[redacted]

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

ACC

10000/101/414



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

10000/101/414

PUBLICITY & PUBLIC PRESS
DEC. 1943 - SEPT. 1944

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

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No 000.7 "B" FILES HQ ACC, APO 394 Secty Gen

PUBLICITY & PUBLIC PRESS (3)

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
51) G/103	Col Pidsley, MMIA	9 July	Captain Stone	Press Release on Bencivenga
52)				Case of ROSSI Cesare
53) 63794(CA2)	Troopers	28 "	Fargo	All Communications Togliatti & Ital correspondents to/from daily worker to be held pend. instructions
54) 655	USFOLAD AFHQ	7 August	Secy of State Washington	Psychological Warfare Subcommittee of SAC's Political Committee
55) 2125/XXVIII-13	Bonomi	9 " CofS	Capt Stone	Need for: telegraphic info agency under ACC; transmitting radio; correspondents from provinces at ROME
56) 000.7	Capt Stone	15 "	Bonomi	On discontinuance of Il Corriere di Salerno
57)				Complaint by Greek Member ACI of anti-Greek article in Italian newspaper "Italia Nuova"
58) 55 000.7	Capt Slaughter	18 "	HQ AAI	On Press Statement concerning Italian Army.
59) A/CC 000.7	Capt Stone	18 " CofS	Bonomi	No. 55 under study by ACC
60)	Capt Stone	20 "	All VPs, ACC	Procedure for giving information to the press on ACC/AMG, Ital. press, etc
61) 000.7	Capt Stone	18 "	Noel Charles	Re Togliatti's article in "Unita"
- -	Bonomi	20 "	Capt Stone	deploring Allies array 'limited
000.7	Capt Stone	21 "	Noel Charles	forces' on Italian Front, etc.
62) 000.7	Capt Stone	27 "	Col Spofford	On interview by American Labor Leaders Baldanzi and Antonini.
63) 2439	Maj Fielden	29 "	For War Office	ACC agrees accept/maintain 6 political correspondents submitted by Ministry of Information
64) 000.7-1	Capt Stone	8 Sept	Geo Edman, PWB	Proposed Survey of year's work-ACC
65) 000.7-1	Capt Stone	8 Sept	Geo Edman, PWB	Press and news operations proposals for Italy
66) 000.7-1	Capt Stone	7 "	Geo Edman	Fail to see why PWB shd control all press releases; ACC PRO will continue practice of making our release available to all news agencies.
67)	Geo Edman	9 "	Capt Stone	Proposed survey of year's work-ACC
68)	"Italia Nuova"	10 "		Article in paper "Whole Truth" re conditions in Italy shd be made known to U.S. requesting Lend-Lease.
69) A/CC 100-1	Col Densmore	8 "	Finance S/C	Permission to daily newspaper on
13088/F	Finance S/C	11 "	Col Densmore	economics & Finance-Lelio Riva.
70) PRB/R23	Public Relations	12 "	Secretary General	PRB Report for August 1944.
71) 000.7-8	G-5 AFHQ	12 "	A/CC ACC	Article on Polish Liberation-Unita. Please take action with Itala to avoid recurrences.
72) 000.7	Capt Stone	15 "	Vasiliev	Re offensive cartoon in "Popolo".
73) 000.73-2	G-5 AFHQ	15 "	A/CC ACC	Censorship of Statements by Visitors to [redacted] Theater - Re 62.

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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.7

"D" FILES

(4)

SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

PUBLICITY & PUBLIC PRESS

	SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
74)	000.7-1	Capt Stone	17 Sept	Maj Fielden	Ital Press getting out of hand-wit anti-Soviet & anti-Polish. Please speak Col Munro of APB.
75)	DRAFT	Capt Stone			News Dissemination in Italy
76)		SACMED	10 Sept	Gen. Alexander	Gen. Anders protest against article in "L'Unita" & request for Polish rep on AC
77)		Socialist Party /s/ Nenni & Pertini	12 Sept	CC	Resumption of publication of "Avanti" in Milan. Socialist Mayor for Milan. Request passes to go to Milan.
78)	330.6	Political Section	15 Sept	CC	ditto
79)	A/CC 000.7-1	Capt Stone	18 Sept	G-5, AFHQ	Article on Polish Liberation in "L'UNITA"
80)	A/CC 000.7-1	Capt Stone	23 Sept	Bonomi	Formation of Board to rehabilitate Italian Film Industry
81)	810	U/Secy for Press and Information	26 Sept	Admiral Stone	Notes on most urgent problems of Italian cinema
82)		Capt Stone	26 Sept	PRO, AC	Communist newspaper violates censorship rules. Do not suspend pub without my approval.
83)	A/CC 000.7-1	Capt Stone	27 Sept	G-5, AFHQ	Article on Polish Liberation in "L'UNITA"
84)	0364	Maj Page (ISLD)	27 Sept	Gen Browning	L'Unita's attack on S.I.M.

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LIST OF PAPERS

HQ ACC. APO 394
Sec'y Gen.

File under No. 000.7 "B" FILES

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC PRESS (2)

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
23) CC/G/104	Gen MacFarlane	26 Feb	CofS, AFHQ	Suggest new composition of APB
24) CC/P/107	Gen MacFarlane	26 "	Reale, Min Interior	Stoppage of Brindisi newspaper
91 Cab.Ris.	Min.Interior	28 "	Gen MacFarlane	"Unione" by PWB & continued operat
25) Operation Memo 47	AFHQ	1 March		Transmission of Press Material.
26) 124(000.1)	Gen MacFarlane	5 "	Badoglio	Press Plan for Italy wef 10 March
27) CA3b/9/PRE/4	- -	?	- -	Digest of British Press Opinions: (1) AMG; (2) Churchill's speech
28) - -	Gen Gammell	9 "	Gen MacFarlane	PWB concurs in proposed composition of APB.
29) 000.7	Major Doe	18 "	Maj Greenlees PWB Bari	Speed up reports for Gen MacF on Bari broadcasts
30)	Col Munro, APB	15 "	Gen MacFarlane	Minutes on Mtg for Reorganization of APB-Nominee of Political Sec
31) 65530	AFHQ MCS	16 "	FATIMA	Request details of protest re handling Political situation in Ital press.
32) Adm Memo 12	AFHQ	12 "		Creation of APB (rescinds (1))-Granting interviews to press
33) CC/G/143	Gen MacFarlane	20 "	Col Munro, APB	Reber & Caccia to represent Pol.Sec in APB.
34) 1342 DP	Badoglio	17 "	Gen MacFarlane	Re article in "Italia Libera" re
CC/P/151	Gen MacFarlane	24 "	Badoglio	meeting at Malta, CinC/Badoglio.
35) (DCC 000.7 (C/G/2/77	Captain Stone	24 "	Reale	Breaches of Military Censorship by Italian newspapers.
36) 913	Badoglio	27 "	Gen MacFarlane	"Il Corriere" at Bari & Salerno &
- -	Gen MacFarlane	31 "	Badoglio	trading of news between them
37) CC/P/169	Gen MacFarlane	2 April	Badoglio	PWB News & Monitoring Plan: Italy
38) CC/G/171	Gen MacFarlane	3 "	Service Sub-Commissions Chiefs	Procedure for giving out news to correspondents thru PRB, etc
39)				On PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY
40) PRB 9	Maj Fielden	3 "		Organization of, and work of, PRB.
41)	Mr. Rayner, PWB	30 "	Brig GS(Ops) AAI	Re appeal for May Day activities by Govt to patriots in North
42) CC/G/269	General MacFarlane	5 May	Brig Lush-Fielden	Ital. Government's press and publicity set-up. PRO for Salerno Hq
43) 5036	Badoglio	16 "	Gen MacFarlane	Pro-Govt daily needed in Sicily
CC/P/315	Gen MacFarlane	21 "	Badoglio	
44) DCC 000.7	Captain Stone	26 "	Aldisio, Min. Interior - On Military Censorship	
45) DCC 000.7	Captain Stone	2 June	PRB, ACC	Assistance in Salerno for PWB Broadcasts re ACC
46) Adm Memo 24	AFHQ	2 "		New organization of APB
47) 1/226/44	Noel Charles	16 "	Gen MacFarlane	Undesirable Togliatti speak on behalf of and name of Communists.
48)	Col Denmore	30 "	Maj Bergin, PRB	Re campaign in press against Amaso.
49) 000.7	Col Denmore	13 July	Director, MRS	Propaganda to railway employees in German-occupied Italy
50) PRB/R2	Maj Fielden	7 "	RC Region I	re Corrire de Messina

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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No 000.7 "B" FILES HQ ACC. APO 394
Secty Gen.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC PRESS (1)

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1)Adm Memo 89	AFHQ	11 Dec 43	- -	Creation of Allied Publications Board
" " 10	AFHQ	28 Feb 44	- -	
2) CC/G/38	Gen MacFarlane	5 "	AFHQ HRM ACI MCS	Re statements bringing King and Armed Forces into disrepute etc.
3) - -	Maj Fielden	9 "	Gen MacFarlane	Statement proposed for issue by Executive Council Bari Congress
4) - -	Maj Fielden	9 "	Gen MacFarlane	Recommend Monthly Journal for explanation of ACC/AMG
5) - -	Gen Pence, PIS	10 "	Gen MacFarlane	Forwards 3 press clippings complaining AMG gets credit for work done by PIS
6) 50027	AFHQ MCS	11 "	Gen MacFarlane	Control of criticism of Ital Govt and of PWB officials in Italy - Answer to 2.
7) - -	Maj Fielden	12 "	Gen MacFarlane	Refutes (5).
8) CC/G/51	Gen MacFarlane	13 "	AFHQ MCS	Have communicated substance of(6) to Badoglio.
9) CC/G/64	Gen MacFarlane	17 "	Maj Fielden	Green Signals (4).
10)CC/G/65	Gen MacFarlane	17 "	Maj Fielden	Ensure censorship stop on mention of myself in connection with Ital politics or politicians
11)CC/P/67	Gen MacFarlane	17 "	Gen Pence PIS	Regert 5. Publicity will be tightened in future
12)CC/P/78	Gen MacFarlane	20 "	Badoglio	Crown Prince's request to visit
Fargo 1038	" "	17 "	ACMF for Alex	Alex or Mark Clark; Badoglio re-
171-MA 1106	ACMF	18 "	Fargo for MacF	quest to stop criticism etc on press under Italian law
13)Fargo 1050	Gen MacFarlane	17 "	AGWAR, TROOPERS	Stop Executive Junta Manifesto
14)Fargo 1074	Capt Collins	18 "	AFHQ for Hayden	Manifesto now releasable
15)CC/P/80	Gen MacFarlane	20 "	AFHQ	Fwds memo from Badoglio complaining re PWB leaning toward Left & hindering Badoglio's Government. Document in file 321 (ff 25)
16)CC/P/79	Gen MacFarlane	20 "	Col Landers, PWB Bari	Thanks for use of car; PWB must keep out of Italian politics
17) - -	Maj Fielden	24 "	Gen MacFarlane	Re radio report Bari 2/16. Ban on escape stories.
18)AG321-1(PWB) INC-AGM	AFHQ AG	24 "	DP, ACC	Psychological Warfare Policy and Control Procedure
19)Fargo 1262	Gen MacFarlane	24 "	AFHQ MCS CinC	In view of PM's speech recommend issue directive to PWB:no attacks on King or Crown Prince, etc.
20) Draft		25 "		Establishment of Public Relations Branch, ACC. Document in 321(ff 24)
21) 56764	AFHQ MCS	26 "	Fargo for MacF	Re 19. Directive already issued to PWB.
22)CC/P/103	Gen MacFarlane	26 "	Gen H.M.Wilson	Received memo(18)on PWB policy & control. Hope it works out now

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TOP SECRET

COPY

TOP SECRET

No. 0364

To: Major General Browning,
Allied Control Commission.

From: I.S.S.B. (Major Page),
Rome Allied Area Command.

September 27th, 1944.

Subject: S.I.M.

1. On September 21st the newspaper L'Unita published a long attack on S.I.M. The article was untrue and extremely damaging to that organisation, which, as you know, is working in the closest collaboration with various Allied Intelligence agencies.

2. It is felt that this attack should be publicly refuted by the Italian Government and thereafter all mention of S.I.M. in the Press prohibited. The need of this is further emphasized by a paragraph in the newspaper Il Popolo of September 23rd, in which Bocchetta is said to have been "in spiritual contact with the leaders of S.I.M.". There is, therefore, a real danger that S.I.M. may become a subject of renewed attacks at any time and by any section of the Press. Such attacks are not only detrimental to the war effort but extremely unfair to those Italians who, since the armistice, have to our personal knowledge, worked conscientiously and loyally for the war effort and who have achieved tangible results for their own country.

3. At the request of the head of S.I.M., Marshal Messe on Saturday September 23rd, wrote to Signor Bonomi, drawing the latter's attention to l'Unita's article and requesting that the Government issue a short statement to the effect that the present S.I.M. was formed after the Armistice and has since then been working in close collaboration with the Allies in the pursuit of the war against Germany.

4. As to date the Italian Government has taken no steps in the matter it is suggested that it be requested to do so urgently by the Allied Authorities.

Major, A.A.

6573

FILES A-B

TOP SECRET

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EWS/drr

A/CC 000.7-1 27 September 1944

SUBJECT: Article on Polish Liberation in "UNITA"

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
G-5 Section, APO 512.
(Attn: Colonel Charles M. Spofford)

1. Reference is made to your letter G-5 000.7-8 of 12 September 1944.

2. I have spoken to Signor Bonomi along the lines directed by General Wilson in his letter to General Alexander dated 10 September.

3. I have had the editor responsible for the publication taken to task by the Allied Publications Board.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

FILES A (B)
667
DISPATCHED
SEP 19
AG 1010
EH

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

EWS/hjp

26 September 1944

TO: Major Fielden, PWD, Hq ACC

I am informed by Mr. Caccia that the Communist newspaper has been guilty recently of violating two censorship rules. I do not care how strongly the editor is reprimanded, but you are instructed to see that no steps are taken to suspend publication without my specific approval.

KILLEAY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: Political Section

SC 161
DISPATCHED
Sept. 120
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DFE

TRANSLATION

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

UNDERSECRETARIAT FOR PRESS AND INFORMATION

No. 810

Rome, 26 September 1944.

TO ADMIRAL STONE

Allied Control Commission

ROME

As it has been agreed, I send you in English and in Italian the enclosed notes on the most urgent problems of the moment, asking you to give me your opinion on each of the proposals made by me.

Your making a decision in accordance with the expressed wishes would greatly help, to the satisfaction of the Italian Government, our national industry to resume its work, to the benefit of numerous categories of Italian working people, who are now unemployed.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

(avv. C. Spataro)

/s/ C. Spataro

Trans. C.

6573

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EMS/drr

A/CC 000.7-1

23 September 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

With reference to your letter of the 17th September on the subject of the rehabilitation of the Italian Film Industry, I have to inform you that I yesterday held a long conversation with H.E. Spataro.

The decision we reached was that Sig. Spataro would be agreeable to the formation of a Board to revive and regulate the industry and that he would submit concrete proposals. As soon as we are in receipt of information as to its composition and nature, we can enter immediately into more detailed considerations.

Let me assure you that we are anxious to see the restoration of this industry and are in no way negative or delaying in our attitude to the question.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

cc: Major Fiedler-PRO

56, 331

DISPATCHED
Date Time 25 SEP 1944 6 6 0
Via 96 0910
Initials CM.

FILES A (B)

80

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

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.7-1

18 September 1944

SUBJECT: Article on Polish Liberation in "UNITA"

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
G-5 Section, APO 512.
(Att: Colonel Charles M. Spofford)

1. Your letter reference G-5: 000.7-6 of 12 September 44, subject as above, is herewith acknowledged.

2. The matter is in hand and a report of action taken will follow in due course.

MILTON W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

SW 240
DISC
19 Sept 1944
6589
USNR

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref #530.6

15 September 1944

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, Hq ACC.

Signor Pertini of the Socialist Party left me the attached letter this morning with an envelope for you which he said contained an identic letter to you.

I told him on point 1 that the question was one for P.W.B. He said that he realized this and was going round with a letter to Colonel Munro.

As to point 2, I said that we had an arrangement with the Italian Government whereby they supplied us with the names of persons whom they suggested for posts such as sindaco and that it was our practice to choose from these lists if possible. Consequently his party should take this matter up with the Italian Government and not with us. He accepted this advice.

As to point 3, I said that the answer must depend upon the military situation. If conditions resembled those at Florence, the military authorities would probably refuse permission for any political persons to go up to Milan in the early days. If on the other hand conditions resemble those in Rome, military authorities might be prepared to take more liberal view towards visits by civilians. In brief, until we knew what conditions were likely to be, it was impossible to answer the question. He said that he recognized this and that his principal wish was to be on record that he and Nenni wanted to go to Milan as soon as possible after liberation.

/s/ H.J.CACCIA
Political Section

Pen note. As agreed I have passed a message to Pertini for himself and Nenni from you that what I told him (see above) had your concurrence and that for the moment there was nothing to add.

H.A.C.
16/9

Note / EWS

6667
78

PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO
DI UNITA' PROLETARIA

Rome Sept. 12, 1944

Esecutivo

TO : Admiral Ellery W.Stone
Allied Control Commission
R O M E

In the expectation of the liberation of Milan and North Italy in the neer future, the Italian Socialist Party has the honour to request:

1. That the Avanti!may immediately resume publication in Milan, as it did in Rome. In order to do this, the Avanti! publishers claim the right to occupy the paper' old offices and printing shop, in Via Settala, where now the Fascist peper La Sera is being printed, leaving all questions of property to be settled later through administrative channels. The building was erected by the Avanti! but enlarged and transformed by the present owners.

2. That in Milan a Socialist Mayor(Sindaco) be named. From 1914 till 1923 Milano always freely elected a Socialist Mayor. As the last legally elected Mayor is dead, the Socialist Party proposes for the office the following names: Dr. Giuseppe Faravelli, formerly head of the Anagrafe (Statistical Bureau), exiled in France in 1929, member of the Directorate of the Socilist Party, arrested in France by the Germans (1940), handed over the Italian police, condemned by the Fascist Special Court to thirty years in jail, at the moment serving in the Parma Jail; Dr. Alessandro Schiavi, formerly Assessors (Alderman) of the Milano Municipality from 1914 till 1923, now living in Forli', the best Italian expert on all question of workmen's insurence, pensions, etc.; Renzo Ghislandi, a lawyer, formerly Deputate to the Italian Parliament, who fought in the 1915-1918 war, one of the leaders of the underground Socialist Movement, living in Milano, Via Manzoni 10.

3. That the members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party Pietro Nenni and Alessandro Pertini, the members of the Directorate of the Socialist Party Henry Molinary and thepresident of the Avanti!publishing Company Renzo Ghitti be furnished now with a pass allowing them to reach Milano as soon as it will be possible. Their presence is indispensable for the discipline of the masses.

The Secretary of the party is at the disposal of the Allied Control Commission for all explanations regarding the above mantioned requests.

Very truly yours,

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2. that in Milan a Socialist Mayor(Sindeco) be named. From 1914 till 1923 Milano always freely elected a Socialist Mayor. As the last legally elected Mayor is dead, the Socialist Party proposes for the office the following names: Dr. Giuseppe Paravelli, formerly head of the Anagrafe (Statistical Bureau), exiled in France in 1929, member of the Directorate of the Socilist Party, arrested in France by the Germans (1940), handed over the Italian police, condemned by the Fascist Special Court to thirty years in jail, at the moment serving in the Parma Jail; Dr. Alessandro Schiavi, formerly Assessors (Alderman) of the Milano Municipality from 1914 till 1923, now living in Forli', the best Italian expert on all question of workmen's insurance, pensions, etc.; Renzo Ghislandi, a lawyer, formerly Deputate to the Italian Parliament, who fought in the 1915-1918 war, one of the leaders of the underground Socialist Movement, living in Milano, Via Manzoni 10.

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Very truly yours,

/s/ Pietro Nenni
/s/ Sandro Pertini.

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

COPY

10 September 1944

My Dear General,

I have received your letter dated August, 1944, enclosing a letter from General Anders on the subject of an article which has appeared in the Communist paper "L'Unità". I am afraid General Anders' suggestion that the Advisory Council for Italy might be enlarged to include a Polish representative is something far outside my field. The Advisory Council was set up a result of the Moscow conference and the membership was fixed then. That matter could only be taken up by the Polish Government itself. Nevertheless, I quite appreciate General Anders' very proper indignation at the publication of such an article while the Polish forces are engaged in the task of liberating Italy from Germans. At the same time, since our definite policy is one of freedom of the press and no political censorship, I do not feel able to give a definite order that such articles should in future be prevented by the Censor.

I am, however, instructing Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission to raise the matter informally during the course of one of his routine conversations with Signor Bonomi, the Italian Prime Minister. Captain Stone will tell Signor Bonomi that, while the Allied authorities wish to encourage democratic freedom of expression and would deplore any attempt to exercise press censorship except for reasons of military security, he cannot refrain from pointing out the unfortunate effect produced by the publication in Italy owes much to the two Polish division fighting bravely on her behalf.

Will you please inform General Anders of the effect of what I am writing you. Since we have been obliged, as you doubtless know, to impose a rather tight political censorship on the Polish forces, it would probably be wiser, in your response to General Anders not to profess that political c censorship in contrary to our policy in this theater.

/t/ H. M. WILSON
General
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterreanean
Theater

6[illegible]

TO:
GEN HELG ALEXANDER

76

Copy

DRAFT

NEWS DISSEMINATION IN ITALY

1. Allied Force Headquarters Memorandum No. 56 dated July 1, 1943 charged Psychological Warfare Branch with the mission of the collection, preparation, supply, distribution and control of all propaganda originating within the theatre of operations of this Headquarters.

2. The term propaganda is a very difficult one to define. In the popular understanding it is held to be coloured, distorted or false news, but as it has been developed by the democracies it has come to be primarily the dissemination and presentation of news in an attractive manner. The propaganda element lies not in the distortion or falsification of news but in the emphasis which is laid on various items.

3. Propaganda as developed by the allied nations means therefore news-emphasis is decided at a weekly directive meeting at which members of PWB, G-2, ACC and Censorship are present. This directive applies to all the media by which news comes into Italy; that is to say, it is observed not only by PWB, but also by BBC and OWI. If this were not the case, if either PWB, BBC or OWI ignored the directive, then control of propaganda, that is to say control of news emphasis, would cease to be practicable.

4. The critical point at which control is applied in Italy is in the dissemination of news. By control of the means of dissemination PWB ensures that items which it is desirable to stress shall be made widely available, while items which it is undesirable to stress should not be made widely available. Establishment of other systems of dissemination in Italy such as news services which might or might not comply with the central directive, would make it impossible to maintain

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5. PWB does not seek a permanent monopoly of news dissemination. It is our ultimate purpose to leave this field open to free competition. The moment for this depends upon the decision of AFHQ. Until that moment comes, however, we are responsible for propaganda; and as we have developed it, propaganda, as stated earlier, has been reduced largely to the collection, for the accuracy of which we are responsible as we are for maintaining the emphasis which is given to selected items in accordance with the directive.

6. PWB has established a temporary monopoly in order to enable it to carry out the terms of its mission. It desires to maintain

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this de facto monopoly until the termination of its present mission. For if agencies to disseminate news within Italy, papers all over the country would reflect this change of emphasis introduced by the outside agency, and control would vanish.

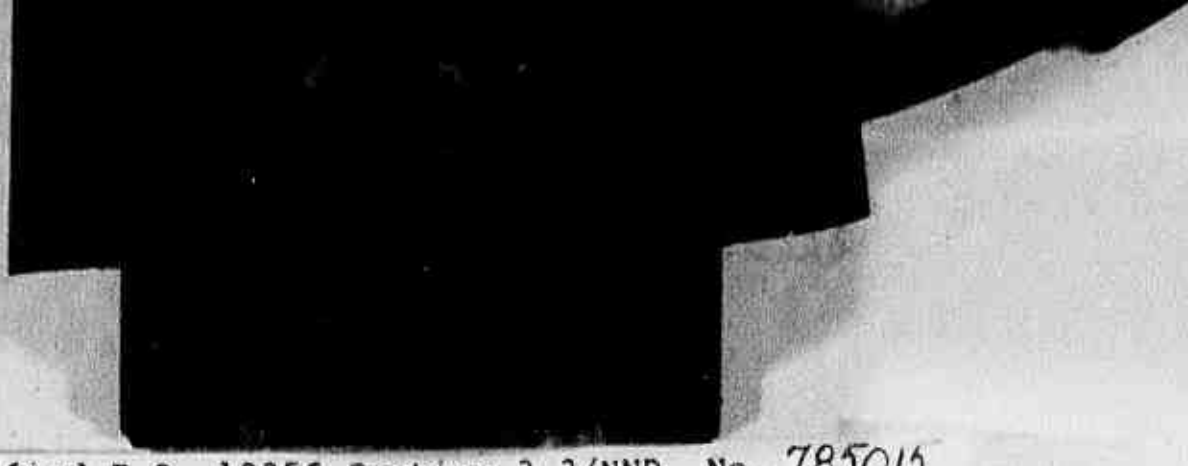
It is hoped tha this statement of PWB's motives in maintaining a temporary monopoly of news dissemination will receive the concurrence of the other allied organizations in Italy whose representatives assist in the preparation of the directives which establish the emphasis to be placed on the news so disseminated.

Pencilled note:

If "other Allied organization in Italy" can be trusted to "assist in the prepration of the directives",I should think their PRO's could be counted on to see that their releases comply with the directives which they have helped to frame.

/s/ EWS

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



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6663

EWS

/s/

to trace.

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER
APO 394

EWS/hd

A/CC 000.7-1

17 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Public Relations Branch
(Attention: Major Fielden)

1. "Il Popolo" of 21 August published an anti-Soviet cartoon for which the editor was taken to task.

2. My attention has now been called by SACMED to an anti-Polish article published in "UNITà" of 13th August of this year.

3. This is a matter which I shall bring up myself with the Italian Government. At the same time I would be glad if you would request Colonel Munro of the Allied Publications Board to take the same action in this case as he did with the editor of the "Popolo" over the cartoons. Two such flagrant cases of mischievous journalism seem to show that the Italian Press is getting too much out of hand.

/s/ ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

000.7

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

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3. This is a matter which I shall bring up myself with the Italian Government. At the same time I would be glad if you would request Colonel Munro of the Allied Publications Board to take the same action in this case as he did with the editor of the "Popolo" over the cartoons. Two such flagrant cases of mischievous journalism seem to show that the Italian Press is getting too much out of hand.

/s/ ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

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SA 253

HQ A C C Secy Gen
DISPATCHED
Date 18 Sept 1943
Time.
By

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2092

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

HQ ACC APO 512
240
Rec'd 17 Sept 1410
By CRC

G-5: 000.73-2

15 September 1944

SUBJECT: Censorship of Statements by Visitors to Theatre

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394
(Attention: Acting Chief Commissioner)

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter A/CC 000.7 of 27 August. The problem of censoring the expressions of civilian visitors to the theatre has been reviewed, and your observations carefully considered. It is felt that the answer to the question posed in your paragraph 4 must be in the negative. Censorship in this theatre has been based upon military security, not the acceptability of the political sentiments expressed. It is believed that the standards already set up by the Censorship Branch should apply generally, and that no special procedure is required for matters arising within the A.C.C.

2. Aside from the importance in principle of permitting freedom of the press in matters which do not directly affect military operations, it is believed that censorship inspires a belief that there is "something to hide" and so arouses mistrust of Allied policy.

3. The proposal in your paragraph 5 has been considered and has been referred to the War Department and War Office. It is realized that no warning could be enforced after the visitor had returned home. Moreover, any restriction which had the appearance of a gag-rule might only provide one more point for criticism by those inclined to misrepresent. Considering that the evil resulting from irresponsible talk will ordinarily be felt more at home than in the theatre - and that anything having even the semblance of censorship may itself become a matter of public concern - it is felt that the problem is one for examination in the War Office and War Department where permission to visit is arranged. We are suggesting, in letters to the Director, CAD War Department, and the Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, that they may see fit, in appropriate cases, to draw the attention of prospective visitors to the disservice they might do to the Allied cause by heedless comments tending to provoke recrimination, and to remind them that it is unfair to take advantage of the theatre of operations where they are visiting to make it a forum for the discussion of controversial issues. It is believed preferable that such cautions be administered at home than by the authorities in this theatre.

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CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G. S. C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

cc: Sir Noel Charles
Hon. Alexander Kirk



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

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.7

15 September 1944

Dear General Vasiliev:

The contents of the attached letter from the Allied Publication Board to the Public Relation Branch, ACC, show the action that has been taken on the publication of the offensive cartoon in "Il Popolo" of Monday, 21 August 1944. There should be no similar ocurrence.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
Ltr fr Allied Pub. Bd.

Major General A. F. Vasiliev, (R.A.)
Deputy Soviet Union Representative on
the Advisory Council for Italy,
Via Gaeta 5,
Rome.

See 74

FILES A (B)

16 Sept 0930

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2094

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OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL
ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD

Room 106, 62 Via Veneto
ROME

13 September 44.

SUBJECT : IL POPOLO Anti-Soviet Cartoon.

TO : Major Lionel Fielden,
Public Relations Director,
ACC.

1. The Editor of the Christian Democrat IL POPOLO---Sig. Gonella--- was informed of the offending cartoon and asked for an explanation. He stated that the cartoon appeared in a supplement of IL POPOLO, called LA FONTE for which Sig. Georgio Tupini was the Responsible Editor.

2. Sig Gonella volunteered that he was not satisfied with the manner in which Sig. Tupini had been carrying out his work and indicated that he was about to be removed.

3. Sig. Tupini, as Responsible Editor, was invited to this office and informed that such a gross misrepresentation of political affairs, under cover of alleged humour, would not be tolerated. I added that this did not only apply to the particular cartoon but that no such cartoons would be tolerated no matter what Allied statesman was involved.

4. On Sig. Tupini seeking to justify his cartoon as innocuous I cut him short and informed him that he had not been invited here to discuss it but to be admonished for a picture raising issues calculated not only to foment Italian opinion but to disturb relations between the Allies themselves. Sig. Tupini bowed his acknowledgment of the rebuke.

5. In addition, the Editors of all Rome newspapers, at a general meeting, were informed that the APB journalistic Standard of Conduct "irrective applied to cartoons, pictures and headlines as well as to the printed word. Copies of the Conduct Directive, together with the reference to cartoons, etc., were also sent to all the weekly papers, including the humorous ones, so called.

/s/ K. S. MUNRO
/t/ I. S. Munro
Executive Secretary.

6654

(C O P Y)

COPY

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R20 14 Sept.1944

SUBJECT: IL POPOLO Anti-Soviet Cartoon

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

You wished to have a statement regarding the action taken on the cartoon in IL POPOLO so that you could inform the Soviet Representative . I attach Colonel Munro's letter covering this point.

/s/ LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Public Relations
Director

Major Q.

Prepare letter to General Vasiliev enclosing copy of attached

EWS

lf/vehb

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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/s/ LIONEL FIELDEN
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Public Relations
Director

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EWS

lf/vehb

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

AFHQ

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5; 000.7-8 12 September 1944

SUBJECT: Article on Polish Liberation in Unita

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.
(Attn: Acting Chief Commissioner).

1. Herewith copy of letter from SACMED to General Alexander on the above subject dated 10 September 1944. The article which was the subject of a protest adressed by General Anders to General Alexander appeared in the issue of Unita dated 13 August 1944 (Page 1, Columns 7 & 8.-)

2. Will you kindly take the necessary action?

CHARLES M.SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
Asst. Chief Of Staff, G-5

Incl;
as above

6657

TRANSLATION

TOWARD THE LIBERATION OF POLAND (from 'Unita' August 15th 1944)

(n. 1) of the Soviet magazine 'War and working class' publishes an article on the situation of Poland, the chief points of which we are giving here.)

Poland was the first country to be victim of hitlerian Germany's armed aggression. Today, Poland is the first among the conquered country to be liberated from the occupation. Warsaw - first capital conquered by German weapons - will be the first capital freed from hitlerian oppression. This is the situation, though Poland was much further behind the German lines than many other occupied countries of western Europe, this during the period of temporary success and advance of the hitlerian troops.

The liberation from German oppression marks an historical turning-point in the life of the Polish people. This event is particularly important because today, the polish people get back the national independence and the liberty they lost through the fault of the profascist clique that was in power during the pre-war years, as a result of the defeat inflicted to the hitlerian hordes by the liberating Armies of the Soviet Union. This simple and obvious fact shatters the structure of lies and insinuations carefully built by polish reactionnaires of all kind, who today are still trying to calumniate the Soviet Union whose armies bring liberation to the long-suffering Polish people.

The nightmare of hitlerian population has taught a great deal to the polish people. Now, it knows its friends and its enemies who brought upon it incalculable calamities through their political blindness and cupidity. In the fire of underground fight against nazi-German invaders, new forces have hardened, and a new national conscience rich in historical experience and free from nefarious prejudices has been born.

Fighting Poland feels a true daughter of the Slav family. The blood shed on the battle-fields against the hitlerian invader has cemented the brotherhood of arms of the Polish and Soviet combattants. A Polish-Soviet-Tchecoslovequian agreement must be the basis of the creation of a defensive slav rampart against German aggression. Sound alliance and collaboration and good neighbourhood with the Soviet Union, alliance with Great Britain and the United States of America are the guarantee of poland's post-war prosperity.

Preparing the restauration of the Polish State, the Commitee of national liberation has solemnly proclaimed the re-establishment of all the democratic liberties destroyed in Poland by fascist rulers long before the war, the realization of a vast agrarian reform, aiming at the nationalization of the dream of land, dreamt for centuries by Polish peasants. The program of interior

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Preparing the restauration of the polish State, the Committee of national Liberation has solemnly proclaimed the re-establishment of all the democratic liberties destroyed in Poland by fascist rulers long before the war, the realization of a vast agrarian reform, aiming at the materialization of the dream of land, dreamt for centuries by polish peasants. The program of interior policy of the Committee of National Liberation contains no measure which would be incompatible with the maintaining of the social regime now existing in Poland. Seen in this light, how mean and stupid is the calumny insinuating that someone wants to impose the Soviet regime to Poland! How grossly provocating are the attempts made by polish reaction and by its advocate to represent the Committee of National Liberation as a 'Communist Organ' when its composition (3 of its 15 members only are communists) shows the unification and re-grouping of all the democratic and anti-fascist forces of the polish people.

6655

While the Red Army was beginning to liberate the polish people from German occupation, the Soviet Government made an agreement with the Polish Committee of National Liberation on the relations between the Soviet Commander-in-Chief and polish Administration. This agreement is doubtless very important for the development of Polish-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

The polish Committee of National Liberation is a truly democratic organ which takes the direction of all civilian administrative question in Polish territory, as it is being liberated from German-fascist invaders. The union of the anti-hitlerian forces of the Polish people has made it clear that (the advocates of the 'Government' of the Polish emigrés which is unlawful and detached from the people, is doing everything to hide this fact) this 'Government' by no means represent the polish people neither does it express its aspirations. It is well known that this 'Government' has become politically bankrupt at the

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most decisive moment in the life of the polish people . The 'Government' has played his last cards for the weakening of the Soviet Union in the war against hitlerism Germany, betting on disagreements in the anti-hitlerism coalition. It meant to get in between weakened Soviet Union and its allies and obtain the realisation of its plan of conquest in Ukraine, Bielo-Russia, Soviet Lithuania.

These calculations entirely failed. The logic of fighting against a common enemy, hitlerism Germany, has brought about the union of all the truly democratic and patriotic anti-hitlerism forces of the polish peoplethat understand the vital necessity of friendship and relations of good neighbourhood between Poland and her eastern neighbour. The same logic of fight against hitlerism has understood the complete bankrupt of the 'Government' of polish emigres. Inevitably, this same logic of fight against a common foe will bring about that the forces of polish emigration which have not entirely severed their bonds with the people will find their way towards the polish Committee of National Liberation, towards the participation in the fight for the liberation of the polish people, directed by the Committee. This is proved by the fact that numerous organisations and numerous progressive elements of polish emigration in England and in the United States,as well as political man have greeted the creation of the Committee of National Liberation acknowledging it as the only legitimate power of the polish Republic/

The polish Committee of National Liberation leads the sacred fight of the polish people for freedom and independence. No wonder that the creation of the Committee of National Liberation should have irritated the retrograde landowners who are the prop of the Government of the polish emigres. These 'patriots of their own estates' who played such a disastrous part in the history of Poland and especially during the pre-war years, cannot get used to the fact that the Ukrainian, Bielo-Russian and Lithuanian peasants should have been freed for ever from the yoke of the polish nobility, nor can they agree that the polish peasant should finally get the land. The motto of the feudal landowners is clear: the people may rot as long as they keep their enormous estates. It is obvious that the path of the polish people is not the same as that of these owners.

The will of the polish people is now determined; it is incarnated in the activity of the polish Committee of National Liberation which leads all the democratic forces of the polish people in its fight against the enemies of free Poland. To day it is obvious that the future belongsonly to others elements which can gather round the polish Committee of National Liberation and follow the same road. The journey of Mikolajczik to Moscow, journey which was made very late in the day, as the foreign press observed, must be considered in this light.

The 'fear' expressed by some foreign papers that there should be a 'civilian war' between the partisans of the 'Government' of the emigres and the partisans of the Committee of National Liberation is ridiculous and absurd. This fear is unfounded, for the 'Government' has no firm prop in Poland. As for the troops that desert from this 'Government', we can say that the

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The committeeof the Polish people has thrown itself in the great fight against the Hitlerian invaders. In this fight the Polish people rely on the powerful help of the Soviet Union, whose armies beat and destroy the hitlerian war machine. Soon now, long suffering Poland will be entirely free from the enemy. The Soviet people shares the conviction of its Government that 'the brother people of U.S.S.R. and Poland will fight together to the end in the fight for liberation against German invaders, and will lay the firm foundations of a friendly Polish - Soviet collaboration.

Trans. E.C.

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C O P Y

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R23 12 September 1944

SUBJECT : Report for August 1944.

TO : Secretary General

1. Personnel.- Captain C.Howard-Owen (B) returned to Headquarters from Grenai del popolo propaganda duties in Sicily.

2. News Production.- Press release averaging two to four a day were issued to the Italian Press, PWB, AFHQ PRO correspondents and neutral correspondents on general and administrative ACC activities, including UNRRA liaison, transfer of Rome to the Italian Government, measures to improve the Rome food supply situation and anti-malaria control operations.

3. Press Conferences.

(a) The Italian press, in addition to the Allied correspondents, was admitted for the first time to the Regional Commissioners' Conference August 22 with excellent results in coverage and comment and with no violations of security stops.

(b) PRB arranged for Brigadier-General William O'Dwyer two press conferences the first being for Allied Correspondents on the Italian economic situation, and the second for the Italians on Rome food conditions and general economic plans. Both conferences were well received.

4. Journalists.

(a) Italian.- Personal visits were made to editors of Rome newspaper explaining ACC policies and requests made and granted for specific editorial assistance on a number of problems needing public cooperation. The first eight of ACC PRB accrediting cards were issued to officially epurated Italian jornalists. Curfew passes were obtained for nearly 1.000 Roman newspaper workers and problems of journalists' automobiles were adjusted. Two Italian photographers were issued with permits to photograph non-military pictures. Interviews of Italian journalists with individual ACC officers were arranged.

(b) Allied war correspondents. - Interviews arranged and information given for approximately 20 British and American correspondents. Daily briefings given correspindents in Florence by Major T.L.Bullock (Cdn), Deputy Director of Public Relations(Field)

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(b) Allied war correspondents. - Interviews arranged and information given for approximately 20 British and American correspondents. Daily briefings given correspondents in Florence by Major T.L.Bullock (Cdn), Deputy Director of Public Relations(Field

(c) Allied political correspondents.- The first four political correspondents arrived and became an ACC responsibility. They represented the London Times, Express and Telegraph and the Tass (Russian)Agency.

(d) Neutral correspondents.- Weekly background briefings held. 663

5. Relations with Italian Government.- Travel passes obtained for the Undersecretariat of the Press of the Ministry of the Interior. Extensive investigation and recommendations made in regard to Italian film industry. Arrangements for Italian Army Navy and Air Force publicity made with AFHQ and put into effect;this includes first Allied recognition of Italian war correspondents.

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6. Miscellaneous.- The Allied Publications Board, with concurring PRB vote, froze further issues of newsprint because of shortage of imports. Extensive scheduling of story possibilities made for the March of Time film unit photographing AUC help to Italy. Publishing arrangements made for 75,000 copies of Art Guide to Florence for use of the troops. Plans started to make films of Italian Army Navy and Air Force. Contacts maintained with Prime Minister Bonomi and cabinet members. Regular services of Weekly Bulletin, Daily Rome Digest and Trend of Correspondents' Copy continued. Material gathered for history of ACC.

LEONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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H E A D Q U A R T E R S
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
A. P. O.394

13088/F. 11 September 1944.

SUBJECT : Permission to publish daily newspaper.

TO : Colonel L.D. Densmore.
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

1. With reference to your A/CC 100-1 of 8 September 1944 I write to inform you that a similar request to publish a daily newspaper on economic and financial matters has recently been received by this Sub-Commission.

2. Inquiries were made of the aspiring editor as to the sources from which he expected to draw his information. He replied ingenuously that he would have to rely upon ACC for the bulk of the necessary data on Italy, and that for a review of other countries' activities in the economic and financial field he would be constrained to ask ACC to arrange for him to receive the necessary publications.

3. To his application I replied that although P.W.B. has the last word on such matters this Sub-Commission had neither the time nor the inclination to act as a reference library, and that the editor would receive no assistance from us.

4. I informed Lt/Colonel Monro of my decision with which he heartily approved adding that he had received over three hundred requests for permission to initiate new publications and that he would be most grateful for anything that we could do to discourage such applications.

5. It appears to me that the request contained in the attached Memorandum should be turned down for similar reasons.

Colonel,
Joint Director,
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

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FILES A.C.

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Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

A/CC 100-1

Permission to Publish Daily Newspaper. 6 Sept 4

Finance Sub-Commission

1. Reference attached memorandum from Mr. Lelio Reva, dated 6 September, requesting permission to publish daily newspaper.

2. Is there in your opinion a need for such a publication?

L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, Sig C
Chief Staff Officer

1 Incl:
as in para 1 above.

Hq ACC Secy Gen 6651
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 9 Sept 1030
Via Mess.
Initials RRP

M E M O R A N D U M

Mr Lelio Ravà has asked during the last few months, to the P.W.B. care of the A.C.C. for the permission to publish a daily newspaper of economical and financial informations, named Secolo XX for clarify, with objective moderation, the economical situation of Italy, for making the Italian business men more familiar with the criterions and methods of the Anglo/Saxon world, and prepare the necessary renewal of the exchanges.

The P.W.B. has keep in suspens the request, duly appreciated, in obeisance to the allied principle of surcease in such exceptional period from any elaborate investigation of these problems, and passed it over to the Italian "Commissariato per la Stampa e Propaganda", to the special Commission of which the Chief of the P.W.B. is also a member.

Meanwhile many notable events are happened, first of all the visit and the message of the British Prime Minister, who have made Italy realize the responsibility for the future and, after, the reports of the same A.C.C. about some important aspects of our situation.

But, in the same time, certain delicate arguments of economics and finance have bean treated by some dailies and weeklies in a form not always responsible, and sometimes alarming, an hence deprecable, provoking official denials and rectifications from the A.C.C.

All this prove the maturity of the problem, and the necessity for the Italians and the convenience for the Allies, of an objective and technical orientation of the Italian people about such essential matters, through the publication of such anauthoritative organ as the daily that Mr.Lelio Ravà propose.

This daily will show to the Italians, in perfect collaboration with the Allies, the ways and the instruments for a gradual

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This daily will show to the Italians, in perfect collaboration with the Allies, the ways and the instruments for a gradual renewal of the activity, for the reconstruction of the country from the ruines of the war and for the renovation of the international exchanges, necessary condition for the communion and fraternity of all people.

There is cause to be confident that the A.C.C. through the Delegate of the P.W.B. will inform the "Sottosegretariato per la Stampa e Propaganda" of its assent to the request of Mr.Lelio Ravà about the publication of his daily newspaper: Secolo XX , as soon as possible.

The proposed daily will need only a small quantity of paper, given the selcted numer of its readers, already assured by the utilisation of remains of paper in rolls.

Rome, September 6, 1944

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic Party) - Sunday, 10 September 1944

"THE WHOLE TRUTH"

On September 8th, UNN has published a note under the title "Italy towards her re-birth", in which a brief picture is sketched, and a few figures are given, of the effort sustained by Italy, with Allied assistance, in order to obtain better conditions of life.

The figures are certainly exact, and the judgements are very flattering. But the tone of this note does not convey to us an equally favourable impression. Whoever reads it, without having direct experience of the conditions our cities & country-land are in, & of the growing moral & social decay owed to unemployment & to inflation, is liable to draw a breath of relief, any say: Thank God, everything is going weel in Italy.

We do not want to say that absolutely everything is going badly and that the Government bears the whole responsibility of all our troubles, but what has been done has to be judged bearing in mind what the needs are; and the figures of what has been made & produced must be balnced against the losses & damages suffered in the same period.

It seems to us that the information agencies' duty - now that the USA Govt. has to decide on the extention of "Lend & Lease" to Italy, and UNRRA on the possibility of "doing something" for our country - should be to inform public opinion in the USA on the real conditions of this dilapidated country, & on the efforts its inhabitants are making not for the sake of escaping death, but in or to contribute to the common victory.

FILES A/C

Translated by L.O. to A/CC - V.L.G.
(G.Rotanelli)

68.[illegible]

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No 12 U.S.P.A.O.512

9 September 1944

Capt. Ellery W.Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Dear Captain Stone,

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th. I should have made it clear in our conversation last week that the booklet we are planning at the request of AFHQ is intended to cover as many phases of Allied activities and achievements during the last year as possible. At the same time we do not want to ignore the achievements of the Italian people. The booklet will not be confined to the work of ACC alone, although much of the material will naturally have to do with ACC.

Further,Mr. Zevi is not the only person working on this project. The work is in charge of Lt.Carrick, head of our Publication Section. It is his responsibility to correlate the efforts of personnel from our Intelligence, News and Publications Sections. I am taking the liberty of showing him your letter.

Any stories pertaininf o ACC we shall, of course, want vetted by you.

Sincerely yours,

(s) GEORGE W. EDMAN
A.D.P.W.O. Italy (Lib.)

