

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

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

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ADVISORY COUNCIL, MEETINGS & MINUTES
MAY - SEPT. 1944

22 September 1944

Acting Chief Commissioner's Address to Advisory Council

1. Since your last meeting the Italian Government have continued as before their policy of wholehearted cooperation with Allied authorities and the Control Commission have no complaint to make on that score. They have carried on with the administration of that part of Italy which has been turned over to them and I should have had little to say beyond this, were it not for a most regrettable incident which took place in Rome on Monday last. I propose to give a detailed description of what occurred not because I wish to magnify what we all hope will be a single instance of breach of civil peace and good order, but because the incident has illustrated several of the fundamental difficulties with which the present Government has to contend and will have to contend in the coming months.

The following are the events of last Monday:

Since the early hours of the morning thousands of people gathered in front of the Justice Palace, where the trial of Caruso and Occhetto was to take place, including women whose relatives had been the victims of the Fascist Police Chief. The inadequate police cordons were soon broken by the mob who assembled before the entrance of the Courts.

At 9 a.m. the biggest hall on the first floor of the Courts, where the trial was to be conducted, was completely crowded. The hall was lit by a battery of lights for the film operators. The Italian and Allied press was largely represented.

At 9.30 a.m., while a few members of the Court were already in the room, at their places, and as the President was expected to take his seat, a riot started at the door leading to the court room. Caruso and Occhetto had been safely transported from Regina Coeli Jail to the cellars of the Palace of Justice and were waiting to be summoned. The crowd had broken through police lines at the entrance of the Palace towards Umberto Bridge, rushed up the great marble stairway and broke into the room. Wooden partitions were smashed and chairs and tables broken. A crowd invaded the part of the courtroom reserved for the judges, lawyers, officials and newspapermen, advancing up to the judges' places. Police agents and carabinieri were unable to stem the tide of enraged people. The police succeeded in closing from the inside the door at the far end of the hall. The mob stormed the door trying to break

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As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian Police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the uproar. It took him half an hour to obtain relative calm. He suggested to court officials that the trial be postponed and this announcement was duly made.

But in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims spotted among the witnesses Dorato Carretta, 50 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until July 18, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

The relatives of the Fosse Ardeatine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

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Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped on a table and harangued the crowd.

In the meantime the former director of Regina Coeli Jail was dragged out of the hall, down the stairs, onto the street. Outside the Palace the carabinieri tried to extract Carretta from the enraged mob, and to push him into a car. But the people resisted and a free-fight was started. Women in mourning were the most aggressive. Carretta, his hair torn away, his face pashed, tried to defend himself brandishing the starting-crank of the car on which he had been deposited. But, as the engine refused to start, after a short and violent fight, the mob succeeded in taking Carretta away from the Carabinieri.

I should add here that a young Lieutenant of Carabinieri perforce his duties manfully but had been unable with the few police that he had been able to call to his assistance to control the mob.

Carretta was then lifted, dragged to the centre of Ponte Umberto, the bridge facing the main entrance of the Palace of Justice, and then dragged to the river bank and thrown into the water. But he was not dead. The contact with the cold water probably revived him and he made feeble attempts to swim. At this sight, the more excited members of the crowd went down to the river bank, got hold of a boat and reached the floating body. With the care they hit him again and again until he died. The body, tied to the boat was then dragged down the river, as far as Regina Coeli, the Jail he directed under the German occupation, which is a little way down the river. There they dragged him from the water, threw him against the door of the Jail and tied his body to the grating of a first floor window.

Allied Troops were not called out because our policy is not to do so in territory under the Government's control unless Allied lives or property are endangered or there is interference with the war effort. But because certain prisoners at the Jail are security prisoners arrested by the Allies, Allied Military Police were sent to the Jail. Carretta's body was cut down, and the crowd dispersed without violence.

I conferred with General Brown of the new Allied Area Command. We agreed that there was no need to call out Allied Troops. Later, I conferred with the Prime Minister and Aforza and reviewed with them the arrangements for resuming the trial.

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2. As you have no doubt heard, the trial took place without incident on Wednesday and Thursday and ended in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death for Caruso and a verdict of guilty and a sentence of 30 years imprisonment for his former secretary Locatello.

