ARRIVAL IN ROME WHICH HE HOPES WILL NOT BE LONG DELAYED

AUTHENTICATED:

KENYON A. JOYCE
Major General, U.S.A.
Deputy President

665

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

CONTROL COMMISSION
****

OUTGOING

SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP

14/15

958

152237A Nov

UNLIKE PREVIOUS MESSAGES THIS HAS BEEN SENT WITHOUT DIRECT CONTACT WITH BONOMI PD PAREN TO FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST RECURAD NINE FIVE TWO FROM FATIMA PERSONAL FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILIAN SIGNED JOTCE PAREN ITS ACCURACY THEREFORE DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON JUDGMENT OF SENDER WHO WAS BADOGLIO'S APPOINTMENT BUT OF WHOM WE HAVE NO FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE PD PARA IF WHAT IT SAYS IS TRUE CMA THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ROME HAS DETERIORATED PD AS IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO KNOW WHETHER THIS IS THE CASE CMA WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN ANY EVIDENCE THROUGH AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AT THE VATICAN PD AT THIS STAGE ANY INFORMATION VATICAN ABOUT CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA WOULD BE MOST USEFUL TO US

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

66

0840

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CONTROL COMMISSION
****

OUTGOING

SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP

16/15

960

152239A Nov

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT TODAY SHOWED US COPIES OF MESSAGES RECENTLY SENT BY HIM AFTER SEEING SFORZA CMA CROCE AND OTHERS IN NAPLES PD FROM THESE MESSAGES AND FROM WHAT HE SAID IT IS CLEAR THAT THE NAPLES POLITICIANS DO NOT ACCEPT BADOGLIO'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF TECHNICIANS UNTIL ROME AND UNANIMOUSLY INSIST QUOTE ON THE IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF A POLITICAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF ALL HINDRANCES NOW OBSTRUCTING THIS UNQUOTE PD PAREN TO FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN PRTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN PD BY HINDRANCES THEY SAY THEY MEAN PRESENCE OF KING AND THEY QUOTE DEMAND IMMEDIATE ABDICATION UNQUOTE PD CROCE ALSO SAID THAT QUOTE THE THESIS THAT ALLIES SHOULD UPHOLD VICTOR EMANUEL BECAUSE THEY FOUND HIM REIGNING WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IS UNTENABLE UNQUOTE PD PARA I HAVE NO MEANS HERE OF CHECKING WHETHER THIS IS SFORZA'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE PD SHOULD THIS BE THE CASE CMA HOWEVER CMA IT IS A QUESTION FOR DECISION WHETHER ALLIED GOVERNMENTS DO NOT WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OR OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED BY SFORZA'S LETTERS TO EDEN AND BERLE IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE HIM IN ANY REPLIES THAT MAY BE MADE PD HE DERIVES MUCH OF HIS STRENGTH IN ITALY BY FURTHERING IMPRESSION THAT HE IS IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS

AUTHENTICATED: 663

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

OUTGOING SR/ta

8/15
F 952
Nov 151919A

SECRET
URGENT
FATIMA
FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP

REPLYING TO BADOGLIOS MESSAGE OF OCTOBER ONE ZERO PAREN TO FREEDOM RPTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST REQURAD EIGHT SEVEN FOUR FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN A MESSAGE HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED FROM ROME WHICH STATES CLN PAREN ONE PAREN BONOMIS PROPOSALS OF OCTOBER TWO ZERO REPRESENTED NOT TOO CLEAR A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE LEFT AND THE RIGHT CMA WHICH ARE NOW REDISCUSSING IT AND BOTH ARE DISCONTENTED PD PAREN TWO PAREN THE COMMITTEES UNITY IS IN QUESTION PD THERE IS A TENDENCY ON THE PART OF THE SOCIALISTS TO UNITE WITH THE RIGHT CMA SINCE OTHER PARTIES NOW IN PROCESS OF FORMATION AFFIRM NATIONAL UNITY CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH ORDER AND ARE ISOLATING THE PARTY OF ACTION PD ALTHOUGH LATTER IS VERY ACTIVE IT IS MADE UP OF GENERALS WITHOUT SOLDIERS PD PAREN THREE PAREN IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT HAS BEEN BROADCAST THE SENDER IS OF THE OPINION THAT REFERENCE OF BADOGLIOS MESSAGE TO BONOMI WHO IS NOW DIFFICULT TO CONTACT WOULD NOT MEET THE PRESENT ROMAN SITUATION PD PAREN FOUR PAREN HE CONSIDERS THAT BADOGLIO WILL HOWEVER BE ABLE TO JUDGE SITUATION UPON ARRIVAL IN ROME WHICH HE HOPES WILL NOT BE LONG DELAYED

Pol 662

201 - Badoglio
201 - Bonomi
311 - Rome

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:
U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

KENYON A. JOYCE
Major General, U.S.A.
Deputy President

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

OUTGOING

SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

13

917

131550A Nov

REFERENCE OUR NINE ZERO THREE NOVEMBER ONE TWO WHICH SAID BADOGLIO STATEMENT OF TODAY WOULD BE RELEASED ONE SEVEN ZERO ZERO HOURS ONE THREE NOVEMBER PD CHANGE TO MARK FOR RELEASE AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY ZERO ZERO ZERO ONE HOURS NOVEMBER ONE FIVE DASH ONE SIX G M T TIME DUE TO TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTIES HERE PD TO FREEDOM FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD VERY IMPORTANT DO NOT RELEASE ALGIERS UNTIL THAT TIME

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

0843

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F

CONTROL COMMISSION

OUTGOING

/ria

14/15
958
1528837A

SECRET

URGENT

FATIMA

FREEDOM rptd ANFQ ADV CP

NOV

NOV

UNLIKE PREVIOUS MESSAGES THIS HAS BEEN SENT WITHOUT DIRECT CONTACT WITH BONOMI PD PAREN TO FREEDOM RPTD ANFQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST REGURAD NINE FIVE TWO FROM FATIMA PERSONAL FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN SIGNED JOYCE PAREN ITS ACCURACY THEREFORE DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON JUDGMENT OF SENDER WHO WAS BADOGLIO'S APPOINTMENT BUT OF WHOM WE HAVE NO FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE PD PARA IF WHAT IT SAYS IS TRUE CMA THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ROME HAS DETERIORATED PD AS IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO KNOW WHETHER THIS IS THE CASE CMA WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN ANY EVIDENCE THROUGH AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AT THE VATICAN PD AT THIS STAGE ANY INFORMATION VATICAN ABOUT CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA WOULD BE MOST USEFUL TO US

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

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660

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INCOMING

SECRET 22/13

URGENT 515

FREEDOM 132045A Nov

FATIMA 132315A

Message 917 undertakes to change message 903. TO FATIMA FOR JOYCE SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FIMGS. As received it says change to marg (?) to be released at midnight Sunday 0001 hours 15-16 November. Statement had been handed to correspondents before your 917 arrived, but release is being held up awaiting clarification. Please indicate exactly what is wanted.

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U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

INCOMING

/drr
MDT/ria

8/28

6333

Nov 271934A

Nov 280742A

SECRET

PRIORITY

FREEDOM

FATIMA

F

Your wish for first hand political information from Rome referred to London (TO FATIMA PERSONAL FOR JOYCE SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FROM REFERENCE YOUR 958 OF 15 NOVEMBER). London advises present position of Vatican prevents Allied Ministers from obtaining reliable information while doubtful security of cyphers makes transmission of names inadvisable. Possibility of obtaining pertinent information from certain neutral sources is being explored but request may not bring desired results. Shall keep you informed.

000.1 - Politics

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AC Files
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - General Taylor - INFO

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658

0846

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CONTROL COMMISSION

OUTGOING

HAC/ria

16/15
960
157239A

SECRET

URGENT NOV

FATIMA NOV

FREEDOM rptd AFHQ ADV CP

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT TODAY SHOWED US COPIES OF MESSAGES RECENTLY SENT BY HIM AFTER SEEING SFORZA CMA CROCE AND OTHERS IN NAPLES PD FROM THESE MESSAGES AND FROM WHAT HE SAID IT IS CLEAR THAT THE NAPLES POLITICIANS DO NOT ACCEPT BADOGLIO'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF TECHNICIANS UNTIL ROME AND UNANIMOUSLY INSIST QUOTE ON THE IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF A POLITICAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF ALL HINDRANCES NOW OBSTRUCTING THIS UNQUOTE PD PARIS TO FREEDOM PERSONAL FOR EISENHOWER CMA MURPHY AND MACMILLAN RUTD AFHQ ADVANCE COMMAND POST FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PARIS PD BY HINDRANCES THEY SAY THEY MEAN PRESENCE OF KING AND THEY QUOTE DEMAND IMMEDIATE ABDICATION UNQUOTE PD CROCE ALSO SAID THAT QUOTE THE THESIS THAT ALLIES SHOULD UPHOLD VICTOR EMANUEL BECAUSE THEY FOUND HIM REIGNING WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IS UNTENABLE UNQUOTE PD PARA I HAVE NO MEANS HERE OF CHECKING WHETHER THIS IS SFORZA'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE PD SHOULD THIS BE THE CASE CMA HOWEVER CMA IT IS A QUESTION FOR DECISION WHETHER ALLIED GOVERNMENTS DO NOT WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED BY SFORZA'S LETTERS TO EDEN AND BERLE IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE HIM IN ANY REPLIES THAT MAY BE MADE PD HE DERIVES MUCH OF HIS STRENGTH IN ITALY BY FURTHERING IMPRESSION THAT HE IS IN THE

000.1 - Politics

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AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA.

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General Taylor.

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SECRET 24

NND

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
Psychological Warfare Branch (Inc) AFHQ
APO 464 USA.

SECRET

By Authority of CG,
5th Army

Initials [illegible]

Date: 15 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Political Intelligence Report for Background Material.

TO : The Commanding General, Fifth Army, THRU A.C/S, G-2, Fifth Army.

1- The attached report is prepared from intelligence gathered by W.A.R.I.Manley (Br), Captain, I.Corps; A.L.A. Patti, First Lieutenant, MIS, and Arthur C.F.Mathieu, First Lieutenant, NMB.

2- It has not been evaluated except by PWB, but all elements of Italian opinion have been sampled and the report is believed accurately to reflect the political background required for the propaganda work of the Psychological Warfare Branch.

John T. Whitaker.
JOHN T. WHITAKER,
Lt.Colonel, AUS,
CO PWB 5th Army.

1 Incl
Incl # 1- Political chart.

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000.1- Political

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I. GENERAL.- 1. The Italians have attempted since the Armistice to resolve their political differences and widen the base of national unity. There has been a deadlock. On the one hand the King declines to abdicate. On the other the liberal or anti-fascist groups support the Allied war effort and the Badoglio government but they refuse to participate in that government so long as the King (whom they blame for his acceptance of fascism and the German alliance) remains. A phase in the effort to achieve compromise was terminated by (a)- the visits of King Victor Emanuel and Marshal Badoglio to Naples, (b)- their failure to persuade leading personalities to accept cabinet posts, and, (c)- the subsequent announcement (13 November) that Badoglio had organized a "technical" government of under-secretaries and experts. Thus the efforts of Italians to compose the differences which divide them are abandoned until the taking of Rome or thereafter. Allied propaganda must be forearmed consequently against a possible struggle for power, since the King and the Prince of Piedmont may try for a de facto military dictatorship, or the anti-King groups (most are not opposed to the House of Savoy) may attempt popular agitation.

a. Count Carlo Sforza, the most distinguished of the anti-fascist exiles, arrived in Italy with the valuable political capital of recent talks with Mr. Hull and Mr. Churchill. Sforza persuaded liberals against collaboration with Badoglio before the abdication of the King but declared his willingness to accept Badoglio as regent for the boy Prince of Naples, grandson of Victor Emanuel. Sforza's popular following has proved in no way comparable to his prestige among the elite.

b. General Basso, supported by troops from Sardinia, became Badoglio's military commander in the Naples area. Enrico Cavalieri was named Prefect for the Province of Naples by decree of Badoglio through Basso without the ratification of Allied authorities and without the consultation of the liberal groups which AMG had requested. Guiseppe Volpi was appointed first president of the Court of Appeals, Naples.

c. News of the Moscow conference was received with interest in informed circles and Italians are awaiting further developments and interpretations of what the results will mean to Italy now and in the post-war settlements.

d. The ration situation has improved slightly but is still described as unsatisfactory by the people. Meat distribution started 7 November.

e. The remarkably rapid reopening of the banks 30 October brought a most favorable reaction comparable to that following the speedy restoration of water in the first days and electric current in the first weeks of the Allied occupation.