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EMS/hjp

A/CC 000.7-1

7 September 1944

Dear Mr. Edman:

I have carefully considered your memorandum of 2 September. I gather that your position is still based on AFHQ Memorandum No. 56 from which you reason that a monopoly of propaganda gives PWB a monopoly of news on the argument that unless PWB controls the emphasis of news, it can not control propaganda. But if, as stated in the last paragraph of your letter, "other Allied organizations in Italy" can be trusted to "assist in the preparation of the directives which establish the emphasis to be placed on the news so disseminated", I should think that their PW's could be relied on to see that their own releases comply with directives which they themselves have helped to frame.

At any rate, unless you feel that my PWB has violated your directives, and I am unaware of any such charge, I see no reason for altering our present practice of making our releases available to all news agencies and publications, including those of PWB.

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Mr. George W. Edman, A.U.S.
Psychological Warfare Branch
Italian Theatre Headquarters
PWB Unit No. 12
APO 512, U. S. Army

Hq A C C Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date Time 7 Sept 1415
Via Army CC
Initials

CC for PRO ACC

FILES A.B

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No.12 USA.P.O.512

2 September 1944

Capt. Ellery W. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Dear Captain Stone:

Herewith is a draft of the "sales talk" along the lines we discussed yesterday.

I should appreciate your comments.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. EDMAN
A.D.P.W.O.Italy (Lib)

Enc.
By hand

N.B. Pen-note: Redrafted ltr 000.7 -1 sent 7 Sept.

66
66

2114

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP QUESTION
PSICHOLIGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS

PWB ITALY DIRECTIVE ANNEXE FOR WEEK BEGINNIN 2nd SEPTEMBER

II. LIBERATED ITALY

Fullest publicitywill be given to the visit of the Trade Union Officials and will be kept up while they are here. The opportunity will be taken of explaining the workings of democracy and of showing the part played by Trades Unions in Britain and the United States. While using their visit as an indication of labor unity, the will be a complete stop on anything which makes the implication of the existence of a class struggle, and on any inter-perate statements by labour representatives. We will avoid comparison with the internal Italian Trade Unions situation.

Impossible we have not got political censorship

The Italian press want!

6643

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/E9/1 4 September 1944

Subject: Newsdissemination in Italy.

To : Acting Chief Commissioner.

1. To me (and I really am beginning to wish that I could say something favourbale about PWB!)this document is both unnecessary and misleading. It is also, I think, dangerous in that it obscures issues sheer casuistry.

2. Take one example of this -paragraph 3 implies tha the "weekly directive" controls the press. In fact, of course, it doesn't: it applies ONLY to PWB papers and PWB radio, and the mass of Italian newspapers - as also the Allied morale papers- never hear of it or see it. Thus the whole of paragraph 4 is based on a false premise. It might be argued that the UNNS is controlled by the directive and is the only news source: in fact it is not the only news source and PWB cannot make it so.

3. In actual fact the directives mean very little to us and are very obvious. I attach an example. For the past 3 months we have never attended the "weekly directive" meeting because PWB shifted it to Saturday afternoon which, being the deadline for our weekly bulletin is a peak rush-hour for us. PWB have not noticed our absence yet. The directive is sent to us, of course.

4. Paragraph 4 goes clean again st the draft of PWB which envisages the creation of a "non-profit cooperative news agency" a project which at our recent meeting and in replay to my memo of August 19 you strongly favoured. Now - at the very time when we should be handing over to Italians - we have PWB insisting that "other systems of dissemination".....would make it impossible to maintain control of news emphasis". The argument

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

directive" controls the press. In fact, of course, it doesn't: it applies ONLY to PWB papers and PWB radio, and the mass of Italian newspapers - as also the Allied morale papers- never hear of it or see it. Thus the whole of paragraph 4 is based on a false premise. It might be argued that the UNRRA is controlled by the directive and is the only news source: in fact it is not the only news source and PWB cannot make it so.

3. In actual fact the directives mean very little to us and are very obvious. I attach an example. For the past 3 months we have never attended the "weekly directive" meeting because PWB shifted it to Saturday afternoon which, being the deadline for our weekly bulletin is a peak rush-hour for us. PWB have not noticed our absence yet. The directive is sent to us, of course.

4. Paragraph 4 goes clean again st the draft of PWB which envisages the creation of a "non-profit cooperative news agency" a project which at our recent meeting and in replay to my memo of August 15 you strongly favoured. Now - at the very time when we should be handing over to Italians - we have PWB insisting that "other systems of dissemination"....."would make it impossible to maintain control of news emphasis". The argument The argument is puerile: news emphasis is in fact controlled by the free Italianpress which we have established and which never sees a directive!

5. One could of course argue indefinitely as to what "propaganda" is or is not: the crux of the problem, in my view, is that PWB control tends to obscure facts about Italian feelings and deceives Allied interests into thinking that things are better than they are - and both PWB and ourselves are the first victims of this propaganda.

6. I agree with your own note, of course: it goes straight to the point. But I remain puzzled by the odd monopolistic game which PWB seems to be playing in its determination to issuethese defensive documents.

7. To put it very bluntly, the continuing quarrel is really

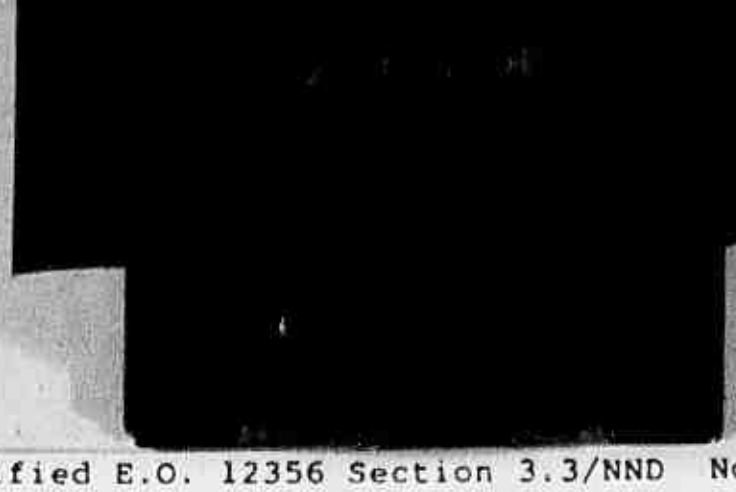
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

that PWB would like to interpret "control of propaganda" as "control of PROs". The point is that the position of a PRO is very different from that of the PWB. The PWB may for instance in its own publications suppress (and rightly) "intemperate statements by Labour representatives". The PRO cannot, because he does not own corrispondents or newspaper: his job is to produce facts and explain them. He is not a part of a propaganda agency.

LIONEL FIELDEN,

Major,
Public Relations Director.

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



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

6b1

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

EMS/hjp

A/CC 000.7-1

8 September 1944

SUBJECT: Press and news operations proposals for Italy

TO : Mr. George W. Edman, A.D.P.W.O., P.W.B., Italian Theatre Headquarters, PWB Unit No. 12, APO 512

1. I refer to the draft for Chief, PWB-AFHQ, submitted by A.D P.W.O. Italian theatre.

2. The A.C.C. fully endorses the suggestion contained in paragraph 4 regarding the creation of a non-profit, co-operative news agency, and would like to see this matter promoted with the utmost speed.

3. The A.C.C. agrees that the Italian Press Commission, like the Allied Publications Board, should be considered as a war-time agency only.

4. The A.C.C. cannot as yet endorse paragraph 2. The proposed Italian press decree has not been seen, in its present form and with the suggestions of the Italian Government, by the A.C.C. In view of what is understood to be the Italian Government's attitude, it is thought that the Press Law may defeat the object we have in mind by establishing a strict Government control: moreover, it is doubtful whether such a law once passed could be regarded as a war-time measure only. Such a law might in fact set up the very machinery which it is desired to avoid.

5. Regarding paragraph 3, the point on the danger of a re-establishment of the Fascist penal code is well taken: the abolition of the code in toto is however not practicable at this stage, and the only method would seem to be to press for abolition or modification of certain features affecting the Press.

6 The News Operation Plan has been considered by the Political Section and P.W.B. Branch and some marginal comments made thereon. These need to be clarified before we proceed further.

SD 137

No. ACC Secy Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date 9 Sept 1944
Hour
By ERR

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: PWB, ACC

Drafted by: Major Fielden, P.W.B.

FILES A.B.

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

DRAFT

TO : Chief, PWB - AFHQ

FROM: PWB Italian Theater

Herewith are submitted the press and news operations proposals for Italy. They are the result of considerable thought based on PWB experience in the Italian Theater. The proposals which come from PWB Italian Theater are endorsed by A.C.C. They are based on the concept that a free Governemtn cannot endure unless there is an enlightened public opinion, and enlightened cannot exist without a free press; and that means the press itself must be free of any governmental or quasi-governmental control; and news itself must be freely available at the source. Briefly, then, PWB strongly recommends (in addition to the warnings listed on page of the Press Plan) that :

1. The Italian Press Commission, set up as the opposite and successor to the Allied Publications Board, is to be considered only a war time agency.

2. The proposed Italian press decree must first of all encompass repeal of the press decree of January 14, 1944, which put the power of license in the hands of prefects. And, most important- the decree too, unless it guarentees freedom of the press, must be considered as a war time measure only.

3. There must be recognition of the rights of afree press through adequate laws and, contrary-wise, individuals and corporations be protected by adequate libel laws. This means, among other things, the abolition of the Fascist Penal Code.

4. The News Operation Plan, stated in a few words, envisages a proposed non-profit, cooperative news agency in which the ownership and control would be shared by any publisher willing to subscribe to it; pay his pro-rata share of operating costs and pull his weight in management. Outside agencies, such as AP' UP, INS, Reuters, should be free to sell their services or any part of them, either to the proposed agencies or directely to any individual client. No one service should be given a monopoly.

For the D.P.W.O. Italian Theater.

Respectfully submitted - George W. Edman 66 ; 1

A.D.P.W.O. Italian Theater

DRAFT

65

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONS

PRB/R9/1 19 August 1944

Subject: Correspondence with PWB on news dissemination.

To : Mr. H. Caccia, Joint Director, Political Section

Thank you very much for the copy of the PWB draft sent to the Plitical Section on the question of news dissemination.

It is a tough subject and while I agree generalli with some of the pious resolutions expresse, the following comments seem to be indicated:

(1) Only a month ago the expressed and rigid view of PWB was that no agencies at all could be permitted except the UNNS. The PWB went so far as to issue a draft directive on this subject and to state that agencies were forbidden by the terme of the Armistice, their own Charter etc.

(2) We have now a most sudden change of opinion. It is perhaps not unconnected with the new statement that "assurances have been given by AFHQ to foreign agencies" etc. This makes it clear that the monopoly idea will not work.

(3) PWB now takes the view that Stefani speficically should not be allowed, and that a Government news agency would be dangerous. It adds that the ownership and membership of anynews agency should be vested in the mehers. One can but agree.

(4) But PWB further argues that the ideal agency would be .....the United Nations News Service! Why? Is it not a Government news service also? Is it not, quite flatly, a propaganda agency? Does it, or could it under any conceivable circumstances, conform to the pious resolutions emitted by PWB as in section (3) above? Could it be anything but suspect?

(5) I am afraid that the PWB arguments as set forth in this

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

agencies were forbidden by the terms of the Armistice, their own Charter etc.

(2) We have now a most sudden change of opinion. It is perhaps not unconnected with the new statement that "assurances have been given by AFHQ to foreign agencies" etc. This makes it clear that the monopoly idea will not work.

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(5) I am afraid that the PWB arguments as set forth in this draft only convince me more firmly that the parties interested in holding down a lucrative monopoly after the war have shifted their ground, by necessity, and produced a new formula to obtain the same result.

(6) I certainly think that the whole question of an Italian agency should be faced without any delay at all. It is absolutely necessary: newspapers are not (and are not likely to be)content with UNNS and the result is that they go to the highways and byways of irresponsible reporting for their news. A godd agency is most desirable. But clearly it should be made, as PWB itself suggests, by "the numbers taking the service". In other words the authorized newspaper of Liberated Italy should form it. I am quite ready to submit proposals as to how this should be carried out in detail.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major Public Relations Director

Copy to: Acting Chief Commissioner
Political Section
I would be glad to see this idea pushed.

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

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.7-1

8 September 1944

My dear George:

You mentioned to me last week your desire to prepare a pamphlet on the work of ACC and I expressed my approval in principle. However, in its practical implementation, I wonder if you can not direct your Mr. Zevi to confine his fact gathering survey to our PRB since my Sub-Commission officers are all hard at work on their day-to-day jobs and have little or no time available to acquaint Mr. Zevi with what ACC and AMG are.

I think if Mr. Zevi, therefore, confined his work to reviewing all releases we have hitherto given out and sought from Major Fielden any additional information he needed, the work could be better coordinated at this end.

As I have stated previously, of course we shall want to vet the story before its release.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Mr. George W. Ehman, A.D.F.W.O.
Psychological Warfare Branch,
Italian Theatre Headquarters,
PWB Unit No. 12,
APO 512, U. S. Army.

Hq ACC Secy Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date Time 8 Sept 1530
Via HQ
Initials CMR

c.c. Major Fielden.

FILES A-E
653

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RG 4 September, 1944

Subject: Survey of year's work of ACC.

To : Acting Chief Commissioner.

1. Please see Mr. Edman's letter of September 1 (attached).

2. This proposal is based on a letter dated August 21 from Lieutenant Carrick, which is attached with my reply.

3. I should naturally welcome a survey of this kind if it were accurate, well-written, and comprehensive. It would perform the work which, a long time since, I suggested should be performed by an ACC journal.

4. I do not think that PWB has either the staff, the material, or the background for such a report; nor do I think that the interviews which they propose to inflict on hard-worked officers of sub-commissions would fill these gaps. Mr. Zevi, who would chiefly do the job, and with whom I talked, displayed a profound ignorance of ACC and AMG, and yet proposed to me that the survey should be completed in 8 days. So hasty a propaganda job is absolutely at variance with my conception of ACC publicity. And at the present time I think there is more than ever a need for a very careful approach, both factual and psychological, to any attempt to cry up Allied gifts to Italy.

5. I would remind you that this Branch, with three of its present members , has sistematically covered all ACC publicity since January last. Not only are the records here, in the form of press releases and press clippings, but also the whole background is known to us who have done this work. Again and again in the past and in the present PWB had made and makes mistakes resulting naturally from an ignorance of past history and present plans.

6. Before leaving Naples I instructed my staff to work particurarly on long term surveys of the work of all sub-commissions, as well as

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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6. Before leaving Naples I instructed my staff to work particurarly on long term surveys of the work of all sub-commissions, as well as upon immediate releases. We have no collected a great deal of material on a number of general subjects such as labour and wages, food, transport, and industry, and on special subjects such as malaria control, the history of the Naples typhus epidemic, the Granai del Popolo, the Patriot movement, the work of Property Control etc. These are all pending for release: but the Sub-Commissions concerned are not ready with the full facts. I do NOT want PWB men going in and getting hal-baked stories on these matters.

7. I would make the following suggestions:

(a) If you have given this survey your blessing, as appears from Mr.Edman's letter, will you allow me to say that we reserve the right of PRO to vet the survey and if necessary withhold its publication.

(b) If you are not very keen on the survey, my opinion is

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that relegses through the Italian press on subjects such as I have indicated, and the results of regular Press Conferences now under way, are of much better value than any document emanating from a propaganda agency.

May I say that this case is an excellent example of the troubles involved in the"sales talk" which PWB have sent you. They want to get a clear field for "scooping" the news with hasty, and (to my mind) often unconsidered propaganda. It is my emphatic view that ACC does not need "explaining" by the PWB, and that our policy of giving - as our directive states - "an accurate and comprehensive picture" through releases based on facts, is far more telling in the long run than vulnerable propaganda efforts to paint us in glowing colours.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016



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

6637

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

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. Unit.No.12 U.S.A.P.O.512

1 September, 1944

To: Major Lionel Fielden, PRO-ACC.

Subject: Survey of year's work.

We are getting up a survey of the work which has been accomplished in the past twelve months by ACC and its predecessors in Italy, setting out the achievements against the background of the difficulties created by enemy action and the exigencies of war.

Captain Stone has indicated his approval of the project and has asked to see the pamphlet before it is published.

Would you be good enough to facilitate this by requesting the various heads of departments, particularly in the Economic Section, to make available to PWB workers the pertinent information on which the survey must be based.

As time is short we should appreciate it if you were able to give this clearance immediately.

GEORGE W.EDMAN

A.D.F.W.O.(Lib.)Italy

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R9 24 August, 1944

Dear Carrick,

1. Owing the pressure of work arising from our recent conferences here I have only seen your letter of August 21 today.

2. Mr.Zevi has also spoken to me this morning and asked me if possible towrite a reply for your meeting this morning. This must necessaliry be a hasty one and you should not take it as a final word.

3. While I agree, of course, with the general idea that Italians should realize what the United Nations have done, I have four main reservations to make, viz.

1() Everything which has been done, and which was permitted for publication, has been given out in releases from here and has been given full prominence in the Italian press.

(2) What we have "done for Italy" will not look particularly good in contrast with statements made publicly (as for instance that of General O'Dwyer and even General Wilson himself) that food is short, and that our armies have taken from Italy 150,000 tons of food and 110,000 sheep.

(3) All Propaganda from Allied sources is, in my experience, now viewed with a caustic eye by a people (and a press) who do not forget the lies of Fascism and are inclined to disbelieve all "official" sources. In my view it is far better to work through the Italian press. To that end we are setting up here a regular system of informative conferences.

(4) Propaganda about "what we have done for Italy" will not look so good when we are doing (as we intend to do)so much more for France and Greece.

The object of your booklet would be, I take it, to produce goodwill and even gratitude among Italians. I feel somewhat sceptical on both points. To take your paragraph in their order:

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

1. Very few Italians would admit - whatever figures you gave (and they would not be very startling) - that the United Nation have made "heavy material contribution" to the Italian people. Each individual would think in terms of his small food ration, of high prices caused by the Allied armies who buy up everything: beyond this the ruin of industry and houses would be considered as left untouched or scarcely touched.

2. No Italian would admit for one second that he was responsible for the Fascist War or for alliance with Germany, or for closing the Mediterranean. But every Italian would say (and rightly) that prices of consumer goods are high because the Allied armies have brought inflation. You are just knocking your head against a wall if you try arguing these points as propaganda.

3. You cannot talk about a better and happier world - every Italian, at the present moment, would just laugh. You can of course ask them to dig themselves out of their pit, but it isn't Italian psychology to do so.

4. There are many difficulties in the way of publishing accurate figures on certain aspects of our assistance, e.g. nothing really fundamental has yet been settled about Italian industry, and it is not desired to publish figures for food which might produce the idea that similar contributions would be made in the future as in the past.

Over and above this it seems to me that we must remember that the whole political future of Italy is very much in the melting at the present time, and "tough talking" may not be at all the line adopted by the authorities in another three months: I don't know.

On the whole I feel that by far the best propaganda is done through the Italian press which maintains a line of fairly active criticism and is fairly well believed.

Having said all this on the black side, let me add that we will most certainly give Mr Zevi every facility we can. He can browse over all our past releases, all the past reports of sub-commissions and so on. We will certainly help as much as we can.

6537

(Sgd) LIONEL FIELDEN
Major,
Public Relations Director

Lt. Carrick
Publications Section

PWB

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

COPY

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Italian Theatre Headquarters
P.W.B..UNIT No.12 U.S.A.P.O.512

21 Aug.44

To Major Fielden;
PRO. - A.C.C.

1. This is to introduce Mr. Zevi, a member of this Section, who has been entrusted with the job of writing a booklet showing in a simple form what aid has been given to the Italians, etc. It is something that we wish to produce as quickly as possible and shall appreciate any help that you are able to give. Of course, we will/let you see the suggested material before going to press.

2. Possibly the project can be best explained by quoting the following extract from a directive we have received on the subject.

"What is desired is a publicity campaign throughout Italy to bring home to the Italians these points:

1. The United Nations have made heavy material contribution to the Italian people.

2. Stocks of many consumer goods are higher in Italy than in Great Britain and the United States, due to the fact that the Allied Nations mobilized for total war, whereas Italy did not.

3. Comparisons unfavorable to the United Nations between conditions in Italy before and after liberation are unfair and not to be tolerated, because (a) Italy was allied to Germany in this war, Italy(b), by closing the Mediterranean, is largely responsible for creating the economic conditions against which she is now complaining.

4. The United Nations will give Italy every possible assistance toward achieving rehabilitation, under the Allied Intention

2132

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

COPY

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Italian Theatre Headquarters
P.W.B..UNIT No.12 U.S.A.F.O.512

21 Aug.44

To Major Fielden;
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4. The United Nations will give Italy every possible assistance toward achieving rehabilitation, under the Allied Intention

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

to try to create a better and happier world for everybody. But Allied contributions toward Italy's betterment will be dependent in large measure on the willingness and determination shown by Italians to help dig themselves out of the pit in which they are now suffering.

A strong effort should be made to obtain from Allied services authoritative figures on our contributions to Italy. If such figures have ever been published, we have never seen them. The more factual the statement, the greater should be the impact.

It seem that the proposed line is too "tough". But AFHQ believes that the time has come to talk straight to the Italians, not in any strain of reprisal, but for their own good, and the future good of the world. The honeymoon, if one can call it that, must end sometime. The people here are also very much annoyed about alleged statements by Italians that the Germans did more for them than we are doing.

This is your job, but we think a good beginning would be to get out a directive to shape news and radio output along such lines. Figures on concrete Allied contributions and activities could be used as pegs on which to hang stories, editorials, and commentaries. The rounded story would probably be best told in a booklet.

We think we should work through PRO on this, and make an effort to see that the material gets back home. The people at AFHQ are much interested in that angle.

Will you let us have comments on this as quickly as possible? We are under pressure"

R. E. CARRICK

R.E.CARRICK
Lieut., R.A.
PUBLICATIONS SECTION

6532

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

Lt. Mc Hunt
Adj

AFHQ

ACC HQ

CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY
PUBLIC RELATIONS

2439 AUG 29/ 44

FOLLOWING FOR GENERAL ANDERSON WAR OFFICE PD PAREN TO AFHQ GEORGE FIVE FROM ACC HQ FIELDEN PAREN PD REFERENCE WAR OFFICE CABLE SIX NINE THREE TWO SEVEN DDPR OF AUGUST EIGHTEEN ACC AGREES TO ACCEPT AND MAINTAIN SIX POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS AS REQUESTED WILL MINISTRY OF INFORMATION PLEASE SUBMIT NAMES FOR APPROVAL BY ACC SHOULD BE GRATEFUL TO KNOW WHETHER YOU SHOULD BE ADDRESSED ON ALL THESE MATTERS OR WHETHER DIRECT CONTACT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND IF SO WITH WHOM

Political Correspondent

6631

2135

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

TOP SECRET

sms/njp

A/CC 000.7

27 August 1944

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 1[illegible]
By [illegible] NARS, Date [illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Charles M. Spofford, G.S.C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5
Allied Force Headquarters

1. I enclose copies of a message which was filed by the Associated Press yesterday, reporting an interview given by the two American Labor leaders, Mr. George Meldanzi and Mr. Luigi Antonini.

2. In view of the open criticism of probable Soviet Army conduct in Berlin implied in the first paragraph and of the strong Anti-British statements contained later in this report, the Censorship Branch of AFHQ referred it to the ACC for advice before dispatch. After consultation with Mr. Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, Censorship were advised that for military reasons this report should not be dispatched. These military reasons were that such anti-Soviet and anti-British remarks would undoubtedly find their way back to Soviet representatives in Italy as well as to British forces in this area. In that case they could but prejudice good relations between soldiers which were vital in an operational theatre.

3. This morning I was informed that, despite this advice, Col. Scott-Bailey and Col. Hayden had both reached the decision that they could not hold this report in view of the repercussions such censorship would involve. It was consequently dispatched last night.

4. This incident raises two questions. In the first place it is for decision whether the Censorship in Rome should not be instructed that in these matters they must follow the advice given by the Head of ACC, acting in agreement with the British and American Representatives on the Advisory Council. An alternative arrangement would be to instruct the Censorship that, in the event of their disagreeing with the advice proferred by the Head of ACC, acting in agreement with the British and U.S. Representatives on the Advisory Council, they must refer the matter to A.F.H.Q. before any such report is dispatched. The obvious objection to this latter course is the question of time.

5. The second question that arises is whether civilian visitors to Italy of such standing as these two American Labor leaders should not be informed before leaving their country of origin that on entering a theatre of war they automatically assume certain grave responsibilities. The first of these must be that in any public utterances they

TOP SECRET

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

TOP SECRET

should be most careful not to say anything that is likely to hinder the war effort in the area, and of course unmeasured criticism of Allies is bound to be prejudicial. It would probably be helpful if a warning of a similar kind could be given to such civilian visitors immediately on their arrival.

6. I am sending copies of this memorandum to Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Alexander Kirk, as well as to Col. Scott-Bailey.

HENRY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
AP Press Dispatch

cc: Political Section
British Resident Minister
U.S. Political Advisor
Sir Noel Charles
Mr. Alexander Kirk
Col. Scott-Bailey

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date/time 27 Aug 1640
Via HD.
Initials SAM

6629

TOP SECRET

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

26 August 1944

VIA RCA

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEW YORK

Brias 11430 Rome 26/8 Quote Rye hope Red Army reaches Berlin before we do dash otherwise we will have another hotel room full of people like these unquote George Baldanzi trim bespectacled representative of CIO said motioning to welldressed occupants Grand Hotel salon paragraph

Thirtyseven yearold Baldanzi who arrived here yesterday with Luigi Antonini of AFL for survey Italian labor situation was identifying prosperouslooking Italian civilians as Fascists dash survivors of aye purge which he said Allies failed carry out in complete disregard ideological aspects of war paragraph

Quote There will be blood bath as soon as Allies leave stop Requote You cant stop revolution by inaction unquote predicted Baldanzi differing sharply in views on Communism from Antonini who expressed strong fear that Allied policy would lead Italy into arms quote Soviet totalitarian dictatorship unquote

Bria

6623

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

VIA RCA

Press Associated New York

Brias 21430 Both men agreed however that Britains policy was to make Italy aye quote colony unquote and Antonini appealed United States take greater interest Italian economic political a affairs paragraph

Quote Control of Italy is so top heavy British it isnt even funny unquote Baldanzi said paragraph

Quote If United States leaves Italy to Britain Russia dash unquote greyhaired sixtytwo year old Antonini made despairing motion with hands undash requote then American boys will have fought over here in vain unquote paragraph

Baldanzi said he not repeat not over here to quote tell Italian labor what to do unquote but to give advice if desired stop He added financial assistance also would be needed stop Delegation British labor leaders expected arrive soon for similar survey

Bris.

6627

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

VIA RCA

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEW YORK

Brias 31430 Antonini dash old school leftist with flowing black cravat undash said he distrustful Togliatti and Communist declarations of quote working for democracy in Italy atop Requote Eye know Communists from experience unquote said adding believed strong socialist party only way counterbalance communists paragraph

Baldanzi expressed keen desire meet Togliatti stop He asserted quote harmony quote among workers only way frustrate Fascism stop He said had learned that quote socialization of entire economic life Northern Italy already accomplished fact unquote and wondered quote what we are going to do about that when we get there unquote

Bria

6521

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

26 August 1944

VIA RCA

Press Associated New York

Bria Fou th 1430 Both men declared wages salaries in Italy must be raised immediately cited example of Grand Hotel elevator operator who earning six repeat six dollars monthly in face staggering living costs paragraph

Quote Eye fail understand why workers earning less now than under Germans Fascists unquote Baldanzi said Requote It fantastic situation stop It indictment of democracy unquote

Bria

662

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

EWS/hjp

A/CC 000.7 21 August 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of 20 August, concerning Minister Togliatti's article in the "Unita" of Friday, 11 August, which I appreciate and shall pass to those concerned.

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

Hq ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date - Time 21 Aug 17 30
Via HQ
Initials DHR.

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

EMS/hjp

A/CC 000.7

21 August 1944

My dear Sir Noel:

With reference to the Togliatti article in the "Unita" of Friday, August 11th, I made representations on this question to the Prime Minister and have today received a letter from him on the subject, copy of which I am enclosing.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Encl.

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.
British High Commissioner in Italy
British Embassy
64 Via Venti Settembre
Rome

cc: Hon. Alexander Kirk

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 21 Aug 1615
via hand Capt. Slaughter AKP
Encls

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2143

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

TRANSLATION.

938 1670 10/8
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THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Rome, 20 August 1944

Dear Admiral,

I read again Minister Togliatti's article in the 'Unita' of Friday, August 11, in which he deplores that the Allies hould array 'limited forces' on the Italian front while the Italians themselves might offer 'all the forces which might be necessary to displace quickly the centre of gravity of a battle'.

I admit that the expressions of this article bearing the signature of a Minister in office might be considered an inopportune criticism of the conduct of war in Italy by the Allies, and might have caused your kindly intervention. If the impression made by such terms is that which you so vividly described to me, I sincerely deplore that it could disturb, however so slightly, the good understanding which exists and will exist between the United Nations and Italy, which fights now with ardour with the anglo-american troops under the wise direction of General Alexander.

A more attentive perusal of Togliatti's article, and an exact knowledge of his way of thinking and of his feelings lead me to believe that he meant no reproof to the Allies' military action, but that he only wanted to convince his readers that if the Allies allowed that - I quote the very words of the article - 'Italy's sons should go in mass to fight and die for the salvation of their country', the liberation of our cities would be more rapid. I leave it to the military technicians, expert in the requirements of modern warfare, to judge of the truth or fancifulness of the hoped for might of a mass intervention of citizens who are often badly armed. But I want to remind you, dear Admiral, that we belong to the land that saw the miracles of Garibaldi and his volunteers and that the Garibaldian tradition swells and kindles our hopes.

I want you to be certain that, whenever it will be possible for me to intervene in time, I will take care that no criticism will come from my Ministers, which might be considered inopportune at a time when full solidarity is the supreme condition of victory.

I remain,

Yours sincerely

/s/ I. Bonomi

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Captain KILLERY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner of
Allied Control Commission
ROMA

Trans A.C.

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

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.7 15 August 1944

My dear Sir Noel:

Thank you for your letter of 17 August 1944 sending me the copy of "l'Unita" of 11 August.

I will deal with the matter along the lines we discussed.

Yours sincerely,

ELBERT W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.
British High Commissioner in Italy,
British Embassy,
8/A Via Venti Settembre,
Rome.

1000

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Hq A C C Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 19 Aug 1000
via Hand-Capt. Stanglan
initials EEK

Files AFHQ 000 61

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

Office of ..e British High Commissioner
in Italy
R O M E.

17 August, 1944

Dear Acting Chief Commissioner,

I am sending, as we agreed, a copy of "l'Unita'" of 11 August, which gives the article signed by Signor Togliatti, expressing surprise that the Allies are employing reduced forces on the Italian front, when the forces which Italy could supply if called upon, would turn the balance. It seems to me that such statements are chiefly calculated to turn Italian against the Allies, an should not be made by Cabinet Ministers in responsible positions.

Yours very sincerely,

Noel Charles.

Captain Kilefy W. Stone, USN.,
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

L.80

Enclosure not
received for file 41

file AFHQ/A 632

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

mmy/hjp

20 August 1944

INFORMATION RE: All Vice Presidents, Hq ACC

1. As a result of the fall of Rome and other cities, and the consequent increase in Italian (and neutral) journalistic and literary activity, the following points, which concern all officers, need to be stressed:

2. Pursuant to Executive Memorandum 47 of 1 April 1944, copy attached, the Public Relations Branch ACC is the sole channel through which information relating to ACC/AAI may be given to the Press. No officer is entitled to give information, on or off the record, to press correspondents, unless such interviews have been arranged through the Public Relations Branch.

3. The PWB (Psychological Warfare Branch, of AFHQ controls the dissemination of Allied propaganda: it is not a part of ACC and its agents are not authorized to publish information concerning ACC/AAI operations without first choosing with Public Relations Branch.

4. All matters concerning the Italian Press are dealt with by the Allied Publications Board on which ACC has representation. Any questions from ACC/AAI sub-commissions or regions concerning the Italian Press should be referred to the APB through PRB, ACC.

5. Attention of all officers to the above is essential in view of leakages of information which have become increasingly serious during recent weeks. In speaking to correspondents whether Allied, neutral or Italian, officers must avoid discussion or speculation on ACC/AAI operational matters unless the interview has been requested through Public Relations Branch.

[redacted]
Captain, [redacted]
Acting Chief Commissioner

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Hq ACC, Year Gen
DECLASSIFIED
Date
Via
Initials

20 Aug 1400
Thorpe.
DMP.

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

FJS/hjp

18 August 1944

SG 000.7

MEMORANDUM TO: Hq Allied Armies in Italy

With reference to the conversation between Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission and Brigadier Mainwaring of your Headquarters yesterday, in regards to the press release concerning the Italian Army, please furnish Captain Stone a copy of the statement when completed.

FRANK J. SLAUGHTER
Captain, A.G.D.
Deputy Secretary General

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-time 18 Aug 1000
Via Hq.
Initials DHA

file A 711 000.1

000.1

D 18

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

18 August 1944

Subject : Attached Correspondence
To : Chief Commissioner

1. Copy of letter sent from this branch to M. George Exidaris is attached.

2. ITALIA NUOVA also wrote a letter to the Director of the Branch explaining that there was certainly no intention to reflect unfavorably on Greek arms or the Greek nation. This letter has been forwarded to Mr. Exidaris.

3. It would seem that no further action is necessary.

T.G.BERGIN, Major
DDPR

Files H/13/00

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

16 August 1944

Mr. George Exidaris,
Greek Delgate to Advisory Council for Italy
Via Romagna, 42

Your Excellency:

The substance of the protest lodged by your office with us for relay to the "Italia nuova" has been handled satisfactorily as follows:

Major Fielden, Directorof the Public Relations Branch, went personally to see the editor of the " Italia Nuova " and pointed out to him the error of his ways and the inapporpriateness of his remarks.

The editor assured us that no intention whatsoever was meant to cast any reflection of any kind on the valor of Greek arms but only to criticize Ciano and the alleged excuses he gave for his failures.

Your statement was also handed to this newspaper which again gave assurances it would not happen again.

With the kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

For the Director

/s/ JOHN P. LEACACOS,
Major, AUS
Public Relations Officer

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

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

Italian Press 000.7

Political Section 15 August 4

1. Reference is made to letter Ref 1237 from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, dated 14 August 44, relative to an article in "La Voce Dei Giovani" of the 7 August issue of "Italia Nuova" having reference to situation of Italian armed force in Albania.

2. No acknowledgement or reply has been made to the letter.

3. Please may I have your recommendation as to appropriate reply and what action, if any, we should take in this matter.

Files

Stone.

Incl -
Ltr fr Mr. Escintaris, dtd 14 Aug.

Hq A C C - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date - Time 16 AUG 1944
Via Amt Ltr Pouch
Initials

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

GREEK DELEGATION TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Ref : 1207

Rome, the 14th August 1944

My dear Captain,

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge that in the paper "La voce del Greci" - weekly edition of the "Italia Nuova" of the 7th inst. [illegible] other comments on the Italian aggression against Greece it has also published and signed by Ciano that in Albania there were not Italian armies but only four divisions badly equipped and almost without supply services, machine-guns and guns. Moreover, this says that Ciano paid enormous sums of money to Greek Army Commanders in order to betray their country.

You realize, my dear Captain, how such publications, falsifying the reality in order to minimize the value of the Greek efforts and to stir the story of the Greek armies in Albania, may hurt the feelings of the Greek people and irritate the Greek public opinion in such a point as to jeopardize all our efforts in creating an atmosphere of appeasement.

I therefore would be grateful to you if you would kindly give orders that such publications might have rather unpleasant consequences to be avoided in future.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) C. Rendis
(s) C. Rendis
Ambassador

Captain Allen, Chief,
Acting, Chief Commissioner of A.C.I.
Rome.

(C.v.)

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files Appx

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

EWS/dfe

A/CC 000.7

15 August 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

With reference to your memorandum of August 7th with respect to suspension of the publication of the daily newspaper, "Il Corriere." I referred this matter to the Allied Publications Board, which considered it at its meeting yesterday. The Board has forwarded me its memorandum on the subject, which I have the honor to forward you herewith.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

1 Encl.
Memorandum from Allied
Publications Board

Hq ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 16 AUG 1944
Via courier 0945
Initials

cc: Political Sec. (with incl.)
Files A & B

Files A-13/80

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

M E M O R A N D U M

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission has passed to the Allied Publications Board His Excellency's memorandum of the 7th August. The Board regrets if any step taken by it towards solving the complex problem of newspapers and newsprint should inadvertantly have seemed to reflect any neglect of the Government's position and interests, of which the Board has always been most respectfully solicitous.

The decision of the Communist and Socialist Parties in Naples to merge their weeklies into a single daily raised questions considered so urgent by the remaining Parties of the National Front of Liberation that they pressed the Naples Local Allied Publications Board to find a speedy re-arrangement under which every Party could enjoy an increased outlet satisfactory to all.

The only way in which the Central Allied Publications Board could accomplish this, in view of the newsprint situation, was to make a drastic cut in the circulation of RISORGIMENTO and add the newsprint of the CORRIERE di SALERNO which had been granted a temporary permit to print in Naples.

As the demand of the CORRIERE for a temporary permit to publish in Naples had been made and granted on the grounds that for all practical reasons it was no longer feasible to continue in Salerno, it was considered that to consign it back there would have been either to reflect on the editors' original request for the change to Naples or else be an empty, if not offensive, solution.

The information that the Government was on the point of establishing its organ in the Capital led the Board to believe that the disappearance of the CORRIERE from Naples, where it could not get paper, or from Salerno, where it could not get news, could in no way be interpreted as prejudicial. In repeating the regrets expressed at the opening of this note, the Board trusts that the cooperation and confidence hitherto enjoyed between the Government and the Board will soon be endorsed by the establishment of the Government organ in Rome as soon as ever possible.

I. S. MUSSO
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Secretary, APB

14 August 1944

667

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[illegible] wishes to draw the

[illegible] of the A.F.H.Q. of Naples

[illegible] 11 Corriere",

[illegible], a. the "newspaper of

[illegible] statement published

[illegible] for a year of their own

[illegible] to flow, the same service

[illegible] from Calabria. "Il

[illegible] published in Naples.

[illegible] Government's directi[illegible] and

[illegible] that it is not sufficient

[illegible] are party newspapers.

[illegible] published.

[illegible] sentiment, in view of the parti

[illegible] have been requested on the

[illegible] though in the last days had

[illegible] les, was, in reality, still

[illegible] under such that it was edited

[illegible] the Italian

[illegible] such an order to cease

The President of the Council of Ministers wishes to draw the

kind attention of the A.F.H.Q. of a sudden order issued by the

for the suspension of the publication of the daily newspaper "

This later has been, since 4.2.44, authorized by the A.F.H.Q.

Italian Government.

On August 24th, the A.F.H.Q. had the following

as the "plenipotentiary of Naples".

"The Government, when at Salerno, asked for

"Il Corriere" with the transfer of the Government to

indispensable for the publication of the paper was removed

"Corriere" applied and obtained a permit for importing

There is in Rome a certain quantity of paper at the Government's disposal and

the Government can use it as they deem fit. When in Salerno

"Il Corriere" was the first Italian newspaper which resumed its publication

after the Allied occupation of Naples. Even the control on the newspapers

under the Salerno Government was not very strict.

In Salerno, as the said newspaper is under the administration of the Allied

Government, it is free to publish whatever it wishes, provided that it does not

...Salerno to Rome, the news service ...ility for the publishing of the paper was removed from Salerno. " Il Corriere " applied and obtain ed a permit for temporary publication in Naples. There is in Rome a certain quantity of paper at the Government's disposal, and the Government can use it as they deem fit. Here in Naples there is not sufficient paper for all".

The statement continued informing that three new party newspapers, duly authorized by the Allied Authorities were to be published.

2. Apart from the fact that the Italian Government, in view of the particular nature of the newspaper would have much appreciated to have been consulted on the matter, it is to be pointed out that " Il Corriere", although in the last days had been temporarily printed, for technical reasons, in Naples, was, in reality, still using the Salerno licenses. Even the heading on the newspaper said that it was edited in Salerno. As the said province is under the administration of the Italian Government, it is from the Italian Press Commission that such an order to cease publication should have been issued.

The A...C.should have only intervened for the ratification of the said order.

6611

3. The Italian Government, therefore, trust that "Il Corriere" will be permitted to restart its publication with the least possible delay, except different decision on the future fate of the paper be reached through the competent channels of the Allied and Italian Governments, in view also of the possibility of publishing another Government's newspaper in Rome.

Rome, August 6th. 1944

SP

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

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

No. 655

August 7, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee of Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee has created a Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee to act on behalf of the Political Committee in all Psychological Warfare matters not involving major political decisions.

The Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee consists of Brigadier General A. J. McCrystal, Chief of the Information and Censorship Section of AFHQ, Chairman; Mr. Russell Barnes, Director of the Psychological Warfare Branch; Mr. T. Harman, Deputy Director of the Psychological Warfare Branch; the British Resident Minister, and myself.

The new sub-committee held its first meeting on August 4. A copy of the minutes of this meeting is enclosed. Discussion of possible interest to the Department included:

1. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ITALY. The British Resident Minister initiated this discussion, pointing out that it is likely that the economic situation in Italy will deteriorate further and inflationary symptoms become worse and that the Italians will make propaganda to the effect that the Allies are responsible for the conditions from which they are suffering. He suggested that PWB undertake propaganda measures to make clear to the Italian people, as well as to the British and American publics, that the Italians themselves are responsible for whatever economic difficulties they may face because of their entrance into the war against the Allies. He emphasized that the Allied Armies only entered Italy because Italy declared war against the Allies and that any unfavorable economic consequences of the presence of Allied troops in Italy are the ultimate responsibility of the Italian people and not of the Allies. He suggested that it be made clear to

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

The Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee consists of Brigadier General A. J. McCrystal, Chief of the Information and Censorship Section of AFHQ, Chairman; Mr. Russell Barnes, Director of the Psychological Warfare Branch; Mr. T. Harman, Deputy Director of the Psychological Warfare Branch; the British Resident Minister, and myself.

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2.....

Files

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

2. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF PWB. Mr. Macmillan enquired about the extent of political intelligence activities carried on by PWB which he feels duplicate those being performed by the American and British members of the Advisory Council for Italy, the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and the American and British Consulates in liberated Italy. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Herman said that OWI and PWB offices in Washington and London are pressing them for more instead of less such political reporting. I strongly supported Mr. MacMillan in taking exception, in particular, to interviewing of officials of the Italian Government by PWB officers. (PWB issues a weekly political intelligence report, much of which is made up of accounts of interviews with Italian Government officials by anonymous PWB officers). We pointed out that contacts with members of the Italian Government so far as the Allies are concerned are the function of the Allied Control Commission and American and British representatives on the Advisory Council, and that uncoordinated interviews by PWB officers with Italian officials might very well make more difficult the work of our authorized representatives. On the other hand, the PWB Political Intelligence reports frequently include accounts of political party meetings and other events in parts of Italy in which there are no State Department or Foreign Office representatives, and these reports are useful to all concerned. It was agreed that PWB would submit to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee certain information on which to base plans for continuing the useful functions of its Political Intelligence Report without duplicating the work of State Department and Foreign Office representatives. The latter could be asked to furnish PWB from their contacts political intelligence required for propaganda planning.

3. PRESS, RADIO AND MOVIES IN ITALY. Mr. Barnes said that PWB was anxious to turn back to Italian responsibility as soon as possible the control of press, radio and movies now exercised by PWB. The Allied Publications Board, set up some months ago to regulate the publication of newspapers in Italy, particularly in view of the necessity for rationing newsprint, now licenses the publication of newspapers and it is illegal for newspapers to appear without such a license. Mr. Barnes said that PWB was very reluctant to turn over such machinery to the Italian Government since it would amount to encouraging the Government to continue a control of the press that might become little different from that exercised by the Fascist regime. The Sub-Committee agreed that before the Allied Control Machinery is turned over to the Italian Government in territory under the Government's jurisdiction it should be modified to eliminate licensing requirements in order to encourage the principle of free press, but retain such measures as are necessary for the time being to ration

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

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Mr. Barnes said PWB, which now is the sole agency furnishing world news to the newspapers and radio stations in liberated Italy, is anxious to withdraw as soon as possible from this field, and permit the American and British services to sell their news competitively to the Italian newspapers and radio stations. He foresaw considerable difficulty in this matter, however, since few if any of the Italian newspapers at present could afford to pay the amounts necessary to enable private news distribution agencies to serve them at a profit. PWB also is anxious, Mr. Barnes said, to turn back to commercial companies the distribution of movies and newsreels in Italy, but this matter also is complicated by the problems of finance and transport.

In connection with the immediately foregoing paragraph, I suggest that the Department take advantage of any opportunity to encourage the American press associations to send appropriate representatives to Italy to investigate

the . . . .

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

the field and make whatever plans are possible for selling their services to the Italian newspapers and radio stations. It obviously will take some time to work out a program for resumption of private enterprise in this field, but I believe that it is important for the American agencies concerned to begin making their plans as soon as possible if they have any long range interest in establishing their services in Italy. I am informed that Reuters already is prepared to start its service into Italy on very short notice whenever this field is opened to private enterprise and I would like to see our American press services in as good a competitive position as possible.

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy

Enclosure:

Copy of minutes, as state.
(single copy to Department)

File No. 800

In triplicate to Department

Copies to:
Ambassador Kirk, Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.
GDR/ET William W. Schott, Esquire, Political Section, ACC, Rome.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789012

Enclosure:

Copy of minutes, as state.
(single copy to Department)
File No. 800

In triplicate to Department

Copies to:
Ambassador Kirk, Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.
GDR/ET William W. Schott, Esquire, Political Section, ACC, Rome.

6608

54

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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

TOPSEC

FARGO (ADNAP PASS) RPTD FREEDOM

TROOPERS

63794 (CA2)

JULY 28/1940

86/28

TOP SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

CITE: NONE

REFERENCE MY 60577 16th JULY AND YOUR 891 24TH JULY (NOT RPTD AFHQ). ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO GIUATTI AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS TO AND FROM DAILY WORKER TO BE HELD AND REFERENCE TO BE MADE HERE FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO FUTURE ACTION. ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT.

ACC DISTR:

ACTION : CA Br
INFO : A/CC
PR Br
File

JULY 29/0715

File 6607

TOPSEC



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

File 40

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

ACC/14760/49/PS. 21 Jul 44.

SUBJECT : ROSSI, Cesare

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

Reference attached.

If the are really doing an intelligence job as part of the security agencies I could not object.

/s/ G. R. Upjohn
/t/ G. R. UPJOHN, Col.
A/Hd Admin Sec.