Some newspapers have attributed this incident in part to unrest caused by alleged delays in carrying out execution in the capital.

Brigadier Upjohn is preparing a full report on the progress of operation which can be submitted to your next meeting if the Council desires. In the meantime, it is fair to say that there has been a measure of delay in carrying out execution due, at any rate in part, to administrative and organizational difficulties, but whether such delay was a contributory cause to this incident is in my opinion debatable.

3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian Army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and maintaining law and order.

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Both under Fascist and German domination the Carabinieri suffered severely by having their authority undermined by special Fascist militias. Since the Allied occupation the main task of keeping public order has been entrusted to the Carabinieri and every support has been given to them to restore their prestige in the eyes of the public.

Groups of Carabinieri have been attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. They move into the newly occupied territory with advancing Allied troops and constitute the first symbol of returning Italian administration. The Carabinieri have been enthusiastically welcomed by the liberated Italian population and their work in the early stages has been of the greatest assistance in establishing military Government.

The strength of the Carabinieri is insufficient to meet all the extra demands made on them under war conditions. If, as is clear, the Carabinieri in the north of Italy have been disbanded or withdrawn by the enemy, the strength of the Carabinieri will be still more thinly spread throughout Italy.

At present, the morale of the Carabinieri is undermined by poor conditions of service. Pay is poor, rations are military, clothing and equipment are inadequate. Difficulty is experienced in providing blankets, boots, overcoats, and underclothes for the CC. In proceeding to the northern provinces. Repair materials for clothing and boots are in short supply. As a result, while CC. work well in forward areas where a lead is given by Allied officers, it has been noticed that behind army areas the CC. need a degree of supervision to keep them up to their work.

Steps have been and are being taken to improve the morale of the police forces generally, and discussions are being held with commanding officers.

In conclusion it must be said that the Carabinieri have loyally carried out their duties, first to the Allied forces and later to the Italian Government. It is a testimony to the work of the Carabinieri that in no instance have Allied troops been called upon to quell a major disturbance in the year of our occupation.

4. Outside the governmental sphere there have been two meetings at which party policy has been outlined during the past fortnight. The Labor Democrat Party have held a convention in Naples at which they announced of the Labor Democrat with the Labor Party and the

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5. In Rome the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion. The party deferred its decision on its policy towards the institutional problem until all Italy had been liberated when it would be possible to hold a National Congress of the whole party to decide. The order

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of the day also made it clear that the party preferred a joint collaboration between the six parties now represented in the Government rather than individual alliances such as the one by which the Socialist and Communist Parties had agreed to associate together. Finally the meeting made definite proposals for radical agricultural reform. Large estates in the South of Italy should be broken up and compensation paid to the owners. In particular those properties which are not sufficiently cultivated should be divided up first. This land should be divided among individual families of farm laborers in such a way as to ensure efficient cultivation. Other land should be assigned to those whose farms are too small to ensure a livelihood. Other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the others and the preference of the party was clearly for the cause of the small present proprietor.

Distribution:

2- Mr. Goshie, Advisory Council Secretariat

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Congo Times report AC/ 8 Sept

Military events have dominated the last fortnight in Italy as elsewhere in Europe. An attack was launched on the Gothic Line on August 26, the Line itself has been passed on the eastern flank and the battle is now being fought outside the city of Rimini. When that has fallen into our hands, the Northern Italian plains stretch ahead and there are none of the natural obstacles to rapid advance that have made progress so hard in Southern and Central Italy. We may, therefore, be on the threshold of a period of rapid movement in which further large areas will be liberated. This in turn will put a great strain upon the resources of the Allied Control Commission and much of the past fortnight has been spent in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

The Italian Government themselves have also been giving thought to this question. As you know we work in close collaboration with them and look to them to suggest for us names from which we can choose for appointments to prefect, sindaco, etc. By this means continuity is assured when territory is turned back to Italian administration. These appointments raise difficult questions and you will understand that they are of great political importance when the cities concerned may include large industrial centers in the North of Italy.