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II. PUBLIC OPINION. -1. The general trend of Italian opinion in this area in past weeks has been unmistakably one of raising clamor against the King and former fascists still in office. This was perhaps inevitable with the visit of the King and others. Certainly the one subject of conversation which cuts across all lines of class is the rumor that Badoglio would drop the King, create a regency and call Sforza or Bonomi or Croce to be Prime Minister. This is understandable but to the chatter of political conversation there has been added the deeper and more threatening note of divers elements bent on starting up the underground presses in a campaign for the immediate ousting of the King and the countless bureaucrats remaining in offic from fascist days.

a. Elements sponsoring Sforza rarely miss a spotlight opportunity. After the armistice celebration at the University of Naples 4 November Sforza was called upon to speak but while what he said met with the approval of students and audience generally there was slight applause for the person of the Count who is felt by many of these elements to have been too long away from Italy. An artificial demonstration for the man failed.

b. There is widespread bewilderment at the recent actions of General Basso. It was understood by the public that General Basso's mission was purely military, yet he has made several administrative appointments in the name of the Marshal. The people are aware that a military man has assumed the role of civil administrator, while they still believe that there exists a Minister for Civil Affairs, Signor Piccardi.

c. Marshal Badoglio's departure from the city left an impression of helplessness. It was made clear to the various people with whom he spoke, that Italians are to accept the Monarchial Government until the Allies have reached Rome. He also left the implication that it is difficult to treat with the Allies.

d. The future of Italy, worries many thinking Italians, because of their participation in the occupation of North Africa, France, the Balkans, Greece, and other countries. The meeting Between Count Sforza, and De Gaulle, in North Africa, has created the impression that the Count might have raised the question of a post-war Italian position with regard to France, and that some understanding has been reached. But the French National Committee of Liberation took the stand that Italy could not, and should not be treated on the same basis with liberated France. Hence, efforts on the part of the Allies through their BBC appeals to the Italians to assist the French and the French to assist the Italians are necessary but not likely to be successful. Until a better interpretation of Italy's position can be had, the Moscow Conference has served to upset the Italian mind as to its future, in spite of the decision to call Italians in for the London Advisary Committee.

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e. Many quarters, including the military, voice the view that the purpose of the new Italian army is not to assist the Allied war effort but to create a bodyguard for the King and Prince and if necessary to defend the Crown by force. Many former officers consider that the army is being reformed under complete royalist control and under officers who at the time of the German occupation showed weakness and fascist tendencies. It is argued that the only officers considered eligible for service now are those who in the past showed unwavering loyalty to the crown and are now prepared to swear allegiance to the King in his anti-Republican program.

f. Some commotion has been raised against the lire notes printed by AMG. Certain industrial interests with banking connections are spreading disparaging rumors, followed by suggestions that new bank notes be printed by the Bank of Naples. (At one time both the Banks of Naples and Sicily printed notes).

g. Meat was distributed for the first time 7 November but this did not justify in the minds of the public the high cost of living. The "popolo" make much of the fact that the bread ration is still 100 grams per day and not 200 as announced by BBC. The shortage of foodstuffs on the open market and their abundance in the Black Market causes bitterness and the people complain against a lack of Allied firmness. Simple people who depended upon the industries of the Naples area for their income are a prey to mischievous individuals who say that factories which remain unbombed could be reopened if the Allies pursued a more generous policy. This kind of rumor has been assisted by Lauro, and other unscrupulous industrialists, with an axe to grind.

III. THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE FIVE PARTIES (Il comitato d'azione dei cinque partiti). -1. At present the Committee for Liberation (comitato di liberazione) is somewhat discredited in the eyes of the citizenry because some members have little party support. Aping the similar committee set up in Rome the Neapolitans named several individuals to represent parties which scarcely existed in Naples.

a. LABOR PARTY. Signor Cerebona, a former member of Parliament, appointed himself the representative of Partito del Lavoro which had no membership in Naples and is seeking followers.

b. SOCIALIST PARTY. Lelio Porzio, a lawyer completely inexperienced in politics, together with Scipione Rossi, likewise an honest lawyer without political background, represent a Socialista party with negligible membership.

c. THE ACTION PARTY. Claudio Ferri represents Partito d'Azione in the committee and this party is undoubtedly powerful a coalition of anti-Fascist groups it reflects the socially-minded bourgeois elements who proved staunch foes of the Mussolini regime but Ferri is lacking in vigor and his colleague, Signor Schiano, though an enthusiastic foe of fascism, is ready to espouse any form of demagoguery.

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d. LIBERAL PARTY. Professor Arangio Ruiz is a man of learning. He was thwarted in his ambition to be rector of the University and hence embittered against Professor Omodeo, the the present rector, and Senator Benedetto Croce, his old friend. As leader of the Liberali in the committee Arangio Ruiz is committed to Signor Morelli whose first loyalty would appear to be less toward the Liberali than toward the interests of the Bank of Naples and its director, Signor Frignani, for whom Morelli is legal counsel.

e. The Communists are represented in the committee by Eugenio Reale whose brother Adriano is a leading member of Partito d'Azione. The Reale brothers are honest and forceful but they do not seem able to improve the honesty or forcefulness of the Steering Committee of the Five Parties which is further weakened by the presence of Sigs. Santoro and Formariello, two lawyers who sit on behalf of invalids and ex-combattants from the World War.

f. To sum up, the committee is composed of well meaning men who find it hard to maintain independence of action and decision because they are influenced by pressure on their parties, some of which are virtually without members and others of which have members under obligation to Signor Lauro and other monied individuals trying to maintain the positions they enjoyed in the fascist system of outright corruption. In moments of complete confusion the Steering Committee has twice repaired to Sorrento to seek the advice of Senator Croce. This 77-year-old philosopher whom even Mussolini dared not arrest is perhaps the only living Italian who has the respect of all political groups. He refuses to enter politics, saying that he finds it possible to work until 3 or 4 a.m. on his philosophical writings but that politics, as practised by the King and the Steering Committee, weary him unduly. Croce is unalterably opposed to the King as "the first fascist of the land"; approves Badoglio as a patriotic, if politically inept, Italian with whom he conspired for thirteen months in order to eject Mussolini and make war against Germany. When the King, through Count D'Acquerone, approached Croce last week with the suggestion that Croce's son-in-law, Raimondo Cravieri of Partito d'Azione, should have cabinet rank the old man is said to have replied with irritation that Cravieri could not hold such a position and furthermore that such matters did not interest him in the least. Croce has told the committee and all others seeking his advice that their first duty is to fight the Germans, support the Allies with a lively sense of Italy's obligation to the democracies and save such problems as the King for the period after the ejection of the Germans.

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IV. ARMY. -1. The Italian army as a political force likely to decide the future system of government in this country stole into the picture almost imperceptibly.

a. On 23 October the advance echelon of the Hq of General Basso appeared in Piazza Salerno, accompanied by the first elements of the 113 Regt of the Mantova Division. Basso received full authority from Badoglio and the King in the area of Campania. He was charged to reorganize military installations and to form new units (based on the 160,000 men in Sardinia) in accordance with the requirements of the Allied authorities. According to reliable informants, however, Basso received further instructions from the Prince of Piedmont who declared during his visit in Sardinia that he expected Basso to "purge" out Republican elements and to obstruct any Allied requisitions not made by the Italian army on behalf of the Allies. At an "officers-call" shortly after his arrival in Naples, Basso himself said that the new army would be rigidly anti-Republican and that he would examine the past activities of every officer to be sure of their loyalty to Victor Emanuel.

b. General Pavone's volunteer movement was liquidated 2 November when orders were received from Basso. The reaction of the Pavone group was one of disappointment that the Allied authorities had not intervened on behalf of Pavone. Morale fell noticeably among these volunteers.

INCL.
Attached is a provisional chart of Italian political parties and groups, arranged in order of political tendencies from right to left. The size of the squares and their relative heights bear no relation to their strength. Dotted squares indicate groups absorbed into or affiliated with other parties.

John T. Whitaker.
JOHN T. WHITAKER,
Lt.Colonel, AUS,
CO PWB 5th ARMY.

SEGRETERIA PARTICOLARE DEL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

16 novembre 1943

N° 879 di prot.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S E D E

Si trasmette la composizione del nuovo Governo con alcuni dati biografici riguardanti i nuovi Sottosegretari.

IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE
DEL CAPO DEL GOVERNO
(Ten.Col. G.Valenzano)

Valenzano

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

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

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IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE
DEL CAPO DEL GOVERNO
(Ten.Col. G.Valenzano)

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16 Nov 43

COMPOSIZIONE DEL GOVERNO

MARESCIALLO BADOGLIO - PRIMO MINISTRO E CAPO DEL GOVERNO

MINISTRI

MARESCIALLO BADOGLIO PIETRO	INTERIM	ESTERI
AMMIRAGLIO DE COURTEN RAFFAELE		MARINA
GENERALE A.A. SANDALLI RENATO		AERONAUTICA

SOTTOSEGRETARI

ON. REALI VITTO	INTERNI
S.E. DE SANTIS GIUSEPPE	GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
ON. CUOMO GIOVANNI	EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
ON. DE CARO RAFFAELE	LAVORI PUBBLICI
S.E. JUNG GUIDO	FINANZE
PROF. CORBINO EPICARMO	INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO
PROF. SICILIANI TOMMASO	AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE
GEN. DI RAIMONDO GIOVANNI	FERROVIE-MOTORIZZAZIONE CIVILE E TRASPORTI IN CONCESSIONE
ING. DOTT. FANO MARIO	POSTE E COMUNICAZIONI RADIOTELEFONICHE
S.E. ORLANDO TADDEO	GUERRA
AMMIRAGLIO BARONE PIETRO	MARINA MERCANTILE

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MINISTRI

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GENERALE A.A. SANDALLI RENATO		AERONAUTICA

SOTTOSEGRETARI

ON. REALI VITTO	INTERNI
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ON. CUOMO GIOVANNI	EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
ON. DE CARO RAFFAELE	LAVORI PUBBLICI
S.E. JUNG GUIDO	FINANZE
PROF. CORBINO EPICARMO	INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO
PROF. SICILIANI TOMMASO	AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE
GEN. DI RAIMONDO GIOVANNI	FERROVIE-MOTORIZZAZIONE CIVILE E TRASPORTI IN CONCESSIONE
ING. DOTT. FANO MARIO	POSTE E COMUNICAZIONI RADIO-TELEFONICHE
S.E. ORLANDO TADDEO	GUERRA
AMMIRAGLIO BARONE PIETRO	MARINA MERCANTILE

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SOTTOSEGRETARI

ON. PROF. REALI VITTO — INTERNI

NATO A VIGEVANO.
DEPUTATO AL PARLAMENTO DAL NOVEMBRE 1919 AL MAGGIO 1924.
ATTUALMENTE COMMISSARIO PREFETTIZIO A POTENZA.

ON. PROF. CUOMO GIOVANNI — EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

NATO A SALERNO.
DEPUTATO AL PARLAMENTO DAL NOVEMBRE 1919 AL MAGGIO 1924.
ATTUALMENTE COMMISSARIO PREFETTIZIO A SALERNO.