Ext 525
GRU/gal

6608

(C O P Y)

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

19 July 1944

Dear Captain Stone,

I am most concerned to learn of the highly improper suggestions made by P.W.B. officers to Cesare Rossi while he was under arrest. I am grateful to you for bringing the matter to my attention.

Proper action will, of course, be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future. May I take the opprotunity, however, of stressing the importance to our Intelligence Service of retaining the possibility of using this type of intelligence. P.W.B.'s intelligence branch - "D" Section - works in close collaboration with C.I.C., G2 and other security organizations; intelligence from all these sources is exchanged at weekly meetings, and we have frequently received from the other services requests for intelligence of a type in which we specialize, and such as we had hoped might have been furnished by the interview with Rossi.

I hope that we can rely upon your support in keeping open this channel of intelligence.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ John Rayner

D.P.W.O.

Capt. Ellery Stone, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief Commissioner, A.C.C.

Copies to:
Mr. Edman
Major Manley
File

(C O P Y)

66[illegible]

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

ACC/14760/49/PS

17 Jul 44

SUBJECT : ROSSI, Cesare.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

1 My attention has been called to an interview by PWB officials with the a/m on the 28 Jun 44. It is reported in PWB Report on Conditions in Liberated Italy No. 23, Part II dated 8 Jul 44; see para 2 of Appx I.

2 I think it is most undesirable that members of PWB should take part in such interviews with persons against whom preceedings are or may be contemplated.

3 You will observe that the ostensible reason for the interview was "to obtain secret information about Mussolini" a matter surely within the purview of the security agencies and Not PWB. In any event I cannot see that the interview served any useful purpose.

4 You will also observe that these officers promised that should he give valuable information "some steps might be taken to alleviate the conditions of his wife", a most improper promise on which to extract information about matters some of which may be debated later on in Court.

5 May the matter be taken up with PWB please.

6 If you agree I will also take the matter up with the Italian government and ask them to issue instructions to refuse even to Allied officers - interviews with persons in prison except by the Security agencies.

/a/ G. R. Upjohn
/t/ G. R. UPJOHN
A/Hd. Admin Sec.

(C O P Y)

660

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

File A (B)

SECRET & IMMEDIATE

Army Sub Commission MMLA (ADV)
R O M E
G/105
9 Jul 44

Capt STONE
(USNR)
A/Chief Commissioner A.C.C.
NAPLES

Attached press notice is the best I could get Public Relations Branch to agree to. It is not quite what I wanted but with your approval, I will have it released on evening 10 July so as it can appear on 11th (the day the hand-over becomes effective).

Will you please signal approval or otherwise to ACC (Adv) FOR PIDSLEY. I have a copy for reference

RAYNER (P.R.B.) is anxious to follow up with personal touch in Allied controlled press and radio if General B agrees and he will interview him on Monday if you approve.

Attached life history for your information.

The calling up proclamation for men of military age in R&E district will also appear on 11th July.

The demobilisation of surplus (to all rear area) has been agreed by A.A.I.

/s/ Pidsley,

Colonel
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.
MMLA (Adv)

ABC

660

51

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

COPY

DRAFT

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

for release Tuesday, 11 July

1. Another step in the reorganisation of the Italian Army is being taken today when selected officers and men from among those who have been in ROME since September will be incorporated into the Army of ITALY which is now fighting and working with the Allied Army in ITALY.

2. Since 4 June these and other patriots have been temporarily under the control of General BENCIVENGA who, with the agreement of the Allied Command was appointed Italian military authority in ROME.

3. The Italian Ministry of War thus now assumes responsibility for those of military age in ROME.

4. "The Allied Command and all friends of Italy express their thanks and appreciation for the services of General BENCIVENGA as he now relinquishes the honourable post he has held so fearlessly and efficiently in his country's hour of need", an Allied spokesman said.

5. It is expected that General BENCIVENGA's services will not be lost to ITALY and that a post will be offered him in which his experience and position will be used for the welfare of the men of the Italian armed forces and their families.

L Conte

ACTION TAKE: 1700 hours, 9 July 44.

Captain Stone talked to Col. Pidsley on the telephone, instructed him to make changes in the above as indicated and to submit to Caccia and Reber for their approval. Not to publish unless approved by Caccia and Reber and if any changes made, to submit changes to Captain Stone for approval prior to release

L.D.D.

6602

51



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

C O P Y

TRANSLATION

General ROBERTO BENCIVENGA was born in ROME in 1872. After a brilliant initial military career he served under General CADORNA during the SEVEN ISONZO battles. In 1917 he was promoted General. As commander of the famous SASSARI brigade he strongly defended the Monte Grappa, and gave an important contribution to the victory of the PIAVE.

After the war he was entrusted with important diplomatic missions which he carried out with full success.

In the political turmoil of the after-war period, he played a distinguished role both as a military and political writer.

As a member of Parliament, he resolutely engaged in the struggle against Fascism. As a consequence of his attitude, he suffered persecution of all kinds, and, finally was arrested and sent for five years to political confinement.

Even after his eventual release he was ostracised and was the object of continuous persecution. In spite of this, General BENCIVENGA never ceased to fight for the principles of democracy and freedom.

On the 25th of July 1943, as a consequence of the overthrowing of MUSSOLINI's dictatorship, General BENCIVENGA was at last allowed to resume his political activity and openly advocated a policy of collaboration with the Allies. As a consequence of the developments of Sept 8, 1943, Gen BENCIVENGA was again forced to work in hiding. A group of fervent patriots, mostly high ranking officers of the army gathered around him and formed his special staff.

During the German occupation, the Allied and Italian Government vested the civil and military authority of the whole ROME area upon General BENCIVENGA, granting him full powers.

In this capacity, he secretly organised the Resistance Front, the co-operation of the various political parties, and the hidden groups of the Royal Army, Navy and Air Force. Under his leadership, acts of sabotage were planned and successfully carried out, and important military information was transmitted to the 5th Army command by his clandestine radio stations, concerning the strength of German units, their movements, and location of supply and ammunition stores, and of objectives for Allied bombardment.

Particularly important was the work accomplished by the General in organising the resistance, both active and passive, of all sectors of civil life in ROME; of the Civil Administration; of the Police; of the armed bands, in spite of the vigilance of the German and Republican police; in spite of the arrests, the torturing and executions.

The results of General BENCIVENGA's unrelenting efforts were apparent at the arrival of the gallant Allied troops in ROME; perfect order and discipline everywhere; control of military and police forces.

6503



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

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PRB/R2 7 July 1944

Subject: Corriere di Roma

To: Colonel A.N. Hancock, Regional Commissioner, Region I.

1. I have recently had some correspondence with the PWB on the subject of the "Corriere di Messina". The PWB suggestion was that this paper continue to be controlled, as ACC property, by Colonel Ramsey, working to the directives of the PWB.

2. I feel, and the Political Section agree, that such a state of affairs is inadmissible. It is clearly wrong for ACC to own a newspaper, and I think it is also quite wrong for the PWB to maintain a "hidden" control over a newspaper operating in territory handed over to the Italian Government. I think that you probably share this view.

3. The Acting Chief Commissioner directs that this paper and its assets be handed over to the Italian Government and treated on the same basis as other papers operating in territory handed over to that Government.

Sgd. LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Copy to : Executive Commissioner.
Secretary-General.
Colonel Ramsey, Provincial Commissioner, Messina
S.E. Spataro.

68.0
02

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

LDD/hjp

A/CC 000.7

13 July 1944

14 JUL 1944

SUBJECT: Propaganda

TO : Director General, Allied Force Military Railway Service, APO 400

1. Reference is made to attached letter from PWB Italian Theatre Headquarters, PWB Unit No. 8, APO 512, of 22 June, attached to which is copy of letter dated 17 June from your headquarters.

2. In referring to the "we" in paragraph 1 of letter 17 June from your headquarters, it is not clear who is meant by the term "we". However, we did check the matter with Mr. Raynor who says that Headquarters A.A.I. approved the quotation and Raynor is of the opinion that the C-in-C gave it his personal approval.

3. The Acting Chief Commissioner requests that you indicate whether or not release of the suggested propaganda will in any way interfere with your operation.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner

L. D. [redacted]
Colonel, Sig C
Chief Staff Officer

2 Incls:
As per para 1 above

6999

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Propeganda to railway employees in German-occupied Italy

FILE No.

TO: Public Relations Branch, Hq ACC

28 June 194 4

28 JUN 1944

Re attached. May your comments be given for the benefit of the Acting Chief Commissioner. Upon receipt of your comments, this will be passed to Acting Chief Commissioner for decision.

L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, Sig C
PA to A/CC

6593

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

PWB ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS

PWB UNIT NO. 8, APO 512

22nd June, 194.

Subject: Propaganda to railway employees in German-occupied Italy.

To: The Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission

The attached letter has been received from the Military Railway Service.

Your agreement is requested to the general principle of giving such a broadcast as that outlined in the memorandum.

From the propaganda point o. view we consider that such a broadcast would be of value and suggest that the matter is of some urgency and should be done at the earliest possible moment.

/s/ John Rayner
D.P.W.O.

1.000

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

Copy

Allied Force
MILITARY RILWAY SERVICE
Office of Director General

A.P.O. 400
17th June, 1944

Subject: Propaganda

To: Commanding Officer - P.W.B.

1. It has been suggested to this headquarters by a group of railway **workers** that for the purpose of disrupting the German military railway transportation system in occupied Italy and thereby aiding the Allied cause, the following be broadcast by radio to civilian employees of the Italian State railways in German occupied Italy:

> "We will guarantee to all Italian railroad employees in German occupied Italy at present working on the railway and who may be imprisoned, fined or discharged from their positions for acts of sabotage, such as the delay of trains, accidents, absence from duty or other such acts that would tend to delay or otherwise hamper the movement of supplies and equipment to the German army:
>
> a. Full pardon from prison
>
> b. Reimbursement of any fine imposed.
>
> c. Reinstatement to their former position with full seniority rights.
>
> d. Back pay for all time lost as a result of being discharged due to acts of sabotage.
>
> Also we will not look with favour on those employees who have distinguished themselves by excellent service to the railroads under German control.

2. The above information is given for such use as you may see fit and in the manner you deem best.

Sgd. S. A. Beggs

Major T.C.
Adjutant.

6598

FTB 49

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

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

Report by Italian officer

Public Relations Branch, Hq ACC
(Attention: Major Bergin)

1 JUL 1944
30 June

4

The following is from a report from a serving Italian officer whose information is considered reliable:

"A preliminary stage of this is clearly evidenced by the campaign conducted in the Democratico-Liberale press, directed to the land-owners and virtually advising them not to send the wheat harvest to the "ammasso". These directives aim at causing civil disturbances on such a scale as to necessitate the calling in of the army to maintain public order and providing grounds for the Italian general staff in their demands for a military dictatorship."

The Acting Chief Commissioner requests information as to whether or not you have any knowledge or information with respect to such a campaign.

L. D. EDMONDS
Colonel, Sig C
PA to A/CC

NF

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

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ITALY.
Via Agostino de Pretis,
NAPLES.

~~SECRET AND PERSONAL~~

(1/3"/44) 16th June 1944

Dear Mac

As promised, I enclose a copy of the Foreign Office Telegram about the undesirability of Togliatti's making speeches on behalf of and in the name of the Communist Party.

2. I shall be grateful if you will raise the matter with the Italian ~~Government~~ Authorities.

Yrs
Noel

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) or 10
By NARS Date

General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane,
Allied Control Commission,
NAPLES.

No further action
Badoglio is
Taking
care
of
Montanari
Here

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

SECRET

According to B.B.C. monitoring service a message was broadcast to German occupied Italy on June 9th from Togliatti in his own name and in that of the Italian communist party, the gist of which is no doubt known to you. The substance of the broadcast was well chosen and will doubtless carry weight in the north. It would however have been preferable if Togliatti had spoken in the name of the Italian Government and not stolen the limelight for his party.

2. If there are to be future broadcasts from Allied controlled stations therefore, I suggest that they should be made either by the head of the Government or on behalf of the Government as a whole, and that they should not be allowed to serve sectional interests. I shall be glad if you will discuss this with your U.S. colleague and competent Allied Military authorities.

6594

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

RESTRICTED

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFHQ 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 24)

2 June 1944

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD

The following AFHQ Administrative Memoranda are rescinded and instructions below substituted therefor:

Section	Administrative Memorandum
All	89/43
I	96/43
All	10/44
I	12/44
II	13/44

1. a. The Allied Publications Board comprised of representatives of each of the following has been created:

(1) Psychological Warfare Branch, MMC. (Chairman)
(2) Censorship Branch, MMC.
(3) G-2 Section.
(4) Allied Control Commission.

b. Allied Control Commission will be represented by the following:

(1) Representatives of the Political Section.
(2) Representatives of the Economic Section.
(3) Public Relations Officer.

c. Psychological Warfare Branch will be represented by the following:

(1) A.D.P.W.B. (Lib) Italy (Chairman)
(2) Press Chief, PWB Italy (Executive Secretary)
(3) Liaison Officer with A.C.C.

2. G-1 Section NATOUSA in conjunction with G-1 (British) will designate a representative who will sit as a member of the Board whenever a question involving any of the officially designated troop morale newspapers (e.g. Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Eighth Army News and Tank) is before the Board.

3. The Board is empowered to draft such regulations and perform such functions as are necessary to properly carry out the following:

a. Grant and revoke licenses for the publication of newspapers, magazines, books, posters, placards, brochures, and similar publication products.

RESTRICTED

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AFHQ Adm. Memo No. 24 (cont'd)

b. Control the flow into ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA of all newsprint and other forms of paper used for printing publications referred to in paragraph 3a, to control and distribute all such paper found in ITALY, SICILY, and SARDINIA; to perform such functions as are necessary to maintain adequate supply of such paper.

c. Control the allocation to specific publications and news organizations of all such communications facilities as are made available by the Chief Signal Officer, this headquarters, for collecting and disseminating news and press matter within ITALY.

d. Direct the consolidation, movement or rehabilitation of all equipment necessary for publication production.

e. Enforce the directives of the various sections concerned with publication problems, and to issue censorship and policy directives as are necessary to the proper carrying out of this authority.

4. Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Yank, and other officially designated troop morale newspapers are specifically exempt from Allied Publications Board control and supervision except for paper stocks, materials, and facilities acquired in or derived from ITALY, SICILY, and SARDINIA, which shall be allotted by Allied Publications Board based upon need and availability. In the event of acute facility shortages, officially designated troop morale publications will be permitted to participate in the use of available facilities on a "share and share alike" basis with other licensed publications. The Allied Publications Board will not exercise any control or supervision over Army Expeditionary Radio Stations, British or American.

5. It shall be the duty of the Board to report its activities and submit any recommendations beyond the scope of this order to this headquarters via Allied Control Commission. (AG 000.76-1 (30-C)

By command of General WILSON:

R. T. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

EWS/hjp

DCC 000.7

2 June 1944

DSJ 319

3 JUN 1944

SUBJECT: Assistance in Salerno for PWB Broadcasts re Allied Control Commission

TO : Public Relations Branch, Main Hq ACC

1. Reference is made to attached letter from PWB, dated 30 May 1944, above subject, which has not been acknowledged.

2. This matter is being referred to your Branch for acknowledgement and necessary action as the subject matter comes within your activities.

3. It is suggested that the authority of the Chief Commissioner should be obtained prior to inauguration of programs.

4. Since various Sub-Commissions may be involved in providing officers and in suggesting projects, the matter should be coordinated through appropriate Sections.

5. The matter of transport and feeding should be cleared with G-4, Main Hq ACC, who will arrange with Hq Comdt, Rear Hq ACC, for any necessary action.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Deputy Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
As per para 1 above

G5J 39 45

2180

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

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO. 8 - APO 512

GE/crm

30 May 1944

SUBJECT: Assistance in Salerno for PWB Broadcasts re Allied Control Commission.

TO: Deputy Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

1. The Psychological Warfare Branch is contemplating presenting in Italian over radio Bari and Naples weekly programs each devoted to some outstanding accomplishment of the Allied Control Commission. To do this effectively we need from you certain help as outlined below.

a. Limited number of interviews from your officials who can give first hand information, and who can conduct our representative to locations of action, as for example a morning spent looking at typhus control activities.

b. Lunch furnished by ACC to three civilians, (Salerno Italian participants in rehearsals under way at Salerno) five days per week each week program is presented on radio.

c. Transportation from Salerno twice each week by truck to Naples PWB Studio and return for all Salerno participants in program (16 persons including orchestra) "six by six" sufficient.

d. Use of Jeep and driver in and about Salerno each morning five days per week when program is being presented.

2. Your assistance and cooperation in the above will both be greatly appreciated and should make possible a program highlighting some of the Allied Control Commission accomplishments.

/s/ George Edman
GEORGE EDMAN
A.D., PWO (Lib) Italy

COPY

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

DSH 304
26 MAY 1944

KMS/hJp

In reply refer to:
ACC/12A/INT
DCC 000.7

26 May 1944

Dear Sig. Aldisio:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter N. 10/837/11 dated 16 May 1944, and is also in reply to letter from the Undersecretary of State, H.E. Nicola Salerno, dated 17 May, both relative to military press censorship. The Allied Publications Board and the Chief Press Censor, in light of the Undersecretary's letter (17 May), have given the matter further consideration.

It is pointed out that our letter, ACC/62/Int of 16 April 1944 covers specifically articles, etc., dealing with military operations and matters connected with military security.

The Field Press Censorship office in Naples is the only censorship centre where sufficient current operational guidance is available to carry out censorship of this kind of material. All military material for whatever nation it is intended is censored by that office.

The Allied Censors, mentioned in paragraph (c) of the Undersecretary's letter of 17 May 1944, do receive a certain number of the guidances received by the Field Press Censors but they are not up to the minute or sufficiently complete to enable those censors to deal with current operational military matters.

In practice the Italian newspapers should suffer little inconvenience from the ruling. There is an abundance of operational news, already censored by the Field Press Censors, available to those papers through the usual news service channels. There is no suggestion that this type of material must be resubmitted to Naples before publication.

While operations are in progress the need for security is paramount and it is regarded as important that the necessary steps be taken immediately to ensure that the arrangements outlined in our letter (ACC/63/Int) of 16 April 1944 will be observed.

MILTON W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Deputy Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Signor Aldisio
Minister of the Interior
Italian Government

NF

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

also SF

CC/P/315

May 21, 1944.

I received your letter of 16 May, No. 5036, concerning the possibility of publishing a daily newspaper in Sicily which will truly reflect the thought and sentiments of all Parties adhering to the Committee of Liberation and represented in the present Government. If the Parties adhering to the Committee of Liberation in Sicily are prepared to combine in the publication of a daily newspaper, it would seem entirely advantageous to do so, and the Allied authorities would welcome such an initiative.

Because of the shortage of newsprint, this would mean, however, the elimination of the weekly now published by each Party in Palermo. In order to effect this combination, the Parties which intend to produce one daily newspaper in place of their existing weeklies should make the necessary application through the local authorities in Palermo to the Allied Publications Board together with a request to cancel the present permits for Party newspapers. As soon as this is done, authorization to publish the daily paper will be expedited.

Insofar as SICILIA LIBERATA is concerned, special measures have been taken to insure that any outside influences are eliminated from the newspaper so that it shall remain a publication carrying straight news, maintaining a neutral attitude towards all Parties, and publishing official communications.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner.

S. E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio,
Il Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri.

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43

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 8 APO 512

NF mousF

20 May 44.

SUBJECT : Proposed Committee of Liberation Daily in Sicily

TO : Political Section, Allied Control Commission.

---

1. PWB Press Office welcomes your memorandum to the Chief Commissioner on the proposal to combine the weekly organs of the Committee of Liberation in Sicily into one daily. This is in complete agreement with the letter and spirit of the Press Plan as originally drawn up. It is also in keeping with the sentiments of the Allied Publications Board which, at its meeting on 1 May 44, ordered that Local Boards encourage the Parties to combine to publish three dailies in place of the present six Party weeklies. If the Parties in Palermo consent to publish one newspaper representative of all Parties, so much the better. The whole idea behind the policy is not only a conservation of newsprint but the desire to encourage the Parties to combine rather than to encourage a return to the pre-Fascist defractionisation of political thought.

2. As the next step, would the Parties which intend to combine to produce one daily in place of their existing weeklies please secure Modula A from the local authorities in Palermo and submit the completed forms, through channels, to the Local APB, together with a covering letter requesting a cancellation of their existing permits and paper demands to coincide with the production of one daily. If I am advised that this has been done, I will see that it is carried through with expedition.

3. With regard to the Marshal Badoglio's reference to SICILIA LIBERTA, special measures have already been taken to ensure that any outside influences are eliminated from the newspaper so that it remains a PWB organ to carry straight news, maintain a neutral attitude towards all the Parties, carry official communications and to develop Allied directives.

I. S. Munro
Lt. Col.

I. S. MUNRO,
Lt.Col.,
Press Chief, PWB Italy.

G 3
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

NF
Mons SR

May 19, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

If the Parties adhering to the Committee of Liberation in Sicily are prepared to combine in the publication of a daily newspaper, it would seem entirely advantageous to do so, and we should be prepared to authorize such a newspaper. This would, however, mean the elimination of the weekly party newspapers published by each one individually.

If you approve we shall discuss the matter in this sense with P.W.B.

→ Pol. Section P.W. MAC

I approve in principle.
Please discuss
possibilities with P.W.B.

Mason MacFarlane
Lt. Gen.

637 37
43

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

HQ ACC, APO 374
Secy Gen.
By 18 May 1944 from French. SFE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Salerno, 16 May 1944

No. 5036/Pres. Cons.

NF/2005F

My dear General MacFarlane,

From Sicily there has been pointed out to me the necessity of allowing the publication of a daily which will truly reflect the thought and sentiments of all the parties adhering to the Committee of Liberation and represented in the present Government.

Such a need to which I already had occasion to call your attention, assumes constantly greater importance as the political awakening of the Island gradually affects larger strata of the population; while the daily which is now being published at Palermo, far from satisfying this need, tends to monopolize the direction of public opinion in favor of only one party which has never had a strong following and which at any rate has lost credit of late, and which is continuing to lose ground.

I would therefore be truly grateful to you, dear General, if you would carefully reconsider this necessity and arrange so that the appropriate agencies will enable the political parties of the Sicilian Committee of Liberation to make heard their voice daily through a press organ not serving this or that faction.

In addition, I will be grateful if you will kindly give me your agreement in the matter.

Cordially,

/s/ BADOGLIO

TO: General
Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane
President of the Allied Control Commission
PALERMO

Political Section
Please discuss.

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HQ ACC. APO 394
Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 18 May 0910
By

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

N.5036/Pres.Cons.

Salerno, li 16 maggio 1944

Caro Generale Mac Farlane,

dalla Sicilia mi si segnala la necessità di consentire la pubblicazione di un quotidiano che possa realmente rispecchiare il pensiero ed i sentimenti di tutti i partiti aderenti al Comitato di Liberazione e rappresentati nell'attuale Governo.

Siffatta esigenza, sulla quale ebbi già altra volta la opportunità di richiamare la Sua cortese attenzione, acquista sempre maggiore rilievo man mano che il risveglio politico dell'Isola va interessando più larghi strati della popolazione; mentre il quotidiano che ora si pubblica a Palermo, lungi dal soddisfare siffatte esigenze, tende a monopolizzare la direzione dell'opinione pubblica a favore di un solo partito che non ha mai avuto seria consistenza, e che comunque ha perduto credito in questi ultimi tempi e va continuamente sfaldandosi.

Le sarei pertanto veramente grato, caro Generale, se Ella volesse riprendere in attento esame questa necessità e disporre che i competenti organi diano modo ai partiti politici del Comitato Siciliano di Liberazione di far sentire ogni giorno la loro voce attraverso un organo di stampa non asservito a questa o a

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Le sarei pertanto veramente grato, caro Generale, se Ella volesse riprendere in attento esame questa necessità e disporre che i competenti organi diano modo ai partiti politici del Comitato Siciliano di Liberazione di far sentire ogni giorno la loro voce attraverso un organo di stampa non asservito a questa o a quella fazione.

Le sarò grato, inoltre, se vorrà compiacersi darmi al riguardo un cortese cenno di adesione.

Cordiali saluti.

Al Sig. Generale
Sir Noel Mason Mac Farlane
Presidente della Commissione Alleata di Controllo
S A L E R N O

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

CONFIDENTIAL AND PERSONAL

FSM/rj

Ref. CC/G/269. 5th. May, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Executive Commissioner.

1. I talked strongly today to Badoglio on the subject of the Italian Government's press and publicity set-up. He assured me that Salerno, Under-Secretary of the Interior, who would be in charge of this Department, was going to get down to the job really thoroughly.

2. I told Badoglio that I hoped to establish a small P.R. office in Salerno to work in closest contact with Salerno's office. Badoglio welcomed the idea and hoped that we would be able to find a good man with whom Salerno could cooperate closely. I assured him that we would do so.

3. I took the opportunity to tell Badoglio that I hoped that when issuing communiques, or propaganda, or information of any kind that was not 100% straightforward or open to doubt in any respect, he would have it referred to my Salerno press office who would obtain the necessary ruling either from A.C.C. or from A.A.I. (through P.R.B.).

4. Will you please speak about the above.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:
Major L. Fielden,
Director, P.R. Branch, A.C.C..

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SECRET

30th April, 1944

Dear Brigadier

A point has arisen which I think you should know about in view of the possibility of its recurrence if we do not do something about it.

In the Italian Government communique on Thursday they made an appeal to Italians in the North to make Monday 1st May "a day of battle" for the liberation of the country from the foreign invader.

Our instructions here, as you know, for all outgoing propaganda are to make no stirring appeals at this moment, but an official communique by the Italian Government puts us in a slightly awkward position. We should not be put in the position of having to suppress what they say.

A similar incident in regard to Liberated Italy occurred yesterday, when the Italian Government announced that they are going to pay double wages to workers on May Day. In view of the fact that the Allies are the greatest employers of Italian labour and are not doing this, our directive was to make no mention of this double pay, but here again, as soon as it becomes an official Italian Government statement, we are put in an embarrassing position.

I tell you of this second instance because it led me to consult General MacFarlane about it. In talking of it the general principle came up and we spoke also of the appeal to Northern Italy.

The General agreed that, although what has been done has probably not done very great harm, if the Italian Government are going to continue issuing independent communiques, they may sooner or later say something which

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will do harm, both from the A.A.I. and the A.C.C. point of view. General MacFarlane suggested that he would put it to the Italian Government that when they issue any communique, through the Ufficio Stampa, which has any bearing on military or internal policy, we should be consulted; and that the method of consultation should be for them to get into touch with P.W.B., who would immediately refer any matters of difficulty either to A.C.C. or A.A.I. according to which is affected.

I hope you will agree that some such safeguard seems to be necessary, and I think that this solution will take care of it.

Yours

JR

D.P.W.O.

Brigadier Mainwaring,
B.G.S. Ops.,
H.Q.,
A.A.I.

Copy to: The Deputy President, Allied Control Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785016

Declassified
By 6 Oct 1978
DNF

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 8. 3 April 1944.

Subject: Public Relations Branch.

1. The reorganization of Public Relations Branch as a part of HQ ACC and the consequent abolition of Regional Public Relations Officers involve the following arrangements:

2. The present establishment of the Public Relations Branch is as follows:

Director of Public Relations - Major Lionel Fielden (B)
Deputy Director of Public Relations - Major Theodore L. Bullock (Can)
Public Relations Officers - Captain John F. Leacacos (A)
- Lieut Gene F. Caprio (A)

Changes or additions in Public Relations personnel will be announced when they occur.

3. Location of the Public Relations Branch is Room 25, First Floor, Provincia Building, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Naples. Telephone numbers during office hours are Naples 5423 and Vapor (10080) 172. After office hours Major Fielden may be reached in Naples at 53807, Major Bullock at 52647 and Captain Leacacos at 16441.

4. The Public Relations Branch is responsible for ensuring as far as possible that an accurate and comprehensive picture of the work of the ACC and AMG is supplied to the world press and radio, either through accredited correspondents, or by direct release of news. This necessarily entails, on the one hand, a measure of control over all news issued, and, on the other, the cooperation of all personnel in keeping PR Branch fully informed. PR Branch has of course the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of news, but its success must derive largely from the readiness of Regional and Provincial Commissioners, SCAOs, CAOs and Heads of Sub-Commissions to communicate to PR all developments in their

be announced when they occur.

3. Location of the Public Relations Branch is Room 25, First Floor, Provincial Building, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Naples. Telephone numbers during office hours are Naples 5423 and Vapor (10060) 172. After office hours Major Fielden may be reached in Naples at 53607, Major Bullock at 42047 and Captain Beaumont at 1644-1.

4. The Public Relations Branch is responsible for ensuring as far as possible that an accurate and comprehensive picture of the work of the ACC and CAC is supplied to the world press and radio, either through accredited correspondents, or by direct release of news. This necessarily entails, on the one hand, a measure of control over all news issued, and, on the other, the cooperation of all personnel in keeping PR Branch fully informed. PR Branch has of course the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of news, but its success must derive largely from the readiness of Regional and Provincial Commissioners, SCAOs, CAOs and Heads of Sub-Commissions to communicate to PR all developments in their areas or spheres of activities which may add usefully to the general picture of the work of the ACC.

5. To illustrate this point, a memorandum issued by the Head of the Legal Sub-Commission is attached. Instructions of this kind are of the utmost value to the work of PR Branch and of the greatest assistance in combating criticism and providing regular and accurate material for the Press.

6. Administrative Memorandum No 12 dated 12 March 1944 contains general guidance for Press interviews. It follows from this fact, except in special cases, interviews to Press correspondents are not to be associated with the name of an officer, and are for "background information" only. Correspondents accredited by PR Branch can however be trusted not to divulge information given "off the record" and such information may sometimes be essential in order to give adequate background.

7. No interviews to Press Correspondents will be given by members of Headquarters staff of Naples or Salerno without first clearing with PR Branch. In Regions the procedure followed will be, as far as possible, to have correspondents accredited by PR Branch and to warn Regions in advance of their visits.

/ Occasions

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Occasions may arise, however, when correspondents visit Regions without having been to HQ, or when correspondents not generally accredited to ACC (e.g. war correspondents in operational areas) desire to obtain information of ACC or AMG activities. In such cases information should not be withheld by any red-tape considerations: Regional and Provincial Commissioners, SCAOs and CAOs must, however, ensure that the correspondent holds proper credentials, and they are asked in all such cases to inform PR Branch briefly but immediately of the interview and information given. This ensures (a) that the source of information is known (b) that the correspondent's release can be properly checked if censorship questions arise and (c) that no one correspondent is favoured to the exclusion of others.

8. Since it is highly desirable to change the somewhat critical picture of ACC which has characterized some parts of the Allied Press, it follows that all possible courtesy and consideration should be extended to correspondents. PR Branch will, as far as is within its power, arrange for the transport of correspondents from HQ to Regions, but the responsibility for billeting and transport in Regional areas will necessarily fall on Regional staffs, who are asked to give their fullest cooperation in this connection.

9. A special situation exists as regards news intended for publication or broadcasting by the organs of Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) in Italy. PWB personnel are authorized to seek information of Allied Control Commission or military government activities for publication in their controlled Italian organs without the necessity of constant reference to the Public Relations Branch. It is suggested that Regional Commissioners in Regions where PWB newspapers are operating maintain liaison with them. In the event of a major difference of opinion concerning the handling of any news that may affect the operations of the Allied Control Commission in any area, PR Branch should be consulted.

10. It is intended that members of the PR Branch shall visit Regions as frequently as possible in order to keep themselves fully acquainted with Regional problems and developments, and to

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consideration should be extended to correspondents. PR Branch will, as far as is within its power, arrange for the transport of correspondents from HQ to Regions, but the responsibility for billeting and transport in Regional areas will necessarily fall on Regional staffs, who are asked to give their fullest cooperation in this connection.

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10. It is intended that members of the PR Branch shall visit Regions as frequently as possible in order to keep themselves fully acquainted with Regional problems and developments, and to carry out as far as possible the wishes of Regional Commissioners and their staffs in regard to publicity. Members of the PR Branch will also attend Regional Conferences whenever possible. It is emphasized in this connection that Regional Commissioners should unhesitatingly call on the services of PR Branch for any advice or information they may require on matters of publicity. This Branch will gladly despatch or assign an officer to Regions within limitations of available staff whenever special circumstances so require.

11. The control of newspapers, newsprint, applications for, or withdrawals of, publishing licenses, and all correlated matters in the Italian theatre of operations, fall under the Central and Regional Allied Publications Boards (The Central Board meets fortnightly on Mondays in Naples; the Regional Boards meet weekly on Mondays in Naples, Palermo, Cagliari, Bari and Cosenza). All questions concerning newspapers and other publications in Italy will normally be referred to these Boards. The Director of Public Relations is a member of the Central Board: urgent enquiries or complaints may therefore be channelled through PR Branch if required and requests for ACC action by the PB will normally be made through PR Branch.

/ 12.

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12. It will be generally agreed that it is essential to maintain the confidence, as well as the interest, of the Allied Nations in the work of the ACC, whose example is bound to be of great value in future operations of a similar kind. PR Branch will use every endeavour to ensure that the news issued and the record kept, are comprehensive, accurate, and well presented. In this endeavour it invites the cooperation of all concerned.

LIONEL TILDEN.
Major,
Director of Public Relations.

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Vice President, Administrative Section
Vice President, Economic Section
Regional Commissioners
SCAOs
Heads of Sub-Commissions
Heads of Independent Sub-Commissions

For information: Mr George W. Edman, PWB, Naples (5)

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Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Vice President, Administrative Section
Vice President, Economic Section
Regional Commissioners
SCAOs
Heads of Sub-Commissions
Heads of Independent Sub-Commissions

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PEAK HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommission
APO 394

GRW/gaf

ACC/4009/L

20 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Publicity and Propaganda.

TO : MLOs (thru RC) Regions 3, 4, 5.
SLOs (thru SCAO) 5th & 8th Armies.

1. The Legal Subcommission is anxious to arrange for a systematic supply of information to the Public Relations Officer to form a basis on which the PRO can launch a campaign of deterrent publicity against black market activities through the newspapers and PWB. For this purpose the PRO asked for the following returns from all Regional legal divisions:

(a) Weekly summaries of the number of cases tried for black market violations, the number of convictions and the length of the average sentence and amount of goods confiscated;

(b) Particulars of outstanding cases of big violators whose crimes are more sensational and whose capture and subsequent conviction reflects credit on the law enforcement machinery of the Allied Control Commission.

2. While I am anxious to give all possible assistance to the PRO on this important matter, it is not my wish to add to the work of legal divisions by calling for additional returns, but I ask you to treat this matter as important and to make from time to time such returns as may be possible without placing an undue strain on your existing facilities and staff. If you cannot make the returns under (a) please at any rate do so under (b).

3. Please send the returns direct to Major L. Fielden, Public Relations Officer, ACC, Naples, as from the week ending 1 April 1944, who will arrange for their dissemination in Allied and Italian newspapers and through PWB.

4. Apart from the special class of black market cases, any trials of interest and importance, with particulars containing the name of the accused, ~~short description~~ of the facts, verdict and sentence should from time to time be communicated to ~~Major Fielden~~ for publication in the most suitable manner. Please bear in mind the following principles:

(a) It is a good plan from the point of view of publicising the

(b) Particulars of outstanding cases of big violators whose crimes are more sensational and whose capture and subsequent conviction reflects credit on the law enforcement machinery of the Allied Control Commission.

2. While I am anxious to give all possible assistance to the PRO on this important matter, it is not my wish to add to the work of legal divisions by calling for additional returns, but I ask you to treat this matter as important and to make from time to time such returns as may be possible without placing an undue strain on your existing facilities and staff. If you cannot make the returns under (a) please at any rate do so under (b).

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4. Apart from the special class of black market cases, any trials of interest and importance, with particulars containing the name of the accused, ~~short description~~ of the facts, verdict and sentence should from time to time be communicated to ~~Major Fielden~~ for publication in the most suitable manner. Please bear in mind the following principles:

(a) It is a good plan from the point of view of publicising the fairness and impartiality of Anglo-American justice to ask the PRO from time to time to insert an account of a trial which ends in acquittal, showing why the accused was acquitted.

(b) While there is no objection to publicising a forthcoming trial, it is on the whole better to concentrate on trials which have been held. In this connection publicity should not be withheld until the case has been reviewed. If, for instance, a death sentence is imposed, this might be reported first at the conclusion of the trial and secondly when the accused is executed.

5. P.W.B. has at its disposal a mobile loudspeaking unit in addition of course to broadcast facilities and they are anxious to arrange for propaganda to combat crime and disorder in various parts of Italy. Will ALOs and SLOs Army please transmit to the PRO particulars of any special crime problems with which they are faced in any particular areas (e.g. Black Market in Naples, wire cutting in army areas, breach of permit regulations in Foggia) so that P.W.B. can arrange for suitable propaganda to combat the most prevalent crimes in particular localities. The P.R.O. will then arrange with P.W.B. for appropriate propaganda in the particular locality.

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6. Generally, in publicity matters, HLOs & SLOs Army will deal direct with the P.R.O., but on no account will cinematograph or sound recordings of actual court proceedings be permitted.

C. R. UPJOHN
Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: HLO (thru RC) Regions 1, 2, 6 (to note para 5)
2 Copies PRO (1 for Col. Warren PWB)
Your PRO 16 dated 18 March is acknowledged.

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Ref. CC/G/177

FNM/rj

6th. April, 1944.

Colonel Fiske,
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

Reference our talk about Public Opinion Survey yesterday.

2. I have sent an interim reply to Freedom stating that I will send definite reply soonest possible.

3. Please let me have the following information as soon as you can,
(a) Do Sub-Commissions and Heads of Sections really think that Public Opinion Surveys will be of value to us? (I think most of them have seen the Sicilian report).
(b) The result of Colonel Young's inquiry regarding the screening of the 5 Sicilian members of the P.W.B. Public Opinion Survey Section who it is apparently desired to transfer from Sicily to the mainland.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General.
Chief Commissioner.

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RESTRICTED FATIMA M138

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM) 6th. April. 1944.

RESTRICTED 916.

ROUTINE GEN MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

F 2 5 7 8 3

YOUR NUMBER FOX TWO FIVE SEVEN EIGHT THREE THIS ID LAREN TO ATHL FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL LAREN THIS QUESTION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION AND FURTHER COMMUNICATION WILL BE SENT YOU SOONEST POSSIBLE

L.a.l.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

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RESTRICTED

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

M/C NO: 22/1
CLASS: RESTRICTED
PREC: DEFERRED
FROM: FREEDOM SGD CINC
TO: FATIMA RPTD IBS FOR SEARS FOR HANCOCK

DATE/TIME/RECD: 010435
DATE/TIME/SENT: MAR 311902A
REF NO: F 25783
CITE: PHMGS

PROFESSOR STURAT DODT WHO RECENTLY UNDERTOOK PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY IN SICILY UNDER AUSPICES PWB REPORTS THAT PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION (PWB) HAVE BEEN UNABLE OBTAIN AUTHORITY FOR MOVEMENT 5 SICILIAN MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFF FROM SICILY TO ITALY. F25783 THESE PERSONS ARE CIVILIANS AND STATED TO HAVE BEEN SCREENED AND APPROVED BY SECURITY AND ACC AUTHORITIES IN SICILY AND ARE REQUIRED BY PWB, NAPLES. PROFESSOR DODD STATES THAT REGION 1 AND YOUR HEADQUARTERS WERE UNABLE AUTHORISE OR ARRANGE MOVEMENT AND REFERRED HIM ELSEWHERE WHERE HE MET NO SUCCESS. G-2 HERE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO MOVEMENT PROVIDED RESULTS SECURITY SCREENING SATISFACTORY AND ARE SO INFORMING FORWARD COUNTER INTELLIGENCE. REQUEST YOU ARRANGE MOVEMENT EARLIEST. UNABLE UNDERSTAND WHY MATTER HAD TO BE REFERRED HERE. PLEASE INFORM FRANK OF PWB, PALERMO AND HOWARD OF PWB, NAPLES

ACC DIST

ACTION-C A BR

INFO-SEC GEN
DCC
ADJ
FILE
FLOAT

HEADQUARTERS
1 APR 1944
A. C. C.

RESTRICTED

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HQ ACC AND DA
7 MAR 0950
OFE

Miss

See me

? conform conversation with
Col Donfat and confirm that the
Gallup poll should not be applied
to Italy

File

Leon

AS 6/3/50 657

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

PROPOSALS FOR THE EXTENSION

of

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS TO THE MAINLAND OF ITALY

The proposals contained in this memorandum are based on the P.O.S. experience in Sicily, in collaboration with A.M.G. and A.C.C.officials. They have been agreed to by P.W.B. and discussed with M.G.S.

1) ESTABLISHMENT.

Attached is a visual chart of the suggested Table of Organization in connection with the following points need emphasis :

a) In view of the field to be covered, the total number of Anglo-American personnel is small (amounting to ten officers for the mobile plan). All of these may, if necessary, be civilians and at least three of this number may be women. The proportion of Anglo-American personnel in the total establishment is less than 20%.

b) The Italian personnel may be reduced by the elimination of all but the more expert investigators. The Anglo-American personnel may be reduced by substituting nationals as the work progressed. It is, however, essential to train an adequate number at the outset from whom to make a final selection. How far the personnel must be replaced will depend upon the volume of work demanded by the authorities and the speed with which the data is required. The initial figures are based on experience in Sicily and may be regarded as fully adequate for the job envisaged.

c) Of the Anglo-American personnel, four already exist on the staff of P.O.S. in Sicily. On the authority of M.G.S., Algiers eight officers from the A.C.C.pool at Tizi Ouzou have been selected for attachment to P.O.S.for a minimum period of three months.

2) NEED FOR JOINT PLANNING.

The experience of Sicily has proved that the planning of investigations can only be successfully carried out in the closest possible contact with the authority interested in the

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data. All the work done on economic, security and co-belligerency problems was discussed at every stage with the head of the A.M.G. and A.C.C. departments concerned. Similarly the enquiries into radio and news dissemination were planned with P.W.B.

In Italy it is suggested that in addition to direct contact between P.O.S. and the departmental heads of A.C.C. a joint A.C.C., P.W.B. and P.O.S. committee should be set up to direct policy and development.

3) NEED FOR ITALIAN CO-OPERATION.

The problem of Italian co-operation in P.O.S., at least to the extent of inviting the Italian Government to attach a Liaison Officer, has been discussed at various times with P.W.B., A.M.G. and M.G.S. and the Italian Armistice Commission in Algiers, the latter expressing their willingness to co-operate at any time.

Since the experiment in Sicily has proved that the technique works in practice, and is of great potential utility to the administration, the present may be a desirable moment at which to invite Italian co-operation. In addition, if the Italian Government's authority is to be enhanced in the near future, the operation of the P.O.S. technique in implementing the A.C.C.'s control can be facilitated and proglonged by immediate Italian cooperation.

4) FINANCE.

Attached is an estimate of the cost for the period 1st March to 31st May. The following features are important:

a) The proposal to share the cost between A.C.C. and P.W.B. is a direct result of the experience in Sicily and was originally suggested by M.G.S., Algiers. In Sicily P.O.S. proved of even greater utility to A.M.G. than to P.W.B., at least two-thirds of the research work being made into

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A.M.G. problems at their request. The proportions on this basis would be one-third to P.W.B., and two-thirds to A.C.C. This corresponds to the probable division of P.O.S. time to be spent on the problems of each sponsor.

b) Of the total expenditure, 56% is in wages and allowances to Italian personnel, and might be regarded as properly chargeable to the Italian Government.

5) SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE OPERATION.

Two alternative plans of organization are suggested. i) a mobile unit, or ii) regional units.

i) The mobile unit would work in one town or district at a time, making an average of three enquiries a month in the same, or in different centres. 1,000 persons could be surveyed in each ten-day enquiry, using 25 interviewers, 15 clerks and an Anglo-American headquarters staff of ten. Information on problems of greatest urgency could be gathered swiftly in one representative centre after another. A mobile unit would require a month to organize before field work began. This plan is recommended at the outset.

ii) Regional units.- This plan would entail employing resident interviewers in various districts. The three districts of Naples, Bari and Sicily might be organized at the start, with seven more districts eventually established for all Italy. In each of the three districts ten interviewers with twelve Anglo-Americans in charge would be required, rising to twenty for the ten districts.

This plan yields more representative sampling, but has certain drawbacks. Its initial cost for three districts is the same as that of the mobile plan, but is more than doubled for the ten districts. Transportation difficulties would slow up reporting on these regional

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surveys : in addition it would also take more time to organise the regions in succession, and results would therefore not mature as soon as in the mobile plan. For these reasons of additional cost and time delays, the regional plan is less to be recommended; on the other hand the mobile unit could develop into regional units later, if this was desired.

The Table of Organization and budgets for each plan are appended.

Stuart C. Dodd
STUART C. DODD
(Director)

19th February, 1944.

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P.O.S. MONTHLY BUDGET
for the
MOBILE PLAN

		£
SALARIES		
20 interviewers	3,000 each	600
5 squad leaders	4,000 "	200
2 supervisors	5,000 "	100
10 clerks	3,000 "	300
2 secretaries	4,000 "	80
4 chauffeurs	3,000 "	120
TOTAL (Italian salaries)		1,400
Director's substitute in Beirut		500
Assistant to Director		200
TOTAL (all salaries)	£	2,100
		$.
MAINTENANCE		
34 Italians (200 lire a day each x 30 days)		2,040
2 Anglo-American civilians (125 dollars a month each)		250
TRAVEL		
1 'bus, 3 cars: hire and repair		310
EQUIPMENT		
Tabulating machines, typewriters, tables and chairs, files, etc.		200
PRINTING		
100 pages a month: 500 copies		100
CONTINGENCY and RESEARCH		
17% of total budget		1,000
TOTAL MONTHLY BUDGET	£	6576,000

NOTE : Proposed share of P.W.B. £ 2,000
Proposed share of A.C.C. £ 4,000

39 41

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MOBILE PLAN

ADMINISTRATION - Finance, personnel, office administration, field work.
STATISTICS - (Headquarters): Statistical analysis and calculations.
(Regional) : preliminary Statistical analyses.
PLANNING - Planning schedule cards, research on problems surveyed, repo
LIAISON - Relations with the military, with local government. Publicity

GENERAL DIRECTOR.....1 Assistant

Deputy Director.....1 Secretary

Planning
1 Supervisor
1 Assistant
1 Interpreter +

Liaison
1 Officer (military liaison)
1 Officer (for local Gov. liaison)

Administration
1 Administrator
(1 Secretary) +

Field work
2 Supervisors
5 Squad leaders+
20 Interviewers+

H.Q. Office
G.1.clerk
3 typists +

1
12

NOTE.+ Indicates Italian personnel.
The officer for local government liaison would be nominated by the Italian government.