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Events in Italy and in Europe have, therefore, focused attention on future planning rather than present administration. About the latter, there is little to be said except that the Italian Government carried on during the last fortnight with the difficult administrative tasks which confronted it. There has been full cooperation with the Allied Control Commission and you will have seen a message from the Prime Minister to the Patriots in the North of Italy urging them not only to action as auxiliaries of the Allied armies but also emphasizing to them their duty to cooperate with Allied Military Government after they have come within the liberated zone.

The most interesting piece of legislation since our last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which, after the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may

8 Sept.

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affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE D'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 6th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, amongst the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country shall regain its own autonomy. A proposal for the execution of the political part of this program was recently put forward in a leading article by the Socialist leader Nenni. In an article in the AVANTI he said that the present phase was one in which all six parties must combine for administrative purposes but that in the next phase those parties who had decided to press for a republic should form a block. This next phase in Nenni's opinion might come soon.

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In addition to the Socialist Party, there has also been a declaration of liberal policy by the Liberal Minister-without-Portfolio, Signor Carandini. There is also some prospect of an early meeting of various liberal groups but it is too early yet to say what political program that party will adopt.

At the beginning of my statement I said that we might be soon entering upon another period of rapid movement. Movement depends upon transport. Indeed lack of transport is at the root of many of our administrative difficulties here. Colonel Adams is to make a statement to you on that subject, and I will not delay you further before you pass to this most important aspect of our work in Italy.

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ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN ELLERY W STONE, USN
TO ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
25 AUGUST 1944

I propose to take even less of your time this afternoon than usual. The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have gone about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior offices in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since your last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had de-

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Although this announcement of the fusion of these liberal groups might appear to have been stimulated by the action of the Socialist and Communist Parties, these latter Parties did not welcome this development. Shortly after the announcement of this fusion, the Communist newspaper "L'UNITA" carried an article by the Communist leader, Signor Togliatti, describing the adhesion of the Democrat Liberals to the Italian Liberal Party as the introduction of a Trojan Horse within the citadel of democracy. Such political polemics are of course no more unexpected than the regrouping of the parties themselves. The one leads to the other. At the same time it is to be hoped that these verbal interchanges will not be carried too far. There is no reason why the parties in Italy should not prepare for the moment when they will be able to enjoy the full interplay of political life. But for the moment good order on the lines of communications of our armies is a prime necessity and we in the Control Commission must watch carefully to see that natural rivalry between the parties does not get out of hand and upset the balance of the government. As I indicated earlier, there has been no sign of any such danger up till now.

On the contrary. During the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working

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On the contrary. During the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working together with surprisingly little friction. I should not and without saying that the reception of the Government by the British Prime Minister and the fact that it is known that he had a long conversation with Signor Bonomi has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the standing of the Government. This cannot but be helpful to the Government and the Control Commission against the time when both will have to undertake responsibility for large new areas in the north of Italy. In order to be able to do this we are compelled to reduce our staff to the minimum in the southern areas. Reference to this is contained in the statement on ACC organization before you but our capacity to do this depends in turn upon the effectiveness of the Italian Government to run the areas which have been handed over to Italian administration.

It is therefore an Allied interest that there should be wide-spread confidence in the stability and effectiveness of the Italian Government. We realize that as well as the Italian Government have great responsibility and that the question of production and supply is of capital importance in this connection. As to that General O'Dwyer will explain the efforts that we are making to overcome the very serious difficulties that confront us.

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ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

11 August 1944

Once again I am glad to be able to report to the Council that in the period since their last meeting there have been no internal incidents involving the stability of the Italian Government or their relations with each other. The Government has carried on the administration of the country and I propose to give the Council some details of how the new consolidated defascistization law works out in practice. In addition I shall report the progress of the sowing of this year's harvest and say a word or two about some of the problems which seem very prominent in Rome, particularly those to do with food, water and light.