S.E. DE SANTIS GIUSEPPE — GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

NATO A NAPOLI.
ENTRÒ NELLA CARRIERA GIUDIZIARIA NEL MAGGIO 1901.
NEL DICEMBRE 1931 È STATO NOMINATO PROCURATORE DEL RE PRESSO IL TRIBUNALE DI FIRENZE.
HA INSEGNATO PER LUNGHI ANNI DIRITTO PENALE NELLA SCUOLA SUPERIORE DEI CC.RR. DI FIRENZE.
NEL DICEMBRE 1942 È STATO NOMINATO PROCURATORE GENERALE DELLA CORTE DI APPELLO DI BARI.

NATO A VIGEVANO.
DEPUTATO AL PARLAMENTO DAL NOVEMBRE 1919 AL MAGGIO 1924.
ATTUALMENTE COMMISSARIO PREFETTIZIO A POTENZA.

ON. PROF. CUOMO GIOVANNI — EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

NATO A SALERNO.
DEPUTATO AL PARLAMENTO DAL NOVEMBRE 1919 AL MAGGIO 1924.
ATTUALMENTE COMMISSARIO PREFETTIZIO A SALERNO.

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NATO A NAPOLI.
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NEL DICEMBRE 1931 È STATO NOMINATO PROCURATORE DEL RE PRESSO IL TRIBUNALE DI FIRENZE.
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NEL DICEMBRE 1942 È STATO NOMINATO PROCURATORE GENERALE DELLA CORTE DI APPELLO DI BARI.

ON. AVV. DE CARO RAFFAELE — LAVORI PUBBLICI

NATO A BENEVENTO.
TEN. COLONNELLO DEL R. ESERCITO NELLA GUERRA 915-918
GIÀ PRESIDENTE DEI COMBATTENTI NELLA PROVINCIA DI BENEVENTO.
DEPUTATO AL PARLAMENTO DAL NOVEMBRE 1919 AL MAGGIO 1924.

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PROF. CORBINO EPICARMO — INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO

NATO A ROMA.
PROFESSORE DI ECONOMIA NELLA R. UNIVERSITÀ DI NAPOLI.
ATTUALMENTE VICE PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO PROVINCIALE ECONOMIA DI NAPOLI.

AVV. PROF. SICILIANI TOMMASO — AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE

NATO A GINOSA (TARANTO).
PROFESSORE NELLA R. UNIVERSITÀ DI CAMERINO NEL 1905 E NELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI PERUGIA NEL 1908. INSEGNÒ DIRITTO NELLA R. SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI BARI.
COMBATTENTE E DECORATO NELLA GUERRA 1915-1918.
DAL GOVERNO BADOGLIO ERA STATO TESTÈ NOMINATO SEGRETARIO DELL'UNIONE PROFESSIONISTI ED ARTISTI DI BARI.

GENERALE DI BRIG. DI RAIMONDO GIOVANNI - FERROVIE = MOTORIZZAZIONE CIVILE E TRASPORTI IN CONCESSIONE

NATO A MODICA.
PROVIENE DALL'ARMA DEL GENIO ED HA FREQUENTATO LA SCUOLA DI GUERRA.
HA PARTECIPATO ALLA GUERRA 1915-1918.
AIUTANTE DI CAMPO DI SUA MAESTA' DAL 1930 AL 1934.
DAL MAGGIO 1940 AD OGGI COPRE LA CARICA DI "DIRETTORE SUPERIORE DEI TRASPORTI DELLO STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO".

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DAL MAGGIO 1940 AD OGGI COPRE LA CARICA DI "DIRETTORE SUPERIORE DEI TRASPORTI DELLO STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO".

ING. DOTT. FANO MARIO — POSTE E COMUNICAZIONI RADIOTELEFONICHE

NATO A TORINO.
UFFICIALE DI ARTIGLIERIA NELLA GUERRA 1915-1918. DECORATO DI 3 MEDAGLIE AL VALORE.
DAL 1925 DIRETTORE GENERALE DELLE SOCIETÀ TELEFONICHE E RADIOFONICHE PER TUTTA L'ITALIA.

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AMMIRAGLIO BARONE PIETRO — MARINA MERCANTILE

NATO A MODICA.
PARTECIPÒ ALLA GUERRA 1915-1918 ED ALLA CAMPAGNA ETIOPICA. IN QUEST'ULTIMA DIRESSE TUTTE LE OPERAZIONI DI SBARCO DELLA SPEDIZIONE.
DURANTE 5 ANNI, DAL 1938 AL 1943, FU COMANDANTE MILI_TARE MARITTIMO DELLA SICILIA.
ATTUALMENTE ERA ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA MARINA MERCANTILE.

S.E. GENERALE ORLANDO TADDEO — GUERRA

NATO A GAETA.
PROVENIENTE DALL'ARMA DI ARTIGLIERIA.
PRESE PARTE ALLA CAMPAGNA DI LIBIA (1911), ALLA GUER_RA 1915 - 1918 ED ALL'ATTUALE GUERRA AL COMANDO DELLA DIVISIONE GRANATIERI, SUL FRONTE OCCIDENTALE ED ORIEN_TALE, E DEL XX CORPO D'ARMATA IN TUNISIA.
DECORATO O.M.S.

S.E. JUNG GUIDO — FINANZE

NATO A PALERMO.
COMBATTENTE E DECORATO DI 3 MEDAGLIE D'ARGENTO - UNA PROMOZIONE PER MERITO DI GUERRA - UNA MILITARY=CROSS INGLESE.
DELEGATO FINANZIARIO ALLA CONFERENZA DELLA PACE.
CONSIGLIERE FINANZIARIO ALL'AMBASCIATA DI WASCHINGTON.
MINISTRO FINANZE.

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MERCANTILE.

S.E. GENERALE ORLANDO TADDEO — GUERRA

NATO A GAETA.
PROVENIENTE DALL'ARMA DI ARTIGLIERIA.
PRESE PARTE ALLA CAMPAGNA DI LIBIA (1911), ALLA GUERRA 1915 - 1918 ED ALL'ATTUALE GUERRA AL COMANDO DELLA DIVISIONE GRANATIERI, SUL FRONTE OCCIDENTALE ED ORIENTALE, E DEL XX CORPO D'ARMATA IN TUNISIA.
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DELEGATO FINANZIARIO ALLA CONFERENZA DELLA PACE.
CONSIGLIERE FINANZIARIO ALL'AMBASCIATA DI WASCHINGTON.
MINISTRO FINANZE.

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TRANSLATION

16 November 1949.

Special Secretary's Office of the
Chief of Government.

No. 879 of prot.

TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

MAIN OFFICE

We send you the composition of the new Government with some biographical data concerning the new Under-Secretaries.

SPECIAL SECRETARY OF THE
CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT
(Lt. Col. G.Valennano)

6/6

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UNDER - SECRETARIES

/aar

Hon. Prof. REALI, Vitto — INTERIOR

Born in Vegevano.
Member of Parliament from November 1919
to May 1924.
At present Prefectural Commissioner at POTENZA.

Hon. Prof. CUCMO, Giovanni — NATIONAL EDUCATION

Born in Salerno.
Member of Parliament from November 1919
to May 1924.
At present Prefectural Commissioner at SALERNO.

His Excellency DE SANTIS, Giuseppe — JUSTICE

Born in Naples.
Began his judiciary career in May 1901
In December 1931 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney
for the Tribunal at Florence.
Has taught for many years PENAL LAW in the Superior
School of the Royal Carabinieri at Florence.
In December 1942 he was appointed Attorney General
of the Court of Appeals at Bari.

Hon. Attorney DE CARO, Raffaele — PUBLIC WORKS

Born in Benevento.
Lt. Col. of the Royal Army in the War 1915-1918.
Ex-President of War Veterans in the Province of Benevento.
Member of Parliament from November 1919 to
May 1924.

Prof. CORBINO, Epicarno. — INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Born in Rome.
Professor of Economics at the Royal University

Member of Parliament from November 1919
to May 1924.
At present Prefectural Commissioner at SALERNO.

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Prof. CORBINO, Epicarmo. — INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Born in Rome.
Professor of Economics at the Royal University
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At present Vice-President of the Provincial Group
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Attorney Professor SICILIANI, Tommaso — AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Born in Ginosa (Taranto).
Professor at the Royal University of CAMERINO in 1905,
and at the University of PERUGIA in 1908. He taught Law
in the Royal Superior School of Bari.
Fought and was decorated in the War of 1915-1918.
Was lately appointed Secretary of the Professional and
Artist Union of Bari, by the Badoglio Government.

PL

645

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

Brigadier Gen. DI RAIMONDO, Giovanni — RAILROADS - CIVILIAN MOTORIZED AND FRANCHISED TRANSPORTATION

Born in Modica.
Comes from the Corps of Engineers and has attended The War College.
Took part in the War of 1915-1918.
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty from 1930 to 1934.
From May 1940 to date occupies the post of "Superior Director of Transportation of the Headquarters Command of the Royal Army."

Engineer Doctor FANO, Mario — POSTAL-RADIO AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

Born in Turin.
Artillery Officer in the War of 1915-1918. Decorated with 3 medals for bravery.
Since 1925, General Director of Telephone and Radio Societies throughout Italy.

Admiral BARONE, Pietro — MERCHANT MARINE

Born in Modica.
Took part in the War of 1915-1918 and in the Ethiopian Campaign. In this last he directed all landing operations of the expedition.
For 5 years, from 1938 to 1943, he was Naval Military Commander of Sicily.
Up to the present time he was the General Director of the Merchant Marine.

His Excellency General ORLANDO, Taddeo — WAR

Born in Gaeta.
Comes from the Artillery Corps.
Took part in the Lybian campaign (1911), in the War of 1915-1918, and in this war, in command of the Grenadier Division on the Western and Eastern fronts, and of the XX Army Corps in Tunisia.
Decorated with the O.M.S.

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

Born in Turin.
Artillery Officer in the War of 1915-1918. Decorated with 3 medals for bravery.
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Took part in the Lybian campaign (1911), in the War of 1915-1918, and in this war, in command of the Grenadier Division on the Western and Eastern fronts, and of the XX Army Corps in Tunisia.
Decorated with the O.M.S.

His Excellency JUNG, Guido — TREASURY

Born in Palermo.
Fought, and was decorated with 3 Silver Medals.
A promotion for war merit - a British military cross.
Financial delegate to the Peace Conference.
Financial counselor to the Embassy in Washington.
Minister of the Treasury.