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MOBILE PLAN

nce, personnel, office administration, field work.
dquarters): Statistical analysis and calculations.
ional) : preliminary Statistical analyses.
ning schedule cards, research on problems surveyed, reporting.
tions with the military, with local government. Publicity.

GENERAL DIRECTOR.....1.Assistant

Deputy Director.....1 Secretary

Liaison

1 Officer (military liaison)
1 Officer (for local Gov.liaison)

Administration

1 Administrator
(1 Secretary) +

Statistics

1 Statistician

Field work

2 Supervisors

5 Squad leaders+
20 Interviewers+

H.Q. Office

G.1.clerk
3 typists +

Statistics

1 Supervisor +
12 Statistical+ clerks

n

local
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he Italian

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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE MOBILE UNIT

ANGLO-AMERICAN PERSONNEL (all of whom may be civilians)

General Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Administrative officer	1
Supervisor of planning	1
Assistant of planning	1
Statistician	1
Military Liaison Officer	1
Assistant to Director	1
Secretary	1
Supervisor of interviewers	1
G.I. clerk	1
TOTAL	11

ITALIAN PERSONNEL

Local Italian government liaison (officer nominated by the Italian Government)	1
Interpreter	1
Supervisor of interviewers	1
Secretary	1
Statistical clerks	12
Typist	3
Interviewers	25
Statistical Supervisors	1
TOTAL	45

TOTAL ANGLO-AMERICAN and ITALIAN PERSONNEL 56

TABLE OF TRANSPORT

3 cars
1 motor bus

- - - - -

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Final copy

20 JANYARY 1944

RECEIVED AT PENBASE SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

SECRET

PRIORITY

TO (Action) FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE, FARGO FOR SPOFFORD

(Info) NONE

FROM SIGNED CINC

TIME SIGNED 191649A

TIME REC'D 200459A

REF NR 40048

CITE FHMGS

1. FUTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY DISCUSSED WITH PWB. PWB WILL CARRY PROJECT TO END OF JANUARY. SUGGESTS CONTINUANCE THEREAFTER AS JOINT PWB/ACC/AMG SURVEY WITH SHARED COSTS.

2. JOINT PROJECT WAS APPROVED BY JOYCE BUT NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED BY CHANGE IN COMMAND.

3. DECISION IN PRINCIPLE DESIRED TO AVOID INTERRUPTING SERVICE. PWB WILL RETAIN DODD IN ANY CASE BUT MAY HAVE TO DISBAND REST OF STAFF AT END OF JANUARY UNLESS DECISION IS REACHED. DODD AND MITCHELL-INNES AVAILABLE AT PWB PALERMO FOR CONSULTATION. DECISION OR DATE WHEN DECISION MIGHT BE REACHED REQUESTED.

ANSWERED: 22/1 FNMM (1341)

-10182-

Doc. 7

656

39



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

SECRET

FARGO 455

FARGO

SECRET

ROUTINE

23 JAN 68

20050 MACFARLANE

PRIORITY

WITH REFERENCE YOUR CABLE GETS FREES FOR ZERO ZERO NO FOUR EIGHT TO FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL TO PARKER PARA FARGO PARA TO AVOID FOR MAS TO CIA PARA FOUR FIVE FIVE TO PARA ONE PARA I HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY AND AM AGREEABLE TO ANY REASONABLE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION OF COSTS TO PARA TWO PARA THE FIRST INTERIM REPORT OF THE SURVEY UNDER REFERENCE FOUR DOES NOT APPEAR TO MAKE ANY USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT DEALT WITH TO PARA THREE PARA NO FUTURE FOLLOW-UP WILL TAKE PLACE EXCLUSIVELY IN LABORATORY WHICH WILL PRESUMABLY BE PASSED BACK TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VERY SHORTLY WE CAN HARDLY CONTINUE THIS WITHOUT OBTAINING THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS APPROVAL TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD DOUBTLESS REQUEST TO BE GIVEN COPIES OF ALL REPORTS TO I PROPOSE TO APPROACH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THIS MATTER AND WILL INFORM YOU IN DUE COURSE TO SHOULD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROVE RELUCTANT TO AGREE I WOULD RECOMMEND NOT INSISTING ANY PRESSURE TO BEAR.

L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., AGD
Adjutant General

SECRET

6

39

2214

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

Ref. CC/G/171

NF (Passed)

3rd. April, 1944.

Subject: Public Relations.

To: Commodore I.E. Palmer, Director, Navy Sub-Commission.
Brigadier C. C. Ducheane, Director, Army Sub-Commission.
Air Commodore A.A.B. Bower-Buscarlet, Air Sub-Commission.

1. War Correspondents show an increasing interest in the activities and potential of Italian service units. It is desirable that they may be correctly informed in these matters. When information from ACC sources is lacking, the tendency of correspondents is to seek it by other channels which may be inaccurate and unreliable.

2. Security considerations are naturally paramount. Nevertheless it should be remembered that it is desirable to give information background to accredited correspondents and that they can and should be trusted not to divulge any information given 'off the record'.

3. The Public Relations Branch, HQ ACC, is, according to Executive Memorandum No 47 dated 1 April 1944, the channel for all interviews by and releases to the Press. Within proper limits of security and discretion, correspondents accredited and sent to you by PR Branch should be treated with confidence and courtesy and given the information they seek.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

6 JUL
38

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CC/P/169

NF
also SF
ind. for

FNB1/rj

2nd. April, 1944.

I enclose herewith a copy of the P.W.B. news and monitoring plan for the Italian theatre. I think it will be useful to you to know what has been arranged in this respect and I am naturally desirous of keeping you in touch with these activities so that you may be kept in touch with developments.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General.
Chief Commissioner.

S.E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio.
Capo del Governo.

37 655

P.W.B. NEWS AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE ITALIAN THEATRE.

AIMS

The aim of P.W.B's news and monitoring service is to provide material for the output of the various Allied propaganda media, the Italian Radio and Press and to service the many scattered outposts, both Allied and Italian with a reliable news flow, without setting up a large staff and organisation at each point.

PLAN AND METHOD

The plan calls for one highly efficient listening post and news centre, equipped to supply multiple outlets. The present centre is in Naples and will eventually move to Rome.

The central post will disseminate world news to the Italian press and public and to all P.W.B. units and teams operating in this theatre. It will also gather Italian Home News and distribute it to all the above and in addition to Psychological Warfare bases in Algiers, London, New York and Cairo.

Under this plan, the only monitoring set ups needed at most P.W.B. posts will be small crews to listen to nearby medium wave transmissions and to act as news gatherers in case of the temporary breakdown of P.W.B's centralised news distributing facilities.

Dissemination of news will be governed by whatever landline and communications facilities are available through military channels.

Army publications and Radio stations are not effected by this plan. Many of them, however, at present avail themselves of this news service and may of course continue to do so.

All news disseminated by P.W.B. will carry the date line "United Nations News Service" (UNN).

POLICY

The policy governing the editing of news is laid down in directives

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The central post will disseminate world news to the Italian press and public and to all P.W.B. units and teams operating in this theatre. It will also gather Italian Home News and distribute it to all the above and in addition to Psychological Warfare bases in Algiers, London, New York and Cairo.

Under this plan, the only monitoring set ups needed at most P.W.B. posts will be small crews to listen to nearby medium wave transmissions and to act as news gatherers in case of the temporary breakdown of P.W.B's centralised news distributing facilities.

Dissemination of news will be governed by whatever landline and communications facilities are available through military channels.

Army publications and Radio stations are not effected by this plan. Many of them, however, at present avail themselves of this news service and may of course continue to do so.

All news disseminated by P.W.B. will carry the date line "United Nations News Service" (UNNS).

POLICY

The policy governing the editing of news is laid down in directives received from A.F.H.Q. and periodical supplementary directives and guidance received either from A.F.H.Q. or drawn up by P.W.B. Italy, in consultation with the Allied Control Commission.

INDEPENDENT NEWS SERVICES.

At present all British, American and other news agencies are excluded from selling news to the press or other agencies within Italy. In accordance with existing agreements with the various news agencies affected, their news is distributed by P.W.B.

At a future date, to be determined by A.F.H.Q., independent Allied news services will be permitted to move into parts or all of Liberated Italy and sell news directly to clients.

Any news from inside Liberated Italy, including news from the Italian Government, obtained independently by P.W.B. will be made available to all Allied news services simultaneously through P.R.C. as at present, so that there will be no question that a Government organisation is in competition with these independant services.

24th. March, 1944.

37

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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

2 Apr 1115
Date
Letter dictation was taken by C.C.

To: Mr. Minifie

From: George W. Edman

1st April, 1944

I attach herewith a copy of the PWB News and Monitoring plan approved by General Mason Macfarlane.

Would you be so good as to ask him if he would bring it to the attention of the Italian Government in whatever form he thinks most fit in order that they may be completely informed of our plans. We should like, if possible to have a copy of his letter to the Government.

George W Edman

George W. Edman
DEPUTY CHIEF, ITALIAN THEATRE (LIBERATED)

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3/.0

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

PWB NEWS AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE ITALIAN THEATRE

A.F.H.Q. memorandum No. 56 dated 1st July, 1943 charged P.W.B. with the mission of conducting all propaganda activities in occupied and liberated Italy. P.W.B. Occupational Units and P.W.B. Combat Units deal respectively with Liberated and Occupied Italy.

The purpose of this document is to set forth the aims, plan and policy stemming from this memorandum as they affect P.W.B's news and monitoring operations in Italy, from the standpoint of both combat and occupational units.

AIMS

The aim of P.W.B's news and monitoring service is to provide material for the output of the various Allied propaganda media, the Italian Radio and Press and to service the many scattered outposts, both Allied and Italian with a reliable news flow, without setting up a large staff and organisation at each point.

PLAN AND METHOD

The plan calls for one nighly efficient listening post and news centre, equipped to supply multiple outlets. The present centre is in Naples and will eventually move to Rome.

The central post will disseminate world news to the Italian press and public and to all P.W.B. units and teams operating in this theatre. It will also gather Italian Home News and distribute it to all the above and in addition to Psychological Warfare bases in Algiers, London, New York and Cairo.

Under this plan, the only monitoring set ups needed at most P.W.B. posts will be small crews to listen

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The aim of P.W.B's news and monitoring service is to provide material for the output of the various Allied propaganda media, the Italian Radio and Press and to service the many scattered outposts, both Allied and Italian with a reliable news flow, without setting up a large staff and organisation at each point.

PLAN AND METHOD

The plan calls for one highly efficient listening post and news centre, equipped to supply multiple outlets. The present centre is in Naples and will eventually move to Rome.

The central post will disseminate world news to the Italian press and public and to all P.W.B. units and teams operating in this theatre. It will also gather Italian Home News and distribute it to all the above and in addition to Psychological Warfare bases in Algiers, London, New York and Cairo.

Under this plan, the only monitoring set ups needed at most P.W.B. posts will be small crews to listen to nearby medium wave transmissions and to act as news gatherers in case of the temporary breakdown of P.W.B's centralised news distributing facilities.

In addition to the monitoring required to maintain the news service, two Intelligence monitoring posts will be set up in Italy. One at Bari will monitor all broadcasts transmitted from the Balkans. The other will be situated at the central news point and will monitor German, Italian and French Axis broadcasts and any others required for P.W.B. operational purposes or requested by the Military Authorities.

6562

Dissemination of news ~~and intelligence monitoring~~ will be governed by whatever landline and communications facilities are available through military channels.

Army publications and Radio stations are not affected by this plan. Many of them, however, at present avail themselves of this news service and may of course continue to do so.

31

All news disseminated by P.W.B. will carry the date line label "United Nations News Service" (UNN).

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

POLICY

The policy governing the editing of news is laid down in directives received from A.F.H.Q. and periodical supplementary directives and guidance received either from A.F.H.Q. or drawn up by P.W.B. Italy, in consultation with the Allied Control Commission.

INDEPENDENT NEWS SERVICES

At present all British, American and other news agencies are excluded from selling news to the press or other agencies within Italy. (~~This policy is guided by the fact that if independent Allied news agencies were permitted immediately to distribute news directly to Italian papers, it would make immensely more difficult P.W.B's task of supervising all propaganda media within Italy.~~) In accordance with existing agreements with the various news agencies affected, their news is distributed by P.W.B.

At a future date, to be determined by ~~P.W.B. with~~ A.F.H.Q. ~~approval~~, independent Allied news services will be permitted to move into parts or all of Liberated Italy and sell news directly to clients. (~~This action will be taken when conditions in the affected parts of Italy are fully stabilized and when trustworthy newspaper and radio editors are known to be in charge.~~)

Any news from inside Liberated Italy, including news from the Italian Government, obtained independently by P.W.B. will be made available to all Allied news services simultaneously through P.R.O. as at present, so that there will be no question that a Government organisation is in competition with these independent services.

24th March, 1944

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

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

31 March 1944.

I have caused an investigation to be made of the situation as regards the publication of "Il Corriere" in Bari and the other matters described in your letter of 27 March 1944. The following facts have emerged:

The request to publish a Bari edition of "Il Corriere" of Salerno was presented to the Naples Regional Allied Publications Board on March 20, and was rejected by the Board inasmuch as the Government had asked for permission to publish not the identical newspaper which appears in Salerno, but to use the political articles of the Salerno paper together with war news from the Bari radio station, thus making in fact a new newspaper. Even though the Bari edition were to be identic with the Salerno paper, the Allied Publications Board decided that if this facility were granted to the Government, which already had a newspaper in that area, similar facilities would be requested by other newspapers in Naples. The Central Allied Publications Board was informed of the decision taken at its meeting on the same day when it was pointed out that "Il Corriere" had been denied a license to publish a Bari edition because the Board wished to avoid a dangerous precedent.

The reason behind the Board's refusal was communicated to Major Bolla, Chief Press Officer of the Italian Government in Bari who had made the original application. A copy of this letter was sent to Mr. Picard at Bari for information. The latter had nothing to do with the refusal of the application.

H. E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio,
Capo del Governo.

(To originator by P.R.O.)

6[illegible]

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An additional request from the Minister of the Interior was placed before the Naples Regional Board on Monday, March 27. The minutes of the meeting which took place that day state that the subject was again reviewed and it was decided to uphold the previous decision. This decision was communicated to the Minister of the Interior by letter on March 28.

As regards censorship in the political field by the Prefect of Bari, P.W.B. agreed with the Minister of the Interior on March 8 that copies of all newspapers were to be submitted in page proof both to the Italian Press Officer and the P.W.B. representative for their observations, and would then be forwarded to the Military Censor who would have the final word. The sole censorship is that of the Military Censor. Allied military censorship in this connection acts in an advisory or supervisory capacity to the Italian censor.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

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

TRANSLATION

File No.913

CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salerno, 27 March 1944

Dear General MacFarlane,

Because of the impossibility to effect arrival in Puglie within a reasonable length of time of the newspaper "Il Corriere" which is published at Salerno, my press office had arranged that exact copy of the newspaper be communicated by telephone to Bari, where, in our print-shop the exact copy of the Salerno newspaper was reproduced and then distributed from Bari in Puglie.

As is seen, this is not an additional newspaper but the same as is printed at Salerno and at Bari with the procedure indicated above.

Professor Picard of P.W.B. has prohibited this procedure. I turn to you because we are not violating the decisions of the Allies as to the number of permitted newspapers.

In the same way, Prof. Picard is not allowing the prefect of Bari to exercise censorship in the political field, even though the agreements made by the Minister of Interior with the Control Commission were quite different.

I enclose an edition of the "Civilta' Proletaria," in which the article "Voci del Popolo" contains evident incitations to hatred and revolt.

Naturally the P.W.B. censorship found nothing in it to be censored.

Very cordially yours,

/s/ BADOGLIO

Urgent

28 Mar 1944 DFE(AS)

This is for Allied Protection for Press and Radio

Politicalization

Please go into this very thoroughly and let me know as soon as possible your reaction.

If so it should have been stopped.

I will answer Badoglio in due course.

6.30

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Memo 409
BFE

TRANSLATION

Editorial - "Voci del Popolo" from newspaper "Civilta' proletaria", Weekly of the Communist Party, Bari Edition, 26 March 1944

"Voices of the People"

From all the committes of Puglie the people have confirmed the justice of our policy. The cry: Out with the King and the Badoglio Government, we want a democratic government capable of making war and feeding the people has been the unanimous expression of the will of the multitudes. We did not need this confirmation as we are closely linked with the masses and we share their needs. The lesson serves instead for those who doubted that the anti-fascist parties had popular backing.

The people can no longer tolerate this, they are tired of waiting. Tired and exasperated. Exasperated because hunger is knocking at their door; a father sees with anguish that he cannot satisfy his children asking for bread. Exasperated because there still remains fascist corruption, there remain black market sharks, there remain thefts. Away with Graft! Out with the Fascists and the thieves from food supply offices, from local administrations and from the government, is the other powerful cry shouted by the people at the committees.

What are they waiting for? It is not possible to delay the solution of the Italian problem. The masses cannot resist any longer, and the responsibility FOR ALL This lies with the Badoglio Government which has no authority, which is not a government and cannot be one.

For the good of the country, it is necessary to form immediately a government which is able to govern effectively. We affirm, sure that it is possible in a short time to improve the whole Italian situation, to begin the solution of all the problems provided that faith be had within the Italian people which in spontaneous popular demonstrations has everywhere shown to possess common sense and to request in the first place a bit of justice. At all costs a government backed by the people must be formed. We have faith in the strength of the people; we have faith in our people because we are part of the people. We have faith in the strength of the people for participation in the war. The Italian people have shown that they feel the necessity of war against Nazi-Fascism, their first enemy. Fighting against the neo-fascism of liberated Italy, they know that the fight against fasci-nazism of Italy under German domination and that the demonstration of Sunday and the strikes of Northern Italy are on the same level; to destroy fascism in all its remants, to free Italy from the enemy of all workers and of all free people, to hasten the victorious solution of the war. In the Sunday meetings the people of the Puglie have regained the right to participate actively in the war. The yough who are not satisfied to service under the King and the Badoglio Government have everywhere declared to be ready to fight with enthusiasm to free Italy from the Germans, however under a democratic government and a purified army. It is like this and it can only be this way. The Allied governments must convince themselves that if they want to gain the faith of the Italian people, if they want to hasten the victorious solution of the war, they must accept immediately the voice which is being raised by the Italian people: Out with the King and the Badoglio government! --We want a government capable of making war anf feeding the people! To delay even for a short time to heed these voices means to aggravate the situation, to hinder the war effort.

31, (2)

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NR. 913 DI PROT.

28 Mar 1408

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

SALERNO, LÌ 27 MARZO 1944

CARO GENERALE MACFARLANE,

IL MIO UFFICIO STAMPA, NELLA IMPOSSIBILITÀ DI POTER FARE ARRIVARE NELLE PUGLIE CON QUALCHE SOLLECITUDINE IL GIORNALE "IL CORRIERE" CHE SI PUBBLICA A SALERNO, AVEVA DISPOSTO CHE COPIA ESATTA DEL GIORNALE FOSSE TELEFONATA A BARI OVE, NELLA STAMPERIA NOSTRA, VENIVA RIPRODOTTA LA COPIA ESATTA DEL GIORNALE DI SALERNO E DA BARI POI DISTRIBUITA NELLE PUGLIE.

COME SI VEDE NON SI TRATTA DI UN NUOVO GIORNALE MA DELLO STESSO STAMPATO A SALERNO ED A BARI COL PROCEDIMENTO SU INDICATO.

IL PROF. PICARD DEL F.W.B. HA PROIBITO QUESTO ESPEDIENTE. IO MI RIVOLGO A LEI PERCHÉ NOI NON TRASGREDIAMO LE DECISIONI DEGLI ALLEATI SUL NUMERO DI GIORNALI PERMESSI.

COSÌ IL PROF. PICARD NON PERMETTE CHE IL PREFETTO DI BARI ESERCITI LA CENSURA NEL DOMINIO POLITICO, SEBBENE GLI ACCORDI PRESI DAL MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO CON LA COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO FOSSERO BEN DIVERSI.

6557

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IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

ALLEGO UN NUMERO DELLA CIVILTÀ PROLETARIA, NEL QUALE L'ARTICOLO "VOCI DEL POPOLO" CONTIENE INDUBBI INCITAMENTI ALL'ODIO ED ALLA RIVOLTA.

NATURALMENTE LA CENSURA DEL P.W.B. NON VI TROVÒ NULLA DA CENSURARE.

MOLTO CORDIALMENTE.

Badoglio

AL SIGNOR GENERALE
NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
CAPO DELLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

NAPOLI

6558

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2228

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Civiltà Prol

Bari, 26 marzo 1944
Spedizione in abbonamento postale
Direzione, Redazione e Amministrazione
Piazza Roma, 18

Settimanale del Partito Comu

EDITORIALE

VOCI del POPOLO

Da tutti i comizi della Puglia il popolo ha confermato la giustezza della nostra politica. Il grido: Via il re e il governo Badoglio, vogliamo un governo democratico capace di fare la guerra e dar da mangiare al popolo, è stata l'unanime espressione della volontà delle masse. Noi non avevamo bisogno di questa conferma, perchè strettamente legati alle masse ne viviamo tutti i bisogni. La lezione serve per chi invece metteva in dubbio che i partiti antifascisti avessero l'appoggio popolare.

Il popolo non ne può più, è stanco di aspettare. Stanco ed esasperato. Esasperato perchè la fame batte alle porte; il padre vede con angoscia che non può accontentare i figli che chiedono pane. Esasperato perchè nello stesso tempo rimane la corruzione fascista, rimangono i pescecani del mercato nero, rimangono le ruberie. Via la camorra! Via i fascisti e i ladri dagli uffici dell'alimentazione, dalle amministrazioni locali e dello stato, è l'altra voce possente che il popolo ha gridato nei comizi.

Che si aspetta? Non è possibile ritardare la soluzione del problema italiano. Le masse non possono più resistere, e la responsabilità di tutto ciò sta nella composizione del governo di Badoglio che non ha nessuna autorità, che non è un governo e che non può esserlo.

Per il bene del Paese occorre formare subito un governo, un governo che governi effettivamente, che si eleva dal popolo italiano: Via il re e il governo di Badoglio - vogliamo un governo che sia capace di fare la guerra e dar da mangiare al popolo!

Ritardare anche di poco ad accogliere queste voci significa aggravare la situazione, ostacolare lo sforzo di guerra.

L'ARMATA ROSSA, COME UN OCEANO IN TEMPE
OSTACOLI CHE INCONTRA SUL SUO CAMMINO, SCRIVE IL
TICO ILYA EHRENBURG SUL GIORNALE «STELLA ROSSA

LE ARMATE TEDESCHE VENGONO SPINTE AVANTI E
MERIDIONALI, RESI IMPRATICABILI DAL FANGO. I TEDE
FARE LA GUERRA.

IL NEMICO HA GIUNTO FINO AL VOLGA CONTIN
L'ARMATA ROSSA HA RAGGIUNTO SU IN ALCUNI PUNTI
STER. CHI PUÒ ANCORA DUBITARE CHE LE NOSTRE
PRUT, ALLA VISTOLA, ALL'ODER ED ALLO SPREA?

Nota - La Sprea attraversa Berlino.

INCONTRO SINDACALE A NAPOLI

ORGANIZZARE LE MASSE È LA PAROLA D'ORDINE

L'11 marzo, nella Sede della Giunta Permanente a Napoli, ha avuto luogo il convegno dei dirigenti sindacali per concretare il piano comune di azione in seguito ai Congressi di Bari e di Salerno. La sede della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro sarà stabilita a Roma. Frattanto i convenuti hanno riconosciuto concordemente la necessità di convocare il congresso di tutte le organizzazioni aderenti alla Confederazione in base all'effettivo tesseramento dei lavoratori che è già stato iniziato. Per giungere a ciò è necessario:

a) consolidare le Camere del Lavoro provinciali esistenti, ed istituirle là dove non esistono;

b) costituire, sempre sulla base del tesseramento, i sindacati di categoria;

c) raggruppare questi sindacati in Federazioni Nazionali, facenti capo ai Comitati Direttivi Provvisori, che saranno al più presto nominati dai primi nuclei di categoria organizzati;

d) provvedere alla costituzione del Consiglio Nazionale della Confederazione, che sarà così composto: dai cinque eletti dal Congresso di Bari, dai sette eletti dal

COMMISSIONE
DI COORDINAMENTO

Allo scopo di assicurare il coordinamento nell'azione fra gli eletti del Congresso di Bari e gli eletti del Congresso di Salerno, viene istituito un Comitato di Coordinamento che sarà composto da tre degli eletti di Bari, uno per tendenza sindacale, e tre degli eletti di Salerno, uno per tendenza sindacale, ciascuno con facoltà di delega a persona della stessa tendenza. Degli eletti di Bari faranno parte del Comitato di Coordinamento: Pastore Raffaele per la tendenza comunista, Lariechiuta Eugenio, per la tendenza socialista, Schirone Giacomo per la tendenza d'azione. Degli eletti di Salerno faranno parte del Comitato di Coordinamento Russo Enrico per la tendenza di comunista, Bosso Vincenzo per la tendenza socialista e Gentili Dino, per la tendenza d'azione. Il Comitato di Coordinamento si riunirà almeno una volta al mese presso la Camera Provinciale del Lavoro di Potenza od altrove. Nell'espletamento dei loro compiti rispettivi, gli eletti di

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

EDIZIONE DI BARI

tà Proletaria

...manale del Partito Comunista

Anno II - N. 25 - Gruppo II
E' temporaneamente sospesa l'accettazione di nuovi abbonamenti
Una copia L. 1,50

...opolo italiano!
...erno di Bado-
...n governo che
... la guerra e
...al popolo!
... di poco ad
...voci significa
...zione, ostaco-
...uerra.

L'ARMATA ROSSA, COME UN OCEANO IN TEMPESTA, SPEZZA TUTTI GLI OSTACOLI CHE INCONTRA SUL SUO CAMMINO, SCRIVE IL NOTO SCRITTORE SOVIETICO ILYA EHRENBURG SUL GIORNALE «STELLA ROSSA».

LE ARMATE TEDESCHE VENGONO SPINTE AVANTI E INDIETRO SULLE STEPPE MERIDIONALI, RESE IMPRATICABILI DAL FANGO. I TEDESCHI HANNO IMPARATO A FARE LA GUERRA.

«IL NEMICO ERA GIUNTO FINO AL VOLGA — CONTINUA EHRENBURG — OGGI L'ARMATA ROSSA HA RAGGIUNTO ED IN ALCUNI PUNTI HA VARCATO IL DNIESTER. CHI PUÒ ANCORA DUBITARE CHE LE NOSTRE ARMATE ARRIVERANNO AL PRUT, ALLA VISTOLA, ALL'ODER ED ALLO SPREA?

Nota - Lo Spree attraversa Berlino.



Con i loro scioperi le masse lavoratrici dell'Italia occupata inceppano la macchina di guerra tedesca.



O SINDACALE A NAPOLI
E LE MASSE È LA PAROLA D'ORDINE

...la Sede della ... a Napoli, ha ...egno dei dirì... concretare il ...one in seguito ... e di Salerno. ...derazione Ge... ...arà stabilita a ...scenti hanno ...rmente la ne... il congresso ...oni aderenti ...n base all'ef... ...dei lavoratori ...to. Per giun... ...o delle Camere del ...esistenti, ed ... esistono: ...empre sulla ..., i sindacati ...

...questi sinda... ...azionali, fa... ...tati Direttivi ...anno al più ...primi nuclei ...ati;

...costituzione ...le della Con... ...cosi compo... ...ti dal Con... ...te eletti dal

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Democratizzazione delle Amministrazioni Comunali

Una ordinanza della Commissione Alleata di controllo ha abolito il sistema di governo fascista per i comuni e le provincie delle regioni di Napoli.

In sostanza non si riconoscono più le leggi fasciste del 1934 e si riaffermano legali quelle del 1915.

In base dunque a questa nuova ordinanza i Comuni saranno retti da un Sindaco e da un Consiglio di assessori, mentre le Provincie saranno governate da un Presidente e una deputazione Provinciale. Il Prefetto di ogni Provincia nominerà i membri di questi enti nonchè il Sindaco e il Presidente.

Tutti gli ex funzionari fascisti sono esclusi dai posti amministrativi.

Questo dunque è stato concesso dalla Commissione Alleata di controllo per la regione di Napoli, pur molto più vicina al fronte Possiamo ammettere dunque che per noi la situazione continui, incambiata, che ci siano sempre i soliti Commissari Prefettizi, quasi sempre ancora dei fascisti? No, dobbiamo dire basta. Nei nostri Comuni non vogliamo

PANE e LAVORO
AL POPOLO ITALIANO

Lo spettro della fame si avanza, in ogni luogo padri esasperati perchè non possono dar da mangiare ai figli, in ogni luogo masse al limite della sopportabilità che tumultuano. Anche ver solo

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ciò sta nella composizione del governo di Badoglio che non ha nessuna autorità, che non è un governo e che non può esserlo.

Per il bene del Paese occorre formare subito un governo, un governo che governi effettivamente. Noi affermiamo, siamo sicuri che è possibile in breve tempo migliorare tutta la situazione italiana, dare inizio di soluzione a tutti i problemi, purchè si abbia fiducia nel popolo italiano, che nelle spontanee agitazioni popolari ha dimostrato ovunque di avere buon senso e di richiedere in primo luogo un pò di giustizia. Si deve formare ad ogni costo un governo poggiato sul popolo. Noi abbiamo fiducia nelle forze popolari; abbiamo fiducia nel nostro popolo perchè siamo parte del popolo. Abbiamo fiducia nelle forze popolari per la partecipazione alla guerra. Il popolo italiano ha dimostrato di sentire la necessità della guerra contro il nazi-fascismo, il suo nemico numero 1. Lottando contro il neo-fascismo dell'Italia liberata sa che lotta contro il fasci-nazismo dell'Italia sotto il giogo tedesco, sa che le manifestazioni di domenica e gli scioperi dell'Italia settentrionale si pongono sullo stesso piano: distruggere il fascismo in tutti i suoi residui, liberare l'Italia dal nemico di tutti i lavoratori e di tutti i popoli liberi, affrettare la vittoriosa soluzione della guerra. Nei comizi di domenica il popolo delle Puglie ha rivendicato il diritto di partecipare attivamente alla guerra. I giovani che sono scontenti di servire sotto il re e il governo Badoglio hanno ovunque dichiarato di essere pronti a combattere con entusiasmo per liberare l'Italia dai tedeschi, però sotto un governo democratico e con un esercito epurato. Ed è così, non può essere che così. I governi alleati devono convincersi che se vogliono conquistare la fiducia del popolo italiano, se vogliono affrettare la soluzione vittoriosa della guerra devono accogliere subito la voce

presto nominati dai primi nuclei di categoria organizzati;

d) provvedere alla costituzione del Consiglio Nazionale della Confederazione, che sarà così composto: dai cinque eletti dal Congresso di Bari, dai sette eletti dal Congresso di Salerno, da due rappresentanti eletti rispettivamente dalle Camere Provinciali del Lavoro della Lucania, da tre rappresentanti eletti rispettivamente dalle Camere Provinciali del Lavoro della Calabria, da nove rappresentanti eletti rispettivamente dalle Camere Provinciali del Lavoro della Sicilia, da tre rappresentanti eletti rispettivamente dalle Camere Provinciali del Lavoro della Sardegna.

I COMPITI DEI DELEGATI

Per mantenere i rapporti col governo italiano e le autorità alleate e per preparare il Congresso è stato deciso di:

1. - di delegare agli eletti del Congresso di Bari il compito di presiedere al tesseramento ed all'amministrazione della Confederazione e di provvedere all'organizzazione del Congresso;

2. - di delegare agli eletti del Congresso di Salerno i necessari rapporti di comune contatto con le autorità governative italiane e le autorità alleate residenti in Italia, restando inteso che per tutte le questioni di importanza impegnativa per la linea politica ed organizzativa della Confederazione e per altri rapporti di natura diversa da quelli sopra indicati, in Italia ed all'estero, nessuna decisione potrà essere presa dai delegati predetti, senza aver precedentemente convocato il Consiglio Nazionale della Confederazione, anche in caso di estrema necessità ed urgenza.

Per la esecuzione del compito delegato agli eletti dal congresso di Bari, viene creato un Comitato Amministrativo sedente in Bari composto di tre persone designate fra gli eletti del Congresso di Bari o anche al di fuori di essi, una per ciascuna delle tendenze sindacali socialista, comunista e d'azione.

e Gentili Dino, per la tendenza d'azione. Il Comitato di Coordinamento si riunirà almeno una volta al mese presso la Camera Provinciale del Lavoro di Potenza od altrove. Nell'espletamento dei loro compiti rispettivi, gli eletti di Bari e di Salerno si comunicheranno in copia tutti gli atti e documenti.

TESSERAMENTO E ORGANIZZAZIONE

I convenuti infine decidono che per l'anno in corso la tessera confederale sia rilasciata ad ogni lavoratore dietro versamento di L. 10 (dieci);

— che la distribuzione delle tessere venga effettuata unicamente per tramite della Camera Provinciale del Lavoro;

— che dall'importo di ogni tessera il 6 % sarà ritenuta da ciascuna Camera Provinciale del Lavoro richiedente ed il 40 % dovrà essere versato alla Confederazione.

Le Camere Provinciali del Lavoro dovranno, con i fondi così raccolti, provvedere al funzionamento delle Federazioni Provinciali di categoria, mentre per le Federazioni Nazionali provvederà la Confederazione.

Ad evitare, poi, confusione nelle iniziative di costituzione delle Federazioni Nazionali, i convenuti stabiliscono che gli eletti dal Congresso di Bari sono facultati a curare l'organizzazione delle Federazioni Nazionali dei Lavoratori della terra, degli edili e dei ferrotranvieri, mentre gli eletti del Congresso di Salerno sono facultati a curare l'organizzazione delle Federazioni Nazionali dei metallurgici, dei tessili e dei chimici. Ciò senza esclusione di ulteriori accordi per altre federazioni, in seno al Comitato di Coordinamento.

Senza una Teoria Rivoluzionaria non vi può essere movimento Rivoluzionario

Lenin

PRENOTATE: La Storia del Partito Bolscevico - Il Manifesto del Comunisti



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...minati dai primi nuclei ...a organizzati:

...ovvedere alla costituzione ...glio Nazionale della Con... ...e, che sarà così compo... cinque eletti dal Con... Bari, dai sette eletti dal ... di Salerno, da due rap... ...i eletti rispettivamente ...ere Provinciali del La... ... Lucania, da tre rap... ... eletti rispettivamente ...ere Provinciali del La... Calabria, da nove rap... ... eletti rispettivamente ...ere Provinciali del La... Sicilia, da tre rappre... ...ti rispettivamente dalle ...rovinciali del Lavoro ...gna.

...TI DEI DELEGATI

...tenere i rapporti col ...liano e le autorità al... ...preparare il Congres... ...deciso di:

...delegare agli eletti del ...di Bari il compito di ...al tesseramento ed al... ...razione della Confede... ...di provvedere all'orga... ...del Congresso;

...delegare agli eletti del ...di Salerno i necessari ...comune contatto con ...governative italiane e ... alleate residenti in ...ndo inteso che per ...estioni di importanza ...iva per la linea ... organizzativa della ...one e per altri rap... ...tura diversa da quelli ...ti, in Italia ed all'e... ...a decisione potrà es... ...dai delegati predetti, ...precedentemente con... ...Consiglio Nazionale del... ...zione, anche in caso ...necessità ed urgenza. ...ecuzione del compito ...gli eletti dal congresso ...creato un Comitato ...tivo sedente in Bari ... tre persone designate ...dal Congresso di Bari ...fuori di essi, una per ...le tendenze sindacali ...nomista e d'azione.

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AL POPOLO ITALIANO

Lo spettro della fame si avanza; in ogni luogo padri esasperati perchè non possono dar da mangiare ai figli, in ogni luogo masse al limite della sopportabilità che tumultuano. Anche per solo sentimento umano, noi che difendiamo gli interessi di tutte le masse popolari, non possiamo rimanere insensibili e ascoltiamo le voci che giungono a noi da Bari e da ogni località della provincia, le ascoltiamo col cuore commosso ma decisi a fare e ad indicare tutti i rimedi possibili per migliorare la situazione. Perchè qualche cosa si può fare. I prodotti sono effettivamente scarsi, è vero, ma ci sono. Bisogna scovarli. Requisizione! *Questa è la parola d'ordine che lancia il popolo a Corato, a Canosa e in tutte le località. Bisogna scovare il grano nascosto che va al mercato nero.* Abbasso la camorra! *Grida il popolo delle Puglie: vogliamo delle persone oneste nella distribuzione dei prodotti, negli uffici dell'alimentazione. Via i fascisti e i ladri. Tutto quello che gli Alleati danno, deve andare al popolo: quanto spetta deve essere dato integralmente ed onestamente.* Che ci sia un governo, *reclama il popolo, che possa riattivare le comunicazioni, facilitare lo scambio di prodotti fra un luogo e l'altro. Questo e non altro significa un governo che dia da mangiare al popolo, un governo onesto che abbia l'appoggio delle masse. Il popolo delle Puglie col grido via il re e il governo di Badoglio ha affermato che questa è la premessa per costituire un governo onesto e democratico. Intanto la questione è urgente. Noi reclamiamo la costituzione di Commissioni per l'alimentazione, formate da organismi sindacali con l'appoggio del popolo e che abbiano il potere di rintracciare la merce dove si nasconde e distribuirla. Reclamiamo l'epurazione di tutta l'amministrazione dai fascisti e dai ladri (a Bari c'è ancora il famigerato Pascale):* Possiamo ammettere dunque che per noi la situazione continui, incambiata, che ci siano sempre i soliti Commissari Prefettizi, quasi sempre ancora dei fascisti? No, dobbiamo dire basta. Nei nostri Comuni non vogliamo più i Commissari Prefettizi, non vogliamo più i residui del fascismo. Noi domandiamo che si costituisca subito una Giunta Comunale per ogni Provincia e, dato che si può ancora dire che le elezioni popolari sono inopportune, domandiamo che questa Giunta comunale sia formata dai già esistenti Comitati di Liberazione, o da membri designati da essi. I Comitati di Liberazione rappresentano il popolo, hanno la fiducia del popolo. Noi domandiamo che l'abolizione della forma di governo fascista sia effettuata subito. Noi domandiamo che sia messo fine subito allo sconcio che già da 8 mesi avrebbe dovuto essere soppresso.

la costituzione di una amministrazione Comunale libera; reclamiamo la riorganizzazione di tutta la vita economica del Paese. E subito. La responsabilità di quanto sta avvenendo in Puglia e in tutta l'Italia liberata è del governo Badoglio.

AGITAZIONI POPOLARI
A CORATO

«Otto lire al giorno di sussidio non bastano neanche a comperare una fascina di legna». Così dicevano circa 300 donne radunatesi nella località dove pagano i sussidi per i congiunti dei richiamati, dei dispersi ecc. Presto le donne furono più di mille. Protestarono all'indirizzo delle autorità italiane con grida «abbiamo fame, siamo stanche di soffrire, dateci da mangiare ecc.» Simile dimostrazione la fecero presso la Casa del Podestà, e presso il Municipio. Le autorità locali sfuggendo la persona ed il motivo della dimostrazione chiamarono rinforzi. Arriva la truppa italiana e alleata... la folla l'accoglie con sinceri applausi: disillusione dei signor podestà e camerati. I soldati erano commossi, specialmente gli Alleati e chi non si commuoverebbe di fronte ad una massa di donne che chiede quel minimo da mangiare che basta a rimanere in vita? Il capitano delle forze Alleate De Masi si in-

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AGITAZIONI POPOLARI A CORATO

teressa sinceramente e promette che si recherà a Bari per risolvere in qualche modo la questione. Furono arrestate due donne ma subito rilasciate. Poco dopo questo primo atto, un gruppo di uomini e donne chiamato «gruppo degli affamati», sapendo che nel paese si praticava su vasta scala la borsa nera, invasero i locali di questi contrabbandieri, requisirono generi alimentari li consegnarono alle autorità, perchè fossero venduti regolarmente e in parte distribuiti ai più bisognosi. I bambini che frequentano le scuole già hanno avuto qualche beneficio. Poichè l'irritazione popolare permaneva, Di Donato, Segretario della Federazione Comunista di Bari si recò a Corato e parlò alla popolazione, facendo presente anche che il Podestà avrebbe dato le dimissioni. Di fatti il podestà stesso ben due volte le ha chieste, ma è ancora al suo posto. Perchè? Perchè il Prefetto non aderisce al desiderio della popolazione e anche del podestà? La seconda manifestazione fu causata dal fatto che elementi provocatori fascisti avevano manifestato i loro sentimenti. La popolazione insorse chiedendo l'immediata eliminazione dei fascisti. Una commissione del Comitato di Liberazione ha ora formulato delle richieste, le minime e più urgenti e che solo se concesse porteranno la calma a Corato. Le autorità promisero che nessuna misura sarebbe stata presa, invece fu solo una promessa, poichè tra la notte del 19-20 tre persone furono arrestate e tradotte al carcere di Trani. Un'osservazione: la popolazione è irritata più che per la scarsezza dei generi alimentari, della incapacità delle locali autorità e della irregolare distribuzione.

Fatti simili stanno avvenendo in tutta la provincia.

CRONACA SINDACALE

IL CONGRESSO DEI CONTADINI

E' stato fissato definitivamente per il giorno 23 marzo 1944 (giovedì prossimo) il Congresso dei Contadini delle Provincia di Bari, che avrà inizio alle ore 10 nel salone del Circolo Matteotti, in Bari, Via Sagarriga Visconti 222.

L'ordine del giorno da discutersi è il seguente:

1) Verifica dei Poteri:
2) Relazione Morale (relatore Pastore Commissario dell'Unione)
3) Ricostituzione della Federazione Provinciale Lavoratori della Terra — App. dello Statuto (relatore De Leonardis)
4) Adesione della Federazione alla Camera del Lavoro Provinciale.
5) Relazione amministrativa e destinazione fondo tessere (relatore Pastore)
6) Nomina Comitato Federale
7) Varie ed eventuali.

Il partito Comunista saluta i forti lavoratori della Terra, che mai hanno piegato il capo sotto il fascismo e li esorta ad organizzarsi fortemente e tenersi pronti alle nuove battaglie.

RICHIESTE DI STATALI

L'Unione dei Consigli Direttivi dei Sindacati dipendenti dalle pubbliche Amministrazioni, mentre conferma il precedente telegramma, invocando il mantenimento dell'indennità di bombardamento in uguale misura goduta dagli Alleati nelle zone controllate, prospetta l'impellente necessità che vengano altresì estese provvidenze di carattere urgente, tenendo presente la gravissima situazione della classe impiegatizia ed in considerazione anche che da parte di varie Ditte private è stato già provveduto in misura per alleviare in parte [illegible] economiche dei propri dipendenti richieste riguardano:

1) L'indennità di bombarda[illegible]
2) La corresponsione dell'[illegible] miglia.
3) L'aumento adeguato sulle [illegible] missione straordinaria [illegible]
4) Il ripristino dei congedi [illegible]
5) Il raddoppiamento delle [illegible] te Previdenza e Assistenza
6) L'estensione dell'assistenza [illegible] dipendenti degli Enti [illegible]
7) Il riferimento di stipendi [illegible] stessa misura e con le stesse [illegible] prat[illegible] cate per gli ufficiali [illegible] fiziali delle forze armate e [illegible] nelle zone pugliesi.
8) Il ripristino dei congedi [illegible] gli uffici amministrativi.

I COMIZI DI DOMEN[illegible]

In Bari e più ancora in tutte le località della provincia, i comizi di adesione alla manifestazione di Napoli si sono svolti con grande partecipazione di popolo e grande entusiasmo. A Bari hanno parlato Lacalamita, Longobardi, Capacchione. Gioia per il partito Socialista, a cura di quale era stato organizzato il comizio, Cifarelli per il partito d'Azione, Morelli per il partito Liberale, Molinelli per la Camera del Lavoro, e Tedeschi per il partito Comunista. Il nostro compagno ha ribadito la necessità di formare un governo unitario che rappresenti tutto il popolo e possa potenziare lo sforzo di guerra.

La provincia di Andria ha parlato il compagno Gaglione, a Barletta Di Donato, a Bisceglie Pastore, a Mola Marco De Leonardis, a Gravina e in altre località pugliesi. Dovunque la manifestazione imponente. Le grida: via il re, abbasso il governo Badoglio, un governo antifascista che sappia fare la guerra e dare al popolo una libertà [illegible] espressione dei desideri e delle masse.

In tale senso sono stati [illegible] que degli oratori dei giorni [illegible] ha detto la sua parola [illegible] anche al Sig. Churchill, la [illegible]

Bisogna che i desideri [illegible] siano attuati.

I soldati ci scrivono

per il ritorno dei prigionieri di guerra

Vorremmo pubblicare tutte le vostre lettere, giovani che tanto avete sofferto e che comprendete ora che il Partito Comunista difende tutti gli interessi del popolo italiano, soldati ed ufficiali, ex combattenti, parte viva del nostro popolo martoriato. Voi cercate l'Italia e la troverete in noi comunisti, che difendiamo gli interessi di tutti i ceti socialmente utili del popolo italiano, in noi che per preservare il nostro paese dalla rovina fascista abbiamo lottato durante gli anni della dittatura, sofferto carcere e confino. Siamo anche noi combattenti e se noi abbiamo visto prima di voi la via giusta, non ce ne facciamo merito, nè ce ne facciamo colpa. Oggi dobbiamo uniti salvare il nostro paese!

Sentiamo i vostri problemi: voi pensate ai vostri familiari. Come possono vivere con lo stesso sussidio che si dava tre anni fa, ci scrive un gruppo di artiglieri, interpretando i sentimenti di tutti i richiamati. E a Corato le donne dei richiamati hanno manifestato per avere l'aumento. Noi ci sosteniamo in queste giuste richieste che, invocando, dovranno essere accolte.

Il nostro Partito, interprete dei sentimenti e dei desideri del popolo italiano al Congresso di Bari ha presentato una mozione approvata all'unanimità per il rimpatrio dei prigionieri di guerra. Le centinaia di migliaia di giovani figli del popolo, sacrificati e traditi dal fascismo devono ritornare e portare il loro contributo alla rinascita del nostro Paese, devono rivedere le famiglie che da anni aspettano.