Before turning to these administrative questions I should draw the Council's attention to an announcement that appeared in the press on 9th August two days ago in which the Socialist and Communist Parties published their intention to associate together as close allies in the fight for the liberation of the country and for the total destruction of Fascism. A coordinating commission has been set up consisting of three members of each party and in each case the members include the secretary general of the party, that is, Mr. Togliatti for the Communist and Mr. Renzi for the Socialist. This Commission will not only coordinate policy in political matters, but also over trade union questions and the affairs of each party principally concerned with the trade union movement are both members of the commission, namely, Mr. Di Vittorio of the Communist Party and Mr. Lissandrini, better known in England under the pseudonym of Longford, for the Socialist Party. In the statements that have been published it has been made plain that this association of the Communist and Socialist Parties is not a fusion and that each party will maintain its individuality. Nevertheless, this is one of the first outward and visible signs of a trend which might normally be expected. In origin the six parties, of which the National Committee of Liberation was formed were for the most part expressions of tendencies against Fascism and against the policy of tying Italy to Germany. Now that the time is coming when each of them will have to consider a positive programme, it was to be expected that there should be some regrouping into tendencies towards association of the parties of the left and of the right, for instance in the association between the Socialist and Communist Parties they announced that they were convinced that the establishment of a democratic republic by means of a constituent Assembly was the solution which best suited the aspirations of the Italian people. It will be of interest to see whether this association of the parties of the left will lead to a similar association of the various liberal groups and what attitude will be taken by the Christian Democrat party.

files # 6703
11 Aug

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To turn to the question of de-fascistization. The consolidated Decree now in force is divided into six parts, the first dealing with the punishment of crimes; the second with the purge of the administration; the third with the disposal of profits derived from the Fascist Regime; the fourth with the confiscation of Fascist property; the fifth with the duties of the High Commissioner for de-fascistization, Count SPURCA; and the sixth with various miscellaneous matters. From the point of view of the Allied Control Commission, the second part is the one with which we are most intimately and immediately concerned, that is the purge of the Administration. The machinery for the purge to be carried out is laid down in Article 18, and differs entirely from that prescribed by earlier decrees which relied largely on a series of Provincial Commissions.

This article provides that a Commission to hear operation proceedings will be appointed in each Ministry and each Commission will be responsible for the purge of all officials dependent on that Ministry wherever their seat of office may be.

Provincial Commissions will only be set up to deal with minor local administrative bodies or entities which depend solely from the local provincial or communal administration.

Each Commission will consist of three members: a magistrate, nominee of the High Commissioner and a member of the Ministry, for instance the Chief of Personnel. The names of the personnel to sit on these Commissions have been agreed in the case of nearly every Ministry, and I am assured that all Commissions will be working at the beginning of next week.

Count SPURCA and his assistant commissioner for operation H.E. Dott. Scoccimarro, are consistently following the policy, with which we are in entire agreement, that these Commissions must work with the utmost speed and that they must begin with consideration of the top men first.

Within the Control Commission it is of course the duty of each Commission to satisfy itself that the work of its respective Ministerial Commission is carried on in accordance with this policy. 6702

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I think that it may be of interest of the Council if for this purpose I take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an example. In the case of that Ministry the Commission, I understand, will consist of Sig. Pilotti as the magistrate, Sig. Ruffini as the representative of the High Commissioner and Sig. Vidu, the head of personnel, as representative of the Ministry. It is intended that this Committee should start work next week and one of their first duties will be to review the work that has already been done by this Ministry in purging itself. As has been announced in the press some 70 members of the Italian Foreign Service have already been suspended. This shows considerable progress seeing that the total personnel of the Foreign Service used to be some 180. Amongst the ambassadors and ministers of first class who have been affected by these measures there are the following:

MARILINI
AMFUSO
DE CICCO
ROGERI
DE VECCHI
RATTIARINI
JACONOWI
ALFIERI

The Ministry of Grace and Justice has also already made much progress.

In order that this question shall be dealt with in the same manner and by the same procedure in all liberated Italy, the new consolidated decree has been extended to apply to all territory under Allied Military Government behind army areas and the Regional Commissioners have been instructed that they are responsible for supervising the progress of epuration Commissions in the provinces.

In addition to the foregoing under Art. 8 of the Decree His Excellency Count Carlo Spasza has already denounced to the High Court of Justice set up by the decree the names of 309 senators for dismissal.