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U. S. SECRET
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OUTGOING SR/ta

SECRET
PRIORITY
FATIMA
FREEDOM

F

4
765
NOV 161230A
NOV

BADOGLIO HAS COMMUNICATED THE FOLLOWING LIST OF MINISTERS AND TECHNICIANS WHO WILL CONSTITUTE THE TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT UNTIL ROME PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD MARSHAL BADOGLIO CMA PRIME MINISTER AND ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PD ADMIRAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN CMA ACTING MINISTER OF MARINE PD GENERAL RENATO SANDALLI CMA ACTING MINISTER OF AIR PD UNDERSECRETARIES CMA VITTO REALI CMA INTERIOR SMCLN GIUSEPPE DE SANTIS CMA JUSTICE SMCLN GIOVANNI CUOMO CMA EDUCATION SMCLN RAFFAELE DE CARO CMA PUBLIC WORKS SMCLN GUIDO JUNG CMA FINANCE SMCLN PROFESSOR EPICARMO CORBINO CMA INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SMCLN PROFESSOR TOMMASO SICILIANI CMA AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS SMCLN GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO CMA RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION SMCLN MARIO FANO CMA POST AND RADIO DASH TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS SMCLN GENERAL TADEO ORLANDO CMA WAR SMCLN ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONE CMA MERCHANT MARINE PD PARA BADOGLIO ASSURES ME THAT NONE OF THESE ARE TAINTED WITH FASCISM PD IT IS TRUE THAT JUNG WAS MINISTER OF FINANCE UNDER MUSSOLINI BUT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY PERSECUTED BY THE FASCISTS ON ACCOUNT OF HIS JEWISH ORIGIN PD PARA THE LIST OF THESE APPOINTMENTS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC HERE BY BADOGLIO AND COMMISSION PD BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION AND FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THEIR CAREERS WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PD

Italy - 210.31 - Ministers, diplomatic and consular

643

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files

AUTHENTICATED:

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Equals British SECRET

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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

CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

RESTRICTED	11/18
ROUTINE	2186
FREEDOM	171718A Nov
FATIMA	181307A Nov

That press comment on political policy in Italy has grown more favorable during the past week Department of State telegraphs. FATIMA FOR REBER FROM MURPHY SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCIVN The unfavorable comments of a few writers are not generally reflected in the nations press. Badoglio has had slightly more attention from the critical left wing press. PM 3rd. He is motivated by "Political opportism not principles". Chicago Sun first was also critical. Nation 3rd remains "unimpressed by Badoglio promise repeated and elaborated in this interview to resign office immediately hostilities cease". Steel first looks for "abdication of King and possible disappearance of Badoglio from political life". Regarding the possible abdication of King press gives almost unanimous approval. The typical comment Brooklyn Daily Eagle 4th is "why should he be permitted to remain even nominally at the head of a nation he has served so faithlessly". Chicago Sun 4th approves and expects "salutary effects of assisting democratic groups since we are now for the first time keeping pace with that spirit whereas in the case of the Yugoslavs and Czechs and others we have always lagged noticeable behind". Regarding our "policy toward the action party" says that the fact that the State

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Department seems to be dealing with it indicates a big shift in feeling by Mr. Hull and company. Sforza's position here is still extremely strong though there is more comment that "Sforza does not appeal to the massess in Italy". PM seems slightly aloof toward him. Reporting that "Sforza would serve Badoglio" PM says "this statement appeared to be a reversal of Sforza's stand before he arrived in Italy." Arthur Ca th broadcasting 4th expects Sforza to "play role of De Gaulle and Badoglio that Giraud" Vandercock broadcasting 4th calls Sforza "one of the foremost men in Europe". Only comment opposing Prince of Naples besides that of Negro press was Christian Science Monitor 2nd wish asked "why cannot a provisional government without prejudicial reference to any particular form of government be established". Philadelphia Bulletin 4th "undoubtedly the Allies will be better satisfied if the Italian leaders can solve their own problems but the exercise of a firm hand is not outside the realm of possibility". Philadelphia Record 5th "the Italians are making progress slowly and through compromise". Mowrer 9th alleges Fascists still in office in Italy attacks past bombing in north Italy as an aid to Fascism and virulently asserts that "American authorities have committed all the errors there that they did in North Africa". This is not typical. Salvernini has article in New Republic 8th attacking King and Badoglio as opportunists who were forced to our side by a break up of Italian Army. "Our realists are endeavoring to force the Italian the American and the British people to choose either a pro German brand of Fascism with Mussolini or a pro Allied brand of Quasi Fascism". Especially on the Radio there has been considerable general commendation of our policies. Steel broadcasting 5th in discussion removal of Fascists from office says "well that's fine.

0872

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CONTROL COMMISSION OUTGOING

SECRET 7/18

PRIORITY 1006

FATIMA Nov 181750A

FREEDOM

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MURPHY AND MACMILIAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN HAVE INFORMED COMMISSION THAT DECREE ABROGATING ALL RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JEWS CMA PAREN REFERENCE GENERAL MACFARLANE APOSTROPHE S TELEGRAM NO NINE SIX DASH SEPTEMBER TWO ONE PAREN CMA HAS BEEN PREPARED AND WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED CMA PROBABLY AS SOON AS THE NEW UNDERSECRETARIES OF JUSTICE AND INTERIOR ARE ABLE TO SET THE NECESSARY ADMINISTRATION MACHINERY IN ORDER PD IN THE MEANWHILE AUTHORITIES CLAIM NO DISCRIMINATION EXISTS IN FACT PD IT IS FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT TWO JEWS CMA FANO AS UNDERSECRETARY OF POSTS AND RADIO DASH TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND JUNG AS UNDERSECRETARY OF FINANCE CMA HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN THE NEW BADOGLIO ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICIANS

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Commission

6/0

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

CONTROL COMMISSION OUTGOING

SECRET 7/18

PRIORITY 1006

FATIMA Nov 181750A

FREEDOM

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN HAVE INFORMED COMMISSION THAT DECREE ABROGATING ALL RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JEWS CMA PAREN REFERENCE GENERAL MACFARLANE APOSTROPHE S TELEGRAM NO NINE SIX DASH SEPTEMBER TWO ONE PAREN CMA HAS BEEN PREPARED AND WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED CMA PROBABLY AS SOON AS THE NEW UNDERSECRETARIES OF JUSTICE AND INTERIOR ARE ABLE TO SET THE NECESSARY ADMINISTRATION MACHINERY IN ORDER PD IN THE MEANWHILE AUTHORITIES CLAIM NO DISCRIMINATION EXISTS IN FACT PD IT IS FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT TWO JEWS CMA FANO AS UNDERSECRETARY OF POSTS AND RADIO DASH TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND JUNG AS UNDERSECRETARY OF FINANCE CMA HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN THE NEW BADOGLIO ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICIANS

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Commission

639

0874

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CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

NOT GIVEN	NONE
NOT GIVEN	2418
AFHQ (FREEDOM)	Nov 181310A
FATIMA	Nov 191615A DRLS via Brindisi Sig.

American Embassy London telegraphed on the 15th. FATIMA FROM MURPHY

SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCIV. Stating London newspapers carried detailed stories on Badoglio's press statement and quoting leading editorial comment in press. Times expressed acquescence with Badoglio's position and found natural the view held by Italian anti-Fascists that the King "Who so complaintly facilitated Mussolini seizure of power and so nervelessly acquiesced in the mounting misdeeds of the regime is not of the quality required for the shaping of a Democratic Italy" but cites Badoglio's fear that issue of abdication would precipitate conflict at a time when military considerations dictate widest measure of public order behind the Allied front. It asserts that the compromise he has announced is not happy "But may yet turn out to be helpful". It points out that Moscow Declaration on Italy recognized that in widening basis of Italian Government Military necessities must determine the timing and agrees that Badoglio "Had little option". Editorial continues "The Allied Control Commission with wide powers has been formed to carry out the terms of the Armistice and to ensure the fullest use of Italian resources against the German enemy. An executive authoritywith which the Commission could work had to be provided and Marshal Badoglio having failed to bring about a broadbased Democratic Government has done the next best thing by setting up a temporary Administration of experts. There are obvious elements of danger in the

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new arrangement for the anti-Fascist parties are bitterly hostile to the King and deeply mistrustful of some of the Generals associated with Marshal Badoglio whose own attitude however is generally recognized as inspired by a single minde (?) re solve to aid the Allied to the utmost in getting rid of the Germans and their neo-Fascists accomplices. But the overrding (?) need of the moment is the cooperation of all the parties whatever their differences. The Allies have not imposed the compromise but they have the right to insist that dissensions between Italian groups shall not hinder the task of defeating Germany" Diplomatic correspondent of Daily Herald Organ of labor party writes today "There is reason to believe that Badoglio decision to carry on with his present Government till Rome is freed has the approval of the underground leaders in the north and in Rome. Those leaders do not by any means share Count Sforza's desire for an immediate settlement which would make him Prime Minister under a titular regency. Sforza's leadership is in no way accepted as a matter of course by the resistance movement. And it has become clear that there would be considerable internal opposition to the solution he has been demanding."

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CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

SECRET 20/19

PRIORITY 2831

FREEDOM Nov 190945A

FATIMA Nov 191115A

Look at your 960. TO FATIMA FOR JOYCE SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHMGS. Question on whether Allied Government desires to act in manner suggested is being submitted to C. C. S.

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

CONTROL COMMISSION OUTGOING

CONFIDENTIAL 10

PRIORITY 1021

FATIMA Nov 191855A

FREEDOM

BADOGLIO TODAY INFORMS ME THAT HE IS APPOINTING AS UNDERSECRETARY OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA PHILIPSON A FORMER SOCIALIST WRITER OF JEWISH ORIGIN WHO WAS RECENTLY FREED FROM CONFINEMENT IN THE LIPARI ISLANDS PD PAREN TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN BADOGLIO IS CONFIDENT THAT PHILIPSONS CLOSE RELATIONS WITH THE NAPLES GROUP WILL MEAN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND LEAD TO CLOSER TIES BETWEEN HIS ADMINISTRATION AND THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION

AUTHENTICATED:

ROGER B. DERBY
1st Lt AGD
AG

635

0878

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CONTROL COMMISSION

OUTGOING

SECRET 18/19

ROUTINE 1029

FATIMA Nov 192225A

FREEDOM

PRESS COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT STATING THAT ALL OFFICERS OF THE JEWISH RACE WHO WERE PLACED IN RETIREMENT BY PROVISIONS OF FASCIST DECREE OF DECEMBER TWO THREE CMA ONE NINE THREE EIGHT MAY REQUEST REINSTATEMENT WITH THE SAME GRADE AND SENIORITY PENDING THE DETERMINATION OF POSSIBILITIES OF ADVANCEMENT IN EACH CASE PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY REFEREBCE OUR TELEGRAM NUMBER ONE ZERO ZERO SIX FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD WE HAVE AGAIN BEEN ASSURED THAT DECREE ABROGATING ALL DISCRIMINATIONS IS COMPLETED AND WILL BE ISSUED AS FIRST COLLECTIVE ACT OF THE NEW CABINET OF UNDERSECRETARIES

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Commission

631

0879

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

MC/jh

In reply
refer to:
231.3

19 November 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General W. B. Smith, Chief of Staff, AFHQ.

With reference to my telegram No 965 of November 16, 1943, I enclose a translation of some notes prepared by the Italian Authorities giving biographical details of the new Undersecretaries in the Italian Government. Marshal Badoglio hopes to hold his first Cabinet meeting in the very near future.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

1 Inclosure
Trans

Copies to:
Mr. Murphy
Mr. Macmillan

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CONTROL COMMISSION
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SR/ht

17/19
1028

NOV 1/1950A

NOV

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY

IN DISCUSSING THE LATEST MESSAGE FROM ROME PAREN REFERENCE OUR TELEGRAM NUMBER NINE FIVE TWO PAREN BADOGLIO TODAY TOLD ME THAT WHEREAS IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ROME WAS DETERIORATING HE WAS NOT PROPOSING TO SEND ANY FURTHER MESSAGE FOR THE MOMENT PD TO FREEDOM FOR MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD HE INDICATED HE FELT BONOMI APOSTROPHE S SAFETY MIGHT BE JEOPARDIZED BY ATTEMPTING NOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM PD PARA PD AS REGARDS THE NAPLES OPPOSITION TO HIS CABINET OF UNDERSECRETARIES AND THE DEMAND OF SOME OF THE PARTIES FOR THE IMMEDIATE CREATION OF A QUOTE POPULAR UNQUOTE GOVERNMENT CMA BADOGLIO BELIEVES THAT THE MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE NAPLES AREA AND THE APPOINTMENT OF PHILIPSON AS PRESS UNDERSECRETARY WILL MEAN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BETTER RELATIONS THAT SHOULD ENABLE HIM TO CARRY ON UNTIL ROME WITHOUT TOO GREAT DIFFICULTY PD HE BELIEVES THAT THE NAPLES GROUP ONLY IN PART REPRESENTS THE VIEWS OF THE LEADERS IN ROME ALTHOUGH HE ~~POINTS~~ STATED THAT THE PARTITO D APOSTROPHE AZIONE IS GENERALLY FOLLOWING THE SFORZA LEAD