Dai campi di concentramento dell'India, dell'America e dell'Africa Settentrionale, tutti i prigionieri scrivono di voler partecipare alla ricostruzione dell'Italia, esprimendo il loro odio [illegible]

Dal 18 al 22 Marzo 1848 in 5 giornate rimaste celebri nella storia italiana ma anche in quella mondiale, il popolo di Milano una lotta senza tregua contro il nemico tedesco.

Tutti gli italiani uniti, uomini, donne e bambini, combattevano per liberare la loro città dall'occupazione straniera.

Le 5 giornate di Milano sono un'espressione dell'amore del [illegible] liano per la sua libertà, per la sua indipendenza.

Oggi, nell'Italia occupata dai tedeschi, a Milano come in tutte [illegible] città, uomini, donne e bambini, tutto il popolo italiano unito [illegible] una volta contro lo stesso nemico, per riconquistare la sua indi[illegible] e la sua libertà.

Oggi, come quasi un secolo fa, gli italiani dimostrano al mon[illegible] la loro causa sanno combattere e morire.

PRETI POLITICANTI

Lasciate a Cesare quello che è di Cesare ed a Dio quello che è di Dio! Disse il Vangelo. Così non pensano certi preti che adoperano il pulpito per predicare contro di noi. Ci dipingono i soliti senza patria, senza Dio, senza famiglia (si vede che in Russia hanno scoperto un altro modo per nascere). Così ad Acquaviva ed in altri luoghi. Se non sbagliamo le stesse cose ha detto per venti anni il fascismo.

Nell'Italia sotto i tedeschi in guerra i preti non sono così per nostra fortuna tranne i soliti che ci sono tra loro come fra tutti gli altri. L'ultimo esempio: Don Pasquale casato il Papa [illegible]

DALLE PRO[illegible]

TARA[illegible]

ARRESTO DI LADRI [illegible]

La notizia, tenuta [illegible] dei giornali locali e [illegible] perse, e propagata di b[illegible] dal popolo, che i fratelli [illegible] Fiorini Giovanni di Cesare [illegible] pregni — padre e figlio — [illegible] stati assicurati alla giu[illegible] vivo compiacimento nella [illegible] della popolazione della Pr[illegible] rente e di Matera.

Le gesta dei suddetti [illegible]

2233

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RONACA SINDACALE

ONGRESSO DEI CONTADINI

ato fissato definitivamente
giorno 23 marzo 1944 (gio-
esimo) il Congresso dei
ni delle Provincia di Bari,
A inizio alle ore 10 nel
del Circolo Matteotti, in
a Sagarriga Visconti 222.
ine del giorno da discu-
ól seguente:
ifica dei Poteri:
azione Morale (relatore Pa-
ommissario dell'Unione)
ostituzione della Federa-
rovinciale Lavoratori della
App. dello Statuto (re-
e Leonardis)
ione della Federazione al-
a del Lavoro Provinciale.
zione amministrativa e
one fondo tessere (rela-
tore)
ina Comitato Federale
e ed eventuali.

*a Comunista salutò i forti la-
ella Terra, che mai hanno pie-
o sotto il fascismo e li esortò
ssarsi fortemente e tenersi
nuove battaglie.*

RICHIESTE DI STATALI

L'Unione dei Consigli Direttivi dei Sindacati dipendenti dalle pubbliche Amministrazioni, mentre conferma il precedente telegramma, invocando il mantenimento dell'indennità di bombardamento in uguale misura deliberate dagli Alleati nelle zone controllate, prospetta l'impellente necessità che vengano attuate le seguenti provvidenze di carattere urgente, tenendo presente la gravissima situazione della classe impiegatizia ed in considerazione anche che da parte di varie Ditte private è stato già provveduto in larga misura per alleviare in parte, il disagio economico dei propri dipendenti. Queste richieste riguardano:

1) L'indennità di bombardamento;
2) La corresponsione dell'aggiunta di famiglia.
3) L'aumento adeguato sulle indennità di missione straordinaria ecc.
4) Il ripristino dei congedi annuali.
5) Il raddoppiamento delle tariffe dell'Ente Previdenza e Assistenza Sanitaria.
6) L'estensione dell'assistenza sanitaria ai dipendenti degli Enti Locali.
7) Il riformamento di provvidenze aventi natura nella stessa misura e con le stesse modalità praticate per gli ufficiali ed i sottufficiali delle forze armate e loro famiglie nelle zone pacificate.
8) Il ripristino dei riposi festivi in tutti gli uffici amministrativi.

I COMIZI DI DOMENICA

In Bari e più ancora in tutte le località della provincia i comizi di adesione alla manifestazione di Napoli si sono svolti con grande partecipazione di popolo e grande entusiasmo. A Bari hanno parlato Lacerenza, Longobardi, Capacchione, Gioia per il partito Socialista, a cura del quale era stato organizzato il comizio; Cifarelli per il partito d'Azione, Morelli per il partito Liberale, Molinelli per la Camera del Lavoro, e Tedesco per il partito Comunista. Il nostro compagno ha ribadito la necessità di formare un governo unitario che rappresenti tutto il popolo e possa potenziare lo sforzo di guerra.

In provincia ad Andria ha parlato il compagno Cagliuti, a Barletta Di Donato, a Bisceglie Pesenti, a Minervino Murge De Leonardis, a Terlizzi Grassano e in altre località altri compagni. Dovunque la manifestazione è stata imponente. Le grida di abbasso il re, abbasso il governo di Badoglio, vogliamo un governo antifascista che sappia fare la guerra e dare da mangiare al popolo sono state genuina espressione dei desideri e dei bisogni delle masse.

In tale senso sono stati emessi ovunque degli ordini del giorno. Il popolo ha detto la sua parola e dimostrato anche al Sig. Churchill la sua volontà.

Bisogna che i desideri del popolo siano attuati.

Dal 18 al 22 Marzo 1848 in 5 giornate rimaste celebri non solo nella storia italiana ma anche in quella mondiale, il popolo di Milano lanciava una sfida senza tregua contro il nemico tedesco.

Tutti gli italiani, uniti uomini, donne e bambini, combattevano e morivano per liberare la loro città dall'occupazione straniera.

Le 5 giornate di Milano sono un'espressione dell'amore del popolo italiano per la sua libertà, per la sua indipendenza.

Oggi nell'Italia occupata dai tedeschi, a Milano come in tutte le altre città, uomini, donne e bambini, tutto il popolo italiano unito lotta ancora una volta contro lo stesso nemico, per riconquistarsi la sua indipendenza e la sua libertà.

Oggi, come quasi un secolo fa, gli italiani dimostrano al mondo che per la loro causa sanno combattere e morire.

PRETI POLITICANTI

Lasciate a Cesare quello che è di Cesare ed a Dio quello che è di Dio! Disse il Vangelo. Così non pensano certi preti che adoperano il pulpito per predicare contro di noi. Ce dipingono i soliti senza patria, senza Dio, senza famiglia (si vede che in Russia hanno scoperto un altro modo per nascere!) Così ad Acquaviva ed in altri luoghi. Se non facciamo le stesse cose loro dette per conto nostro i fascisti.

Nell'Italia sono i tedeschi in genere i preti non sono così per nostro fortuna tranne i vendutti che si sono fra loro come fra tutti gli altri. L'ultimo esempio: Don Pecoraro parlava il Papa

DALLE PROVINCIE

TARANTO

ARRESTO DI LADRI FASCISTI

La notizia, tenuta ancora in silenzio dai giornali locali e dalle autorità fasciste, è propagata di bocca in bocca dal popolo, che i fratelli Fiorini, il sig. Fiorini Giovanni di Castellaneta e compagni — parlano «Camerati» — siano stati assicurati alla giustizia, ha destato vivo compiacimento nella maggioranza delle popolazioni della Provincia di Taranto e di Matera.

Le gesta dei suddetti sicari, sia nel

BARI

VITA DEL PARTITO

CARBONARA

Domenica 19 Marzo, con la partecipazione di grande massa di operai e contadini ed in un'atmosfera di grande entusiasmo, si è inaugurata la bandiera del Partito della sezione di Carbonara, Ceglie e Losseto.

Il compagno Pappagallo Vito in un breve discorso ha detto come e perchè il Partito Comunista è all'avanguardia della classe operaia e contadina; cosa è la sede del Partito e quali i compiti dei compagni ed infine ha esposto la situazione attuale e la posizione del Partito.

MINERVINO

Nei locali della sezione, sabato 18 marzo, il compagno Guglielmi ha commemorato la Comune di Parigi. I compagni, venuti in massa, hanno ascoltato con vivo interesse.

Si è costituito il sindacato piccoli agricoltori, aderente alla locale Camera del Lavoro. La Confederazione Generale del Lavoro non riconoscerà altro Sindacato di questo.

Il popolo di Minervino, cosciente degli innumerevoli e durissimi sacrifici del popolo italiano, certo che unico suo dovere è quello di riorganizzare l'Italia martoriata, sanguinante e oppressa, è pienamente solidale col Comitato Centrale di liberazione; si esprime così non disposto a sopportare oltre la presenza del re, e del suo governo e ritiene perciò indispensabile ed impellente il bisogno della formazione di un vero governo democratico, che lo rappresenti degnamente di fronte al mondo.

Il Comitato di Liberazione

UN MARESCIALLO AFFILIATO

CANOSA

Il maresciallo dei Reali Carabinieri di Canosa, che ci chiama «affiliato», da qualche tempo sta svolgendo una certa attività terroristica, che ricorda i tempi della reazione fascista. Egli per questioni del tutto private, soglie l'ossessione di intimorire dirigenti e iscritti della nostra sezione. Ai primi successe la chiusura della Sezione, ai secondi da «consigli di padre» tendenti ad abbandonare la via del comunismo. Se i nostri compagni fossero effettivamente affiliati forebbero buon gioco, ma essi invece, dimostrano che l'affiliato è lui perchè agisce contro tutto il popolo, come ha dimostrato in diverse occasioni.

ERCOLI
è arrivato ad Algeri

CAMERE DEL LAVORO

SPINAZZOLA

Domenica scorsa fu inaugurata la Camera del Lavoro. Un imponente folla

crivono

itorno dei prigionieri di guerra

ro Partito, interprete dei
i e dei desideri del po-
ano al Congresso di Bari
tato una mozione appro-
nanimità per il rimpatrio
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ricostruzione dell'Ita-
do il Lago odio con-

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sate ai vostri familiari. Come possono vivere con lo stesso sussidio che si dava tre anni fa, ci scrive un gruppo di artiglieri, interpretando i sentimenti di tutti i richiamati. E a Corato le donne dei richiamati hanno manifestato per avere l'aumento. Noi vi sosteniamo in queste giuste richieste che, insistendo, dovranno essere accolte.

«Combattenti di ieri e disoccupati di oggi», con questo titolo riceviamo una lettera da Taranto che vorremmo pubblicare. State uniti con noi: risolvendo il problema di tutto il popolo italiano risolverete anche il vostro particolare: ecco quanto possiamo dirvi.

ANTIFASCISTI IN PRIGIONE

Occorre segnalare, per la storia della guerra e per i provvedimenti del dopoguerra quanto appresso.

Sono tuttora detenuti e languono in carcere i popolani arrestati a Bitonto per le dimostrazioni antifasciste del lontano 28 luglio 1943; sono pure ancora detenuti gli altri popolani di Corato, che nei giorni del dimenticato settembre 1943, durante la razzia tedesca, seppero dimostrare la loro fede italiana di anti-nazisti e di antifascisti; e così gli altri di Andria, di Irsina, ecc. Arresti vengono perpetrati ogni giorno per motivi politici. Le relative istruttorie si iniziano e ... proseguono... In tal modo i padri di famiglia, i lavoratori — gli italiani insomma — possono morire in galera, ma i signori giudici non trovano il tempo, e non hanno la volontà, di portare a giudizio gli accusati per la discussione delle pretese responsabilità. Questi detenuti dipendono dai Tribunali Militari esistenti nelle regioni dell'Italia liberata, ed in ispecie da quello del 9° Corpo d'Armata che risiede in Bari.

Noi non ci meravigliamo. Mentre i supremi responsabili di tutte le sciagure d'Italia sono ancora a piede libero, è logico che i patrioti, i popolani, i devoti alla causa antitedesca e antifascista vengano arrestati e trattenuti in galera senza processo *anche per sei mesi, anche per oltre sei mesi, sino alla fine!*

Per il momento annotiamo i fatti e li rendiamo noti al proletariato ed al popolo italiano.

Verrà l'ora della resa dei conti.

Allo specchio

FUNGHI VELENOSI

Sorgono come funghi velenosi dopo una pioggia, giornali e giornalucoli finanziati direttamente o indirettamente dal governo di Badoglio, dalla monarchia. I lavoratori non possono che avere un senso di nausea nel leggerli. Il più velenoso è quello che si presenta al proletariato col simbolo glorioso «Bandiera Rossa», organo del Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario.

Attenti compagni, attenti lavoratori. Questo giornale è organo dei nemici di classe, che cercano di infiltrarsi in mezzo a noi, è l'organo dei trotzkisti, quinta colonna del fascismo in seno alla classe operaia.

SOCIETA' ANONIMA MERCATO NERO & C.

Sono anonime, ma tutti ne conoscono i dirigenti. A Santeramo la società è fra i signori Fracalleri Giuseppe e una autorità locale. Cambiano i nomi ma la società esiste in altri paesi, allargata o ristretta secondo i casi. Come si può vincere il mercato nero e risolvere la questione alimentare ci dicono le masse? Quando parla?

scoperto un altro modo per vincere. Così ad Acquaviva ed in altri luoghi. Se non sbagliamo le stesse cose ben dette per tanti anni i fascisti.

Nell'Italia sono i tedeschi in genere i cretini non sono così per nostra fortuna tranne i crudeli che ci sono fra loro come fra tutti gli altri. L'ultimo episodio: Don Pecoraro mentre il Papa parlava, alla fine del discorso ha gridato una bestialità contro Stalin, contro il Comunismo. Arrestato dalla gendarmeria pontificia è stato rilasciato.

SEDI ADATTE

Il Partito Liberale democratico a Gioia del Colle è gratuitamente ospitato nella sede dei Carabinieri in congedo.

AVVOCATO... MEGLIO NON PARLARNE

L'Avvocato Saglia Passeri, commissario prefettizio di Conversano sarebbe che noi smentissimo quanto abbiamo pubblicato nel nostro giornale il 20 della scorso mese e per tale scopo ci invia una lunga lettera, che noi non riportiamo perchè molto più lungo del nostro articolo. Accenna a sbagliati l'informazioni da noi assunte confermate al nostro articolo. Che il Comitato di Liberazione prima del giorno 19 abbia preso, all'atto della sua costituzione, offerta la sua collaborazione, non modifica il fatto da noi riportato e ammesso nella stessa lettera del Saglia Passeri, che il giorno 19 questa collaborazione era stata tolta. Teniamo a disposizione una lettera firmata dai membri del Comitato di Liberazione che ci confermano la costituzione della Giunta come riferito il nostro articolo. Quindi che deve essere più serio ed usare meno parolone che non spaventano nessuno, ma dimostrano solo pochezza di spirito democratico non «Civiltà Proletaria», ma proprio l'avvocato Saglia Passeri. Il quale non si accorge poi che chi cerca in ogni luogo di contenere il giusto malcontento popolare per la situazione alimentare e per l'inerzia dinanzi alla corruzione e il risentimento delle masse contro certe persone è proprio il Partito Comunista, che pur difendendo gli interessi del popolo, cerca che siano evitati i movimenti incomposti che danneggiano lo sforzo bellico.

PER ORGANIZZARE E DIRIGERE LA RESISTENZA E LA LOTTA DI TUTTA LA NAZIONE, IL GOVERNO ITALIANO DOVRA' PRENDERE RAPIDAMENTE IL CARATTERE DI UN VERO GOVERNO NAZIONALE CHE POGGI SUL POPOLO, RISTABILENDO NEL PAESE UNA VITA POLITICA NORMALE DI CARATTERE DEMOCRATICO. ERCOLI

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Nell'Italia sotto i tedeschi in genere i preti non sono così per nostra fortuna tranne i soliti che ci sono fra loro come fra tutti gli altri. L'ultima episodio: Don Pecoraro mentre il Papa parlava, alla fine del discorso ha gridato urlando a voce altissima: Viva il Comunismo Cristiano. Arrestato dalla gendarmeria pontificia è stato rilasciato.

SEDI ADATTE

Il Partito Liberale democratico a Gioia del Colle è gustosamente ospite nella sede dei Carabinieri in congedo.

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L'Avvocato Saglia Passeri, commissario prefettizio di Conversano avrebbe che ne smentiamo quanto abbiamo pubblicato nel nostro giornale il 20 della scorsa mese e per tale scopo ci invia una lunga lettera, che noi non riportiamo perchè molto più lunga del nostro articolo. Avvocato si sbaglia! L'informazione da noi assunta confermano il nostro articolo. Che il Comitato di Liberazione prima del giorno 19 abbia potuto, all'atto della sua costituzione, offrire la sua collaborazione, non mi pare il fatto da noi riportato e comunque nella stessa lettera del Saglia Passeri, che il giorno 19 questa collaborazione non vi era stata. Tenuto a disposizione una lettera firmata dai membri del Comitato di Liberazione che ci confermano la costituzione della Giunta come riferisce il nostro articolo. Quindi chi deve essere più serio ed usare meno parolone che non spaventano nessuno, ma dimostrano solo pochezza di spirito deve essere non «Civiltà Proletaria», ma proprio l'avvocato Saglia Passeri. Il quale non si accorge poi che chi cerca in ogni luogo di contenere il giusto malcontento popolare per la situazione alimentare e per l'inettitudine o la corruzione e il risentimento delle masse contro certe persone è proprio il Partito Comunista, che pur difendendo gli interessi del popolo, cerca che siano evitati i movimenti incomposti che danneggiano la forza bellica.

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scelte, e propagata di bocca in bocca dal popolo, che i fratelli Fiorini, il sig. Fiorini Giovanni di Castellaneta e compagni — perdon «Camerati» — siano stati esonerati alla polizia, ha destato vive compiacenze nelle maggioranze della popolazione della Provincia di Taranto e di Matera.

Le gesta dei suddetti signori, sia nel Consorzio Agrario di Taranto, che in altre speculazioni, nonchè in forniture agli alleati, sono ben note al pubblico onesto. E' la prima volta che le autorità hanno avuto la mano felice. La popolazione spera che continuino ad evocare, togliendo dalla circolazione quella massaude di affamatori del popolo che, tutelati dalla impunità dai ladri del fascismo, arricchirono smisuratamente, sfruttando il lavoro dei confinati politici, nonchè i tesori boschivi del Demanio usurpato del fascismo al comune di Policoro, ruinando agli agricoltori sul peso e sui trasporti delle derrate conferite all'ammasso, ed infine sfruttando la buona fede degli alleati, dei quali erano fornitori assoluti per merito di squadristi e di... quinta colonna.

La popolazione della provincia di Taranto e di Matera ripone piena fiducia, che i Partiti del Comitato di Liberazione persevereranno, che le autorità competenti, porteranno alla prossime gli innumerevoli reati e soprattutto che i milioni dei fratelli Fiorini e dei «camerati» detenuti a prede libere non sbaglieranno questa volta gli occhi di nessuno.

RICHIESTE DEGLI IMPIEGATI

Dopo le ultime dimostrazioni popolari avvenute in Taranto a causa della critichissima situazione alimentare in cui versa la popolazione, le locali autorità con atti certamente molto apprezzabili, hanno messo a disposizione delle masse operaie di questo R. Arsenale M. M. e del Cantiere «Tosi» un considerevole quantitativo di scatole di latte, di carne, di pesce e di carbone, generi che vengano prelevati dietro presentazione di non speciale tessera o buoni, che sono rilasciati ad ogni singolo operaio. Dai provvedimenti sono stati esclusi gli impiegati ed i professionisti come se essi non avessero bocca e stomaco. Le condizioni di questa categoria sono tristissime. Le nostre autorità per convincersi dello stato in cui trovasi la classe in parola possono visitare qualche ufficio dipendente per vedere quelle facce smunte ed emaciate e su cui si notano evidenti i segni delle più elementari privazioni. Forse è necessario che anche essi, che sono sempre rimasti legati al proprio tavolo di lavoro, scendano per le piazze e per le strade ad esternare i loro bisogni e le loro impellenti necessità? Ciò invero sarebbe poco edificante, ma in ultima analisi indispensabile per far comprendere alle autorità che anche i lavoratori di ufficio hanno gli stessi diritti e gli stessi bisogni di quelli del braccio.

è arrivato ad Algeri

CAMERE DEL LAVORO

SPINAZZOLA

Domenica 16 fu inaugurata la Camera del Lavoro. Un imponente folla di compagni e di lavoratori di tutte le categorie gremivano la sala e la strada prospiciente. Parlarono i compagni Fiore, Guglielotti da Minervino, Catarinella, i quali, con parole schiette e modeste penetrarono l'animo popolare.

GIOIA DEL COLLE

E' stata costituita ufficialmente la Camera del Lavoro locale. Ne fanno parte già le leghe contadini — muratori — braccianti — falegname — sarti e la Sezione ferrovieri, mentre altre leghe sono in via di costituzione. Ci auguriamo di poter annunciare fra poco, nella famiglia dei lavoratori organizzati, anche gli impiegati, professionisti ecc., fedeli come siamo al principio basilare che nell'unione di tutti i lavoratori è il segreto della loro forza.

TRANI

Le categorie dei Muratori — Scalpellini — Panettieri — Meccanici — Compagnia Portuale e i Carristi a scartamento ferroviario hanno aderito alla Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

COMUNICAZIONI CON BARI

SPINAZZOLA

Poichè la deficienza del materiale ferroviario e la necessità dei trasporti militari permettono la formazione di due sole vetture viaggiatori, tre volte la settimana, sulla Spinazzola - Barletta - Bari, si rende necessaria indispensabile un provvedimento prefettizio con il quale sia limitata la possibilità di viaggiare solamente a coloro che abbiano motivi giusti e non viaggino a scopo di contrabbando.

LAVORATORI DEL MARE

I Lavoratori del Mare sono convocati per domenica 26 corrente alle ore 9.30 nei locali del Partito Socialista in Via Andrea da Bari 114 Ordine del giorno.

1. - Scioglimento del vecchio organismo Lavoratori del Mare.
2. - Adesione alla Camera del Lavoro ed alla C. G. L.
3. - Formazione dei Comitati di bordo.
4. - Nomina del Consiglio Provvisorio.
5. - Varie.

Causa lo spazio il PRELATO e ancora in... VIAGGIO

Direttore responsabile:
ANTONIO PESENTI

G. C. Mario - Noci - Tel. 11-16

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[illegible]/hjp

In reply refer to:
[illegible] 000.7
C/6/2/77

[illegible] March 1944

Subject: Military Censorship

[illegible] Professor Emlo:

A number of serious breaches of military censorship have come to the notice of the Allied Military Authorities.

Il Corriere of 10 March announced in an article entitled Italiani in linea that:

a. Italian troops were back in the line after their recent rout.
b. That, among Italian units at the front were a battalion of the Nembo Parachutist Division and of the 10th Regiment Arditi.

Il Corriere of 17 March announced, in an article entitled Una Fattaglia di Arditi, that the Italian troops were placed at the junction of the two Allied Armies. (Lo schieramento italiano congiunge e salda la ali estreme delle due armate alleate. Esso rappresenta una barriera che al tedeschi sarebbe assai utili infrangere con improvviso impeto..)

Both these articles were signed under the name of Federico Fantoni who was described as 'our war correspondent of the V Army Front'. Information is desired as to whether this correspondent is actually writing on the V Army front, and if so, whether he has been officially accredited to the Public Relations Branch of the Allied Armies.

The above breaches of censorship are violations of section (i) under the heading 'Avvisi Militari' of Your Excellency's Instructions to Prefects, N. 74/0/1 dated 20 January.

It can be ascertained that the procedure laid down in those Instructions, under the heading 'Procedura per la Censura', has not been followed. It would appear that the censor appointed by His Excellency the Prefect of Salerno has therefore not been carrying out his duties.

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24 MAY 1944

A grave view is taken by the Allied Military authorities at General Alexander's Headquarters of these violations which might, indeed, prejudice the safety of Italian as well as Allied troops.

While the Allied Military authorities are in favour of all possible publicity being given to the participation of Italian troops in the Allied war effort, descriptions of their activities must be subject to the same censorship regulations as those to which the work of all Allied correspondents, including British and American, is submitted. It is the sole responsibility of the Allied Commander in Chief to authorise the publication of names of units in the line. This authorisation is only given after it is clear that such units have been identified by the enemy.

Major Colville has already explained to His Excellency the Prefect of Palermo that, in view of the failure of Italian Press Censorship to comply with the instructions issued by Your Excellency, it became immediately necessary to install an Allied Military Press Censorship Officer, Captain Squair, whose duty is to see that in future no violations of military censorship regulations appear in the Press of Palermo.

I am instructed to request a prompt explanation as to how the above mentioned violations of Your Excellency's instructions occurred and desires to forewarn that disciplinary action will be taken against the responsible censorship officials.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]
Captain, RCN
Deputy Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Professor Vito Reale
The Under-Secretary of State for the Interior
Italian Government

cc: C.I.C., Comando Supremo

Chief PWB (Italy), 167 Corso Umberto, Naples
Major I. Alexander (3 copies),
c/o PWB, 167 Corso Umberto, Naples
Captain Squair
Major Colville, Censorship Officer, Rear Hq ACC

6 J.J.
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CC/P/151

FNMM/rj

24th. March, 1944.

With reference to your No. 1342 DP of 17th. March, I desire to inform you that the offending issue of "Italia Libera" had already been brought to my notice. Steps have now been taken to bring this publication under control and a repetition of this reprehensible incident should now be impossible.

2. I have already initiated an investigation into the circumstances under which the subject matter of the offending article came into the possession of the newspaper and I am glad to note that you are pursuing simultaneously a similar investigation. I attach much importance to discovering who was responsible for giving the newspaper its information.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

S.E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio,
Capo del Governo.

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

TRANSLATION

File No. 1342

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

Salerno, March 17, 1944.

My dear General,

I am enclosing the issue of March 15th of "Italia Libera", wherein, on page 2, there is published a presumptuous account of the meeting at Malta on September 29th.

This account is full of lies and inaccuracies, but is, on the other hand, certainly based on the evidence of some official document in regard to this matter.

It is superfluous for me to direct your attention to the gravity of publication during a time of war of documents destined by their very nature to remain jealously secret. Publication which furthermore even involves the Allied High Command, placing in the mouths of General Eisenhower and General Alexander phrases which they have or have not said or which they have said with different tone and intention.

I believe that "Italia Libera" is published clandestinely at Naples. However everybody knows its editors and its instigators.

It is my opinion that very severe punishment be threfore absolutely necessary against acts of this kind, which evidently spring from whatever form of political polemics and which are directly intended to sabotage your and our war effort. Naturally I do not know the source of these indiscretions. However, I have an investigation under way in this matter. I believe that perhaps also on the Allied side it would be opportune to do likewise, for obvious security reasons in matters, such as this one, of extreme secrecy and delicacy.

I will be very grateful to you if you will kindly impart to me your views on this subject and, meanwhile, my dear General, please believe in my cordial firendship.

/s/ BADOGLIO

Lieutenant General
Sir Noel F.N. Mason Mac Farlane
Chief Commissioner Allied Control Commission
Naples

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

TRANSLATION

"ITALIA LIBERA"
15 March 44

- - - - - - -

THE PATHETIC FIGURE OF BADOGLIO AT THE MEETING AT MALTA

HIDES BEHIND THE MAJESTY OF THE KING

HE DOES NOT MIND IF THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS WILL BE EXECUTED

A ranking figure, full of indignation for what is happening these days, has showed us (permitting us to take notes) an important document: The official account of Badoglio's meeting with General Eisenhower, General Alexander, and other high allied officials at Malta on September 29th, while he was still catching his breath with his King after the ignominious flight from Rome. Naturally he was accompanied by a train of Generals, among which was Roatta, whom the Allies made him dismiss later. From the text of the interview, reproduced herein almost literally, it is seen without difficulty how the Fascist Badoglio, also impeded by the burden of the Fascist King, spoke to the Allies in a timid, uneasy and uncertain manner which made him be considered in London, Washington and Moscow only as a penitent servant, and not as a useful and proud collaborator. From that first attempt to solve the Italian-Allied problem of the relation between the Royal-Fascist government and the suspicious and chiding Democracies has come to rest up to the menacing tri-partition of the Navy and a state of war incapacitation, a political inferiority, of the moral degradation to which Italy has been reduced.

A government of Royal fascists and ultimately of evil fascists could not and cannot give to the nation, in its internal affairs and its relations with the exterior that position of trust, of safety, of dignity and of loyalty recognized and appreciated by those who have urgent and absolute need.

With a perjured King, traitor of his people, who up to hisneck in water abandoned his accomplice Mussolini, because of his love of dynastic fortune and not for love of country; with a Marshal who served fascism for 20 years and exalted its doctrine and spirit, Italy cannot re-emerge. The Allies as Churchill said, can have on our soil a government of slaves, from which collaborations are disdainful. But this, in essence, will not do for them and even less for the country.

The King and Badoglio are marked by destiny; they pay for 20 years of fascist crimes against Italy and Humanity; they must suffer, by force andby justice, humiliation and offence. But Italy, that real Italy which was never fascistic, NO. Democratic and Republican Italy must regain its own dignity and trust in addition to raising its standard among those of the Allies and fighting with them for her liberty and the liberty of all.

THE DISCUSSION

(The scene takes place on board the ship Nelson at Malta on Sept 29, 1943. Interlocutors and other officers and interpreters are present).

Eisenhower: I believe that the main reason for which we are meeting is to discuss the declaration of war of Italy upon Germany.

Badoglio: His Majesty and His Government deem that this declaration may be made only after Rome has been taken. Up to then the government will have a military character. Later it will be extended on a political basis. Meanwhile, however, Italy will fight just the same against Germany, in Yugoslavia, and wherever possible.

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Eisenhower: Do the Italian rulers realize how the Germans will treat Italian soldiers taken prisoner under these circumstances? (This request apparently is not well understood--brief consultation--finally Ambrosio replies):

Ambrosio: No doubt they will be shot.

Eisenhower: And does not the Italian Government believe that it should make a gesture which will spare the fate of men of its land? After all, I am not an Italian and these are matters which concern you. I only think of what I would do if I were in your circumstances.

THE KING DOES NOT WANT WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS

Badoglio: This situation has been considered, but His Majesty and his government believe that their power is exercised on a too-limited part of the territory to permit a declaration of this kind.

Eisenhower: It occurs to me that governments which have authority over an even smaller territory have declared war against Germany; even governments which no longer have any territory.

Badoglio: I cannot reply to this. I must consult His Majesty first. Only his Majesty has the right to declare war.

Eisenhower: I respect the soldierly discipline of Marshal Badoglio, but I would like to know at least his personal opinion.

Badoglio: I repeat, I must ask his Majesty; His Majesty will decide. I can in line of principle agree with the opinion of General Eisenhower, but only His Majesty can decide.

Eisenhower: It is necessary to recall that Italy will be judged by what she will really do. Our peoples think: Now Italy can show her good will.

Badoglio: We will always do everything to meet the Allied desires; but His Majesty has the supreme decision.

Eisenhower: In regard to public opinion, we believe that something should be done to widen the bases of the government, even with little-known elements, but good technicians and above all anti-fascists. This can have a great influence on the judgment of our countries regarding Italy; it is necessary to recall that the opinions of the masses cannot change as rapidly as those of soldiers who discuss around the Table. Our peoples want to see not only the fight of Italy against the Germans, but also--and above all--against the fascists.

HE WANTS GRANDI IN THE GOVERNMENT

Badoglio: That's right. We are even more anti-fascist than anti-German. It is for this reason that His Majesty has already requested, and we ask again that Grandi be repatriated. He should participate in the government.

Eisenhower: I will communicate this request. Personally, I believe its acceptance extremely unlikely because it seems that our countries consider Grandi as the No. 2 Fascist.

Badoglio: No, this is an error. The fall of Fascism was constitutional. It occurred as a consequence of the non-confidence voted by the Grand Council against the "Duce." Grandi engineered all this. If the fascists had him in their hands they would have killed him. He has been anti-Mussolini for a long time and everyone knew that. It is therefore clear that his participation in the Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs would be most useful and would give an anti-fascist in the Ministerial make-up.

Eisenhower: From one soldier to another, I would like to tell you "Put into your government whomever you want." But we must also consider public opinion. Who are the other men whom you believe might enter the government?

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Badoglio: I am the head of the government for the first time in my life. I am a general. I do not know anything about politics. I do not know the politicians. But His Majesty knows them, knows how to judge them with safety, and remembers them, thanks to his prodigious memory.

Eisenhower: Therefore, do you think that you can form a Ministry?

Badoglio: Certainly. But as regards the persons called upon to form it, I assure you that it will follow political lines imposedby me. If a Minister does not do exactly what I want, I will not hesitate to dismiss him with the same energy with which I will have called him. (Signs of doubt on the part of Eisenhower and MacMillan).

Eisenhower: What do you think of Sforza?

HIS MAJESTY AGAINST SFORZA.

Badoglio: I know Sforza well; I have, therefore, a personal opinion about him. I believe, however, that His Majesty does not wish to accept him, as it seems that in the past he has expressed anti-monarchic ideas. (At this point General Smith and Alexander hand a note to Eisenhower, who reads it, and continues).

Eisenhower: It appears to me that Sforza has sent to the King and Badoglio a message in which he promised, with certain conditions, his cooperation. What do you think of it?

Badoglio: I know about this message. But I must insist on the point that His Majesty does not believe that Sforza is acceptable.

Eisenhower: Italy will need American help and cooperation. Sforza is very well viewed by public opinion in the United States.

Badoglio: I know it, and personally I think that the work of Sforza in Americanhas been very valuable for Italy. It will be necessary to use him, even if not in the government.

Eisenhower: It is also the opinion of the American Government that Sforza has to be used and, at any rate, be given a final position. (Interruption. Drinks are served. When the parley is resumed the military problem is taken up)

Badoglio: I would like to know if it will be possible to send Italian troops into action on the side of the Allies. We wish to participate in the fighting.

Alexander: This is not possible. All war plans have been ready for a long time and it is not possible to change them.

Badoglio: In my quality of old general, I know how difficult it is to modify a plan, yet it seems to me that with a little good will it could be made possible. (Alexander makes gesture of impatience and disapproval).

Eisenhower: We will try to do something.

HE FEELS CONCERNED ABOUT THE POPE.

Badoglio: I think that Italian troops should enter Rome together with the Allies. This would be of great value for our people. And also we cannot forget that Rome is the center of Christianity and we have a grave responsibility: we must defend the Pope. (Eisenhower energetically nods his approval). Our troops, therefore, should be brought near Rome as soon as possible.

Eisenhower: I believe that this can be done. However we cannot equip your troops. You must select your best soldiers and supply them with all they need by taking it away from other divisions. We may eventually be able to help you with our huge quantity of war booty. The rest of your troops will be used by us for behind-the-lines work and communication lines services.

Badoglio: I am the Chief of the Government, not a general any more. Your generals and mine will agree on these details.

Eisenhower: I did not mean to give advice to you. I only wanted to tell you what I think.

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Badoglio: And when do you think you will occupy Rome? If you do not believe it opportune to answer these questions, perhaps you could inform me separately about it and I would convey it only to His Majesty.

SUCCESSIVE BLUNDERS

Eisenhower: I have not yet had the time to consult the war plans prepared by General Alexander here present, but I believe I will do so soon.

Badoglio: Kesselring will give resistance and will make successive retreats. We have information that the Germans will really resist on the Spezia-Rimini line.
Alexander (sotto voce to Eisenhower): We know that this is not so.
Badoglio: You will say that the old men always want to give advice, but I know my country well. The Spezia-Rimini line has a weakness: Rimini.
Alexander: We know it.
Badoglio: On my part I will always do everything possible and always give you all the information.
Alexander: And I will say all about the enemy, of which I know every unit and every man (smiles sarcastically).
Eisenhower: General MacFarlane has been charged to maintain contact with you. In regard to our meeting of today, I would like that it remain confidential. I have directed that a communique be issued to the Press merely that we met here to discuss pending questions.
Badoglio- I agree completely. I love the Press like I love the Facists (and here tells an episode of the Ethiopian war).
Eisenhower- (smiling) I am sure that many of those present think like you.
Badoglio- Before separating, I wish to assure the Allies of our spirit of cooperation. Italy with the help of a small number of Allied Divisions, chased the invaders in 1918 and won the war. This time it will be the same.

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NR. 1342 DI PROT.

HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec Sec
Rec'd 19 Mar 1420
By D.F.

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

SALERNO, LÌ 17 MARZO 1944.-

CARO GENERALE,

LE ACCLUDO IL NUMERO DELL' "ITALIA LIBERA" DEL 15 MARZO CORRENTE, OVE, A PAGINA 2, È PUBBLICATO UN PRESUNTO RESOCONTO DELL'INCONTRO DI MALTA DEL 29 SETTEMBRE.

TALE RESOCONTO É RICOLMO DI MENZOGNE E DI INESATTEZZE, MA É PERALTRO CERTAMENTE CONDOTTO SULLA SCORTA DI UN QUALCHE DOCUMENTO UFFICIALE IN PROPOSITO.

E' SUPERFLUO CHE IO ATTIRI LA SUA ATTENZIONE SULLA GRAVITÀ DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE, IN TEMPO DI GUERRA, DI DOCUMENTI DESTINATI PER LORO NATURA A RESTARE GELOSAMENTE SEGRETI. PUBBLICAZIONE CHE COINVOLGE DEL RESTO ANCHE L'ALTO COMANDO ALLEATO, PONENDOSI IN BOCCA AL GENERALE EISENHOWER E AL GENERALE ALEXANDER FRASI CHE O NON HANNO DETTO O CHE HANNO DETTO CON TONO E INTENZIONI DIVERSE.

CREDO CHE L'"ITALIA LIBERA" SIA PUBBLICATA CLANDESTINAMENTE A NAPOLI. COMUNQUE TUTTI SANNO CHI SIANO I COMPILATORI E GLI ISPIRATORI.

E' MIA OPINIONE CHE UNA SANZIONE MOLTO SEVERA SIA DUNQUE ASSOLUTAMENTE NECESSARIA CONTRO ATTI DI QUESTO GENERE, CHE ESORBITANO EVIDENTEMENTE DA QUALUNQUE FORMA DI

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

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

POLEMICA POLITICA E CHE SONO DIRETTAMENTE INTESI A SABOTARE IL VOSTRO E IL NOSTRO SFORZO DI GUERRA. NATURALMENTE IO NON SO DA QUALE FONTE PROVENGANO LE INDISCREZIONI. HO COMUNQUE IN CORSO UN'INCHIESTA IN PROPOSITO. CREDO CHE SAREBBE FORSE ANCHE DA PARTE ALLEATA OPPORTUNO FARE ALTRETTANTO, PER OVVIE RAGIONI DI SICUREZZA IN MATERIA, COME QUESTA, ESTREMEMENTE RISERVATA E DELICATA.

LE SARÒ MOLTO GRATO SE VORRÀ CORTESEMENTE COMUNICARMI LA SUA OPINIONE IN PROPOSITO E LA PREGO DI CREDERE, CARO GENERALE, ALLA MIA CORDIALE AMICIZIA.

Badoglio

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
SIR NOEL F.N. MASON MAC FARLANE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

NAPLES

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Anno III - N 9

ITALIA LIB

ORGANO DEL PARTITO D'AZIO

Giustizia e Libertà | Mercoledì 15 Marzo 1944

Il popolo della Campania contro il

IL GRANDE COMIZIO DI NAPOLI

Il comizio di domenica 12, indetto dal nostro Partito d'Azione e dai partiti Socialista e Comunista, con l'adesione della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, è uscito dai quadri dei comizi tradizionali per assurgere all'importanza storica di un'alta manifestazione di popolo. Circa 15.000 persone — convenute nonostante il tempo sfavorevole a gremire letteralmente la Galleria — convenute non solo da Napoli e dalle vicine località, ma da Avellino e da Nola e da altri lontani paesi della Campania. Questa immensa folla, che rimase disciplinata e compatta anche sotto la pioggia, fino alla chiusura del comizio, ha dato una prova impressionante di matura coscienza politica, di volontà e di disciplina. Gli ultimi difensori della monarchia, in mancanza di migliori argomenti, hanno sostenuto, nelle loro polemiche inani, che la maggioranza del Mezzogiorno resta legata alle tradizioni monarchiche. La ferrea risoluzione di domenica ha provato il contrario. Ed è facile immaginare che cosa sarebbe avvenuto se il popolo fosse stato convocato ad esprimere il suo sentimento in una città dell'Italia centrale o settentrionale, ove la dinastia non ha mai avuto il consenso delle masse e dove l'odio contro il nazismo ed il fascismo — odio che stimola i patrioti alla gesta eroiche della indomabile guerriglia — si confonde col disprezzo e col risentimento contro il trono e la sua banda di servi gallonati e stipendiati, complici necessari della dittatura mussoliniana fino al 25 luglio 1943 ed alleati dei tedeschi fino al settembre.

I quattro oratori del comizio sono stati concordi nel mettere in rilievo l'obiettivo fondamentale cui tendono gl'italiani: assicurare una più intensa partecipazione del nostro paese alla guerra antitedesca, affinchè la liberazione dell'Italia sia anche opera nostra ed abbia un valore morale.

Il primo oratore, il compagno Amendola, ha messo in rilievo come il problema della guerra di liberazione sia strettamente connesso con quello della ricostruzione democratica del paese. Non è possibile, egli ha detto, pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione.

Il secondo oratore, il compagno Amendola, ha messo in rilievo come il problema della guerra di liberazione sia strettamente connesso con quello della ricostruzione democratica del paese. Non è possibile, egli ha detto, pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione.

Il terzo oratore, il compagno Amendola, ha messo in rilievo come il problema della guerra di liberazione sia strettamente connesso con quello della ricostruzione democratica del paese. Non è possibile, egli ha detto, pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione.

Il quarto oratore, il compagno Amendola, ha messo in rilievo come il problema della guerra di liberazione sia strettamente connesso con quello della ricostruzione democratica del paese. Non è possibile, egli ha detto, pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione. Non è possibile pensare ad una ricostruzione democratica del paese se non si è partecipato alla guerra di liberazione.

Un'orrenda tragedia

Il giornale *Risorgimento* (di che?), organo in lingua italiana degli Alleati e del governo Badoglio a Napoli, dedica *ben 26 righe*, dopo parecchi giorni, [illegible] alla tragedia di Pa[illegible] scala dell'abiezione governativa e giornalistica. Non una parola di rammarico, non un vagito di protesta. La colpa è dei *dimostranti*, che non pagarono il biglietto! Badoglio, Siciliani e Fasc[illegible]

CR[illegible] ID[illegible]

[illegible] MILIZIA MO[illegible] E SERGENTE [illegible]

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

Prezzo Lire DUE

LIA LIBERA

ANO DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE

Mercoledì 15 Marzo 1944 | *Pensiero e Azione*

Campania contro il re e Badoglio

IZIO DI NAPOLI

ganizzazione tanto
e tecnico quanto
ociale e ammini
gime che per venti
Italia sopravviverà
nazza e dei suoi
regime continua
nalità, costume e
attraverso l'anno
ui poteva rea
maniera quanto
mente fingano
agli alleati, in
zi, perchè non
temono, la vit
tima ad opera
a incidere rea
appresentanti di
tito, il quale si
nel fascismo il
ndefettibile, op
nente delle mas
aspirano a ge
to e con la
ezza necessari
Secondo il Lor
alle officine, nei

non soltanto
della sua strut
sui mali, e
damenta, e la
di qualunque
spressa e di ri

nascita. Al Congresso di Bari, i sei partiti della liberazione — uno dei quali, il democristiano, si è pubblicamente dissociato dalla grande manifestazione popolare — indicarono la via per giungere ad una soluzione capace di restituire al popolo, senza urti violenti, i poteri che esso confer, col plebiscito, alla monarchia che violando gl'impegni giurati, di quei poteri si è servita contro la libertà e contro la pace del popolo. Domenica 13.000 cittadini, in rappresentanza della vera e maggioranza degl'italiani, hanno riaffermato in un ammonimento di compostezza e di fermezza decisione, che i diritti del popolo debbano prevalere e perseguono contro la cieca superbia del monarca, dei suoi consiglieri e della sua cattiva gente di servizio.

I termini del conflitto storico tra gli interessi generali del paese e gl'interessi della dinastia e di clientele parassite e corrotte sono stati posti, dunque, con ferma precisione. Il popolo continuerà a lottare finchè tale conflitto non sarà risolto a vantaggio degl'interessi nazionali. Tale è il monito che sale dal grandioso comizio, tale è l'impegno che il popolo ha assunto di fronte a se stesso e all'opinione pubblica internazionale. Cinquanta ore torbide, in Italia e fuori, sulle proprie responsabilità.

renda tragedia

di che?), degli Alleati Napoli, dedi vecchi giorni, del paese. Po

cale dell'abiezione governativa e giornalistica. Non una parola di rammarico, non un vagito di protesta. La colpa è dei *clandestini*, che non pagarono il biglietto! Badoglio, Siciliani e Fano

CRONACHE DEL REGIME

Le anomalie del governo Badoglio e dei suoi agenti provocano una innumerevole e delle più strane. Anche senza essere abbonati alle notizie esatte, è facile raccogliere gli echi delle mormorazioni e delle cattive parole che si facevano a Brindisi, a Salerno e altrove. Ve ne sono sempre abbondanza: si tratta di scegliere gli episodi più caratteristici e quelli che possono essere riferiti in pubblico senza offendere troppo la vista e l'olfatto degli uomini.

MILIZIA MONARCHICA E SERGENTE DEGRADATO

Il mal costume di una monarchia non perde tempo. Lo stato maggiore dell'esercito regio e badogliano, ma non nazionale, ha preso in Puglia un tale Russo — sergente degradato — che si è proposto di reclutare, lui, per il re, una specie di milizia monarchica di qualche migliaio di uomini (si dice 6.000), e diventare l'idolo della regina e delle sue appendici palatine e militari.

Questo Russo, da buon mercenario monarchico, ha il genio della truffa e dello sperpero. Riesce ottimamente grosso con me dallo stato maggiore che distribuisce, in parte o in parte, ai suoi fidi. In più è favorito dai soliti Bonifici di Trani e Cramarossa, lunghe mani della solita marca [illegible]. Ma non gli basta. Ha ragione il sergente Russo: quando capita una simile pacchia perchè non dovrebbe portarsi dietro i suoi? Si è messo così a levare taglie ai cittadini; a requisire macchine ed equipaggiamenti d'ogni genere, togliendoli perfino ai carabinieri, indignatissimi una volta tanto, a rubare uniformi, non risparmiando le maggiori britanniche, e portarsi via automobili anche appartenenti ad autorità alleate. Tanto che ha dovuto essere arrestato sotto accusa di furto insieme ai suoi ultimi ufficiali.