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Reber

AUTHENTICATED:

KENYON A. JOYCE
MAJOR GENERAL, USA
Deputy President

Rogers B. Darby
1st Lt AGD
63

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CONTROL COMMISSION
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MDT/jh

2/21
1052
211050A

SECRET
URGENT
FATIMA
FREEDOM FOR FARGO FOR GUETERBOCK

NOV
NOV

BADOGLIO IS ASSEMBLING HEADS OF MINISTRIES IN BRINDISI FOR A MEETING IN NEAR FUTURE FD TO FREEDOM FOR FARGO FOR GUETERBOCK FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE FD I SHALL SEND A PLANE TO PALERMO TO BRING OVER THE SENIOR MEMBER OF FOLLOWING SUB DASH COMMISSIONS TO ATTEND THIS MEETING COLON INTERIOR CMA EDUCATION CMA PUBLIC WORKS CMA INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA AGRICULTURE CMA INTERNAL TRANSPORT CMA SHIPPING CMA LEGAL and labor FD ALERT THESE OFFICERS FOR MOVEMENT

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE,
Major, A. G. D.,
Secretary of Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - General Taylor

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CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING

/drr

15/23
3959
211857A NOV
231207A NOV

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE
FREEDOM
FATIMA

London telegraphed on November 16 that Manchester Guardian and Daily Worker of that date showed more (FATIMA FROM MURPHY SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE 39619) dissatisfaction with current Italian Political situation than appeared in earlier comment. Guardian refers to breakdown on abdication issue of Badoglio's negotiations with Sforza and other leaders and asserts. "The result is that we are to have a merely stopgap Government staffed by "experts" who serve as undersecretaries with powers of Ministers and who will cooperate with Allied Commission. Badoglio's contention and the King's calculating insistence that the whole people must decide would serve very well in time of peace. But this is war. We want all the assistance we can get from the Italian common people and the new arrangement one imagines will not excite enthusiasm in the liberated parts of Italy or act as a summons to action in the parts still occupied by Germany. A nondescript and unrepresentative Government serving a discredited monarch is no sort of standard bearer for a war of liberation. The occupation of Rome should bring about a radical solution of the problem in the sense demanded by the Allies at Moscow and the Democratic leaders in Italy." Daily Worker declares that current state of affairs in Italy cannot be allowed to continue since "it is condemning Italian people to passivily strengthening the hands of the reactionary military and royal clique and making the job of the Allied Armies all the more difficult." This paper holds that "no one expected that the declaration of the Moscow Conference on Italy would be followed by a new display of stubborn and impudent

800.1 - Politics

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(Cable no. 3959 cont')

reaction on the part of Badoglio" and that "London and Washington admirers of the House of Savoy" might perhaps explain who has "emboldened him to make this last ditch stand on behalf of his detested and contemptible King.

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AO
1 - Diary
1 - M/C
1 - General Taylor -
1 - Mr. Caccia -

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TRANSLATION

Brindisi, 23 Nov. 43

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

Dear General Joyce:-

I'm pleased to inform you that I have completed my cabinet with the appointment of an Under-Secretary of Popular Culture (Press and Propaganda). His name is Prof. Guido Pazzi -- a Socialist.

The news given out by London radio, to the effect that Prof. Corbino, Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce, did not accept his appointment, is not exact. He will arrive this morning to be duly sworn into office.

As you may see, the people I have chosen are well known as experts in their fields, but they are political men besides, all against the fascist regime.

I also confirm that tomorrow, Wednesday, at 1600, at the Prefettura, the first meeting of Ministers and Under-Secretaries will take place.

We must hasten our departure for Sorrento for the good work to be done in common with the Commission headed by you.

Please accept my most cordial regards,

BADOGLIO

201 - Prof. Corbino

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HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Deputy President

23 November 1943

To His Excellency Marshal Badoglio -

Dear Marshal Badoglio:-

Thank you so much for your kind note of today giving information relative to the appointment of Professor Pazzi as Undersecretary of Popular Culture, and also of the fact that Professor Corbino will today take his oath of office as Undersecretary of Industry and Commerce.

If flying weather permits I trust that I shall be able to bring certain additional high officers of the Commission from Palermo to exchange views with your undersecretaries following their meeting tomorrow at 1600 hours.

I am pleased to report that a radio from Algiers states that Lord Stansgate, a former British Cabinet Member has been appointed as a Commission Vice-President in charge of the Economic and Administrative Section. I trust he will arrive in the near future.

I have information that General Eisenhower's headquarters is prosecuting the matter of clearances for our movement to the Naples area. I have today dispatched another message relative to the emergency of the movement of your Government and the Commission to a location where the transaction of governmental affairs is possible.

With all warm regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Dispatched
By Messenger (Liaison O)
1245 -

627

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

To M/Cl. Sec
Please Translate
& Return.

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

24 NOVEMBRE 1943

Nº 1059 DI PROT.

AL SIGNOR GENERALE JOYCE
CAPO DELLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
DI CONTROLLO

SEDE

CARO GENERALE,

IN CONFORMITÀ AL MIO PROPOSITO DI DARE AL PAESE AL PIÙ PRESTO UN GOVERNO NELLE ATTUALI CIRCOSTANZE IL PIÙ POSSIBILE RAPPRESENTATIVO E PER ADERIRE ALLE GIUSTE ESIGENZE ESPRESSEMI DA VOI A PIÙ RIPRESE, ESIGENZE CONFERMATE DEL RESTO ANCHE DALLA RECENTE CONFERENZA DI MOSCA, HO PROCEDUTO FRA L'ALTRO, COME VOI SAPETE, ALLA NOMINA DEL PROF. GUIDO PAZZI A SOTTOSEGRETARIO DELLA CULTURA POPOLARE.

ALL'ATTO DELLA SUA NOMINA IL PROF. PAZZI HA RITENUTO NECESSARIO PROCEDERE AD ALCUNE DICHIARAZIONI PUBBLICHE CHE CHIARISCONO LA SUA POSIZIONE NEI CONFRONTI DEL SUO E DEGLI ALTRI PARTITI.

LA PUBBLICAZIONE DI TALE DICHIARAZIONE, CHE HO APPROVATA, É STATA TUTTAVIA IMPEDITA IERI DAL T. COLONNELLO MNURO, CAPO DEL P.W.B. DI BARI.

VE NE ACCLUDO IL TESTO E VI PREGO CARO GENERALE DI DARE ISTRUZIONI PER LA LORO INTEGRALE PUBBLICAZIONE. PENSO DEBBA TRATTARSI DI UN ECCESSO

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

DI ZELO O DI UN MALINTESO.

IL PROF. PAZZI É, COME VOI SAPETE, RAPPRESENTANTE DEL PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO DI UNITÀ PROLETARIA. E' OVVIO CHE LA VOCE DI UNA RAPPRESENTANZA DI UN PARTITO GENUINAMENTE E INDISCUTIBILMENTE DEMOCRATICO NON PUÒ ESSERE SOFFOCATA NÈ DA ME NÈ DALLA COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO. NÈ PUÒ ESSERE FRUSTRATO L'ONESTO E LEALE TENTATIVO DEL MIO GOVERNO DI ACCOGLIERE NELLA SUA COMPAGINE UN RAPPRESENTANTE DELLE MASSE SOCIALISTE ITALIANE.

VI SARÒ GRATO CARO GENERALE DI UN CORTESE E URGENTE CENNO DI RISPOSTA.

Molto cordialmente Badoglio

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

TRANSLATION

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT
No. 1059 of Prot.

24 Nov. 43.

To Gen. Joyce
Allied Control Commission

Dear General-

In accordance with my determination to give my country at the earliest a Government as nearly representative as possible under the present circumstances, and in order to conform to the needs repeatedly expressed by you and stressed by the recent Moscow Conference, I have, as you know, among other things, appointed Prof. Guido Pazzi as Under-Secretary of Popular Culture.

Upon assuming his post Prof. Pazzi has thought it necessary to make a public utterance which will clarify his position in relation to his and other parties.

However, the publication of such a speech, which I approved, was stopped yesterday by Lt. Col. Munro, Chief of PWB of Bari.

I enclose a text and I beg you, dear General, to order its full publication. I believe the matter is due to excessive zeal or to a misunderstanding.

Prof. Pazzi, as you know, is a member of the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity. It is obvious that the representative voice of a party genuinely and unquestionably democratic cannot be silenced either by me or the Control Commission. Neither can the honest and loyal attempt of my Government to gather in its midst a member of the Italian Socialist masses be frustrated.

I shall be grateful, dear General, for the courtesy of an early reply.

Very Cordially

BADOGLIO

PRO

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Dear Marshal Badoglio

Even before receiving your Excellency's note of 24 November I had decided the broadcast of Professor Pazzi's statement was not that a misunderstanding on the part of those in charge of the radio station caused a delay in its transmission

To Hadley - Smith
Prepare this for me
for my signature

X201-13 Badoglio
X201- Pazzi
1859- Armistice

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

Lt. Govt. Release 25 Nov. TRANSLATION

FOR THE PRESS

Yesterday, at 1600 hours at the Provisional seat of the Government, the first ~~Council of Ministers~~ meeting of the Council of Ministers since the formation of the new Cabinet took place under the Presidency of His Excellency, Marshal Pietro Badoglio in the presence of H.E. Admiral Raffaele De Courten, Minister of the Navy; H.E. General Renato Sandalli, Minister of Aeronautics; H.E. Prof. Vito Reale, Undersecretary of the Interior; H.E. Avv. Giuseppe De Santis, Undersecretary of Justice; H.E. Guido Jung, Undersecretary of Finance; H.E. General Taddeo Orlando, Undersecretary of War; H.E. Prof. Giovanni Cuomo, Undersecretary of National Education; H.E. Hon. Prof. Raffaele De Caro, Undersecretary of Public Works; H.E. Prof. Tommaso Siciliani, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Forestry; H.E. Ing. Dottor Mario Fano, Undersecretary of Posts, Telegraph, Telephone and Communications; and H.E. Prof. Epicarmo Corbino, Undersecretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Following an expositional resume of the international and internal situation by H.E., the Head of the Government, the Council of Ministers began an examination of the problems listed in the agenda for the day, an examination which will be continued today and in the days to follow The adoption of several important measures is forseen, which will be made public at the end of the session.

1. Gen. Joyce
2. Gen Taylor Mmn

Press Adv

Pil

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BADOGLIO APOSTROPHE S NEW CABINET OF UNDERSECRETARIES MET LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND IS CONTINUING ITS MEETINGS EVERY AFTERNOON FOR SEVERAL DAYS PD PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR MURPHY AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN PD OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT BADOGLIO GAVE LONG EXPLANATION OF CURRENT ITALIAN PROBLEMS AND THAT CABINET THEN PROCEEDED TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT MEASURES WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT END OF SESSION PD WE ARE INFORMED THAT AMONG MATTERS DISCUSSED WERE ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST FASCIST LEADERS AND FINAL LIQUIDATION OF FASCIST MILITIA GHA DECREES IN REGARD TO WHICH WILL BE PREPARED DURING CURRENT MEETINGS PD DECISION WITH REGARD TO INCREASED WAGE SCALE FOR CIVIL SERVANTS WAS APPROVED PD BRIEF REPORTS OF CABINET DECISIONS AND DISCUSSIONS ARE PROMISED US AFTER MEETINGS AND WILL BE TELEGRAPHED

G.C. & C.S. 520.1

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2 - AG
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AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Commission

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AFTER FURTHER DELIBERATION AND IN VIEW OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN ITS PROCEEDINGS CMA PAREN TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN A COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE CABINET LISTING THE PRINCIPAL POINTS TO WHICH ITS DECISIONS SHALL GIVE EFFECT AS FOLLOWS CLN PARA ONE A DECLARATION THAT THE FASCISTS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES SMCLN PARA TWO A REVIEW OF ALL AGREEMENTS AND CONCESSIONS DETRIMENTAL TO THE STATE CMA TO PUBLIC OR SEMI OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DUE TO POLITICAL INTERFERENCE SMCLN PARA THREE A REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF THE PAST TWO ZERO YEARS IN ORDER THAT IT MAY BE HARMONIZED WITH THE TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES OF ITALIAN JURISPRUDENCE FD REVISION HAS ALREADY BEEN BEGUN WITH THE ELIMINATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY CMA OF THE RACIAL LAWS AND OF RESTRICTIONS ON FAMILY RIGHTS SMCLN PARA FOUR ACTION TO ASSURE THAT PERSONS GUILTY OF COWARDICE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY AND FASCISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR FRATRICIDAL STRIFE CMA VIOLENCE OR COLLABORATION WITH GERMAN TROOPS OR AUTHORITIES AFTER THE ARMISTICE SHALL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL BEFORE THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SMCLN PARA FIVE SUPPRESSION OF THE FASCIST MILITIA SMCLN PARA SIX ANNULMENT OF FASCIST PROMOTIONS AND REMOVAL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS. CMA OFFICIALS OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND FASCISTS WHO HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF RESTRICTING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SMCLN PARA SEVEN RESTORATION TO PUBLIC OFFICE OF PERSONS WHO [illegible]

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DISMISSED OR WHO RESIGNED FOR POLITICAL REASONS AND RE DASH EXAMINATION OF PROMOTIONS SINCLN PARA EIGHT REPLACEMENT OF FASCIST OFFICIALS WHOSE POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS DO NOT CORRESPOND TO PRESENT REQUIREMENTS SINCLN PARA NINE AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NONE OF THE FOREGOING SANCTIONS SHALL APPLY TO INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE REDEEMED THEIR PAST IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY FD PARA FURTHER IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE MADE ABOLISHING THE USE OF ANY TITLES BY THE KING EXCEPT THAT OF KING OF ITALY AND INCREASING THE WAGE SCALE OF STATE EMPLOYEES

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGD
Secretary of Commission

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MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Brindisi, li 24.11.1943

N.

Mio caro Generale,

il nuovo Gabinetto italiano, nella sua prima riunione odierna, ha preso visione della dichiarazione approvata dal congresso Nord-americano all'indirizzo del Popolo italiano e, dietro mia proposta, ha all'unanimità approvato la seguente mozione di risposta:

" Interprete dei sentimenti unanimi di tutto il Popolo italiano il R.Governo tiene, nella sua prima riunione odierna a ringraziare il Congresso del suo nobile, generoso messaggio.

Le parole direttale dal Popolo Nord-americano, attraverso i suoi Rappresentanti democraticamente e liberamente eletti, hanno toccato profondamente il cuore della Nazione. Il Popolo italiano non dimenticherà mai questa grande voce umana giunta d'oltre Atlantico nell'ora oscura e dolorosa che il Paese attraversa.

Uscita da una travagliata fase della sua storia, liberatasi dal tormentoso fardello di un regime che l'ha condotta sui margini dell'abisso, l'Italia riprende oggi le sue tradizioni migliori e si avvia, stremata di risorse ma non di speranze, verso quell'avvenire di libertà cui tutti i suoi figli migliori hanno

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L'Italia saluta attraverso il Congresso il grande, libero, generoso, Popolo Nord-americano, a cui la legano così antichi e saldi vincoli di amicizia e di collaborazione sui quali ha di poter contare nel presente e nell'avvenire."

Major General
Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission
BRINDISI

618

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MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N.

./.

Vi sarò molto grato, Signor Generale, se vorrete farVi cortese tramite per far pervenire alla Presidenza del Congresso a nome del R.Governo il presente messaggio di risposta.

Credetemi con ossequio cordiale

Badoglio

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BADOGLIO ASKS THAT FOLLOWING MESSAGE APPROVED BY THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET AT ITS FIRST MEETING BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPONSE TO ITS STATEMENT REGARDING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD QUOTE INTERPRETING THE UNANIMOUS SENTIMENT OF ALL ITALIAN PEOPLE CMA THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CMA REUNITED TODAY IN ITS FIRST MEETING CMA WISHES TO THANK THE CONGRESS FOR ITS NOBLE AND GENEROUS MESSAGE PD PARA ONE PD THE EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD WILL BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH ITS DEMOCRATICALLY AND DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES CMA HAVE DEEPLY TOUCHED THE NATION APOSTROPHE S HEART PD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER FORGET THIS GREAT HUMAN VOICE REACHING US FROM BEYOND THE ATLANTIC IN THIS DARK AND PAINFUL HOUR PD PARA TWO PD ITALY CMA JUST EMERGING FROM A PERIOD OF TRAVAIL CMA AFTER FREEING HERSELF FROM THE HEAVY WEIGHT OF A REGIME WHICH BROUGHT HER TO THE VERY EDGE OF A PRECIPICE SEMICIN FOLLOWS TODAY HER BEST TRADITIONS AND CMA HAVING BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL RESOURCES BUT NOT OF HOPE IS MAKING HER WAY TOWARD THE COMING FREEDOM CMA TO WHICH HER BEST SONS HAVE ALWAYS ASPIRED PD PARA THREE PD THROUGH THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ITALY EXTENDS GREETINGS TO THE GREAT CMA FREE CMA KINDLY AMERICAN PEOPLE TO WHOM SHE IS BOUND BY ANCIENT AND STRONG TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION UPON WHICH SHE KNOW TO BE ALLOWED TO RELY NOW AND IN THE FUTURE PD UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGD
Secretary of Commission

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According to Harriman Pravda on November 12 published an article by Mario Ercoli entitled "Italy and the War Against Germany". (ACTION FATIMA JOYCE FOR REBER SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE PHCIV MURPHY). Sharply criticizing the failure to restore Freedom of Speech and permit political activities in the liberated regions of Italy. The article demanded that the Communist Party be permitted to play its legitimate role. Our Embassy believes that this article is an indication of official Soviet policy with reference to the implementation of the declaration on Italy at the Moscow Conference.

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091.412 - Planks
+ 000.1 - Communist Party

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Exerpt following from a telegram from the Department is quoted for your information. ACTION FATIMA FOR JOYCE FOR REBER FROM MERFIN SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FHCIV. As you know this Government has not followed the principle of having proteges or favorite candidates. It is the present plan of this Government to permit individuals of standing to proceed to Italy and there take part as citizens in the political life of the country. This was clearly understood with Count Sforza prior to his leaving. You may use your discretion in making this clear in Italian political and press circles. Though it should be stated as a matter of general principle Department does not desire to give the impression that it disapproves of Count Sforza's position but rather that it is not sponsoring either his or anyone elses political move.

2 DEC. 1943.
Substance given to Marshal Badoglio in conversation this date.

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1 - General Taylor - INFORMATION

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P. M. 151, lì 2 Dicembre 1943

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

N.4027

Caro Generale,

mi perviene da Roma una segnalazione dalla quale risulta che le attuali scorte di viveri della Capitale sono ridotte al fabbisogno di tre giorni e che, come è facile prevedere, i tedeschi lasceranno affamata quella popolazione. Occorreranno gallette e scatolami per un milione e mezzo di abitanti e almeno duecento autocarri per la ripresa dei rifornimenti dalle campagne.

Anche per la grande importanza politica che il problema riveste, appare opportuno predisporre sin da ora adeguate misure per fronteggiare la grave situazione che verrà a determinarsi nei primi giorni della liberazione della Città.

Desidererei pertanto, caro Generale, che Ella mi comunicasse al riguardo il Suo apprezzato parere e che mi facesse conoscere quali provvidenze risulterà possibile adottare, da parte degli Alleati, nell'interesse della popolazione civile romana.

La ringrazio e Le porgo cordiali saluti.

Badoglio

Al Sig. Gen.
KENYON JOYCE
Capo della Commissione Alleata
di Controllo
ALBERGO INTERNAZIONALE

BRINDISI

Pol

613

TRANSLATION

RELEASED: Radio Bari 2200, 1 December 1943 - Mezzogiorno 2 December 1943

Communique

The second meeting of the Council of Ministers was held today, at 1600 hours.

A decree abolishing the Ministry of Information was passed. It is supplanted by a Press Office, headed by a Commissioner, under jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Press Office consists of two Sections: one covers diffusion of internal news, while the other issued foreign news, also promoting knowledge of our life and problems in friendly countries.

The Under-Secretary of the Interior, His Excellency Reale, took the occasion to stress that now more than ever foreign policy is closely connected with internal policy, which must facilitate and support the former.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers was principally concerned with the very grave problem of victualling and consumption of food. The haste in solving this problem goes hand in hand with the need for examining deeply all the aspects of the food crisis. After this survey, to which the various Ministers gave the results of the findings of their departments, it was decided, as a start, to unite the action of all the interested ministries.

In view of the deficiency of domestic resources a decision was taken to open negotiations for importing the quantities needed to ameliorate the situation.

The Council of Ministers sent the Under-Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, His Excellency Corbino to head this service by communicating with

000.77 - Radio Bari

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The Council of Ministers sent the Under-Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, His Excellency Corbino to head this service by communicating with the Allies. H.E. Corbino was also charged with the organization of the Commission for distributing food commodities.

The Council revoked the disposition regarding the depositing of grain earmarked for seed and family needs of the producers, to take effect immediately.

The Chief of Government took over and delegated to S.E. Urbino the necessary powers to tackle this problem, which shall always be kept on the order of the day at the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

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The Chief of Government then informed the Council of the agreements reached with General Joyce for the operation of the Allied Control Commission and guaranteed the necessary autonomy of executive power. He also gave information for the near transfer to direct control of the Italian Government of the provinces of Calabria, Lucania and Sicily. The Ministers unanimously expressed their satisfaction to the Chief of Government congratulating him for concluding the agreement which restores to the State Administration the people of liberated regions to whom the greetings of the Council of Ministers go out, with the promise that laws covering war damages and sufferings will be passed, within the limits of actual possibilities.

A review was made of the law which turns over to the State all property whose title of ownership cannot be satisfactorily proven.

The review of the law was delegated to Under-Secretary of Justice, H.E. De Santis, and Under-Secretary of the Interior, H.E. Reale, with particular emphasis on its coming applications in liberated territory.

At the request of Under-Secretary of Transportation H.E. Di Raimondi, there was a clarification to the effect that economic betterment of State employees, which had been taken up at the previous meeting, is limited to the provinces under direct control of the Italian Government, while the increases in other provinces must be agreed upon locally with the Allied Authorities.

November 1st was confirmed as the effective date of the provision.

At the close of the meeting S.E. Reale informed the Council on the Naples situation and on the methods he intends to adopt toward a solution of the more important problems.

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Naples, which nobly faced the hardest trials, claims an urgent solution of the food problem, and of the restoration of the more important public services, such as trains and illuminating gas. These problems cannot be solved without an understanding with the Allies.

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Partito della Democrazia Cristiana

Sezione di S. Pietro Vernotico (Brindisi)

li 6 dicembre 1943

A Sua Eccellenza
il Presidente della Commissione Interalleata di Controllo
presso il Governo d'Italia

B r i n d i s i

Mi è gradito comunicare a Vostra Eccellenza copia dell'or= dine del giorno che l'Assemblea di questa Sezione ha approvato all'unanimità, formulando il voto che al più presto possa essere liberata la nostra Patria dalla contaminazione teutonica e fa= scista ed esprimendo la vivissima riconoscenza per quanto gli Alleati faranno per la restaurazione della libertà nel nostro Paese.

Con devoto ossequio.