Ma si tratta dati i precedenti d'un lievissimo incidente dal quale usciva benissimo con la protezione dello stato maggiore monarchico ed assiduo preparatore di ragioni armate contro gli italiani che le difese, ma il giorno dopo l'arresto scoppiò sull'onda anche una campagna, portata con indignazione dell'organo interprete dell'assenza di pensiero ministeriale. Il governo andò alle furie: il governo Badoglio è una cosa così sacra e inviolabile che nessuno si deve azzardare a dire altrimenti perchè avrà addosso che non si parlasse alla radio dell'orribile tentativo compiuto dalle opposizioni. Gli fu obiettato che si trattava di un reato affatto privato da un cittadino dell'autorità di Caserta: i funzionari [illegible] si divertono alle spalle dei loro amati superiori. Altri fatterelli non era ufficiale allatto: a Caserta non si può che [illegible] bene il regno mediterraneo e [illegible] circondato e malmenato. Egli trova allora una soppressa: sono le copie di [illegible] — non abbiamo potuto apprezzare il [illegible] nei Comuni la [illegible] che hanno abbandonato, per imprendibile errore, insieme il testo, e per di più come documento ufficiale l'ordine che tutti i cittadini con il [illegible] dei presenti colpevoli sino dei [illegible] nascosti e [illegible] che lasciano [illegible] inverosimile e del confezionatore delle loro eccellenze e altre.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIATO DI PHILIPSON

Pare che le cose stiano così per sottosegretario e sottosegretario. Felice [illegible] [illegible] a Presidenza, un Consiglio di fare intendere qualcosa a Badoglio e d'indurlo a mali passi, quando convenga alla bisogna. Ma il suo nome era aggiunto a proposito al comunicato a stampa, e che pareva superfluo ed abusivo. Una specie d'intruso, sebbene in mezzo a quella gente ci potesse stare benissimo. Equivoco più equivoco meno. Ma pare anche che gli Alleati [illegible] le loro importature: non le intendano così, e desiderino che non figuri nelle liste ufficiali. Che ci sia o meno anche le chiavi del suo bagaglio (lasciandone fuori una alle cure di Pignatelli e di Buccalossi) poco importa: sono particolari. Quel che importa è che non si mostri troppo in atti ufficiali: rimanga nelle penombre, e intrighi e complotti come vuole. Tanto il male che può

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col disprezzo e col risentimento contro il trono e la sua banda di servi gallonati e stipendiati, complici necessari della dittatura mussoliniana fino al 25 luglio 1943 ed alleati dei tedeschi fino al settembre.

I quattro oratori del comizio sono stati concordi nel mettere in rilievo l'obiettivo fondamentale cui tendono gl'italiani: assicurare una più intensa partecipazione del nostro paese alla guerra antitedesca, affinchè la liberazione dell'Italia sia anche opera nostra ed affinchè, nel giorno della pace, ci sia possibile rivendicare il diritto di essere trattati, non con un senso di diffidente ostilità, ma con un senso di comprensione, di solidarietà e di amicizia. Una tale partecipazione non potrà essere, non solo attuata, ma neppure tentata da coloro che costringono il popolo a subire la guerra, suo malgrado, contro gli alleati e che, pur dopo il crollo dell'impalcatura mussoliniana, continuano la guerra a servizio dei tedeschi, sin quando possibile di concentrare nella penisola le loro divisioni da coloro che, mentre vantano di godere la fiducia delle forze armate, si rendono corresponsabili del tradimento consumato a danno delle popolazioni da parte di generali e ammiragli codardi che, gratificando la loro vita ed il fatto di non aver ricevuta l'ordine di resistere, lasciarono a manipoli generosi di popolani il rischio e l'onore di difendere — come avvenne a Napoli — le loro case e la loro dignità nazionale.

Le incancellabili prove di una guerra cui non eravamo nè materialmente nè moralmente preparati, e l'amara gravità della disfatta hanno creato nello spirito degl'italiani delusione, stanchezza e scoramento. Oggi, è necessario vincere questo stato d'animo negativo e suscitare nel paese nuovi entusiasmi, riaccendere propositi e speranze. Com'è concepibile che un tal compito sia affidato a coloro stessi che di quelle prove sciagurate e di quella disfatta sono stati gli artefici diretti? Finchè il monarca e il suo governo non saranno spazzati via, le cause della nostra crisi morale rimarranno ed anzi si aggraveranno, perchè, quanto più il tempo passerà, tanto più sarà difficile combatterle e superarle. D'altronde solo i ciechi non vedono come non sia possibile risolvere il problema dell'epurazione della vita nazionale — premessa di ogni

Un'orrenda tragedia

Il giornale *Risorgimento* (di che?), organo in lingua italiana degli Alleati e del governo Badoglio a Napoli, dedica *ben 26 righe*, dopo parecchi giorni, a 541 morti sotto un *tunnel* presso Potenza, vittime del disservizio ferroviario di cui l'inetto e criminoso ministero si gloria. 26 righe, a più di pagina e con quale ipocrita reticenza di parole, per non compromettere i padroni per dar notizia del più mostruoso disastro della storia ferroviaria. Meno di un centesimo di riga per morto. E poco, anche se si tratta soltanto d'italiani, e di passati, e non futuri, elettori di Vito Reale.

Questa terribile catastrofe ha scarsa importanza per il governo senza dimicilio e senza indirizzo, e per i suoi portavoce. Sentite com'è descritta in quel «pezzetto», che ha tutto l'ignobile marchio governativo dell'ufficiosità pavida e melensa:

«L'ossido di carbonio ha ucciso parecchie persone.... Il personale e centinaia di passeggeri *clandestini* sono rimasti asfissiati..... Non vi è stato alcun panico.... Una commissione è stata costituita per investigare sull'*incidente*».

È difficile scendere più in basso nella scala dell'abiezione governativa e giornalistica. Non una parola di rammarico, non un vagito di protesta. La colpa è dei *clandestini*, che non pagarono il biglietto! Badoglio, Siciliani e Fano, con Vito Reale tutore della provincia, avrebbero diritto ad un rimborso? L'orribile eccatombe non è dovuta all'insipienza degli ordinatori ed esecutori dei servizi; è dovuta ai poveri sventurati italiani che viaggiano in carro bestiame, come possono, per l'incapacità incurabile di una banda governativa che si occupa precipuamente di far trionfare o *suoni di milioni dilapidati* la politica monarchica e fascista di Vittorio Emanuele e del «duca di Addis Abeba», ora anche baronc di Colleluciesa, Miseria e vergogna senza nome. L'Italia in mano ai preti. E si potrebbero anche invertire le lettere, senza scapito.

Ci inchiniamo reverenti dinanzi al pietoso spettacolo delle 541 salme di Potenza, nuove e forse non ultime vittime del malgoverno e della degradata amministrazione che avvilisce e devasta il nostro paese.

Badoglio e compagni possono vantarsi di un primato: quello dei disastri

PARTITO D'AZIONE

SEZIONE DI NAPOLI

Tutti gl'iscritti della Sezione Napoletana sono invitati a partecipare all'assemblea indetta per domenica 19 marzo, alle 9,30 in prima convocazione ed alle 10,30 in seconda convocazione, nei locali del Circolo "Pensiero ed Azione", a via Costantinopoli 126.

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...enda tragedia

... di che?), degli Alleati Napoli, alcuni vecchi giorni, ... il prezzo Polo ferroviario ... minuscolo ... pie di pazienza di ... attere i pa... più mostruosa ... versaria. Mo... per morte ... soltanto d'... futuri, elet...

... ha scarsa ... senza dubbio ... i suoi po... ... in quel ... l'ignobile ... morale pa...

... mezzo per ... ale e crudi... ... sono ri... ... stato alcun... ... è stata co... ...cidente ... ...sero nella ...

scala dell'abiezione governativa e giornalistica. Non una parola di rammarico, non un segno di protesta. La colpa è dei *clandestini*, che non pagarono il biglietto; Badoglio, Sicilian e Fano, con Vito Reale tutore della provincia, avrebbero diritto ad un rimborso? L'orribile ecatombe non è dovuta all'imprevidenza degli ordinatori ed esecutori dei servizi; è dovuta ai poveri sventurati italiani che viaggiano in carro bestiame, come possono, per l'incapacità irrimediabile di una banda governativa che si occupa precipuamente di far trionfare a *suon di milioni dilapidati* la politica monarchica e fascista di Vittorio Emanuele e del « duca di Addis Abeba », ora anche baione di Calbochiesa. Miseria e vergogna senza nome. L'Italia in quanto ai preci. E si potrebbero anche invertire le lettere, sarà eguale.

Ci inchiniamo reverenti dinanzi al pietoso spettacolo delle 511 salme di Potenza, nuove e forse non ultime vittime del malgoverno e della degradata amministrazione che avvilisce e devasta il nostro paese.

Badoglio e compagni possono vantare di un primato: quello dei disastri ... sinile perchè non decidere però dei limiti. Si è messo così a lavare teste ai circhini a requisire mocchetti ed equipaggiamenti d'ogni genere, toglicndoli perfino ai carabinieri, imbrancatissimi una volta tanto a rubare uniformi, non rispettando i magazzini britannici, e porter sfil automobili anche appartenenti al notorità alleate. Tanto che ha dovuto essere arrestato sotto accusa di furto qualcuno di quest'ultimi ritiri.

Ma si tratta dati e precedenti di un lievitismo turidume dal quale sorge bestialissimo con la promozione dello stato maggiore monarchico ed avidissimo preparature di reazioni armate contro gli italiani che pretendono di ritornare a libertà e di eliminare oppressori e traditori dalla direzione della vita pubblica e delle sorti del paese.

La impunità del Rosso (falso capitano, vero fascista, responsabile di ragazzi, di feriti e di forti) è assicurata.

Infatti, questo campione di attività previste dal codice penale, indegno dell'esercito e della civile comunità, è stato ricevuto dal re e dal principe Umberto, ed è stato da ciascuno di essi trattenuto a lungo colloquio, è considerato come un arcangelo salvatore della pericolante dinastia, con gli uomini ed i mezzi che oggi si stimano più adeguati a mantenerla in piedi: le bande armate della milizia monarchica, pagate dallo stato maggiore con denari dei contribuenti. Il Rosso ha avuto anche il bene d'essere trattenuto a pranzo dai ministri.

Si vuole una prova di più che si tratta di autentico fascismo regio? I milizionti di Rosso e di sua maestà portano sul petto la testa di morto e le ossa incrociate, simbolo dei filibustieri di ogni tempo, che adorno le camicie nere delle squadre più ardite e più sanguinarie di Mussolini.

Gli Alleati vogliono e non vogliono rendersi conto della gravità della situazione italiana? Capiscono o non capiscono che il governo monarchico, e lo stesso re e principe, per mezzo dello stato maggiore, e col denaro dello sventurato popolo italiano, organizzano un nuovo fascismo più spregevole, anche se altrettanto criminoso di quello che ha condotto l'Italia e il mondo intero alla rovina?

Che cosa ci vuole ancora per aprire gli occhi ai ciechi e le orecchie ai fatti sordi?

MINISTRO E COPISTI

A proposito del Congresso di Bari, il perfido ministro dell'Educazione Comandini per ordine di Reale e di Philipson, e forse di Naldi e di Baccalcianca (l'eroe ignoto e sospetto dell'antifascismo), emise un dispaccetto vagamente e misteriosamente polemico, da essere letto alla radio, e lo inviò da buon ministro del re, come *testo ufficiale*. La re... tare nemmeno qualcuno e mandarla a molti paesi, quando convenga alla banda. Ma il suo nome era apparso e poteva al commendatore a stampa, e che pareva specifica ed abusivo. Una specie d'intrigo, oddiomio, in mezzo a quella gente ci poteva stare benissimo. Ci parvero più sospettosi meno. Ma pare anche che gli Alleati hanno le loro impuntature: non la mandano giù e desiderano che non figuri nelle liste ufficiali. Che ci sia o regga anche la chiara del suo badoglismo (facendone forse una alle cure di Pippomolli e di Baccalcianca) poco importa, sono particolari. Quel che importa è che non si possa troppo in alti ufficiali rimanga nella penombra e coltivi e armi come vuole. Tanto il male che può fare all'Italia e alla causa alleata è cosa che non interessa nessuno.

Così Philipson e ottemperanza di fatto e morte di diritto, per non l'ordine di non apparire. Scritto e pensato, in margine. Il parente povero del ministero che è vendica come sa e può a danno del misero paese e degli Alleati che vogliono malvolti vorrebbero, ma non sanno eliminarlo.

P. S. — A proposito del Governatore di cui sopra, pare di cognomi ripetitori de Naldi, e non volta suggeritore di Philipson, curatore di fiume più o meno fiumigani a Badoglio e minori personaggi minuscoli, contiene passaggi che egli ha in uso il comodo sistema dei millantato credito, sparse di parole d'ordine di tutta la compagine governativa. Dice d'esser contr'e non lo è; è di per combattere politico e invece la sua relegazione in dovute a tutt'altri motivi, per nulla onorevoli, che merito è invece. Si tenga di fatto d'un uomo ed obliquo personaggio le cui mosse attività non vedrebbero a nessun governo che non fosse quello veramente eclettico e fuor di natura di Badoglio e compagni.

BENEDETTO CROCE

dice ai giovani liberali al convegno del Congresso di Bari:

« Un legame si è stretto fra noi e le persone alleate, un legame diverso da quello delle cose, perchè è un cosa promessa di carattere morale e religioso.

« Questa volta non accada quel che accadde altra volta nella storia d'Italia quando, dopo aver evocato le popolazioni italiane a rivendicarsi a libertà, le potenze vincitrici le ricondussero ai vecchi aborriti regimi, e il Manzoni dovette compiangerle:

O stranieri, sul vostro stendardo
Sta l'obbrobrio di un giuro tradito.

Questa volta la nostra sorte è saldamente congiunta alle sorti del mondo civile e dell'umana civiltà ».

TO D'AZIONE

ZIONE DI NAPOLI

...tti della Sezione Napoletana sono ...are all'assemblea indetta per do... alle 9,30 in prima convocazione ...conda convocazione, nei locali del ...d Azione,, a via Costantinopoli 126.

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LA MISERA FIGURA DI BADOGLIO NELL'INCONTRO DI M

SI NASCONDE DIETRO LA MAESTA' DEL RE

Non si preoccupa se i soldati italiani saranno lu

Un alto personaggio, pieno di indignazione per quanto accade in questi giorni, ci ha mostrato premurosamente di pubblicare delle note, da noi ricevute, riguardanti la relazione ufficiale dell'incontro di Badoglio col generale Eisenhower, il gen. Alexander ed altri alti ufficiali alleati, a Malta il 29 settembre, quando ripresero vita, col suo ritorno dopo la drammatica fuga da Roma, tra militari e diplomatici, da un castello di Sicilia, tra cui quel Roma e Ali per gli Italiani, divenuto impegno di lavoratori. Del resto dal colloquio, riprodotto più sopra fedelmente, si nota senza bisogno come il feroce Badoglio rappelasse anche dal grave carico nel quale un padrone alle dipendenze del linguaggio di crudeltà imperiale e di condiscendenza servizievole che doveva farlo conoscere a Londra. Washington e Mosca nel tentativo per scrollare qualche e non da utile e forse collaborazione. Da quella prima impressione del problema italo-alleato delle relazioni tra il governo reazionario e la democrazia e democrazia e dovrebbe il resto fino alla momentanea ripresa della Roma e la vista d'insieme bellica, d'interesse politico di determinazione morale in cui si trovava l'Italia.

Un governo di reazionari e partiti estremi fascisti, non poteva e non può ridare al paese, nella sua vita interna e nelle relazioni con l'estero, quella posizione di libertà, di sicurezza, di dignità di fronte straniero e appoggiarsi di cui ha bisogno, assolutamente bisogno.

Con un tal sportello, traditore del suo popolo, fu con l'Europa alle gole ha abbandonato il suo compito. Mussolini per causa delle sorti democratiche, non del paese, con un matrimonio che vergogna non il fascismo e avallo la dittatura e la sparita l'Italia non può risorgere. Gli Alleati, come ha detto Churchill, possono venire ad aiutare anche un politicamente governo di fascisti del quale Badoglio porta la colpa maggiore. Ma questo, ex fascista, non c'era e non è stato nemmeno al paese.

Ma a Badoglio non vogliamo dar decine, magari venti anni di delitti fascisti contro l'Italia e l'umanità, dobbiamo subire, per forza e per giustizia, malfattori ed offese. Ma l'Italia quella vera che non fu mai la sua, ne l'Italia democratica e repubblicana deve riacquistare dignità propria e il nostro alleati innalzando il suo standardo in mezzo a quelli degli Alleati e combattendo con loro per la libertà loro e di tutti.

LA DISCUSSIONE

La nave si muove a bordo della nave Nelson a Malta il 29 sett. 1943. Sono presenti gli interlocutori ed altri ufficiali ed interpreti.

Eisenhower — Ritengo che la ragione principale per cui ci siamo riuniti è discutere la dichiarazione di guerra dell'Italia alla Germania.

Badoglio — Sua Maestà e il suo governo riteniamo che questa dichiarazione possa

Badoglio — Noi faremo sempre di tutto per venire incontro ai desideri alleati; ma Sua Maestà ha la suprema decisione.

Eisenhower — A proposito di opinione pubblica, mi rendiamo che qualche cosa deve essere fatta per alterare le basi del governo. Gli elementi saggi anche pensano, ma hanno timore e opportuno guidarsi. Quanto può influire molto sul giudizio dei nostri paesi verso l'Italia. Bisogna ricordarsi che le opinioni delle masse non possono cambiare così rapidamente come quelle di soldati che diventano amici e un tavolo. I nostri popoli vogliono vedere non solo la lotta dell'Italia contro i tedeschi, ma anche [illegible] con i Greci.

Vuole Grandi al governo.

Badoglio — E grave. Noi siamo meno sottomessi che antitedeschi. I partiti Sua Maestà ha già chiesto e non chiedono ancora che Grandi vi compariscano. Egli dovrebbe partecipare al governo.

Eisenhower — Comunicherò questa richiesta. Personalmente ritengo estremamente improbabile la sua accettazione perchè vedrà che i nostri paesi considerano Grandi come il numero due del fascismo.

Badoglio — No, questo è un errore. La caduta del fascismo fu contemporanea. Essa avvenne come conseguenza della votazione del Gran Consiglio contro il duce. Grandi architetto tutto questo. Se i fascisti lo trovano in mano lo ammazzerebbero. Egli è stato anti-mussoliniano per lungo tempo e tutti lo sapevano. È chiaro quindi che la sua presenza al governo come ministro degli Esteri sarebbe sfidarne e darebbe un carattere antifascista alla compagine ministeriale.

Eisenhower — Un soldato a soldato, vorrei dire: «Mettete che valga nel vostro governo». Ma noi dobbiamo anche tenere conto delle opinioni pubbliche. Ci sono gli altri uomini che voi ritenete possano entrare nel ministero?

Badoglio — Io faccio il capo del governo per la prima volta nella mia vita. Io sono un generale, io non so di politica. Non conosco gli uomini politici. Ma Sua Maestà li conosce e giudicherà con serenità e il ricorda grazie alla sua prudenza [illegible]

Eisenhower — Dunque credete che potrete formare un ministero?

Badoglio — Certamente. Ma quali che siano le persone chiamate a formarlo, vi assicuro che esse seguiranno le linee di condotta politica da me imposta. Se un ministro non farà esattamente quello che io voglio, io non esiterò a cacciarlo con la stessa energia con la quale l'avrò chiamato. Cosa sa pubblico da parte di Eisenhower e MacMillan.

Eisenhower — Che vuol pensare di questo?

S. M. contro Sforza.

Eisenhower — Non ho avuto ancora il tempo di esaminare i piani di guerra preparati dal generale Alexander e presentatimi ritengo che sarà presto.

Badoglio — Il maresciallo farà delle ricognizioni e delle ritirate successive. Noi abbiamo informazione che i tedeschi resisteranno seriamente sulla linea Spezia-Rimini.

Alexander — [illegible], a Eisenhower: Non capiamo che non è così.

Badoglio — Voi dite che i tedeschi vogliono sempre dare dei consigli, ma io vi rinnovo bene il mio parere. La linea Spezia-Rimini ha un punto debole: Rimini.

Alexander — Lo sappiamo.

Badoglio — Da parte mia farò sempre tutto ciò che è possibile e darò tutte le informazioni.

Alexander — Le dirò tutto del numero di cui siamo ora certi e ogni corriere arriverà [illegible]

Corbellerie cumulative.

Eisenhower — Non ho avuto ancora il tempo di esaminare i piani di guerra preparati dal generale Alexander e presentatimi, ritengo che sarà presto.

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Alexander — Lo sappiamo.

Badoglio — Da parte mia farò sempre tutto ciò che è possibile e darò tutte le informazioni.

Alexander — Le dirò tutto del numero di cui siamo ora certi e ogni corriere arriverà [illegible]

Eisenhower — Il generale Alexander è incaricato di mantenere [illegible]. A proposito del morale, desidero che [illegible] quando ci comunicate che vi siamo qui riuniti questioni prudenti.

Badoglio — Sono [illegible] circola la voce [illegible] siamo qui riuniti [illegible] guerra d'Etiopia.

Eisenhower — [illegible] che molti dei presenti [illegible]

Badoglio — Prima [illegible] un annunzio agli alleati [illegible] di collaborazione. L'Italia [illegible] dichiarò alleata [illegible] armistizi nel 1915 ed [illegible] Quella volta salì la [illegible]

L'ordine di Hitler [illegible] vinse nella più grande [illegible] italiano [illegible] si trova [illegible] prossimità in questo [illegible]

Egli non voleva [illegible] tiranno, molti impedimenti [illegible] uso di bolscevismo [illegible] nulla avrebbero fatto [illegible] ai numerosi degli avvenimenti [illegible]

Egli riconosce di aver [illegible] delle persone, come [illegible] dati. Eppure si [illegible] governo, e dichiara [illegible] loro sempre dritti [illegible]

Egli chiederà se [illegible] aiutare? Il ritorno [illegible] ministro Grandi poi [illegible] ora al governo?

La frase che chiude [illegible] ridicola presunzione [illegible] dura realtà, un maggiore [illegible] e di rappresentanza [illegible] meraviglierà se, con [illegible] un governo italiano [illegible] disporrà solo la metà [illegible] degli alleati. E. Sforza [illegible] posto a capo.

GIARDINET

Badoglio — [illegible] quel gran vecchio [illegible] come dice Philippus quando parla con degli imbecilli — è talmente spaventato che, nel comunicato sulle sorti della flotta, avverte con allarmata che il tempo personalmente della cosa. Gli pare di fare una grande concessione agl'italiani? E di che cosa si occupava il capo del governo? Dei bisogni di famiglia, o di vendere vasta ai marchesi Niccolini? Giustizia [illegible] del dovere e supremo senso di responsabilità!

A proposito della [illegible] personale del Corriere [illegible], i giornali [illegible] il denaro di 28.000 lire ai poveri di Salerno. Nei ricordi di guerra e d'altre [illegible]

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DOGLIO NELL'INCONTRO DI MALTA

ETRO LA MAESTA' DEL RE

oldati italiani saranno fucilati

...ero. ...ero ...ero ...ero



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LA DISCUSSIONE

La scena si svolge a bordo della nave Nelson a Malta il 29 set. 1943. Sono presenti gli interlocutori ed altri ufficiali ed attendenti.

Eisenhower — Ritengo che la ragione principale per cui ci siamo riuniti è discutere la dichiarazione di guerra dell'Italia alla Germania.

Badoglio — Sua Maestà e il suo governo vengono che questa dichiarazione possa esser fatta solo dopo la presa di Roma. Fino ad allora il governo avrà un carattere militare. Dopo verrà allargato ai vari partiti che intanto pro l'Italia combatteva la guerra contro la Germania, la Jugoslavia e dovunque sia possibile.

Eisenhower — Si vedranno subito i governi italiani di cui i tedeschi trattano con i soldati italiani fatti prigionieri in questi ultimissimi? Questo dovrebbe subito non essere loro negato — bisogna considerare come — [illegible] Sottosegretario [illegible]

Ambrosio — Sarà difficile per numero [illegible]

Eisenhower — E non ritiene il governo italiano di avere compiuto un gesto che possa giustificare questa decisione e richiami della sua gente? Dopo tutto, la loro sono italiani e questo non può che [illegible] dare una buona ragione di [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Il re non vuole la guerra ai tedeschi.

Badoglio — Questa situazione è stata esaminata tra Sua Maestà e il suo governo ritenendo che il loro potere si esercita su una parte troppo limitata del territorio per poter pubblicare una dichiarazione di questo genere.

Eisenhower — Mi pareva che governo che hanno occupato un territorio assai più piccolo hanno dichiarato guerra alla Germania; così pochi governi che non dispongono più di alcun territorio.

Badoglio — Non posso rispondere a questo. Devo consultare Sua Maestà. Solo Sua Maestà ha il diritto di dichiarare la guerra.

Eisenhower — Riporto la disciplina di soldato del maresciallo Badoglio ma vorrei almeno sapere quale è la sua opinione personale.

Badoglio — Riperò devo chiedere a Sua Maestà. Sua Maestà desidera in primo luogo il principio concordare con l'opinione del generale Eisenhower, ma solo Sua Maestà può decidere.

Eisenhower — Bisogna ricordarsi che l'Italia verrà giudicata per quel che farà effettivamente. I nostri popoli pensano — Loro ora l'Italia può mostrare la sua buona volontà.

Eisenhower — Dunque credete che possiate formare un ministero?

Badoglio — Certamente. Ma quale che siano le persone chiamate a formarlo, vi è accordo che esso seguirà la linea di condotta politica da me imposta. Se un ministro non farà esattamente quello che io voglio, io mi riservo il diritto di cacciarlo con la stessa energia con la quale l'avrò chiamato. (Segue un dibattito di poco di Eisenhower e Bedell Smith).

Eisenhower — Che cosa pensate di Sforza?

S. M. contro Sforza.

Badoglio — Conosco Sforza bene, credo che non personale opinione di lui. Ritengo però che Sua Maestà non voglia assolutamente, perchè ritiene che egli nel passato abbia manifestato idee antimonarchiche. A questo punto i generali Smith e Alexander passano un biglietto a Eisenhower che lo legge e risponde)

Eisenhower — Mi contrarrebbe che Sforza avesse un incarico al re e a Badoglio ma non vedrei problema con certe condizioni la sua collaborazione. Che cosa ne pensate?

Badoglio — Sono a conoscenza del passato. Ma devo insistere sul punto che Sua Maestà non vuole che Sforza sia di nostro aiuto.

Eisenhower — L'Italia avrà bisogno della collaborazione e dell'aiuto americani. Sforza è molto ben visto dall'opinione pubblica negli Stati Uniti.

Badoglio — Lo so e personalmente credo che l'opera di Sforza in America sia stata preziosa per l'Italia. Bisognerà utilizzarlo anche — una volta governo.

Eisenhower — I miei [illegible] del governo americano che bisogna usare Sforza e comunque dargli una sistemazione di fiducia. (*Intervengono Bibbie. Alla ripresa si parla del problema militare*)

Badoglio — Vorrei sapere se sarà possibile fare entrare in azione gli italiani a fianco degli alleati. Noi desidereremo partecipare al combattimento.

Alexander — Questo non è possibile. Tutti i piani di guerra sono già pronti da tempo e non possono essere cambiati.

Badoglio — Come vecchio generale, so quanto è difficile cambiare un piano, però credo che con un po' di buona volontà questo sia possibile. (*Alexander fa cenni di impazienza e disapprovazione*)

Eisenhower — Cercheremo di fare quel che sarà

Si preoccupa del Papa.

Badoglio — Ritengo che le truppe italiane dovrebbero entrare a Roma insieme con quelle alleate. Questo avrebbe un grande valore per il nostro popolo. Inoltre noi non possiamo dimenticare che Roma è il centro della cristianità e che noi abbiamo una grave responsabilità nei confronti di difendere il papa. *Eisenhower* fa cenno

Badoglio — [illegible] gran vecchio e come dice Filippo [illegible] parla con degli imbecilli — è saltato sppopolato che, nel comunicato sulla resa della flotta, avrete con altrezzo che il compo personalmente della cosa, fu più di fare una grande concessione all'Italia? E di che cosa ci importa il capo del governo? Dei titoli di famiglia, e di cose simili ai nostri [illegible] Nazionale? Stabilì concessa dal Regno e ripresa senza di responsabilità?

L'opinione della stampa personale del Principe maresciallo, i giornali scrivono il dono di 20 000 lire ai poveri di Salerno. Nei riguardi di questo e d'altro ancora, sarebbe interessante sapere se Badoglio ci vede ancora al minimo all'ora che Mussolini e il re gli chiedono per la conquista dell'Etiopia. In caso affermativo, si potrebbero proporre all'inizio di portarlo pagare dal negus. Gl'italiani ne hanno abbastanza di storie e di opere liriche e imperiali.

*Sempre in tema di re umberto, non sarà inutile ricordare agli immemori, che Badoglio ebbe la villa [illegible] di Via Parioli [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Badoglio ... capì [illegible] e cominciò Philipson [illegible] con degli impacciati [illegible] e istruire scappellotto che, nel [illegible] nella vita della [illegible], avrete con altrezza che il vostro personalissimo della cosa. Gli pare di fare una grande concessione all'Italia? E di che vuole occuparsi il capo del governo? Del brigidi famiglia, o di render visita al marchese Nunziante? Mentale coscienza dei doveri supremi verso la responsabilità!

E proposito delle visite personali dell'eccellentissimo, i giornali annunciano il dono di 20.000 lire ai poveri di Palermo. Nei riguardi di questo e d'altro denaro, verrebbe naturalmente spesa la Badoglio si vuole davvero il bilancio all'anno che Mussolini e il suo gli chiedevano per la campagna dell'Etiopia. In una affermazione, si potrebbero pregare gl'italiani di perdonare pagano del vuoto. Gli italiani si hanno abbastanza di storie e di cose buone e imperiali.

Sempre a uno di vide minore non sarà inutile ricordare agli smemorati che Badoglio [illegible] che la vita [illegible] di Asi perché non diventare [illegible] Comunque Pirano, le cui virtù nessuno più di noi ama e rispetta, [illegible] l'offerta di due milioni non possibile a dono della [illegible] generale all'[illegible] degli [illegible] [illegible] anche [illegible] italiani [illegible] materialmente).

Badoglio diventa così uomo di pronte [illegible] di spirito.

Nell'allegra memoria di Malta, che pubblichiamo altrove, si legge la meritata di Badoglio per [illegible] nazione delle prime [illegible] dell'alleanza. La valore ricevere da Londra [illegible] pensò [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Ref. CC/C/143

NF

FMM/rj

20th. March, 1944.

MEMORANDUM;

TO: Lt-Col. I.S. Munro,
Executive Secretary,
Allied Publications Board,
167, Corso Umberto,
NAPLES.

1. I have received your letter of 15th. March on the subject of reorganisation of Allied Publications Board.

2. The Political Section will be represented on the Board by Messrs Reber and Caccia, Joint Vice-Presidents of the Political Section.

3. Will you please ask the Vice-President, Administrative Section, to approach the Italian Government regarding the designation of prefects to sit on Regional Boards.

4. Situation re newsprint noted.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

63.

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U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British Restricted)

Secretary General
HQ ACC, APO 512

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

TJD/vp

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 12)

12 March 1944

Allied Publications Board I
Granting of Interviews to the Press II

I -- ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD.

Paragraph 1, Administrative Memorandum Number 87, 1943, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"1. There is herewith created the Allied Publications Board comprised of representatives of each of the following:

a. Psychological Warfare Branch, HQ (Chairman)

b. Censorship Branch, HQ.

c. G-2 Section.

d. Allied Control Commission.

Allied Control Commission to be represented by the following:

a. Psychological Warfare Branch Liaison Officer.

b. Representative of Political Section, A.C.C.

c. Public Relations Officer." (AG 000.76-1 HQ-O)

II - GRANTING OF INTERVIEW TO THE PRESS.

1. a. Senior Officers may give "on record" press conferences or interviews only after obtaining permission of the Commander-in-Chief. In cases involving British Officers, C-in-C permission must have further concurrence and permission from the Admiralty, War Office, or Air Ministry. Request for permission should, if possible, contain a brief outline of what Senior Officer proposes to say.

b. In giving such authorized "on record" press conferences, the speaker must make it clear to the press as to the statements on which he is prepared to be directly quoted. If in reply to questions, the speaker departs from his subject, he must advise the press that such matter is "off the record" and not for publication. In such authorized conferences or

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65.2

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Administrative Memorandum No. 12
dated 12 March 1944 (Cont'd).

interviews the name of the officer can be quoted.

2. Senior Officers may give "off the record" (not for publication) conferences without obtaining the permission of higher authority, but will be responsible for instructing the press that information so given is not for publication.

3. The above instructions do not apply to interviews or to conferences held to give guidance and background to the press, nor does it apply to regular conferences given by Public Relations Officers or Staff Officers whose duty it is to inform the press.

4. Subject to usual censorship, officers other than Senior Officers may give eyewitness accounts of operations in which they have participated and names may be quoted, except in cases where Divisional or higher echelon Commanders may see fit to prohibit such interviews.

5. For the purpose of this memorandum, Senior Officers are defined as the following grades and above:

British Army	Lieutenant Colonel
U. S. Army and Air Forces.	Lieutenant Colonel
R. A. F.	Wing Commander
U. S. and British Navy	Commander

(AG 000.71-1 HQ-O)

By command of General WILSON:

H. V. [illegible],
Colonel, AAG,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
HQ's . . . . . .

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

AFHQ
Administrative Memo No-12

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
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	Industry & Commerce	1	Air
	Labor	1	Telecoms & Posts (Rear HQ)
	Food	1	War Material Disposal
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	Electric Power Mission	1	Liaison Section, HQ, ACMF
	Internal Transportation	1	O.C. British Detachment
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1	Information Division	1	Region 4
1	Displaced Persons	1	Region 5
1	Italian Refugees Branch	1	Region 6
1	Security Branch	1	Region 8
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1	G-1 (A)	1	AMG 5 Army
1	G-1 (B)	1	AMG 8 Army

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CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY
FREEDOM SIGNED CINC
FATIMA

HEADQUARTERS
17 MAR 1945
A. C. S.

(TO FATIMA SIGNED CINC CITE FHMGS)

IN A CABLE FROM LC ACMF OF 11 MARCH IT IS STATED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED STRONG PROTEST FROM YOU BASED ON THIS SECTIONS CABLE 56764 OF 25 FEBRUARY CONCERNING HANDLING OF ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALIAN PRESS AND OTHER PAPERS IN ITALY MINISTERS REPRESENTATIVES HERE HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST AND HAVE ASKED FOR DETAILS OF YOUR PROTEST. REQUEST THESE BE SUPPLIED HERE SOONEST.

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OFFICE OF THE
A L L I E D P U B L I C A T I O N S B O A R D

167 Corso Umberto
NAPLES

15 March 44.

TO : Lt. General F. N. Mason MacFarlane,
Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission,
HQ, Allied Control Commission.

SUBJECT: Reorganisation of Allied Publications Board.

1. I enclose minutes of special meeting of APB, carrying reorganisation of the Board as approved and adopted.

2. Arising out of item 5 of the regulations, the Board will be happy to have your nominee for ACC Political Section. When his name is presented to me, I shall see that he is duly advised where and when the Board meets. The completed composition of the Board will be communicated as soon as agreed on.

3. With reference to para ii), page 3, of minutes, the Board will be glad to learn that you have asked Minister of the Interior Reale to designate Prefects to sit on Regional Boards in Bari, Potenza, Palermo and Cagliari, in accordance with para 4 of the regulations.

4. Please note the Board recommends (page 4 of minutes) that provisional sale price of newsprint be established at $175 per ton, and that Capt. Haas of your Economic Section, ACC, has been authorised to inform Region I of this fact.

I. S. MUNRO,
Lt.Col.,
Executive Secretary.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

RED/dfe

000.7

18 March 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Major Greenlees, PWB, Bari.

Reports of the Bari radio broadcasts arrive at this Headquarters anywhere from 7 to 10 days after the time of broadcast. Can you please arrange to get these here so that the General can have information on these broadcast reports as soon as possible after they are made?

ROBERT D. ROE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

9 March 1944

SUBJECT: Allied Publications Board.

TO : Lt. General F. N. Mason MacFarlane
Chief Commissioner of Allied Control Commission
Hq, Allied Control Commission.

1. Reference CC/G/104, 26 February 1944. Psychological Warfare Branch concurs in the proposed composition of the Allied Publications Board as indicated.

2. Psychological Warfare Branch will continue to provide the Chairman if it is desired. However, they feel that the most suitable candidate for that post would not be either of the two officers suggested, but rather the Deputy Chief of Psychological Warfare Branch, ITALY, as his office is in charge of occupational services.

J. A. H. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

9 Mar 1943

DIGEST OF BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS

FEBRUARY 8th - 23rd, 1944.

CA3b/9/IRE/4.

U.N.R.R.A.

The French National Council of Liberation has expressed some fears that the undoubted difficulty of feeding and clothing the French people will lead to political chaos and lack of confidence in the government then in power. It is felt that U.N.R.R.A. has so many commitments and its command over the means of supply is still so uncertain as to render it extremely doubtful that all countries can be entirely satisfied. Such being the case, it leaves the French people more liable to listen to destructive political agitation for, in their desire to make life return to normal they will do extreme things which they would not otherwise consider. The fact that the National Committee of Liberation is not as representative of the French people as other free governments such as Holland and Norway, causes them to be more fearful of what will be the outcome of lack of supplies, as they feel that support of and faith in them will not be strong enough to keep the French united as a nation in face of difficulties after liberation.

It is noted that 90% of British help to the Continent will probably be in the form of clothes, vehicles and machinery, and not food supplies.

Sir Arthur Salters appointment to U.N.R.R.A. was made much of in the recent storm in the House of Commons against M.Ps taking offices of profit under the Crown.

A.M.G.O.T.

Amgot has again had some recognition of its good work in Italy, although at the same time it is thought that more time should be spent in political considerations which have a big effect on the morale of the country concerned, and the opinion has been expressed that the wrong people have in many cases been put into power simply because the Amgot officers have no active desire to encourage democracy. It is regretted that the organisation, which has done an efficient piece of work in many practical ways should fall down so badly where politics are concerned apparently through lack of interest and failure to estimate their true importance.

Propaganda against King Victor Emmanuel is continuing and Count Sforza who is very much against the transfer of administrative authority in part of South Italy to the Italian Government, has warned the Allies to watch Badoglio very carefully as he suspects him of double-dealing and thinks he may be willing to do

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Propaganda against King Victor Emmanuel is continuing and Count Sforza who is very much against the transfer of administrative authority in part of South Italy to the Italian Government, has warned the Allies to watch Badoglio very carefully as he suspects him of double-dealing and thinks he may be willing to do whatever harm he can to the Allied cause.

As regards Allied Military Government in Europe, agreement has been reached and articles signed with Luxembourg, Holland and Norway, as to the procedure to be followed in handing over civil administration of liberated countries to the governments concerned. It is generally agreed that this transfer should take place as quickly as possible and the question has been asked whether the next development will be a similar agreement with France, since the National Committee of Liberation in Algiers is not entirely representative of French public opinion and it is not known whether their government would be welcomed, or effective.

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MISCELLANEOUS

1. Armistice Terms.

Great interest has been aroused by the news that the three Powers of the United Nations have submitted draft armistice terms to the European Advisory Council and for some reason this at first aroused a feeling that either this was

premature/

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premature or the end of the war was at hand. However, it is recognized that such terms must be considered long before the actual peace comes and the present is not too soon. The public does not appear to be excessively interested in the details of the various draft peace terms as it is generally felt that they will all run on the same lines, that is unconditional surrender and its ramifications.

2. The Prime Minister's Speech.

The Prime Minister's speech in the Commons on the 22nd has not roused as much interest as might have been expected. On the whole there was no startling news in it, and it appears mainly as a commentary on the general past and present situation. Mr. Churchill was very reassuring on the question of Allied relations, about which the public has of late been rather doubtful, particularly since the rumours of a separate peace was given substantiation by its being published in Pravda. The Prime Minister remarked that after so many years of misunderstanding, it would be too much to expect that there would be no friction or suspicion between the Nations, however, it is generally felt now that the good work done by the Teheran and Moscow conferences has not been in vain.

Mr. Churchill's remarks on the territorial question have been hailed as very wise in letting it stand over till the end of the war, and although there has been some adverse comments on the apparent breach of the 1939 agreement with Poland re her frontiers, it is generally accepted as a political necessity that Russia be allowed to extend her territory towards the west up to the Curzon line suggested by Britain in 1919. The problem of compensation for Poland's reduced Eastern boundaries also raises the question of Germany's disarmament, for obviously if Poland is to extend her western boundary at the expense of Germany all precautions must be taken to avoid a future German - Polish war.

3. The change in the U.S.S.R's constitution.

The recent change in the constitution of the U.S.S.R. which gives each state the right to have her own army and decide foreign policy has aroused a great deal of press comment and speculation as to the reason. It is considered to be a triumph for M. Molotov.

Many suggestions have been made, chief among these being that Russia intends to demand a vote for each state at the peace table. However, many people consider that Russia is merely showing her internal strength in that she can give her states the opportunity to make their own decisions without fear that they will differ from the policy of the U.S.S.R. as a whole.

4. Police.

The workings of Civil Affairs are still practically unknown to the Press of Great Britain and one would hazard that the public have no knowledge of this

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

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4. Police.

The workings of Civil Affairs are still practically unknown to the Press of Great Britain and one would hazard that the public have no knowledge of this organization at all. However, despite this a release in late December on the good work of C.A. P.O's has resulted in a feature article in one London newspaper setting down several instances of the excellent work of the C.A. P.O's in Sicily and Italy. This in turn has brought forth a demand for a pictorial record of the training of the police for their duties with Civil Affairs and an article for release in U.S. and friendly and neutral countries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

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NF

FMcN/rj

5th. March, 1944.

I have the honour to inform you that the whole question of newspapers in Italy has been under reconsideration.

2. A comprehensive scheme has now been produced designed to meet the interests and, as far as possible, the requirements of all concerned and interested.

3. I enclose a summary of the scheme which is self-explanatory.

4. It is proposed to put this scheme into effect as from March 10th..

5. You will doubtless be interested to know that considerable changes have recently been made in the personnel and organisation of P.W.B.. I think that in one of your letters you referred to Lieut-Colonel Munro. This officer is now in an important appointment with P.W.B..

000.1

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

S.E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio,
Capo del Governo.

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ALLIED FORCE HEAD QUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

4th March, 1944.

PRESS PLAN FOR ITALY

1. The following Press Plan based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter has been set up. It is based on a system of priorities designed to reconcile the freedom of the press, without discrimination, with military exigencies.

2. First Priority Papers

The first priority will be the establishment in Palermo, Bari, and Naples respectively, and eventually Rome, of four page (two sheet) newspapers under the immediate editorial direction of P.W.B. and with circulations in ratio to demand. The functions of these newspapers will be to:

Carry straight news, principally based on the United Nations News Service.

Maintain a neutral and objective attitude towards all parties.

Carry official and semi-official communications duly marked as such, of the Italian Government and of the Allied authorities.

Develop Allied directives in editorials and layout.

Publish material submitted by political protagonists, when space allows, if fully signed and presented as outside viewpoints.

3. Business Safeguard

To safeguard P.W.B. interests, P.W.B. will appoint a business manager to audit and supervise the business and contractual sides of publications under the editorial direction of P.W.B.

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3. Business Safeguard

To safeguard P.W.B. interests, P.W.B. will appoint a business manager to audit and supervise the business and contractual sides of publications under the editorial direction of P.W.B.

4. Second Priority Papers

The second priority will be to provide an equal opportunity to publish in Palermo, Bari, Naples and such other centres (see para 6) as may be determined, a series of two page (one sheet) weeklies with an initial maximum of 50,000 copies each, sponsored and authorised respectively by the Italian Government and the six parties of the National Front. (In addition, since the Government, under the arrangement immediately above, would find itself outnumbered by the opposition in respect of several internal Italian questions, it is proposed that the official bulletin of the Government, issued in Salerno with a restricted circulation be transformed by the Government, if it so wishes, into a daily Salerno one sheet paper with the restricted elements (monitoring of enemy radio, etc) eliminated.

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5. The future of the seven weekly papers of the second priority will depend on their own performance. If any of them reveal after a fair trial that there is a real demand for bettering their circulation, this will be favourably considered with a view to allowing an increase in circulation and/or an increase in the number of pages.

6. Third Priority Papers

The third and last priority is for any other paper useful for social development.

7. Publication Centres

Publication of second and third priority papers, other than in Palermo, Bari, Naples and eventually Rome, must be governed largely by transport and distribution considerations.

8. Complaints

No complaints from Italian sources will be entertained unless lodged with the local P.W.B. Press Officer within four days after publication of the items complained of.

9. Contact

Acting on guidance from the P.W.B. Press Chief, the Regional P.W.B. Press Officers will keep in contact with local editors of the newspapers and with local government officials.

10. Combat Zone

The above priority plan will not apply to the A.C.M.F. zones of operations. Any Italian language publications in those areas remain the P.W.B. Combat Teams' respective responsibility under the direction and control of the Military Commander in whose areas they are operating.

000.7

/s/ I. S. Munro
/t/ I. S. Munro
Lt. Colonel
PRESS CHIEF, ITALIAN THEATRE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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/s/ I. S. Munro
/t/ I. S. Munro
Lt. Colonel
PRESS CHIEF, ITALIAN THEATRE

000.7

6532

42 26

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

COPY

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

6 MAR 1145
DFE

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

1 March, 1944

OPERATION MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 47)

TRANSMISSION OF PRESS MATERIAL

The following is issued for the guidance of all concerned in the transmission of press material within and from the theater. Operation Memorandum No. 37 is hereby rescinded.

1. Control of Transmission of press material shall be the responsibility of the Public Relations Officer, AFHQ. He will be guided by the need to secure rapid transmission and balanced news coverage; the latter being the primary requirement.

2. Press material may be transmitted by military means whenever this does not interefere with operational requirements, and wherever adequate commercial facilities are not available. It shall be the responsibility of the PublicaRelations Officer, AFHQ, or his representative to see that material for transmission is apportioned among the available commercial means.