IL PRESIDENTE
Arturo Vallettaf

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22 DEC 1943 460

PARTITO DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA
Sezione di S.Pietro Vernotico
========

Ordine del giorno approvato all'unanimità dall'Assemblea della Sezione nell'adunanza del 5 dicembre 1943:

"La prima Assemblea della Sezione di S.Pietro Vernotico del "Partito della Democrazia Cristiana

"plaude alla felice formulazione del programma del Partito "e s'impegna a divulgarlo ed a promuoverne la realizzazione;

"riconosce che, nell'attuale momento, ogni attività dei "cittadini deve essere volta alla liberazione del sacro suo= "lo della Patria dalla contaminazione teutonica e fascista;

"e però afferma la propria fiducia nel Maresciallo BADO= "GLIO, che = stroncando la ventennale tirannide e restituen= "do alla Nazione la missione di civiltà che assunse nel Risor= "gimento = presiede un Governo che ha proclamato di voler "dedicare tutta la sua opera alla liberazione dell'Italia "dal secolare nemico ed alla defascistizzazione dei pubbli= "ci uffici.

"Invia un commosso saluto alle Forze Armate ed ai Patrioti "che fanno rivivere nella Nazione le ansie del Risorgimento "e rinnovano i leggendari eroism i dei nostri Martiri."

Il PRESIDENTE
Antonio Vallette

Il Segretario

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"Partito della Democrazia Cristiana

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Il Segretario

Il PRESIDENTE

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Party of Christian Democracy
Section of S. Pietro Vernotico

~~The first assembly of~~

Order of the day unanimously approved by the Assembly of the section at the meeting of 5 dec. 1943

The first assembly of the Section of S. Pietro Vernotico of the Party of Christian Democracy

applauds the ~~success~~ succesful formulation of the party program and dedicates itself to spreading the knowledge of it and to ~~promote it~~ bringing it into action.

recognizes that, for the moment, all ~~citizens~~ activities of citizens, must be directed to ~~the~~ liberating the sacred soil of the country from Teutonic and fascist contamination.

and therefore affirms its confidence in Marshal B who — destroying the twenty year old tyranny, and restoring to the nation the Civilizing mission assumed in the Risorgimento —

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presides over a government that has announced its desire to dedicate its whole effort to the liberation of Italy from the age old ~~enemy~~ enemy and to cleaning out ~~fascism~~ fascism from public offices.

Sends a heartfelt greeting to the armed forces and to the patriots who are making the ardent hopes of the Risorgimento live again and are renewing the heroic legends of our martyrs.

Arturo Valletta

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I am happy to send your Excellency a copy of the order of the day which has been approved by the assembly of this section, which expresses the hope that our country may be soon delivered from ~~the~~ tentonic and fascist contamination, voicing as well the deepest gratitude for all the allies will do for the liberty of our country.

I recommend that a public ack' be sent on behalf of the Deputy President

H A Cacciapuoti

Dec 23.

0912

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In reply refer to:
141.5

24 December 1943

The President of the Partito della Democrazia Cristiana,
Sezione di S. Pietro Vernotico,
Brindisi.

I am directed to acknowledge on behalf of the Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission, the receipt of the order of the day approved by the assembly of your party on 5 December 1943, which has been read with interest.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ROBERT M. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of Commission

CA.

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FILM FOR AMG FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP

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A NOTICE HAS BEEN ISSUED TO COMMISSION APPROVED A CERTAIN CONVOKING SOON A NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE LIBERATION COMMITTEES OF ALL FIVE PROVINCES AS WELL AS OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM GERMAN OCCUPIED ITALY URGENT IN ROME ON DECEMBER 7TH 1943 TO DISCUSS PAPER TO FILM FOR AMG FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOINT PAPER INTERNAL POLICY GRA THE ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER FORCES GRA RELATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS END PD WAS POSSIBILITY TO HOLD THIS MEETING BEEN GRANTED BY ANG OFFICIALS QUERY

AUTHENTICATED:

[redacted]
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Commission

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REALI (VIA HEADQUARTERS OF EXCHANGE OFF) WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM TRIP TO SICILY HAS BROUGHT CONSIDERABLE COPY OF DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY THE MIS. PURPOSE OF THE SICILIAN SEPARATISTS IN WHICH THEY MAINTAIN THEIR DESIRE FOR FREE WITH ITALY AND STATE THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO UNITE ALL THE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY TO MAKE THE LIBERATION OF ITALY WITHOUT AT THE PRESENT MAKING THE QUESTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL TO PREVENT FROM PASSING LATER. THEY FURTHER REQUEST FULL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTONOMY IT IS MAINTAINED THIS DOCUMENT IS IN ANSWER TO THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT AND THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL GRANT AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION THROUGH THE AUTHORITY OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER WHEN SICILY IS RETURNED TO ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

091.1 - Sicily (Atty)

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT B. DOW
Major, A.U.S.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:
X - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Acheson

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EISENHOWER FOR MOS FOR HOLMES ACTION, AMG 15 ARMY GR AND ACC BRINDISI INFO

Herewith as requested is additional information and recommendations for action politic situation in Naples.

1. First knowledge AMG Naples of proposed 20 December convention of Committees of National Liberation Groups came in directive from 15 ARMY Group ordering us not to permit meeting to be held.

2. We notified Committee President in writing that under instructions from higher authority we would not permit "Political on such a scale" to be "conducted at this time in this area which is so close to the scene of current military operations".

3. The Committee, with Greco and Omodeo present, met with AMG Officers Friday evening and presented letter to Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin protesting against action and implying we were misled by Badoglio and King. We expressed distaste over latter insinuation and Committee immediately withdrew it. Meeting was on most friendly plane, was never "stormy". Words "Neo-Fascism" quoted in Associated Press dispatch were not in letter at all. Most happy relations exist between Omodeo and AMG Officers, the latter having just today accepted Omodeos invitation to have Xmas Tea at University.

4. AMG Officers agreed to recommend to our higher Hq, a proposal to permit convention to be held anywhere in area south of northern boundary of Salerno, Potenza and Bari provinces, including Kings Italy. The Committe to choose city, subject only

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-CONTINUED-

to possible objections due to local conditions. Committee is eminently satisfied with this suggestion and will indicate choice of city if AFHQ signifies approval of plan.

5. Brigadier Lush recommends for AMG 15th Army Group approval of proposal. Colonel Spofford on behalf of AMG Regions 1 and 2 has read this telegram and likewise recommends approval. General Joyce has notified Brigadier Lush he is agreeable to meeting being held in Kings Italy.

6. Meeting will include members of local groups of Committee of National Liberation from all parts of occupied Italy up to possible total of 100.

7. Request concurrence AFHQ and authority for us to approve meeting.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - Gen. Taylor INFO
1 - Mr. Caccia INFO

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C[illegible]ATO DI LIBERAZIONE DI B[illegible]

Domenico de Leonardis
Mario Barricalla
Eugenio Lericchiuta
Gino Barsanti
Gaetano Generali
Domenico Pastina
Michele Cifarelli
Di Bonato Antonio
Lopriore Girolamo

ITALIA SETTENTRIONALE E CENTRALE

Avv.Leo Leone	Comitato	di	Liberazione	di Teramo
Dott.Renato Maestro	"	"	"	" Venezia
Vittorio Fanelli	"	"	"	" Ancona
Wolfrano Pierangeli	"	"	"	" Pesaro
Dott.Lorenzo Pastorini	"	"	"	" Imperia

STAMPA

Ing.Vincenzo Calace	Per "L'Italia del popolo"
Prof.Tommaso Fiore	
Prof.Antonio Pesenti	Per "Civiltà Proletaria"
" Mario Giuliano	
Avv.Umberto Bonito	Per "Avanti"
Prof.Giampaolo De Francesco	

DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

Dott.Natale Lojacono
Avv.Nicola Angelini

COMITATO DI LIBARAZIONE DI LECCE

Avv.Vito Mario Stampacchia	Partito Socialista
Gen.Luigi Lopez y Royo	
Rag.Alfredo Bernardini	Partito d'azione

Dott.Renato Maestro " " " " Venezia
Vittorio Fanelli " " " " Ancona
Wolframo Pierangeli " " " " Pesaro
Dott.Lorenzo Pastorini " " " " Imperia

S T A M P A

Ing.Vincenzo Calace
Prof.Tommaso Fiore — Per "L'Italia del popolo"

Prof.Antonio Pesenti
" Mario Giuliano — Per "Civiltà Proletaria"

Avv.Umberto Bonito
Prof.Giampaolo De Francesco — Per "Aventi"

DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

Dott.Natale Lojacono
Avv.Nicola Angelini

COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE DI LECCE

Avv.Vito Mario Stampacchia
Gen.Luigi Lopez y Royo — Partito Socialista

Rag.Alfredo Bernardini
Avv.Tarquinio Panzara — Partito d'azione

Rag.Armando Povero
Pietro Refolo — Partito Comunista

Ing.Mario Montassori
Avv.Pietro Massari — Democrazia del lavoro

Rag.Antonio Fiocca
Dott.Francesco Spinelli — Democrazia Cristiana

Ricupito Pasquale — Comitato di Liberazione di Milano

S T A M P A

Prof.Stefano Giordano
Francesco Conte — "Le Provincia di Lecce"

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A U T O M O B I L I

Dott.Mario Berardi
Dott.Cascione
Avv.Beniamino Senape
Dott.Biagio Giordano
Costa Osvaldo
Franco Pinna

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Avv.Beniamino Senape

Dott.Biagio Giordano

Costa Osvaldo

Franco Pinna

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FATIMA

FREEDOM

BADOGLIO INFORMS ME THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED ITALYS ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OF ONE FOUR AUGUST ONE NINE FOUR ONE PD HE HAS EXPLAINED THAT AT THE TIME WHEN THE ITALIAN ARMY AS WELL AS THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JUSTICE PD THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN ALREADY ARE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS CAN HAVE NO GREATER HONOR THAN THAT CONFERRED BY ITALYS ADHERENCE TO THOSE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY UPON WHICH THE HOPES OF ALL FOR A BETTER WORLD ARE BASED PD BADOGLIO THEREFORE REQUESTS THAT THE WISHES OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THIS RESPECT BE COMMUNICATED TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS AND THAT THE LATTER INDICATE WHAT PROCEDURE IS NECESSARY IN ORDER THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAY GIVE EFFECT TO THIS DESIRE PD THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS FURTHER EXPLAINED THAT WHEREAS IT IS FULLY RECOGNIZED THAT ITALY CANNOT BECOME ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS QMA THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVERTHELESS LIKE TO MAKE FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGE OF ITS DESIRE TO ADHERE TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

AUTHENTICATE:

ROBERT E.DOE
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:
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1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Reber

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See Memo 585

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091.1 - Gen'l Duty

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30 DEC 1943

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FROM DOC SIGNED CINC CITE PRIV Doc 2314004

FATIMA Doc 3013114

American Embassy at London reported December 21 that London Press gives prominence to Correspondents stories from Naples on protest which "Naples committee of National liberation" is reported to have sent to President, Prime Minister and Stalin against prohibition by Allied Military Authorities of Congress it had wished to hold. Most stories are factual but despatch from their correspondents which is published in both Times and Manchester Guardian states in part: "Members of Committee and their supporters had been genuinely perplexed by Military Veto and inclined to see in it the hidden hand of Fascism working on Allied Generals through the King's entourage. The ban on this particular congress did appear superfluous and untimely. It appeared that a number of delegates, especially group from Apulia, intended to bring forward strong plea for collaboration with Marshal Badoglio. Count Sforza himself seems likewise inclined to compromise and for the moment there is more stress being placed in Democratic propaganda on a Regency than on a Republic." Only editorial on Italian political problems today is in Manchester Guardian. It calls it a profound misfortune that first country to receive a liberating Allied Army should be Italy since nowhere is it more difficult to give effect to Allied promises of food and freedom. Other occupied nations will naturally watch process in Italy of liberation and restoration. Allied Authorities have been embarrassed by partial breakdown of administration and abnormal shortage of supplies in addition correspondents report some obvious measures have been overlooked and that for instance soldiers are eating in public restaurants and their messes competing for the restric-

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cted supplies. On political side Guardian points out that 20 years of Fascism has left very small number of anti-Fascists who have had experience in administration. Advisory Council has recommended transfer of practically all occupied territory to Italian Regime. And task of finding trustworthy officials will not be easy though Badoglio will have every incentive to look for them since penalties of failure will fall on him. Editorial discussed divergent views concerning the Monarchy and its concluding section reads as follows: "The discussion of the future of Italy is not only harmless but desirable. It is difficult to understand the persistence of the authorities in refusing to permit the congress of the Democratic Parties to meet. It savors of an unfortunate discrimination in favor of the King. The final fate of the Monarchy can hardly be settled at a time when three parts of Italy are still under German occupation. The judgement of the north would be specially important partly because the traditions of responsible and Democratic politics are older there than in the south, partly because whatever sentiment there is for the House of Savoy is to be found there. It is all to the good that the Democratic Parties should meet and discuss and educate the public but the future of Italy will be determined when the whole country is free. The Allies have stated again that the Badoglio Government is only a temporary expedient and that Badoglio has undertaken to retire when Rome is freed. In view of the suspicions that have been excited by earlier mistakes in Allied Policy it is very fortunate that Russia and France have seats beside the United States and the British Commonwealth on the Advisory Council".

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13 JAN 1944 1944

WTR/GLB/mit

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

MGS-000.7 10 January 1944

SUBJECT: Political Reports on Italy

TO : HQ ACC, APO 394 (Attention: Political Section).

1. Forwarded for your information are copies of two reports furnished by I.S.L.D., A.F.H.Q., and a report on General Messe, distributed by P.W.B., A.F.H.Q.

For the Chief of Section:

HENRY T. ROWELL,
Major.

Incls.
As above.

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Date of Information: From message dated 5.1.44.

I T A L Y

MILITARY AND POLITICAL

1. Message from Badoglio to Rome confides maintenance of public order in city to Armellini instead of Sorice. Armellini to be assisted if possibly by Bencivenga.

2. Messages emphasises appointments have no political significance and will exist only for period between exit from Rome of Germans and Allied entry. Prohibition of Allied command of all political activity during this interval is repeated.

Date of Information: End Dec. 1943.

I T A L Y

POLITICAL

The following is an extract from the letter from the Communists of an Allied-occupied city to the Communists in the North:-

"We know well that over all Italy, both in the occupied part and in the South, certain doubts are beginning to be felt concerning Allied politics, which are causing a certain hesitation in their attitude. It is quite possible that these doubts may be justified both for the present and the future. These doubts, however, do not in the least justify any hesitation on our part, because one thing is certain beyond any possibility of argument: that the future of Italian patriots and anti-Fascists is inextricably mixed with the Anglo-American Allies; that the common interest compels today our collaboration which we must give wholly and loyally, whether with the object of fighting Hitlerism or whether it is in our own Party interest. It is our intention to restore to our country as quickly as possible some form of independence and personality. In the present political situation which is fraught with difficulties, this collaboration must limit itself almost exclusively to the military field, and most particularly does this apply to you, our Companions in the occupied zone.

"It is clear, moreover, that the realisation of our plan is of the greatest importance to us, firstly, on the actual field of battle, and secondly, because such help as we could give supplied by anti-Fascist elements..... would also have its political importance."

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U.S. SECRET 1944

TRANSLATION

REPORT ON GENERAL MESSE'S ADDRESS TO ITALIAN GENERALS AND SUPERIOR OFFICERS

This report was received from Sig. Moro who had it from an officer present at the meeting.

Some days ago the Chief of Staff, General Messe, summoned to a meeting the commanders of the Army Corps, Generals of Divisions and other officers of the Italian Army. As far as this report is concerned the subject of his address can be summed up under the following headings:

I. The Germans: the Germans have acted loyally both when fighting against the Allies and in their relations with the Italian army. He praised their fighting qualities.

II. The Allies: the Allies treat the Italians haughtily; they show that they despise the Italians and make them feel the burden of domination. One Italian orderly is worth ten Allied soldiers. He spoke of incidents between Allied and Italian troops and repeatedly insisted that they should take energetic action every time they had the opportunity. The officers were given orders to take armed action whenever the opportunity occurred.

In Brindisi an Italian officer killed a negro and wounded an Allied soldier. This Italian officer was cited as an example. He was condemned to imprisonment but his action was given due recognition.

III. The House of Savoy: Although he did not mention the King or Badoglio by name in his speech, he alluded to them both several times and made it clear that there was a disagreement between his own opinions and theirs. In this respect he said: there are some who were responsible up to 25th July, but there are also some who are responsible after this date.

The officers gave this statement various interpretations. Some thought that Messe was trying to start a new movement to unite around him those officers who were discontented with the Government of Badoglio and the King, his object being to prevent them being dispersed or going to swell the dissident party with anti-monarchist tendencies. Other s thought, and these were in the majority, that Messe was trying to found a new movement there and then, of which he was to be the head.

IV. Fighting Italian Troops: Messe stated that one fifth of the Italians fighting with the Allies had been killed because they had not been given adequate Allied support. This had not occurred with the Germans.

V. The Dissolution of the Italian Army: He said this was not a wise move since the Allies would take advantage of it to extend their domination still further. He said that even if the army had to be reorganised it was essential to have the new army prepared contemporaneously, otherwise the Allies would take the opportunity of reducing Italy to their domination. He said the Allies were treating the Italians so badly because they were occupying Southern Italy.

VI. Supervision: Orders have been issued for keeping a careful watch on troops,

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VI. Supervision: Orders have been issued for keeping a careful watch on troops, N.C.Os and officers of the Italian army to see whether they have any contact with the Allied authorities, with politifal parties and with their members. In fact at the present time the headquarters of the "Fronte Nationale d'Azione" and other Allied headquarters are being watched by individuals who have orders to report on any members of the armed forces who frequent such places.

The punishment for this offense is; confinement to fortress for officers and summary imprisonment for other ranks as soon as the minimum evidence is available.

In confirmation of the above report, circulars have been received in various departments of the Army stating that action must be taken in incidents with the Allied forces etc. and the Italians must take the opportunity making themselves respected.

F.W.B. "D" Section

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S.E.C.R.E.T

POLITICAL SUMMARY
February 1-14, 1944

The Congress of the Six Parties of National Liberation, which met in Bari on January 28 and 29, adopted a resolution calling for (1) the immediate abdication of the King, (2) the formation of an extraordinary government with full powers and with the participation of all parties, and (3) the constitution of a permanent Executive Committee of the Six Parties to prepare conditions necessary to give effect to the foregoing. The resolution further signalized the agreement of the Congress to postpone settlement of the institutional question until a Constituent Assembly could be convened as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

Whereas unanimity was achieved in respect of the foregoing program, it nevertheless represents a compromise designed to conceal the lack of agreement with regard to how the proposed extraordinary government should function. The Rome delegate, Signor Longobardi, indicated that the desire of the six parties in the capital was that the government should assume all powers for the interim before the Constituent Assembly, shelving the monarchy for this period, but it was not clear whether this in fact represented the considered view of the Parties there or merely his interpretation and that of his party, the Socialists. Three of the parties at Bari, the Liberals, the Labor-Democrats, and the Christian Democrats refused categorically to accept proposals put forward by the Action Party, the Socialists and the Communists which would have led to an indictment of the King and the immediate creation of a self-styled government to rival the authority of Badoglio. The unwillingness of the three first mentioned parties to accept such a radical program brought about the compromise which leaves the way open for the succession of the Prince of Piedmont if agreement can be reached upon the extent of powers he should delegate to the government for the interim period.

Upon the return to Naples of the delegates the Executive Junta was formed to include Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz, Liberal; Francesco Cerabona, Labor-Democrat; Angelo Raffaele Jervolino, Christian Democrat; Vincenzo Calace, Action Party; Oreste Longobardi, Socialist; and Paolo Tedeschi, Communist. The junta has met several times in Naples, one of its first acts being the dispatch of a communication to the King, which recited the decisions of the Bari Congress and invited him to abdicate forthwith. This communication was made on February 6, but has up to the present elicited no apparent action from the monarch or his government. Pending further developments in this respect, which are however not anticipated, the Junta is endeavoring to reach a greater degree of agreement in respect of the points not clarified at Bari. Count Sforza and Senator Croce, with whom the Junta's terms of reference require it to maintain close association, are likewise attempting to bring about a compromise, which will enable the opposition to present a united program of action to the Badoglio Government and the Allies.

In the meanwhile as previously scheduled the transfer of administration of the southern mainland provinces, Sicily and Sardinia to the Italian Government took place as of 0001 hours February 11, and the Badoglio Government with the exception of the defense ministries began to operate from [illegible]

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In the meanwhile as previously scheduled the transfer of administration of the southern mainland provinces, Sicily and Sardinia to the Italian Government took place as of 0001 hours February 11, and the Badoglio Government with the exception of the defense ministries began to operate from its new temporary capital of Salerno. No incidents or demonstrations have been reported to ACC Headquarters in this connection, although various rumors had been current that the transfer would not be welcomed by the people in many sections.

At Taranto two manifestations of labor distrubances occured during the first week in February which resulted in the removal of the Prefect and Questore but did not take the form of the threatened strike among the dock workers. Although the alleged cause had been lack of food and dissatisfaction with working conditions, investigation indicates that the underlying reason was political in order to discredit the government.

S.E.C.R.E.T

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & A.G. SECTION
APO 394

SUBJECT: Prime Minister's Speech

2164/INFO
1 Mar 1944

TO : Regional Commissioners
Heads of Sub Commissions
" " Branches

Herewith the correct text of that portion of the Prime Minister's speech which deals with Italy.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

EXTRACT FROM PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ON FEB 22nd 1944.

ITALY.

It is hard enough to understand the politics of one's own country. It is almost impossible to understand those of foreign countries. The surest and safest course for us to follow is to judge all parties and factions dispassionately by the test of their readiness and ability to fight the Germans, and thus lighten the burden of the Allied troops. This is no time for ideological preference for one side or the other and certainly we, HM Majesty's Government, have not indulged ourselves in this way at all. Thus in Italy we are working for the present through the Government of the King and Badoglio. In Yugoslavia we give our aid to Marshal Tito. In Greece in spite of the fact that a British officer was murdered by the guerrilla organisation called Elas, we are doing our best to bring about a reconciliation or at least a working agreement between the opposing forces.

I will say a word if the House will permit me about each of these unhappy countries and the principle which should govern us and which we are certainly following. We signed the Italian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio who were, and up to the present are, the legitimate Government of Italy. On their authority the Italian Navy, not without

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Deputy Executive Commissioner

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I will say a word if the House will permit me about each of these unhappy countries and the principle which should govern us and which we are certainly following. We signed the Italian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender with King Victor Emanuel and Marshal Badoglio who were, and up to the present are, the legitimate government of Italy. On their authority the Italian Navy, not without some risk and loss, surrendered to us and practically all Italian troops and airmen who were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the orders they received from the Crown. Since then these Italian Forces have cooperated with us to the best of their ability and nearly 100 Italian ships of war are discharging valuable services in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Italian troops have entered the front line in Italy. Although on one occasion they suffered severe casualties, they continue to fight alongside our men and very much larger numbers are engaged in indispensable services to the Allied Armies behind the front. Italian airmen are also fighting on our side. The battle in Italy for reasons which I have already explained will be hard and long, I am not yet convinced that any other government can be formed at the present time in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces. Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome, as I trust and believe we shall, we shall be free to discuss the whole Italian political situation and we shall do so with many advantages that we do not possess at the present time. It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian Government can best be formed.

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