3. Where commercial facilities do not exist, it is the responsibility of the American and British Signal Services to transmit press material to the extent permitted by operational necessities. Where facilities for press transmission are made available by the Armies, Air Forces, or Navies, all means of transmission shall be considered as part of a common pool, and none shall be reserved for the exclusive use of correspondents writing about the service which controls the facilities. Where commercial facilities do exist, it is the responsibility of the Public Relations Officer to see that they are used to capacity before calling on Military, Air Force or Naval communication facilities to transmit press material.

4. On all matters of policy regarding the use of military facilities, the Public Relations Officer will deal with the Chief Signal Officer, AFHQ, through the Chief of the Information and Censorship Section, or directly, if circumstances do not permit otherwise. Arrange-

0007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

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4. On all matters of policy regarding the use of military facilities, the Public Relations Officer will deal with the Chief Signal Officer, AFHQ, through the Chief of the Information and Censorship Section, or directly, if circumstances do not permit otherwise. Arrangements for transmission by Air Forces or Naval facilities will be coordinated through the above channel with the Chief Signal Officer, AFHQ.

5. In the field, Public Relations Officers are authorized to deal directly with the Chief Signal Officer of the formation to which they are attached, or with an officer designated by the Chief Signal Officer as a representative.

6. It is the responsibility of the Public Relations Office to see that all press material is delivered to the transmission agency, whether military or commercial. Press correspondents are not authorized to deal directly with civil or military communications personnel regarding transmission of press material.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Dist: Original & PRO
Capt Stone
Our Subject File

0007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

7. a. Chief Signal Officer, AFHQ, will provide such communication facilities as can be made available to carry Press traffic from forward areas to the nearest civil communication terminals. Signal Officers of Air Force or other forward formations will cooperate in providing similar communication facilities for Press within their areas. Insofar as practicable, British terminals will be provided for predominantly British Press traffic and American terminals for American Press traffic.

b. The operation of all radio stations being used for PRO purposes, will be coordinated with the local Chief Signal Officer in whose areas such stations are operating.

8. The Chief of the Information and Censorship Branch is responsible for the censoring of all press material.

9. The Public Relations Officer, AFHQ, or his authorized representative will consult with the Chief Signal Officer of the formation concerned as to the estimated volume of press traffic which can at any given period be sent over military circuits.

10. Whenever air courier service exists and by whatever service it is controlled, it will be available to carry press material, including photographs, in accordance with existing courier schedules.

11. The Public Relations Officer will be responsible for the delivery of such material to the courier service.

12. The transmission of photos by radio, wire or cable shall be handled under the same regulations as press material.

By command of General WILSON:

000.7

J. A. H. GAMMEL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789012

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By command of General WILSON:

000.7

J. A. H. GAMMEL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Daniel Noce /s/
DANIEL NOCE,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

DISTRIBUTION:
'G-3A'

6537

25 B

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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

OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE INTERIOR

26 February 1944

File No. 91 Gab. Riv.

TO: Lt. General Noel Mason MACFARLANE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

NF

My dear General:-

We have received your letter dated February 26th during the absence of his E.E. Reale, but since we have been able to communicate with him over the telephone, and then with our Press Office at Bari, I am in position to give a full reply to your letter.

The information which you have had, namely that the newspaper "Unione", although suspended for a month by the P.W.B. of Bari, continued to be published, is not exact. In fact, it has been ascertained that the suspension letter sent by the P.W.B. on February 10th, reached the paper "Unione" at Brindisi on February 14th. In the meantime the Director of the paper, Mr. Marini, had conferred with Prof. Picard, P.W.B. Director, and after pointing out that the edition of the paper, dated February 13th, was under distribution since February 10th, it was agreed that this number was to be left on sale, and that the suspension would take effect from February 13th to March 13th.

It has been confirmed to us that after the date had been set, no further issues of the paper appeared, and at any rate I enclose copy of the telegram which was sent today to the Prefect of Brindisi to su ervise that the paper "Unione" will not be published until March 13th.

While on our part we are certain of always having dealt most fairly with the Press, we regret to note the clandestine publication of a paper called "Italia Libera" which identifies itself as an organ of the Action Party, and which expresses itself in a most serious and insulting manner against the Government, without intervention by either the P.W.B. or any of the many other Allied control organisms.

H.E. Reale has ordered the Police Authorities to investigate who and where this paper is published and we hope the Allied Authorities will cooperate in its suppression.

Similarly, in recent days an article particularly offensive against Marshal Badoglio has been published by the paper "L'Italia del Popolo" of Bari. The Bari P.W.B. did not censor this article and therefore we have requested suspension for one month of the paper "L'Italia del Popolo", in view of the gravity of its libellous accusations.

Trusting that a satisfactory reply to your questions has been given, I remain with best regards.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

/s/

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

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

NF

PREFECT
BRINDISI

NUMBER EIGHTY-EIGHT STOP KINDLY CONFIRM THAT NEWSPAPER UNIONS
COMPLIES WITH SUSPENSION ORDER FOR LENGTH OF PERIOD FIXED BY
ALLIED AUTHORITIES EXPIRING MARCH THIRTEEN STOP

MINISTER MEALS

Refers to Ltr
for Minister of
Interior
28 Feb
File 91 Gab. Pris.

000.7

6529

24

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

CC/P/107.

FMB/rj

FF

26th. February, 1944.

On February 5th. the weekly Brindisi newspaper 'Unione' published matter which was considered by the appropriate Allied authorities to require careful investigation. Pending this investigation the paper was ordered in a letter from the Press Office, P.W.B., Bari dated February 10th. to suspend publication. Nevertheless the paper continued to publish.

Y.E. will be the first to recognise that such an open defiance of Allied authority acting in accordance with the Armistice terms cannot be allowed to pass, and I shall be grateful if you will issue immediate instructions that this newspaper should not publish its next issue, i.e., of 4th. March, pending further enquiry into the circumstances of this case. I shall be glad to receive confirmation that your order to this effect has been given.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

H.E. V. Reale.
Minister of the Interior.

6522

24

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

Ref. CC/G/104

CONFIDENTIAL

FHB:/rj

26th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Chief of Staff,
Allied Force Headquarters.

1. An Allied Publications Board was created by A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memorandum No.89 of 11th. December, 1943..

2. The original composition of the Board includes a representative of A.M.G. 15 Army Group which has now ceased to exist.

3. I am most anxious that the composition of the Board should in future be as follows:

Representatives of -
A.C.C.
P.W.B.
Censorship
G.2.

4. On the A.C.C. side I would like the following to represent A.C.C.:
P.W.B. Liaison Officer.
Representative of Political Section.
P.R.O..

5. I consider that the Chairman of the Board should be either the D.P.W.O. from A.C.M.F. or the P.W.B. Liaison Officer with A.C.C..

6. I hope that if you agree you will issue the necessary instructions.

NOEL MASON MACFARLAN,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

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

CC/P/103 CONFIDENTIAL

FMB/rj

26th. February, 1944.

I have only just received your memorandum on Psychological Warfare policy and control.

2. I had a long talk with General Alexander last night on the subject of P.W.B. and had just written you a letter on the subject. I am, however, not sending it to you and hope that with this new directive and control organisation things will be more satisfactory in the future.

3. During the last couple of days I have been having talks with some of the new senior P.W.B. officials in this country and we have already come to various arrangements to ensure better liaison and collaboration. As you know, one of my principal headaches in the past has been the political activity and partiality which P.W.B. has so frequently displayed. I hope that that era is now a thing of the past.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, GBE, KCB, DSO, MC,
Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Force Headquarters.

6528

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

261520A

Form 188D

N-4464 Confidential RADIO C-4190

Signal Corps, United States Army

Telegram PRIORITY

SECRET

Received at PENINSULAR BASE SECTION SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER 26 FEBRUARY 1944 19

SECRET

PRIORITY

Rec'd Gen Allen Feb 27, 1000A AFHQ.

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR MACFARLANE

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED: 261300A

DATE TIME REC'D : 261520A

REFERENCE NR. : 56764

CITE : FHMGS

HEADQUARTERS 26 FEB 1944 A. C. C.

DIRECTIVE HAS ALREADY BEEN ISSUED FROM HERE TO PWB FACILITIES STATING OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID SAYING ANYTHING WHICH WILL INCREASE ITALIAN POLITICAL TENSION AND DIRECTING THE AVOIDANCE OF ALL PERSONAL ABUSE OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND ALL INCITEMENT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE REFERENCE PBS 9400 OF 24 FEBRUARY CITE FARGO 1262 DIRECTIVE ALSO DIRECTS USE OF ITALIAN COMMENT ON PRIME MINISTERS SPEECH ONLY WHEN MADE BY RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT OR OPPOSITION AND STATES SUCH COMMENT IS TO BE SUMMARISED IN RESTRAINED LANGUAGE DESIGNED TO GIVE GENERAL TENOR OF SPEAKERS COMMENT AND TO AVOID EXTREMES. SUCH SUMMARIES ARE ALSO TO AVOID ABUSE OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND IN PARTICULAR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE KING. THE DIRECTIVE FURTHER DIRECTS THE AVOIDANCE OF THE ISSUE OF IMMEDIATE ABDICATION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. CCS HAVE ALSO BEEN REQUESTED TO CONSIDER ISSUANCE OF CLEAR DIRECTIVE TO ALL ALLIED GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES TO ENSURE RESTRAINT IN HANDLING ATTACKS AND CRITICISMS

6525

FORM #10-A

See 31

CRYPTO

16359

21

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

C-4498

SECRET

ON KING AND PRESENT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND TO FOLLOW DIRECTIVE REFERRED TO ABOVE. IN CABLE TO CCS IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT HERE THERE WILL BE NOT POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF ALLIED PRESS.

ACC - DUST
INFO - SECY. GEN
- DEP CC
- CABR.
- POLITICAL SEC
- PRO
- FLOAT
- FILE

Sigo - Ag acc
Y-2
C S
Secy

6524

16359

21

2282

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.7 - (25 Feb)

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Establishment, staffing, etc. of the P.R. Branch of the A.C.C.
Draft of plan fwdd. by Col. Fiske Feb. 25
for Gen. MacF's. signature.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 (24)

6523

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on to consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

20



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

FARGO 24 FEBRUARY 44

SECRET 10050 MACFARLANE

PRIORITY

FREEDOM

WILL GET THEIR CHANCE WHEN WE REACH ROME FD I SEND YOU THIS ABOVE AS ALTHOUGH I HAVE MYSELF GIVEN A GENERAL DIRECTIVE TO PETER WILLIAM BAKER TO AVOID GIVING PUBLICITY TO MATTER LIKELY TO INCREASE POLITICAL TENSION I HAVE AS YET NO AUTHORITY OVER THEM

6521

L.F.NICKEL,
Lt.Col.AGD
Adjutant General

19

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

SECRET

FARGO 1262

FARGO

SECRET

PRIORITY

24 FEBRUARY 44

10050 MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

IN VIEW OF PRIME MINISTERS STATEMENT I RECOMMEND STRONGLY THAT YOU SHOULD ISSUE THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVE TO PETER WILLIAM BAKER FD PENBASE PAREN FARGO FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN TO AFHQ FOR MGS FOR GING FD CITE FARGO ONE TWO SIX TWO FD QUOTE FD IN VIEW OF PRIME MINISTERS STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS NO PUBLICITY WILL BE GIVEN OR PERMITTED UNTIL ROME IS REACHED TO THE FOLLOWING FD PERSONAL ATTACKS ON THE KING OR CROWN PRINCE CMA DEMANDS FOR ABDICATION OR CRITICISM OF A KIND TO BRING THEM INTO DISREPUTE FD PERSONAL ATTACKS ON MEMBERS OF THE GOVT OR CRITICISM LIKELY TO BRING THE GOVT INTO DISREPUTE OF STATEMENTS LIKELY TO PROVOKE DISORDER AND DISLOCATE ADMINISTRATION FD WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ABOVE THERE WILL BE NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF ANY KIND SO LONG AS POLITICAL COMMENT AND CRITICISM DOES NOT TRANSGRESS THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY FD UNQUOTE FD IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE KINGS GOVT UNTIL WE REACH ROME WE MUST ENSURE THAT ITS AUTHORITY AND POWER TO ADMINISTER THE COUNTRY IS NOT UNDERMINED FD THE OPPOSITION HAVE BEEN TOLD QUITE CLEARLY THAT THEY

6522

See #21

Copy to: McFarlane

19

SECRET

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

Chief Commissioner

Brought to you 1.L 27 10.00 A.M.

The left of the document is on the last page The D.F.C. must be under control of the theatre commander or his delegate & he subordinate under the control of the base military commander

7/3 26/3/40

This can now be filed.
I have kept the diagram for reference

File

18 69 7/8 1/2 ep



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

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE CONSORZI PROVINCIALI MACELLAI

(COSTITUITA CON DECRETO MINISTERIALE 5 APRILE 1941 - XIX)

Ispettorato Tecnico Compartimentale della Sicilia

Prot. N. _____
(da citarsi nella risposta)

PALERMO _____
Via Quintino Sella 3 - Tel. 1065

Risp. a _____

OGGETTO

CONSOCARNI

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

S-82

U. S. SECRET
EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

SECRET TJB/wp
By Authority of
C-in-C, AFHQ
Initials [illegible]
Date FEB 24 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 321-1 (PWB) INC-ACH

24 February 1944

SUBJECT: Psychological Warfare Policy and Control Procedure.

TO : Deputy President, Allied Control Commission.

One (1) copy of letter this headquarters, subject and file as above, dated 21 February 1944, is attached for your information.

By command of General WILSON:

T. J. BYE,
1st Lt, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
As above.

321-1

Please return this document to me when circulation finished.
PWB Liaison Officer should see.

G5 [illegible]

See also 22

U. S. SECRET
EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

18



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

ACC
APHO APO 112
No F4971

2284

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

SECRET

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

(3) Because of widely varying situations and requirements in the various operational zones prescribed in c(1) above, it will be necessary to issue separate directives from this headquarters covering each zone. With the exception of the North African Zone, the following general pattern will be used.

(a) A Deputy Psychological Warfare Officer (D.P.W.O.) will be designated by this headquarters for each zone, together with small Anglo-American military and administrative staff. The D.P.W.O. will be the representative of this headquarters, and the P.W.O. (PWB) for psychological warfare with the Force or Area Commander involved. As such, his duties and responsibilities will parallel those of the P.W.O., this headquarters, (See a(1) above), and he will normally be attached to the headquarters staff of said Commander. The D.P.W.O. will also be the OIC of all PWB echelons, operating in general zone or area.

(b) Necessary psychological warfare policy, and active coordination with military strategy and requirements will be secured through D.P.W.O. representation on Force or Area Staff, together with PWB representation on such operational staffs as may be required. If coordination other than military is required, it will be secured by appropriate liaison officers with authorities involved.

(c) Policy directives will be sent the D.P.W.O. through Force or Area headquarters involved.

(d) The Commanding Officers of PWB Combat or Occupational Echelons, serving in zone or area involved, will be responsible under the D.P.W.O. for conduct of psychological warfare activities. Where such psychological warfare activities directly involve local military operations, said Commanding Officers will also be subject to control by the Force or lower unit Commander with which the echelon is serving. In case conflicts arise, matters will be referred to the next higher element for reconciliation.

d. Attached is "Policy and Control Channel Chart - Psychological Warfare, this headquarters". From this chart the dual connection of PWB(MIC) to both Military and Political/Diplomatic agencies can be readily seen. Also, noted is the psychological warfare policy integration with military strategy and political policy through contact and staff or liaison representation at all levels.

6317

By command of General WILSON:

R.W. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl.

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

DISTRIBUTION: (See reverse side)

2290

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

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

Ltr, Allied Force Hq, AG 321-1 (PWB) INC-AGM,
dtd 21 February 1944, (cont'd).

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - The Secretaries, Combined Chiefs of Staff
1 - British Chiefs of Staff (W.O. London)
1 - C-in-C, Middle East
1 - OWI, Washington, D.C.
1 - OWI, War Office, London
1 - ACMF
1 - PWB, London
1 - MAAF
1 - AAF/MTO
1 - on Air Force
1 - on Army
1 - CG, SOS NATOUSA
1 - Mr. Vallecott, c/o INC (AF)
1 - British Resident Minister
1 - Ambassador Wilson (through Civil Affairs)
1 - Civil Affairs (Attn Mr. Murphy)
1 - SHAEF
1 - OSS, (AF)
1 - on General & Special Staff Section (AF)
1 - AG Records AF

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

2291

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

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

SECRET

: :
: SECRET :
: Auth: C-in-C AF :
: Initials: EJ :
: 21 February 1944 :
: :

113

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 321-1 (PWB) MC-AGM

21 February 1944

SUBJECT: Psychological Warfare Policy and Control Procedure.

TO : All Concerned.

1. The following procedure in connection with policy and control of Psychological Warfare in this theater of operations is announced.

a. Psychological Warfare Officer, this headquarters. The position of Psychological Warfare Officer is hereby created. Aided by a small Anglo-American staff, the P.W.O. will serve in the capacity of:

(1) Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, to the senior U.S. Diplomatic Representatives, and the British Resident Minister on psychological and political warfare matters.

(2) Coordinator for psychological warfare policy, plans, and activities in this theater, to secure proper integration of psychological warfare policy with military strategy and political requirements.

(3) Director of Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB), this headquarters, which branch includes the joint personnel and operating resources of the U.S. State Department and Foreign Office agencies of Office of War Information (OWI), Political Warfare Executive (PWE), and Ministry of Information (MOI). PWB also includes a portion of the Morale Operations Division of Strategic Services (OSS). The Psychological Warfare Branch of the Information and Censorship Section, this headquarters, is under the Commander-in-Chief, charged with the responsibility for all psychological warfare activities in this theater. The internal administration of PWB personnel, resources and technical operations will be the responsibility of the Director PWB, MC, to be carried out in conformity with general theater policy.

b. Psychological Warfare Policy and Execution. Psychological Warfare activities in this theater will be conducted in accordance with the psychological and political global warfare policy as directed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, through the British Chiefs of Staff. The specific theater policy will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the advice of U.S./British diplomatic repre-

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SECRET

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

Inclosure No. 1

2292

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

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

Ltr, Allied Force Hq, AG 321-1 (PWB) NAC-AGM,
dtd 21 February 1944, (cont'd).

sentatives. The policy so determined, coordinated and directed by the Psychological Warfare Officer, will be executed by the Psychological Warfare Branch, Information and Censorship Section, operating directly under the Deputy Chief of Staff, this headquarters.

c. Decentralization Zones and Factors.

(1) For decentralization purposes the following zones of psychological warfare activities are established:

(a) North African - Present NA Zone of AFHQ.

(b) Central Mediterranean - Present Zone of ACMF.

(c) Western Mediterranean - AFHQ zone west of (b) above.

(d) Eastern Mediterranean - AFHQ zone east of (b) above.

(2) In decentralizing psychological warfare activities, the following factors apply:

(a) Global psychological and political policy, as coordinated with theater and lower echelon psychological warfare requirements must, for maximum effect, be uniformly applied and directed, down to and including the lower PWB operating elements.

(b) The principal media of propaganda distribution - radio and long range leaflets - do not permit of arbitrary space limitations. Overlap of such propaganda, emanating from various sources, within and without this theater, makes unified control an absolute necessity.

(c) Although psychological warfare is an essential war aid, the standard procedures of military control are impracticable of application to it, because of the fact that its directing policies, personnel, and resources pertain to a major extent to agencies other than military.

(d) While the major portion of personnel and resources of psychological warfare are furnished by agencies other than military, it is essential that, to avoid duplication of services, and to insure maximum effectiveness of operation, additional requirements of personnel, transport, communication, and other facilities for psychological warfare purposes be provided, where available, by Force and other Commanders with whom PWB elements or echelons are operating.

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET



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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: PRO, ACC

SUBJECT. Escape stories FILE No.

TO. Lieut-General Sir N. Mason MacFarlane 24 Feb 1944.

Reference the attached I have received the following message from the PWB:-

"The censorship still bans names and methods of escape in refugee stories. Refugee stories which do not contain these are O.K. Presumably the Bari story referred to observed these."

I have however asked for a copy of the manuscript.

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
PRO, ACC.

651

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

Asked Minister for facts. 23/2

A.F.H.Q.
P.W.B.
BARI

Report on Radio Bari
13.2.44.

The political commentary in the "Voice of the Parties" was given by a representative of the Christian Democrat Party. Ciferelli's weekly talk dealt with the Brezzaville Conference and the resurgence of France. The workers' programme gave a comment on the Postal and Telegraph workers' conference addressed to the Italians in the north who were carrying on the hard fight while their comrades in the liberated areas were trying to rebuild Italy. "L'Italia Combatte" includes a talk on Italy's problems, based on the quotation from Zola's "La Debacle" - "tutto dá rifare". The story of an escape from the north was given. Instructions for sabotage were broadcast; these instructions are now being reported from Algiers and London.

B. Mn
for Ian Greenlees.
Major
P.W.B.

Security Section

I thought escape
Notes were completely
barred for publicity. Please speak
to me about

G51

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

CC/F/79

CONFIDENTIAL

FNEM/rj

20th. February, 1944.

I had meant to write to you earlier to thank you for the loan of the cars during my recent visit to Bari. It was very good of you to provide them and I am sorry that on my final journey to the airfield one of the rear mudguards had the worst of an argument with a lorry and trailer. I am afraid it made rather a mess but I think the damage was entirely superficial.

2. I was glad of having an opportunity of meeting some of the P.W.B. people and of having a chance of discussing things with them. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity for your organisation keeping out of party politics and observing the strictest neutrality. That is our directive and any departures from it, as I have often tried to explain, merely make my job more difficult and impede the smooth running of local administration which is so essential to us. We are all entitled to our own political ideas. I have definite ones myself but if we are ordered to be strictly impartial and refrain from intervening, even indirectly, in local politics these orders have got to be obeyed.

3. Thanking you again very much for the cars and looking forward to seeing you again next time I am over your side..

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

Colonel Landers,
P. W. B.,
B A R I.

Copy to Salerno

2296

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

FILE UNDER NO. 500.7 (20 File)

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

CC/P/80, 20 Feb, forde memo fm. Badoglio, complaining about P.W.B. leaning toward "left", & hindering Bad's. Govt.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 (25)

6513

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

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

SECRET NF

FARGO 1074

FARGO

SECRET

ROUTINE

18 February 1944

10050-Collins

AFHQ FOR IRC FOR HILLING FOR HAYDEN

Edited Literal

FARGO 1050

Signal FBO 8615 of 17 February requesting stop on Executive Junta Manifesto is ref. Please transmit to Troopers and AGWAR. This now releasable provided all portions deleted which interpretable as incitement to rebellion or disaffection.

-1022

Wm F Holmes

FBO, AGO

6512

SECRET
SECRET

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

SECRET FARGO 1050

FARGO (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM) 17th. February. 1944.

SECRET 10050 MACFARLANE

URGENT

ALLIED MILITARY TROOPERS: REFERENCE FOR BOBLING (8TH ARMY): FLEETCOM (PHILLIPS FOR HAYDON) FROM MACFARLANE

---------- Request complete stop Executive Junta Manifesto.

Authority Mason MacFarlane. Field Press Censorship Naples. Hollo

6517

13

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

CC/P/78

FMM /rj

20th. February, 1944.

I regret that I have just heard from General Alexander that operational responsibilities make it impossible for him or General Clark to accept the Crown Prince at either General Alexander's Headquarters or at the Headquarters of the Fifth Army.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

S.E. Marshal Pietro Badoglio,
Capo del Governo.

6510

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

Form 18222ØA N-3Ø66 TWX 3343

Signal Corps, United States Army

SECRET

Telegram **PRIORITY**

Received at PENINSULAR BASE SECTION SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER 18 FEBRUARY 1944 19

. SECRET

. PRIORITY

ACTION COPY

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO AND (R) AFHQ

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : ACMF

DATE TIME SIGNED : 181825A

DATE TIME RECD : 18222ØA

REFERENCE NR. : 171

CITE : MA 11Ø6

PERSONAL FOR GENERAL MASON MACFARLANE FROM GENERAL ALEXANDER. REFERENCE PARAGRAPH 1 OF FARGO 1Ø38 OF 17 FEB. REGRET THAT OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THE CROWN PRINCE EITHER AT HQ ACMF OR AT FIFTH ARMY.

ACTION COPY

FORM Ø10-A CRYPT

SECRET 14989

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

FAN00 1038

NF

FANCO (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM)

17th. February, 1944.

SECRET

10050 MACFARLANE

PRIORITY

M.G. A.C.M.F. FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER REPEAT FROM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF. MACMILLAN. CIVIL AFFAIRS AND M.O.3. FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL

I saw Badoglio last night and he made the following requests, one. That the Crown Prince might be allowed to be attached to the Staff of either General Alexander or General Clark to quote follow the present operations unquote. I gave this request little encouragement but agreed to forward it. Two. He requested permission to appoint a Corps Commander for Sicily. The Italian troops in Sicily are being increased and I recommend strongly that this request be agreed. Three. After making yet another re her bitter complaint regarding the extent to which we were allowing the opposition to indulge in criticism of the King, his Government and the Armed Forces, he asked whether he might be allowed to take action under the laws of Italy against individuals or newspapers making statements which were in violation of the law of the land. He stated that he had no desire whatever to interfere with the right of freedom of speech but that when this freedom of speech was calculated to bring disrepute upon the King, the Government and the Armed Forces and was also clearly sponsored by us, it made his position extremely difficult. I told the Marshal that I had already

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represented his views in this matter and that I would again bring to the notice of my Commander-in-Chief . Comment. The present situation from the point of view of Badoglio's Government with which we have to collaborate is very difficult. It would clearly be disastrous to permit his Government to take legal action against prominent members of the opposition. On the other hand we are at the moment through P.W.B. giving them encouragement and facilities for what amounts to breaking the law of the land. I have already spoken to P.W.B. both in Naples and in Bari on this question and I am convinced that in the meantime every thing possible should be done to keep published comment by the opposition within, if possible, legal limits

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CONFIDENTIAL

CC/P/67

FMAC/rj

17th. February. 1944.

Dear General Pence.

Please forgive delay in answering your letter of February 10th.. - ~~Feb 3~~

2. I plead not guilty to these articles as I had no idea that any of them had been issued.

3. I have had the question investigated and find that in each case the article was the result of a personal interview. I am endeavouring to tighten up control of publicity of this nature and trust that you will have no further grounds for complaint.

4. I agree with you that an official investigation at this time would be out of place.

5. I would like to thank you for your desire that our organisations should work together with the closest cooperation and harmony, and I would like to assure you that I much regret that incidents of this sort, which are naturally liable to cause resentment, should have occurred. I sincerely hope that you will not have cause for complaint again.

Very sincerely yours.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General.
Chief Commissioner.

Brigadier-General A.S. Pence.
Commanding.
Peninsular Base Section.

6506

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

Ref. CC/C/65.

FMSM/rj

17th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Major Fielden,
Public Relations Officer,
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

Reference your memorandum of 9th. February regarding attempt by Executive Council of the Bari Congress to publicise their meeting with me. Please ensure that there is a censorship stop on any mention of myself in connection with Italian political activities or politicians.

Copy + enclosure to Colonel Hartley

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

6505

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

Ref. CC/O/64.

FNMM/rj

17th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Major Fieldon,
Public Relations Officer,
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

Reference your letter of 9th. February.

This is to confirm what I told you:

(a) Go ahead with making preparations for the production of a monthly paper on the lines you suggest. Current Italian politics barred.

(b) Prepare as soon as possible an article of up to two thousand words for simultaneous publication in "Union Jack" and "Stars and Stripes" explaining in simple language for the benefit of their public the reason for organisation of, and aims of, ACC/AMG..

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General.
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to Salerno H.Q.

650

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

SECRET

Ref. CC/C/51

FRM/rj

13th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Allied Force Headquarters,
(ATTENTION M.G.S.)

Your telegram No. 50027.

1. I communicated your remarks to Badoglio.

2. Badoglio asked me to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that as regards the first point he wished to point out that he was obviously placed in a very difficult position when expression of opinion took the form of remarks about the King and the Armed Forces which contravened the laws of the country.

3. The Marshal makes the very understandable point that it is very difficult for him to carry on if we permit and broadcast expressions of opinion which are definitely illegal under the laws of the country which he is governing.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

6503

2507

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

Confidential

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

I have approved General Pence in a redrafted reply

12 Feb 44.

To: Lieut-General Sir N. Mason MacFarlane.
From: PRO, ACC.

My remarks would be unprintable, but this letter raises issues of some importance. The facts appear to be as follows:

(1) Newsweek - an American magazine - published an article over the signature of its special correspondent, who clearly based his description on an interview with the American Colonel, now Brigadier, Hume, who evidently described his own activities as AMG administrator in Naples. No doubt PBS had a hand in the reconstruction, but I can scarcely believe General Pence's statement that AMG "was not even remotely concerned" In fact the work was carried out by the Transport Communications and Utilities Department of Region 3 (Lt Col Hensley) though of course PBS had an administrative part. It must, I think, be added that this is to some extent a publicity boost for Brigadier Hume.

(2) The Stars and Stripes article was a "hand-out" issued by Major Hanrahan (PRO Region 3) at the request of Major Pitchcock (Property Control, Region 3) who assures me that the work was done by the railway officials instructed and supervised by AMG, while the tickets were issued and arrangements made for running the railway by PBS. (Actually there is still a quarrel in progress as the railway has been apparently, through the action of PBS, monopolised by American troops).

(3) The Time article is, it must be confessed, another boost for Brigadier Hume. But General Pence's statement is much exaggerated. Colonel Crichton of Region 3 did sterling work in combating typhus before the arrival of the US Anti-Typhus Commission: it is true that he was handicapped by lack of equipment and staff: for instance the US Commission brought stocks of de-lousing powder.

I attach a draft reply for your consideration.

The whole question of personal publicity, as well as the co-ordination of publicity, is involved here. As you may remember, Lord Rennell specifically banned the publication of names, and I think he was wise. The boosting of individuals (almost

6303

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(almost always American) is now assuming large, and to my mind unfortunate, proportions. Everyone here is aware that certain personalities such as Poletti, Hume and even Grady are keen publicity-hunters. I am told on good authority that Brigadier Hume is arranging a personal world-wide broadcast as soon as we get to Rome. I also view with some apprehension the activities of Major Cain, now PRO to General Crane, who is laying down publicity policies to the PROs of Region 4 without consulting this office and whose task will undoubtedly be to be at General Crane personally when we reach Rome.

My scattered view on these matters is :

(a) You should issue an order clamping down on all personal publicity, except in special cases which can be referred to you through this office. The only name mentioned in connection with ACC/AMG activities should be yours - although naturally actual appointments could be notified and special cases of good work considered. But if some ruling is not made we shall have an increasing flow of personal boosts about every trivial activity: and jealousies will naturally follow.

(b) You should direct that all publicity for ACC/AMG should be controlled by this office. I am not seeking work or kudos: but I know that the Public Relations Officers of the Regions would in fact be glad and grateful for such a directive and I am sure that I can weld them into a willing team. It would then follow that I could transmit your wishes regarding publicity directly to them and we shall have complete control from the centre.

Major
Public Relations Officer,
ACC.

6501

7

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Draft reply for General Pence

I am most grateful for your letter of February 10 drawing my attention to certain statements made in the press regarding the activities of AMG. As you point out, these statements occurred prior to my taking over, and since the staff of my Public Relations Office has also changed I cannot investigate them as fully as I would like. I have, however, a few comments to make.

The Newsweek article is clearly founded on an interview given by Brigadier Hume and it is not always easy, or even possible, to control personal interviews (which may well be written by correspondents after they have left this theatre) unless all personal publicity is forbidden. I am now considering this point.

The Stars and Stripes article was provided by Region 3, and I understand that in fact the work was carried out by the railway employees at the instance of Major Hitchcock. I concur that administrative arrangements were handled by PW3 and that fact should have been mentioned.

As regards the Time article I fully agree that the work of the PW Typhus Commission should have been publicised: but the main question to my mind in this case also is whether the designation of Allied Control Commission or Allied Military Government should not be used instead of the designation of any persons or units to cover all phases of rehabilitation.

6500 [redacted]

I thank

1

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I thank you for drawing my attention to these points and reciprocate your desire for the closest co-operation and harmony between our organisations.

66499

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

Form 1146358A N-1711 RAD

Signal Corps, United States Army

Telegram

3004

PA to CC 4 copies

OPC 9—10888

Received at 14 FEBRUARY 1944 19

ACTION COPY

SECRET

·SECRET

·ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE RPTD CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR MACFARLANE

(INFORMATION): NONE

FROM : SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED: 102015A

DATE TIME REC'D : 110858A (Received 1145)

REFERENCE NO. : 50027

CITE : FHMGS

HEADQUARTERS 11 FEB 1944 AMG.

HEREWITH REPLY TO YOUR MEMORANDUM OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY REF CG/G/38 COVERING A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PUTTING FORWARD 3 REQUESTS CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH IN ITALY.

2. ON THE FIRST POINT YOU MAY SAY THAT IT IS THE ALLIED POLICY THAT THERE BE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION IN LIBERATED ITALY, SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER.

3. ON THE SECOND POINT YOU MAY SAY THAT SUCH FACILITIES AS MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IMPARTIALLY AMONG ALL SECTIONS OF OPINION.

4. TO THE THIRD REQUEST YOU MAY REPLY THAT THE POLICY IS THAT ALLIED OFFICERS IN ITALY CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF CENSORSHIP, INFORMATION OR PROPOGANDA WILL ACT ON BASIS OF STRICT IMPARTIALITY AND WITHOUT BIAS TOWARDS ANY SECTION OF ITALIAN PUBLIC OPINION. 6493

ACTION COPY

SECRET

13709

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SECRET

5. AT ITS NEXT MEETING THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WILL BE INFORMED ON MY BEHALF OF THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIONS AND OF MY REPLY.

Action - Hq. Acc
Info - A-2
C.S.
Secy

Acc Dist
(Action) EA to CC
(Info) Political Section

HEADQUARTERS
11 FEB 1944
AMG

For reply, see folio 42 this file.

6497

SECRET

1372-9

6 (34)

2313

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MEDICINE

Typhus in Naples

There was an epidemic of typhus in Naples last week—not the mild kind that lurks in some U.S. cities and mines, but the European epidemic typhus that kills 20 out of the victims and held up the Austrian attack on Serbia in World War I.

Though U.S. troops are protected by vaccine and anti-louse powder, the Allied Military Government declared Naples "off limits" for troops, settled down to trying to fight the scourge which has hit 250 people in the gutted town. In charge of the Naples district for AMG: Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume (Time, May 10), who fought typhus in Serbia after World War I.



Associated Press

CHURCHILL CONVALESCENT
The intruders were repulsed.

Admirable M & B

The most important pictured in the world was getting well last week somewhere in the Middle East. A sulfa drug (probably sulfapyridine) had again saved Prime Minister Winston Churchill from pneumonia (first time: last February). Before leaving for a good rest at an "unknown destination," Axis radio reported him in Kuwait, Mr. Churchill signed what the New York *Times* called "one of the most poignant and personal communiqués ever issued from No. 10 Downing Street." It was the best advertising sulfa drugs ever had.

"On the 11th of December I felt so tired out that I had to ask General Eisenhower for a few days rest before proceeding. This was accorded me in the most generous manner.

"The next day came the fever, and the day after, when the photographs showed that there was a shadow on one of my 20 lungs, I found that everything had been foreseen. . . . Excellent nurses and the highest medical authorities in the Mediterranean arrived from all quarters as if by magic. This admirable **M & B** [sulfapyridine] was originally called May & Baker 693, after the firm which made it, from which I did not suffer any inconvenience, was used at the earliest moment and after a week's fever the intruders were repulsed. I hope all our battles will be equally well conducted.

"I did not feel so ill in this attack as I did last February. The **M & B** . . . did the work most effectively. There is no doubt that pneumonia is a very different illness from what it was before this marvellous drug was discovered.

• • •

One of the nurses who "arrived as if by magic" was pretty, dark-haired Sister Betty Clarke. By Sir, you were busy—an ecstatic letter to her mother. Exciting news for you. I am nursing the Prime Minister. Isn't it an honor? With another every I set out at 4 a.m. to an unknown destination. Quite the sort of thing that happens in a storybook. . . . We share the nursing duties. There is not very much to do for him. It has been a wonderful experience. So many distinguished people. We want for nothing. The countryside is lovely—hedges of cacti and wild flowers."

Flu Up, Flu Down

Those parts of the U.S. that got flu first had less flu last week. But on the newly flu-struck West Coast and in parts of New England the flu graph went up steeply, while Public Health Service figures showed that throughout the U.S. deaths from combined influenza and pneumonia were rising. In New York City deaths from pneumonia rose from 160 to 233 in one week. The week's most glamorous flu sufferers: Hedy LaMarr, Marlene Dietrich.

Britain's epidemic was subsiding as London flu deaths in 126 cities dropped from 1,233 to 602 in one week.

Autocrat of the Confessional

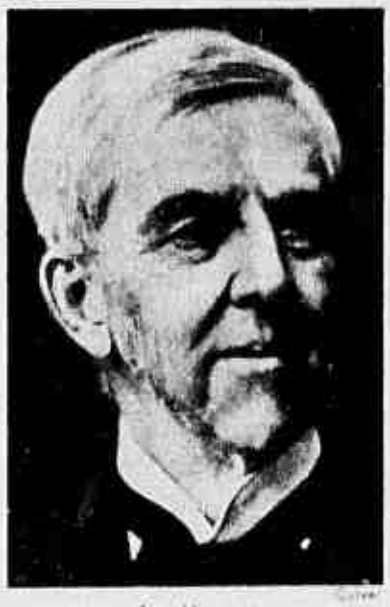
Oliver Wendell Holmes (*Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*) wrote three novels which have been widely unread. They reflected the scientific interests of their author, a physician, teacher of anatomy at Harvard, dean of its Medical School. Recently a psychoanalyst made the suggestion that Holmes's novels were perhaps the most original and significant of all his works, establishing the way little Boston-ian as the godfather of modern psychoanalysis. Holmes he found, discovered the "unconscious" (sometimes called "subconscious") 75 years before Sigmund Freud.

The Holmes novels, *Elsie Venner*, *The Guardian Angel* and *A Mortal Antipathy*, seem morbid, pretentious, very unlike his other writings. All three deal with characters on the borderline of insanity. Contemporary critics called them "medicated novels." This description is favorably endorsed by Clarence P. Oberndorf of Columbia University, past president of the American Psychoanalytic Association. In *The Psychiatric Novels of Oliver Wendell Holmes* (Columbia University Press, $3) he finds clear evidence that Holmes was 100 years ahead of his time.

"The more we examine the mechanism of thought," wrote Holmes, "the more we shall see that the automatic, unconscious action of the mind enters largely into all its processes." No modern psychiatrist has improved on Holmes's pithy analysis of insanity as self-defense: "It may be that the state we call insanity is not always an unalloyed evil. It may take the place of something worse—the sterilizedness of a mind not yet destroyed but subject to the perpetual interference of another mind governed by laws alien and hostile to its own. Insanity may perhaps be the only palliative left to Nature in this extremity."

Psychic Suicide. *Elsie Venner* is Holmes's most interesting and hardest case. Holmes's analysis of her psychic suicide is a model of modern psychiatric thinking. His account of her symptoms (a still, frozen demeanor, withdrawal into herself, occasional wild behavior) was a precise description of schizophrenia—though the word and disease were unknown in Holmes's day.

Oberndorf's interpretations of Holmes's words sometimes seem far-fetched, but in the light of Freudian psychiatry many of Holmes's aphorisms assume striking new meanings, e.g. "The woman a man loves is always his own daughter." The autocrat of the breakfast table says (Oberndorf) well understood the Oedipus and other complexes.



Culver

DR. HOLMES
Elsie was schizophrenic.

Psychic Suicide. *Elsie Venner* is Holmes's most interesting and hardest case. Holmes's analysis of her psychic suicide is a model of modern psychiatric thinking. His account of her symptoms (a still, frozen demeanor, withdrawal into herself, occasional wild behavior) was a precise description of schizophrenia—though the word and disease were unknown in Holmes's day.

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

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

Robin Hood in Matto Grosso

The State of Matto Grosso is the Wild West of Brazil. Its bad men are Tommy guns instead of six-shooters. Just now the scourge of the Matto Grosso cattle country, north of Paraguay, is a band of Tommy gunners led by three brothers, Cardoso, Rubio and João Batista.

They are polished, polite, of good Matto Grosso family. In the finest bad-man tradition, they allow they rob and kill to avenge a murdered brother and to buy a ranch for their father. Their mother still lives in the town of Campo Grande, and she is said to regret that she is too old to produce more Tommy-gunning sons.

With 15 Tommy gunners in their train, the brothers Batista in the last three months have terrorized a 1,000-mile strip of Matto Grosso and Goiaz. Ranchers have fled into the cities. Local authorities are helpless; 140 men from the State of São Paulo accomplished nothing. Last week a delegate from the ranchers arrived at Rio de Janeiro to beg President Getulio Vargas for Federal troops. The ranchers could not defend their homes themselves, President Vargas' contesting Government had taken their rifles away.

CHILE

Cold Wind

Fire, liberal Chile last week felt a bone-chilling wind blow down from the Andes. The Government announced that it had discovered a subversive plot involving Latin American neighbors. Not much more was told. No names. No arrests as yet. But every Chilean thought of the arrogant "Colonels' Clique" of Argentina and of its suspected desire to organize similar Fascist regimes in neighboring countries. Said Arturo Espinosa, Army commander in chief: "The Army is awake with its eyes wide open and will defend the Constitutional Government."

For those who looked beneath the surface of Chilean democracy there were disturbing signs. Ever since the war began to affect the Western Hemisphere, Chile has suffered increasingly from inflation. Her upper and middle classes are reveling in paper profits. Nightclubs are jammed. Landlords have seen their properties increase five times in paper value.

But the people of Chile, the *rotos* or "broken ones," go dressed in rags, eat beans and rice in miserable portions, live in one-room hovels for which they pay extortionate rents, find that their low *pesos* buy less & less food and goods.

Many of these conditions antedate President Juan Antonio Ríos. Their root causes lie deep in an anciently depressed economy. But informed Chileans agree that amiable pliant President Ríos could have done much more than he has even tried to do to stem the immediate effects of inflation. He has abundant powers, recently augmented by a long-pending economic control bill. But he has hesitated to offend any loud, well-organized pressure group such as the landowners (Farm Bloc) or the middlemen (Little Business). Should Chile turn out to be another feeding ground for Fascism, part of the blame must rest upon democrats who failed to keep Chile's democracy strong.

BOLIVIA

Threatened Epidemic

From the bleak *altiplano* of Bolivia, the revolt of the traffic cops (TIME, Jan. 3) strutted out on a world stage. It sent a chill of apprehension throughout all Latin America. It scared the U.S. State Department into unseemly confusion. It even touched, lightly, the relations between Soviet Russia and the Americas.

The regime of President Gualberto Villarroel, a 35-year-old Army major, had been recognized only by Argentina. The Inter-American Committee for Political Defense, meeting in Montevideo, had agreed that its member nations should consult before taking action; they were still consulting last week. Argentina's totalitarian Government, ignored by the Committee and widely suspected of instigating the revolt (a Chilean Communist paper, *El Siglo*, said that Dictator-Colonel Juan Domingo Perón had boasted of doing so), had hesitated 14 days.

Fog in Washington. One knot of the tangle was in Washington. Tall, dark, earnest Dr. Enrique Lozada, "Head of the Bolivian Mission," was in the odd position of trying to secure recognition for a Government which he himself did not entirely recognize. An avowed and convincing liberal, he has lived 14 years in the U.S., and has no direct connection with any Bolivian party. Just after the La Paz revolt he quit his job as adviser to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Last week he paced disconsolately around the orphaned Bolivian Embassy, not knowing what would happen to him and his three "kids," or to his stormy country.

Obviously disturbed by the pro-Fascist elements in the Villarroel regime, Dr. Lozada is well aware that nothing like U.S. democracy can now exist in Bolivia, where only 100,000 of some 3,500,000 people have the vote. But within Bolivian limits, he was trying to make the new Government (to the democratic mark. One move was to cable five conditions which the regime would have to meet before he would serve as its official representative:

▶ It must nationalize Axis firms (the Government had already promised to do so).

▶ It must recognize Soviet Russia (the Villarroel Government said it was willing).

▶ It must sell all Bolivian quinine to the U.S. (some had been going to Argentina). The Government decided to do so.

▶ It must repudiate anti-Semitism (which was intense under ousted President Enrique Peñaranda). The Government did.

▶ Finally, it must take members of the PIR (Partido de Izquierda Revolucionario) into the new government.

The PIR is the working-class party of Bolivia, hated, feared and persecuted by the country's three great tin companies. It is called Communistic (any workers' party would be called Communistic in Bolivia). It has Communist members, it also has a clear anti-Fascist and pro-United Nations record. Its head is short, dark José Antonio Arze, once teacher at Williams College in the U.S., who has been living in exile in Mexico City. First he cabled Secretary Cordell Hull and Vice President Henry Wallace suggesting they withhold recognition until certain conditions were met by the Villarroel Government, then he started by air for La Paz. If he is taken into the Government, its few more or less liberal members may be turning the Villarroel regime toward something resembling democracy; if not, the Fascist-tinged elements of the MNR (Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario) may be turning toward a form of nationalist militarism, Argentine style.

The PIR had no visible Army support for a counterrevolution, although an attempt at one was possible. Other attempts might be inspired by ex-President David Toro, reportedly in Washington, or by deposed President Peñaranda, who issued a die-hard statement from Lima, Peru.

Fish & Foul. Such were the churning waters from which the U.S. State Department was trying to pull an acceptable fish. But much of the Department's energy was spent in squabbling over what sort of fish it wanted and what to use for bait. Caught unawares and still in a stew, the Department showed clearly that it had no unified policy, that it was hardly more than a maze of corridors full of warring tribes. Washington newsmen heard that the Department looked to the PIR to set matters right, that the PIR was nothing but a Soviet tool, and therefore suspect. (The sources of this report had apparently not heard about Teheran.) Secretary Cordell Hull conferred for an hour with British Ambassador Lord Halifax, discussing the Bolivian crisis. Obvious topic would be a possible united front against Argentina and her suspected machinations.

The Current. Reports were heard of plots in other Latin American countries—Venezuela, Chile, Peru. Some were mere rumors, but it was obvious that a continental current was flowing. The success of the "Colonels' Clique" in Argentina, it underlined by a similar "Majors' Clique" in Bolivia, might encourage further army officer revolts. These might be purely nationalist in origin, not necessarily instigated by outsiders, but they would probably take Fascist forms and look to Argentina for support. Then the U.S. would be confronted by a powerful anti-democratic bloc within the "Good Neighbor" circle.

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

· ABROAD ·

Naples Under AMG: Test Case for Reconstruction of Europe

Allies Encourage Italian Help in Bringing City Back to Life; Food Still the Biggest Need

The reconstruction of life in Naples has been the greatest test so far of Allied ability to solve European social and economic problems. In particular it has been a test of Allied Military Government. Here is how it has worked in Naples as told in a special report cabled by a Newsweek *war correspondent, Kenneth Crawford.*

This city of 1,000,000 people—the metropolis of Campania, encompassing four provinces with nearly 4,000,000 people—is being saved from chaos and restored to a semblance of orderly life by an army of 300 specialists of the Allied Military Government. Although badly battered by Allied bombings and German demolitions, disorganized politically and socially by the sudden collapse of Fascism, and still subject to occasional air raids, the city is gradually reconverting itself. No one is starving at the present, although misery is general in all sections of the population.

Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, the senior AMG administrative officer for this district, arrived in Naples with a small party ahead of the Army on Oct. 1, and the city formally surrendered to him. Hume is a regular Army medical officer from Frankfort, Ky., experienced in Italian earthquake relief and Balkan relief after the last war. He found Naples without power, water transportation, or telephone, and almost without government. The population was terrorized by the knowledge of land mines concealed in many buildings. The main fear was of the Germans, and the city was wide open to looting.

Hume says he considered his job was first to help beat the Germans by taking off the civil back the responsibility for keeping order immediately behind the lines, second, to help the Italians weather the emergency. He says AMG will continue to follow closely behind the troops and will surrender power to the civil government as fast as possible. But the basic political decisions are left to the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Advisory Council.

Hume followed the policy of using local officials where possible, regardless of their Fascist record, in getting things started. This he worked out the removal Fascists with [illegible] records, but left Fascists of secondary rank who were reasonably efficient. Where it was possible he encouraged the Italians themselves to do the thing. Because most of the old Fascists were tossed out by this method, but it was impossible to fire all the civil authorities because each and everyone had been required to join the party to hold his job.

Up until now AMG methods have restored the electric lights in most of Naples, started the water system functioning again, maintained order, fed the population, reopened the harbor, put some telephones in service, and reopened the banks. AMG has also capitalized on Italian hatred of the former German partners to persuade the Italian admirals to work with the Allies.

Military men sometimes say all this would have been possible under a straight military government and at less cost and effort. They point out that Army engineers and military police helped Hume. However the almost complete lack of sabotage and the excellent results at Naples tend to bear out Hume's opinion. I know of only one case of sabotage—the planting of small, improvised hand grenade mines in a nearby airfield.

In any event the situation at Naples bears about this

The most basic economic need is food, for bread and pasta. Naples alone requires 150 tons a day for the present ration of 100 grams a day. A ration increase to 150 grams is planned. We have imported 135 tons of evaporated milk for hospital patients, mothers and children, as well as 300 tons of dehydrated soup. Meat is no problem because Neapolitans have never eaten much, and the Germans left some livestock in the countryside. Bread, pasta, olive oil, and other basic commodities are rationed through the existing Fascist government agencies. All such commodities are under ceiling prices. Bread sells for 3.6 lire per kilo.

Other prices are comparable, but the black market flourishes. Hundreds of Neapolitans employ themselves dredging into the country buying produce, hauling it to the city on their backs, trading it for bread and selling the bread above ceiling prices.

Distribution is the worst problem because of a lack of transport. There are no streetcars as yet, and few serviceable trucks except the Army's. As a result, efforts are being made to work out black markets which will encourage distribution.

American five notes, gold-cut dollars



AMG in action: Soldiers prisoners questioned before being released

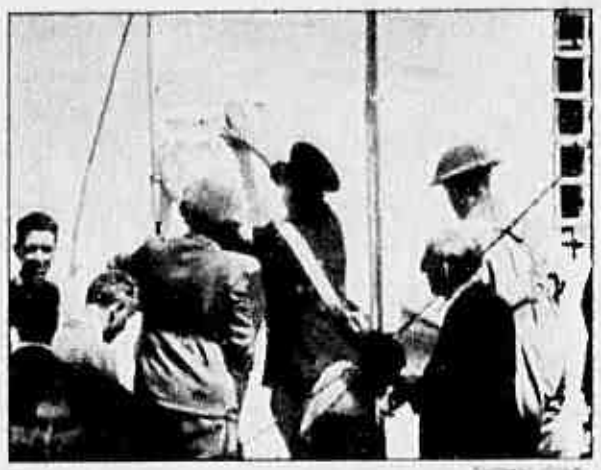
and British £ and 10-shilling notes circulate on an equal footing. The lira is stabilized at 100 to the dollar. The Bank of Italy clears all transactions and foreign commodity purchases by military and civilian agencies. A settlement of the resulting monetary surplus must be subject to postwar negotiations.

Retail shops are gradually reopening with a remarkable supply of luxury goods—fine shoes, watches, and jewelry—all coming into American price ranges.

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In Naples as here in Sicily, AMG passed out bread and was responsible for the proclamation of new regulations

permitted to withhold 40 per cent of their production by the Fascists, are practically disarming the local police and other corps are still in hiding. Maj. Frank Tomasi, a former New York Sanitation Department employee and economic delegate here, says the prospects for a quicker improvement in the general situation are satisfactory.

Labor. The AMG employment office is hiring Italians for the Army at the rate of 6,000 (a week) a week. It now has thousands working on food and snow-removal jobs and these Officials have placed in private and municipal employment. Hundreds still line up daily looking for work. The Italian estimate of 110,000 unemployed seems low. Wages average 50 lire per day, plus food and a half lire overtime and the Army worker gets five meals daily. This is slightly higher than the prewar standards. The dock workers' eight daily after clearing extreme bravery under bombings was awarded a 10 per cent boost.

The Fascists' wage-security exemption and insurance system is working again under AMG supervision and Italian administration. Thirty thousand are getting unemployment insurance in Naples. Five unofficial unions preserved through years of Fascism by changing their names are helping to round up skilled workers.

Lt. Col. Robert Tate, a former official of the AFL Bricklayers' union and Labor Department employee is running the employment service. He served as Miami's assessor of values under Mayor Bengle and is known locally as "the bricklayer."

Social. Many homely will-to-do Neapolitans are destitute as a result of the lack of communication with Rome, the seat of the central office of the great industrial and commercial concerns they served. Many are doing menial work. The Naples church vies with people of all classes tirelessly working about or providing with finding black-market goods to supplement their rations. Keeping a family fed is a full-time job even for well-to-do people. A few famous old restaurants are reopening with music, but all are closed at midnight because of the blackout. They are equal in quality to fourth-rate New York Italian eateries. Garbage was dumped in the streets immediately after the landing because the Nazis had sent the disposal barges and otherwise disorganized the system. But a gradual improvement has become evident.

The Nazis opened the doors of twelve prisons and reformatories before they left, but the crime rate is lower than it was prior to the occupation. Col. Orlando Wilson, former Los Angeles police chief, is charged with public security. He has several former Scotland Yard men to assist him. We are using the Carabinieri to supplement our military police. There is little looting or violent crime. But the amount of prostitution is terrific. Three categories of special Allied military courts try cases involving violation of military decrees; other crimes are referred to the civil courts.

Art. Illustrating AMG's versatility, it maintains an office for preservation of art relics under Maj. Paul Gardner, the former director of the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City. Gardner is Italy's subsequent name, retaining "selected works likely up by Nazi vandals and by looters from Allied aviation bent on blocking roads and blasting the Nazis without much regard for artistic values. Some 100 Allied bombs were dropped on Perugia, for example.

Gardner also resists the rumor that Nazis have already blown up the Pantheon and ruined the Colosseum in Rome. He suspects a story to get southward from the Hermann Goering Division of Nazis the Kings consist of how German officers took the jewels and antiques and shot the guards to cover the proceeding. Incidentally Gardner was amazed at a statement that he was responsible for sheltering Fascists and carrying the populace while he was Governor of Puerto Rico prior to coming to Naples.

All this is the story of AMG in Naples and it is typical of operations in Italy as a whole where twelve officers in AMG have been killed in line of duty. And one of the most hopeful portents for the future of the manner in which the personnel, including South Africans, British, Australians and Americans, have all worked together as a single team.

Fascist Catch

The Allies last week swept a dragnet across Naples and came up with a collection of quite fascinating Fascist plutocrats. Examples:

• Italy's richest man, the shipowner Achille Lauro, who controlled a merchant fleet of some 250,000 tons before the war. Lauro also possessed a 50 per cent interest in Naples' three Fascist dailies, Corriere di Napoli, Il Mattino, and Roma, all of which have now suspended publication, because of the acute shortage of newsprint and printing ink. Naples' whole Nazis are now served by a single, lemon-colored paper called Risorgimento.

• The president and fiscal agent of the Bank of Naples, Italy's largest, Giuseppe Frignani, a militant Fascist of the early period of cultural intelligence. Frignani in 1926 was appointed head of the Bank of Naples where he served as the Fascist party's put-off man. He was picked up as he emerged from a hiding place into which he had gone the day Naples fell to the Allies.

• The brothers Carlo and Renato Gallo, prominent wealthy makers of spaghetti and macaroni, who have a distant relationship to the well-known American family of the same name. The Italian Guggenheims reported to be friends with everybody. When Naples fell, Renato Gallo offered

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was one of a group of prominent citizens who greeted the entering Allies. But only a few minutes earlier he had been observed bidding farewell to the Nazi commander, Colonel Scholl, at the opposite end of the city. So warm was the friendship between the Guggenheims and their Aryan sponsors that the Nazis, before evacuating the city of Naples, completely wrecked the factories and warehouses of a competitive firm.

The Devil a Saint

The onetime Duce now lives at the sunny health resort Gardone Riviera in Northern Italy, in the monumental villa Il Vittoriale overlooking Lake Garda, where the poet Gabriele d'Annunzio spent his last years.

Dux was the more or less official story told by the Italian correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, one Hubert Neumann. He wrote in his paper that the Duce was ill and living under rigid supervision. Neumann described him as "a tired, bitter man," guarded by Nazi troops.

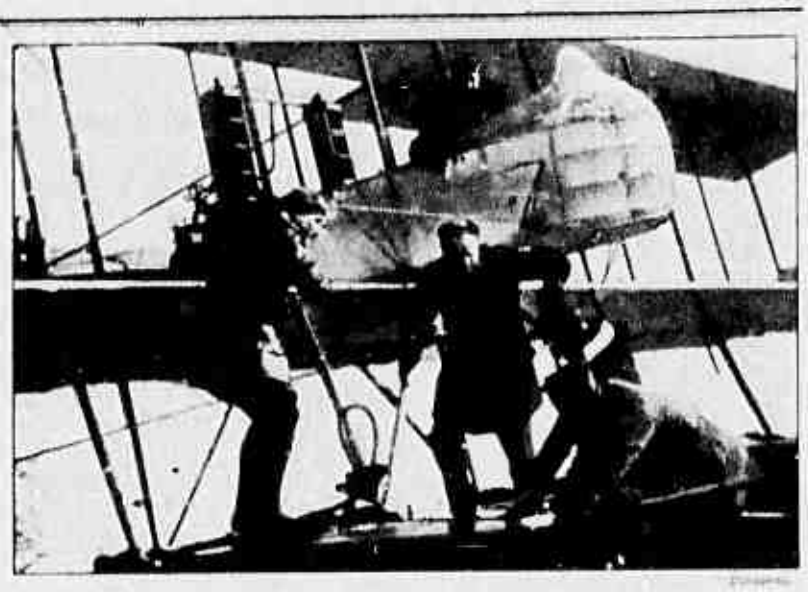
Gen. Antonio Basso, the new Italian military commander of the Naples area, added a few more details to this picture. During the days when the deposed Duce was in Rome's custody as Military Governor of Salerno, Mussolini "ate only milk and fruit and looked very sick; his complexion was sallow and his appearance was haggard. He had lost much weight." Basso also confirmed previous reports that Mussolini in his disgrace had turned religious. A priest visited him at his bedside twice daily and each time confessed him and he also spent much time sitting up in bed and praying.

Royal Promise

When Parliament opened in 1935, the scarlet and ermine robes of the peers were missing. So was King George V, then in mourning for his aged sister, Princess Victoria. The speech from the throne was read by Viscount Halifax, the Lord Chancellor. It confirmed the government's support of the League of Nations urged that "deficiencies in Britain's defense forces be made good," and concerned itself with such peacetime issues as slum clearance, the raising of the age for leaving school, and the development of civil air flying.

Last week that same Parliament began what Beckles described as its "third year of suspended animation." The longest Parliament since the seventeenth century, it had known three kings, three Prime Ministers, the royal jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary, the abdication of Edward VIII, the coronation of George VI, the outbreak of the war, and the evacuation of the Commons chamber by bombs besides.

The ceremony of opening the new session took place in the Royal Robing Room, used by the House of Lords



Early Birdman: *The recently discovered photograph shows Winston Churchill in 1911. Even then he was always flying places—as First Lord of the Admiralty—and in this case had just taken a trip in an early naval plane.*

since the Commons took over the Lords' Chamber—continuing age-old traditions with the austerity of a nation in the fifth year of war. Queen Elizabeth wore a simple black gown; the King, the uniform of an admiral of the fleet.

Pushing back his ermine cape, the King paid tribute to "our great American ally . . . and other United Nations," touched on the sinking of submarine warfare, the Moscow conference, Allied victories, resistance among the occupied people of Europe, and the "settlements which will have to be made when we turn to prosecute with fresh vigor the war against Japan."

But the main concern of the King, who in a speech from the throne enunciates the policy of the government, was the domestic England of the future. Telling of plans for post-war reconstruction and permanent social reform, the King declared: "It will be the primary aim of my government to secure that in this period food, homes and employment are provided for my people, that great progress is made with the rebuilding of our damaged cities, and that industry, commerce, and agriculture smooth transition is made from war to peace."

Famine and Politics

A let-up appeared last week in the famine that for two months has gripped India. In Bengal, the worst hit province, the first winter crop of food grains promised a bumper yield of 10 million tons. Daily deaths among "sick and destitute" in Calcutta hospitals dropped to between 50 and 60, as compared with the peak of 90 to 100 a few weeks ago.

In rural India, however, starvation was still widespread. Thousands of famine sufferers faced death from the aftereffects of hunger and from cholera, malaria, and dysentery. Although the Indian Army had made efforts to step up transportation and distribution, there was not much chance that the Bengal winter crop of rice and wheat would reach the masses before January.

The Times of India estimated that ten per cent of Bengal's population had been affected and that possibly one-third of the province's inhabitants (mostly Indian workers) had already died.

Meanwhile in Delhi the Indian State Council continued to debate the famine and the Central Assembly concluded a Circular conference on the food problem. Members of the All India Congress party asked the government to demand the release from jail of Gandhi, Nehru, and other Congress leaders so that they might support the government on the famine relief program. As a reply, partial blame for the famine was placed on the Congress party. Speaking for the government Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar declared that the Congress had helped to foster the famine by encouraging peasants to hoard their grain instead of disposing of it at inflated prices.

• India House in London received 1 pounds of rice last week in response to an appeal for famine relief. Enclosed was a note saying that it was a "contribution from two old ladies," who had sacrificed their own food points. Other gifts in money included everything from oysters to stamps to a thousand pound check.

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· THE NATION ·

Should Soldiers Have the Vote? They Say Yes, Congress Maybe

Both Parties Favor Franchise but GOP Wants Some Safeguards Against Democratic 'Fmagling'

The party in power was worried. The off-year elections had gone against it, and a Presidential race impended. Displeased with Administration conduct of the war, the electorate threatened to sweep the ins out and the outs in. Every vote counted. Certain that the armed forces would vote to retain their Commander-in-Chief in the White House, Republican party chieftains were bitter. Democratic opposition put military absentee-voting laws through frontless state legislatures. Polling places were set up in the field and ballots handed out. Abraham Lincoln won a second term.

No one claimed that the Union Army vote was the decisive factor in the Republicans' 1864 victory. It was mainly important as a sign that politicians had for the first time recognized the potentialities of soldier voting in wartime. But last week, with the approach of the first wartime Presidential campaign since the Civil War, the soldier vote promised to be positively decisive. This time there were 11,000,000 men and women in the services at home and abroad—most of them voters.

Between 1864 and 1941, only two national (but not Presidential) elections occurred while part of the nation's voters were at the battle front. Before the November 1918 Congressional elections Rep. Thomas F. Smith introduced into the House of Representatives a bill creating a Federal election commissioner to supervise military absentee voting. It was never passed. Instead, the states retained control, 35 of them either footing off the old Civil War statutes or enacting new ones to permit soldier and sailor balloting by mail. The result was negligible.

For the November 1942 Congressional elections the states again operated military absentee voting, this time under a Federal act passed hastily only a month and a half before the election. First, servicemen got postcards on which to apply for ballots. When the postcards returned, ballots went out. They came back marked—sometimes. Time was short, shipping was a problem, soldiers had as little interest as civilians in off-year politics, and in the South Democratic primaries tantamount to election had long since been decided. In the 13 states participating, 137,000 ballots were mailed but only 28,000 returned—again a negligible result.

Plans. The flop of the act of 1942 produced the current Congressional attempt at a remedy early enough to make the service vote really count in 1944. Like their Republican predecessors of 1863, the Democratic ins of 1943 were most anxious to see it go through—in the same hope that soldier support would rally around their President and Commander in Chief. But this time there was an important difference. Instead of blindly trying to block the huge absentee ballot the opposition was willing to further it—provided, however, it be hedged about with safeguards against Democratic fmagling.

This week the Senate had before it a bill sponsored by two Democrats—Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, chairman of the elections committee, and Scott W. Lucas of Illinois. Prepared with the advice of the War and Navy Departments and of the Association of Secretaries of State, it proposed that the President appoint a bipartisan War Ballot Commission to supervise absentee voting by the armed forces, civilian war workers, and the merchant marine. In a House committee was a companion piece by Rep. Eugene Worley of Texas different only in that it limited overseas voting to members of the armed forces.

Under the Green-Lucas measure, blank ballots would go to the field well in advance. The voter would mark his ballot either by designating his candidate or by simply indicating his preferred party (tantamount to voting the straight ticket). He would place the ballot in an envelope, seal it, fill out the elector's oath on the outside, put the envelope into a second envelope to preserve ballot secrecy, and send that. Overseas votes would return by plane; all war absentee ballots would be addressed to the War Ballot Commission, forwarded to the proper State Secretary of State, and in turn to the right polling place. There the ballots would be counted





For Those in Peril . . . *Navy and Coast Guard released last week photographic records of two remarkable rescues. When the pictures at left were taken the survivors did not know whether they would live to see it developed. They floated off Panama on a destroyed Navy patrol bomber two days before being picked up. The Coast Guardsmen at right are the crew of the patrol boat Wilcox after seventeen stormy hours spent on three small life rafts. Only one man was lost when the Wilcox sank in a September gale off the east coast.*

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most important of all morale factors would be dangerously prejudiced."

LOST AND FOUND

Lost on the Caserta-Naples road on the afternoon of Jan. 26 an unmarked barracks bag containing personal effects and a brief case with important personal papers of Brown Roberts, PWB, and parcel addressed to George Rodgers of Life. Reward of ten dollars is offered for its return to Stars and Stripes office.

Found a pair of eye-glasses in a battered case with a slip of paper listing name of Pvt. Wallace Wells, Ft. Benning, Ga. Call for at Stars and Stripes office.

By AL CAPP





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Stars & Stripes January 27 1944

Vesuvius Funicolare Open For Business

NAPLES, Jan. 26—Allied troops who are allergic to neither high places nor hot lava may now visit the crater of Mt. Vesuvius, it was announced today by the Allied Military Government.

The trip may be made by the Funicolare Vesuviana, which climbs to the 4,000-foot volcano, in some places almost vertically, from the station at Pugliano. Damaged by air and artillery bombardment, the railway has been repaired under supervision of AMG.

At the top, the venturesome can walk over platforms only a foot above the flowing, molten lava and can see huge boulders thrown into the air like pebbles.

The railway to the summit had been operated by an international tourist agency before the war and had been taken under control of the Italian government after the fall of France. Through AMG, title to the property has been returned to the original owners.

At present, the schedule has eight trips a day to the outer crater but if traffic becomes heavier a 30-minute schedule may be permitted. The run from the station to the top takes about an hour. Soldiers in Naples can reach Pugliano by trains from the interurban station at Corso Garibaldi.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
Office of the Commanding General
APO 782

10 February 1944

Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
APO 394, U. S. Army

Dear General MacFarlane:

I would like to bring to your attention three items of publicity giving credit to AMG or ACC for the accomplishment of certain projects. Copies are inclosed as follows:

Incl. 1: "NEWS WEEK" magazine, dated December 6, 1943, in which it appears that AMG opened and developed the port of Naples, repaired the water supply system, restored the electrical system and carried out many other projects which were in fact accomplished by PBS troops and in which AMG was not even remotely concerned.

Incl. 2: STARS AND STRIPES, dated January 27, 1944, in which it appears that AMG had opened Vesuvius as a sight-seeing venture for soldiers, whereas actually all arrangements were made by Special Service, PBS, whose function it is to do such work.

Incl. 3: "TIME" magazine, dated January 10, 1944, in which it appears that AMG declared Naples off limits for troops and conducted the anti-typhus campaign, whereas very little active preventative work was undertaken by AMG authorities prior to the arrival of the U. S. Typhus Commission, and an effective campaign was started only when the U. S. Typhus Commission, working under AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon, recognized the epidemic and inaugurated control measures.

You will, of course, recognize the natural resentment of the people who did the work when they find another organization or individual seemingly trying to take the credit for their accomplishment. It makes it difficult for me to carry on my assigned work and I am sure that the reaction is harmful to the effectiveness of your organization. The facts are well known locally, and the publication of these articles has caused considerable ridicule and unfavorable comment.

These things occurred prior to your taking over, and I am bringing them to your attention by personal letter with a request

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that you take steps to control AMG/ACC publicity to prevent a recurrence. I do not think an official investigation at this time would help the Allied cause, particularly if the matter can be gotten under control in the future without it.

Assuring you of my desire to have our organizations work together on all levels with the closest cooperation and harmony, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. PENCE
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

AWP:js

3 Incl's.
1. "News Week", December 6, 1943
2. "Stars and Stripes", January 27, 1944
3. "Time", January 10, 1944

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PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

February 9th 1944

To: Lieut.General Sir N.Mason-MacFarlane
From: P.R.O., A.C.C.

I should very much like to enlist your approval of the idea of publishing, under the auspices of the A.C.C., a monthly journal for circulation to Army units - and possibly for translation into Italian also - with the following aims:

1. To explain and describe the work of ACC/AMG.

2. To give some background of Italian politics, history, geography and culture.

3. To carry articles of a general "conduct" nature e.g. reasons for avoiding looting and pilfering, ways of avoiding disease, contrasts in American-British-Russian-Italian customs, value and history of monuments etc.,

4. To carry some statements on war and post-war policy e.g. outstanding speeches in the House of Commons or Congress, articles of special interest appearing in well-known monthlies or weeklies.

I make this suggestion for the following reasons:

(a) AMGOT is thoroughly unpopular with the fighting forces. It is generally thought to consist of elderly inefficient pro-fascist gentlemen. There is practically no channel, and scarcely any attempt has been made, to offset this opinion. The home papers, when they reach the troops at all, tend to criticize military government, usually with very little real knowledge. The Stars and Stripes, Union Jack and other such Army news sheets, are not of a bulk or character to carry articles of a serious or lengthy nature. Yet there is undoubtedly much potential interest (as may be seen even in the letters published in the news

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sheets) in the war and post-war aims of the Allies, and in particular in our policy towards Italy.

(b) Few soldiers have any knowledge or appreciation of the Italian background or of Italian political currents. While it may not be desirable to encourage too violent an interest in Italian politics, it seems clear that it will be important, as new leaders emerge and new parties take shape, for British and Americans to have some idea of the main political tendencies and their historical background. A speech such as that made by Croce at Bari might well be made available to English readers. Apart from this, there is much interest in Italian monuments and works of art, which it would be easy to satisfy at opportune moments - now, for instance, by authoritative articles on Montecassino and on the monuments of Rome.

(c) In Tripoli, Naples and Sicily there has been quite extensive looting and pilfering by our troops. In some cases officers and men still take the view that it is perfectly legitimate in a conquered country: others, no doubt, treat property lightly in moments of high spirits: others again cant resist the temptation of pilfering in small ways from billets. It seems to me that scarcely anything is done to insist that our good name is at stake in these matters: and much could be done by the right sort of publicity and explanation.

(d) There is much potential interest in matters such as the Beveridge plan, post-war reconstruction, economic reform etc: I attended a small meeting here the other day on the Beveridge plan, which was well addressed by a Sergeant of the Army Education Corps, but at which the silliest and most misinformed statements were made. Very few serious papers reach the troops here, and Parliamentary speeches get very little notice.

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(e) The Italian press is very short of good background material from the democracies, and good articles written or reproduced here would

4 (a)



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PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

February 10th 1944

To: Lieut. General Sir W.Mason MacFarlane
From: P.R.O., A.C.C.

I thought you would like to see the attached document which the Executive Committee of the Free Congress attempted to issue after their meeting with you. Their tactics were not very admirable as they did their best to induce both the radio and the Press to issue it as an "official communique" which had your blessing: you may perhaps like to warn them against such procedure.

If you could let me know, perhaps through your Secretary General, when you hold such meetings and what action you want as regards publicity, I should be very grateful, as I should then be more prepared than I was in this case to deal with any leakages or rumours.

The same is true of proclamations. General order No: 18 regarding racial toleration, was issued without my being informed at all: the result is that correspondents, including Sprigge of Reuters, have protested to me that they knew nothing of it until it was published in the local press: and they naturally regard this as unfair treatment, which encourages them to spy and scoop if they can! Perhaps you could issue orders through Major Ove that all releases should be made through, or at least with the knowledge of, this office?

Lovell Fielden
Major
Public Relations Officer.

Several correspondents have this morning filed stories saying that as the Proclamation is the first to be issued from Italy as to apply to A.M.G. territory it implies the immediate extension of Martial Law. I have put a censor stop on these despatches but it shows the danger of issuing releases otherwise than through this office.

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TRANSLATION

C

Work of the Antifascist Executive Council.

Abdication of the King

Second note to the Allied Control Commission

Following up its study of the measures to be adopted immediately in carrying out the resolutions of the Bari Congress, the Executive Council of Liberated Italy met General MacFarlane, Head of the Allied Control Commission, on the morning of Saturday February 5th.

The Executive Council informed General MacFarlane of its task which essentially consists of taking all measures to procure the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and to bring about conditions in which a real national and democratic government can be set up to prosecute the war with rigour and to initiate the reconstruction of the country's life.

The Executive Council urged on General MacFarlane the necessity of hastening the steps to clarify and regularise the national life.

At the end of the meeting, which was marked by the greatest cordiality, General MacFarlane assured the Council that he would instantly transmit the Council's views to the Allied Governments and would emphasise their extreme urgency.

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I lavori della Giunta Esecutiva sull'insurrezione
l'abdicazione del Re
chieste alla Commissione Alleata di controllo

Riunitasi per studiare le misure da prendersi immediatamente per assolvere la missione confidatale dal Congresso di Bari, la Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia Liberata ha preso contatto, sabato mattina 5 febbraio, con il Generale MacFarlane, capo della Commissione Alleata di Controllo in Italia.

La Giunta Esecutiva ha notificato al gen. MacFarlane il suo mandato che consiste essenzialmente nel prendere tutte le misure atte a provocare l'abdicazione del re Vittorio Emanuele e a preparare le condizioni nelle quali possa costituirsi un vero governo nazionale e democratico che dia impulso allo sforzo di guerra e dia inizi la ricostruzione della vita del Paese.

La Giunta Esecutiva ha fatto presente al gen. MacFarlane l'urgente necessità che si addivenga al più presto alla chiarificazione e regolarizzazione della vita del paese.

In seguito al colloquio, che si è svolto in un'atmosfera di perfetta cordialità, il gen. MacFarlane ha assicurato che trasmetterà immediatamente ai Governi Alleati le comunicazioni della Giunta e che ne sottolineerà il carattere di estrema urgenza.

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trasmesso dal Comitato Esecutivo
E. Scapini

11:30

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Ref. CC/G/38.

SECRET AND MOST SECRET.

17

FMSM/rj

5th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:
TO: ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
(For the ATTENTION of Commander-in-Chief,
Mr Macmillan (for Advisory Council) and
M.G.S.)

1. Admiral De Courten and Signori Roole and Philipson arrived last night from Brindisi as a deputation from Marshal Badoglio bringing with them a written communication from the Italian Government of which I enclose a translation.

2. You will note that the communication is neither dated nor signed.

3. The document raises the question of whether it should be permitted in Italy so long as there is a Constitutional Monarchy to give publicity to statements bringing the King and the armed forces into disrepute and undermine their prestige in the country.

4. The Italian Government make three requests.

5. As regards their second and third requests, instructions have already been in force for some time on both questions and if they are properly carried out by all concerned the Italian Government should have no cause for complaint. There have been cases in which it would appear that P.W.B. have displayed partiality in favour of the opposition parties, but only recently categorical instructions regarding strict impartiality have again been communicated to this organisation.

6. As regards the first Italian request, I would be grateful for an early ruling on this subject. It is clear that much that was said at the recent Bari conference amounted to lese majestee in the eyes of the existing Italian Government, and as far as the prestige of the King and the armed forces are concerned many of the published remarks must have obviously contributed to

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bring them into disrepute.

7. That clearly was the object of the conference.

8. On the one hand, we are encouraging free speech and assisting materially in giving publicity to what occurred at the conference. On the other hand, we are collaborating as far as possible with the King's Government.

9. The point of view of the existing Italian Government is clear. They find it difficult to understand how we can expect close collaboration between the Allies and the King's Government if the Allies continue to encourage and assist the publication of scurrilous remarks about the King and his armed forces.

10. The deputation stressed the unfortunate effect which the Bari conference and the publicity given to it had had on, in particular, the officers of the Italian Navy, and stressed equally the fact that a very large proportion of the soberer elements of the Italian population were entirely unrepresented at Bari.

11. I would be glad if you would indicate the lines on which I should speak to Badoglio in connection with the first request made by the Italian Government in the document under reference.

12. When next I see Badoglio, I will confirm the fact that this unsigned document represents the views of his Government. In point of fact I have no reason to doubt this.

For reply from London see Folio 2a on file

NEIL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to: Headquarters, A.C.M.F.
(for Commander-in-Chief)

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The Government which has the honor of ruling the country is fully conscious of its grave tasks : to prepare and wage the war with all its strength and lead Italy back into the society of free nations.

To carry out this program an essential condition is required : the moral and material reconstruction of the country , which is already in full process of development, and with results that were hardly hoped for.

It is sufficient to recall the work already carried out or being carried out in eliminating all remnants of Fascism, the fine cooperation given in all lines of work by the population in the rear areas, the tireless activity of the Navy and of the Merchant Marine, the active partecipation of the Air Force and that of the Army, which if properly armed, could furnish a greater contribution to the war effort on the Italian as well as other fronts.

This firm and determined effort often finds unexpected obstacles.

A movement of opposition which represents only a part, and the least numerous part, of the liberated population is attempting to divide and to stir Italian public opinion, which, though in full agreement as to the essential tasks, remains divided on a conditional question, which does not even concern a principle but a person : the pretended incompatibility of governing with King Victor Emmanuel III.

It is not necessary to discuss at present this attitude, but the Government can guarantee as to the absolute loyalty of the king in the relations with the Allies, in matters of internal policy, and

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It is not necessary to discuss at present this attitude, but the Government can guarantee as to the absolute loyalty of the king in the relations with the Allies, in matters of internal policy, and in the assurance of the exercise of liberty in all its forms to all Italians.

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But the exercise of liberty should not obstruct or seriously disturb the action of the Government, which is based above all on the prestige, authority and respect of the laws of the State.

The Government sees no difficulty in modifying existing laws, and all Fascist laws limiting liberty have been abolished, but it must ensure scrupulous observance of fundamental laws.

The opposition has full right of freedom of speech, but it cannot insult the head of the State and the armed forces, without disturbing the country, halting its progress and violating the law that safeguards these institutions.

These excesses are often due to the intention of rising above the law, of spreading the conviction that violation of the law is carried out in the shadow of the protection of Allied authorities.

This of course is not true, but in politics appearance often takes the place of reality.

The Italian government, conscious of the political forces that uphold it, has nothing to ask from the Governments of the United Nations except the assurance that their impartiality is directed towards safeguarding the rights of the Government and of the opposition and it formulates the following requests, which are the condition sine qua non for an efficient government activity :

I.- The censorship which is exercised jointly by the Government and by the Allies must ensure that the head of the State and of the armed forces should not be continuously and basely insulted, and that the Armed forces should not be constantly criticized and

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

disturbing the country, halting its progress and violating the law that safeguards these institutions.

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I.- The censorship which is exercised jointly by the Government and by the Allies must ensure that the head of the State and of the armed forces should not be continuously and basely insulted, and that the Armed forces should not be constantly criticized and diminished in the eyes of public opinion.

The exercise of criticism, which any free government cannot but desire, must be kept within legal forms, and must represent a useful collaboration.

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2. Government supporters and the opposition should be freely allowed to pubblish newspapers - both partizan and non - partizan.

3. The intervention of the P.W.B. should be avoided in matters that concern policy, publications, choice of radio or newspaper collaborators, among both government and opposition supporters; it should be limited to the strict control of all publications and expressions of pubblic opinion , so as to keep them in harmony with the political and military conduct of the war.

The government has no intention of maintaining a monopoly of its rule and confirms the assurance already given that, as soon as Rome is reached, the Head of the State will carry out, with all respect of constitutional forms, the consultation of legitimate representatives of all parties and all currents of opinion, for the purpose of setting up a Government that is to be the expression of the unanimous will of the Italian people to carry on the national and democratic war, until the attainment of the aims that are to be fulfilled according to the public declarations of the Allies.

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Translation sent to London & Cairo
Bonomi to Comitato Rad. Dispa. 4/-

IL GOVERNO CHE HA L'ONORE DI REGGERE IL PAESE HA LA CONSAPE_VOLEZZA DEI SUOI GRAVI COMPITI : PREPARARE E CONDURRE LA GUERRA CON OGNI VIGORE, RICONDURRE L'ITALIA NEL NOVERO DELLE NAZIONI LIBERE.

L'ESECUZIONE DI QUESTO PROGRAMMA RICHIEDE, COME ESSENZIALE CONDIZIONE, LA RICOSTRUZIONE MORALE E MATERIALE DEL PAESE, GIÀ IN PIENO SVOLGIMENTO E CON RISULTATI SUPERIORI ALLE NOSTRE SPERANZE.

BASTA RICORDARE L'OPERA GIÀ SVOLTA ED IN CORSO DI ESECUZIONE NELL'ELIMINARE OGNI RESIDUO DI FASCISMO, IL CONTEGNO DELLE POPOLAZIO_NI NELLE RETROVIE CHE DANNO LAVORO E COLLABORAZIONE PER OGNI FORMA DI ATTIVITÀ, L'INSTANCABILE LAVORO DELLA MARINA DA GUERRA E MERCANTILE, L'ATTIVA PARTECIPAZIONE DELL'AVIAZIONE, QUELLA DELL'ESERCITO CHE, SE ARMATO, POTREBBE DARE UN MAGGIORE CONCORSO NELLO SVOLGIMENTO DELLA GUERRA SUL FRONTE ITALIANO E SU ALTRI FRONTI.

QUESTO LENTO, TENACE, APPASSIONATO LAVORO TROVA SPESSO OSTACO_LI INASPETTATI.

UN MOVIMENTO DI OPPOSIZIONE CHE RAPPRESENTA SOLO UNA PARTE, E LA MENO NUMEROSA, DELLE POPOLAZIONI LIBERATE TENTA DI DIVIDERE ED AGI_TARE L'OPINIONE PUBBLICA ITALIANA, LA QUALE, CONCORDE SUI COMPITI ES_SENZIALI, RIMANE DIVISA SU DI UNA QUESTIONE PREGIUDIZIALE CHE NON È NEPPURE DI PRINCIPIO, MA DI PERSONA: LA PRETESA INCOMPATIBILITÀ A GO_VERNARE CON IL RE VITTORIO EMANUELE III.

NON GIOVA DISCUTERE IN QUESTA SEDE QUEST'ATTEGGIAMENTO, PERÒ IL GOVERNO È GARANTE DELL'ASSOLUTA LEALTÀ DEL SOVRANO IN CONFRONTO DEGLI ALLEATI, NEI RAPPORTI DELLA POLITICA INTERNA, NELL'ASSICURARE A TUTTI GLI ITALIANI L'ESERCIZIO DI TUTTE LE LIBERTÀ.

MA L'ESERCIZIO DELLE LIBERTÀ NON DEVE IMPEDIRE O PROFONDAMENTE

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DEL LAVORO DELLA MARINA DA GUERRA E MERCANTILE, L'ATTIVA PARTECIPAZIONE DELL'AVIAZIONE, QUELLA DELL'ESERCITO CHE, SE ARMATO, POTREBBE DARE UN MAGGIORE CONCORSO NELLO SVOLGIMENTO DELLA GUERRA SUL FRONTE ITALIANO E SU ALTRI FRONTI.

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MA L'ESERCIZIO DELLE LIBERTÀ NON DEVE IMPEDIRE O PROFONDAMENTE TURBARE L'ESERCIZIO DEL GOVERNO, CHE È LEGATO SOPRATUTTO AL PRESTIGIO ED ALL'AUTORITÀ ED AL RISPETTO DELLE LEGGI DELLO STATO.

IL GOVERNO NON HA ALCUNA DIFFICOLTÀ A MODIFICARE LE LEGGI ESISTENTI, E TUTTE LE LEGGI FASCISTE LIMITATIVE DELLE LIBERTÀ SONO STATE

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ABOLITE, MA DEVE ASSICURARE LA SCRUPOLOSA OSSERVANZA DELLE LEGGI FON_
DAMENTALI.

LE OPPOSIZIONI CHE HANNO DIRITTO AD OGNI LIBERA DISCUSSIONE, NON POSSONO INSULTARE IL CAPO DELLO STATO, LE FORZE ARMATE SENZA DI_SORIENTARE IL PAESE, ARRESTARNE IL MOVIMENTO ASCENSIONALE E VIOLARE LA LEGGE CHE QUESTI CORPI TUTELA.

QUESTI ECCESSI SPESSO SONO DOVUTI AL PROPOSITO DI PORSI AL DISOPRA DELLA LEGGE, DI DIFFONDERE IL CONVINCIMENTO CHE LA VIOLAZIO_NE DELLA LEGGE É FATTA ALL'OMBRA DELLA PROTEZIONE DELLE AUTORITÀ AL_LEATE.

CERTO CIÒ NON É VERO, MA IN POLITICA L'APPARENZA SPESSO SOSTI_TUISCE LA REALTÀ.

IL GOVERNO ITALIANO, CONSCIO DELLE FORZE POLITICHE CHE LO SOR_REGGONO, NON HA NULLA DA CHIEDERE AI GOVERNI DELLE NAZIONI UNITE, AL_TRO CHE L'ESPRESSIONE PIÙ VIGOROSA CHE LA LORO ALTA IMPARZIALITÀ É IM_PIEGATA A TUTELA DEI DIRITTI DEL GOVERNO E DELLE OPPOSIZIONI, E FORMU_LA LE SEGUENTI RICHIESTE CHE COSTITUISCONO LA CONDIZIONE PREGIUDIZIALE PER UN'ORDINATA AZIONE DI GOVERNO:

1) - LA CENSURA ESERCITATA COLLEGIALMENTE DAL GOVERNO E DAGLI ALLEATI DEVE IMPEDIRE CHE IL CAPO DELLO STATO E DELLE FORZE ARMATE SIA VOLGARMENTE E CONTINUAMENTE OLTRAGGIATO, CHE LE FORZE ARMATE SIANO QUOTIDIANAMENTE CRITICATE E DIMINUITE NELLA PUBBLICA OPINIONE.

L'ESERCIZIO DELLA CRITICA, DESIDERABILE DA OGNI GOVERNO LIBERO, DOVRÀ ESSERE CONTENUTO IN FORME LEGALI E COSTITUIRE UNA UTILE COLLA_BORAZIONE.

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ALL'OMBRA DELLA PROTEZIONE DELLE AUTORITÀ AL_
LEATE.

CERTO CIÒ NON É VERO, MA IN POLITICA L'APPARENZA SPESSO SOSTI_
TUISCE LA REALTÀ.

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LA LE SEGUENTI RICHIESTE CHE COSTITUISCONO LA CONDIZIONE PREGIUDIZIALE
PER UN'ORDINATA AZIONE DI GOVERNO:

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DEVE IMPEDIRE CHE IL CAPO DELLO STATO E DELLE FORZE ARMATE SIA
VOLGARMENTE E CONTINUAMENTE OLTRAGGIATO, CHE LE FORZE ARMATE SIANO
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L'ESERCIZIO DELLA CRITICA, DESIDERABILE DA OGNI GOVERNO LIBERO,
DOVRÀ ESSERE CONTENUTO IN FORME LEGALI E COSTITUIRE UNA UTILE COLLA_
BORAZIONE.

2) - SIA LIBERAMENTE CONSENTITO AI SOSTENITORI DEL GOVERNO ED ALLE
OPPOSIZIONI LA PUBBLICAZIONE DI GIORNALI DI INFORMAZIONI E DI
IDEE.

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3) - SIA EVITATO L'INTERVENTO DEL P.W.B. NEL DETERMINARE INDIRIZZI, PUBBLICAZIONI, SCELTA DEI COLLABORATORI ALLA RADIO O NEI GIORNALI, SIA DEI SOSTENITORI DEL GOVERNO CHE DI QUELLI DI OPPOSIZIONE; MA L'INTERVENTO DEL P.W.B. SIA LIMITATO AL SEVERO CONTROLLO DI TUTTE LE MANIFESTAZIONI E PUBBLICAZIONI PER INTONARLE ALLA CONDOTTA POLITICA E MILITARE DELLA GUERRA.

IL GOVERNO NON HA ALCUN PROPOSITO DI MONOPOLIZZARE IL POTERE E RIPETE L'ASSICURAZIONE CHE, APPENA A ROMA, IL CAPO DELLO STATO PROVVEDERÀ, CON IL RISPETTO ALLE FORME COSTITUZIONALI, ALLA CONSULTAZIONE DEI RAPPRESENTANTI LEGITTIMI DI TUTTI I PARTITI E DI TUTTE LE CORRENTI DI OPINIONI, PER LA COSTITUZIONE DI UN GOVERNO CHE SIA L'ESPRESSIONE DELL'UNANIME VOLONTÀ DEGLI ITALIANI DI PROSEGUIRE LA GUERRA NAZIONALE E DEMOCRATICA SINO AL RAGGIUNGIMENTO DEI FINI CHE ESSA SI PROPONE SECONDO LA PUBBLICHE DICHIARAZIONI DEGLI ALLEATI.-

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PROVVEDERÀ, CON IL RISPETTO ALLE FORME COSTITUZIONALI, ALLA CONSUL_
TAZIONE DEI RAPPRESENTANTI LEGITTIMI DI TUTTI I PARTITI E DI TUTTE
LE CORRENTI DI OPINIONI, PER LA COSTITUZIONE DI UN GOVERNO CHE SIA
L'ESPRESSIONE DELL'UNANIME VOLONTÀ DEGLI ITALIANI DI PROSEGUIRE LA
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ESSA SI PROPONE SECONDO LA PUBBLICHE DICHIARAZIONI DEGLI ALLEATI.-

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RESTRICTED

U.S. R E S T R I C T E D
(Equals British Restricted)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

JEW/cm

Secretary General

V-696

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 10)

28 February 1944

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD

Paragraph 3. b., Administrative Memorandum Number 89, this Headquarters, 1943 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

3. b. Control the flow into ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA of all newsprint and other forms of paper used for printing publications referred to in Section 3-a; to control and distribute all such paper found in ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA; to perform such functions as are necessary to maintain adequate supply of such paper. (AG 300.76-1 INC-AC2)

By command of General WILSON:

F. F. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"

HEADQUARTERS
1 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

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

U. S. R E S T R I C T E D
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 89) 11 December 1943

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD

1. There is herewith created the Allied Publications Board comprisedof five members, one representing each of the following:

a. Psychological War Bre Branch (INC) -(Chairman)
b. Allied Military Government (15th Army Group)
c. Censorship Branch (INC)
d. G-2 Section
e. Allied Control Commission

2. G-1, NATOUSA, in conjunction with G-1 (British), will designate a representative who will sit as a member of the Board whenever a question involving any of the official designated troop morale newspapers (e.g. Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Eighth Army News and Yank) is before the Board.

3. The Board is empowered to draft such regulations and perform such functions as are necessary properly to carry out the following:

a. Grant and revoke licenses for the publication of newspapers, magazines, books, posters, placards, brochures and similar publication products.

b. Control the flow into ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA of all newsprint, and to control and distribute all newsprint found in ITALY; to perform such functions as are necessary to maintain an adequate supply of newsprint.

c. Control the construction, rehabilitation and allotment of line and radio services necessary for news; i.e., all existing news wire and radio services necessary to maintain a steady-flow service to publications.

d. Direct the consolidation, movement or rehabilitation of all equiment necessary for publication production.

e. Enforce the directives of the various sections concerned with publication problems, and to issue censorship andpolicy directives as are necessary to the proper carrying out of this authority.

4. Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Yank, and otherofficially designated troop morale newspapers are specifically exempt from Allied Publications Board control and supervision except for paper stocks, materials, and facilities acquired in or derived from ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA, which shall be allotted by Allied Publications Board based upon need and availability, it being understood that inthe event of acute facility shortages, officially designated troop

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AIM MEMO N°. 89

(cont'd)

morale publications will be permittedto participate in the use of available facilities on a "share and share" basis with other licensed publications. The Allied Publications Board will not exercise any control or supervision over Army Expeditionary Radio Stations, British or American.

5. It shall be the duty of the Board to report its activities and submit any recommendations beyond the scope of this order to this headquarters via Allied Military Government or Allied Control Commission, depending upon which of these organizations has territorial jurisdiction.

6. The place for this Board to sit will be determined by said Board, and its initial session shall be called by the Chairman at a mutually convenient location.

(AG 000.76-7 INC-AGM)

By commandof General EISENHOWER:

/s/ T. J. DAVIS
T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

ACC DISTR:

C of S (Orig)
Ex Offr (Adm)
Information SC
P.R.O.
Econ. Div.

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