As I said at the last meeting of the Council, we shall not be able to form a considered view of the success or failure of the amassing of the harvest until the end of August at earliest. At the same time it still remains true that at a cautious estimate there is no reason for pessimism. The figures to date are as follows:

Amassing in Quintals	Total Estimate	Amassed by 31 July.	Percentage of total amassing by 31 July.	
			1944	Normal pre war year
	11,340,000	1,826,299	16	24

I do not propose to go into an analysis of these figures but I am glad to be able to say that there is some improvement in the position in Sicily, which up to now has been the area in which we have been most anxious. Even so today 311,490 quintals have been amassed in Sicily and this is a slightly lower percentage of the annual amassing than that amassed in pre-war years by the end of July. Sicily should be self-supporting

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grain and it is not the Allied intention to import grain into that Island to make up for any deficiency there may be in the amassing. From the point of view of peace and good order in the Island the amassing of grain in Sicily is therefore of considerable importance.

The Council no doubt follows the Roman press and will have noticed the recurrent complaints of the difficulties of daily life. Indeed we have probably all had personal experiences over the difficulties of water and light. Before these the Italians put food. As to that I should like to say here and now that stories of starvation are grossly exaggerated. For instance you may have seen in the press 4 or 5 days ago a statement by the Italian Commissioner for Hospitals making serious allegations against conditions in the Rome hospitals of starvation conditions and shortage of sheets and medicine. The Italian Commissioner Dr. Fandello has been interviewed and denies that he ever made these statements and he complained that he had been misquoted. He is preparing a statement for issue to the press to refute these reports.

There is shortage I admit. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day and that is not a great deal, but it is also not starvation and even to give this ration we have had to stretch the existing means of transportation. I would add that a considerable part of the flour which goes to make up this ration has been brought from the United Nations in United Nation ships to Italy. Colonel O'Dwyer is going to give you a picture of the transportation situation, from which you will see the very great difficulties under which we are bound to work. Nevertheless it is our goal to increase the ration once we are certain that we can continue at that rate. Meanwhile we shall do everything possible to increase the flow of vegetables and fruit into Rome and to put a stop to black market restaurants, the existence of which naturally arouses strong indignation amongst those who cannot afford to frequent them.

As regards light and water, there is shortage of electric power owing to intentional destruction of 88% of the generating plants by the Germans. Electric power is provided for 15 hours every four days, and some towns are being run. There is no actual shortage of water but difficulty in distribution is being experienced in some of the higher parts of the city owing to reduced pressure due to war damage.

Col. O'Dwyer (Rm)

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*15 July*MEMORANDUM:PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN ROMEJULY 15, 1944

The meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was presided over by the new Chairman in office, Sir Noel Charles, St., K.C.M.G.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, D.S.M.C., Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, presented a short report on the political situation.

Next on the agenda was consideration of Captain Stone's recommendation that additional territory in Italy be returned from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration, under supervision of the Allied Control Commission. Captain Stone proposed, in accordance with the aide memoire which he had sent on July 9th to Sir Noel Charles, that on July 20th the Provinces of Naples, Benevento, Avellino, Foggia, and Campobasso be transferred to the Italian administration with the exception of the Comune of Naples which for military reasons would be designated a military zone under Allied Military Government. He further proposed that on August 15th the Provinces of Rome, Littoria and Frosinone would be transferred from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration under Allied Control Commission supervision.

Captain Stone pointed out that this proposal had been approved in principle by General Wilson (SACRED), subject to the concurrence of AAI and a favorable recommendation of the Advisory Council. He stated that he had secured AAI's agreement on July 14th. After a short discussion, the Council agreed to approve Captain Stone's recommendations and a telegram to that effect was drafted to SACRED.

Ambassador Kirk, the U.S. Delegate to the Advisory Council, brought up the question of future financing of supplies for civilian relief in Italy. He asked the Advisory Council to recommend that these supplies in the future be financed by UNRRA, stating that the United States War Department was no longer able to finance such supplies out of its budget. Mr. Henry Grady, Vice President of the Economic Section, was present and spoke in favor of the proposal.

A considerable discussion followed. The representatives for U.S., France, Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece all stated that they were uninstructed in this matter and would be required to communicate with their respective governments. In particular, the representative for Yugoslavia stated that it had been definitely understood that the funds at the disposal of UNRRA were to be used for the relief of non-Axis countries.

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and he therefore questioned the propriety of recommending to UNRRA that such a sweeping revision in its charter be made as would permit the expenditure of its funds for civilian relief in Italy, an ex-Axis country. The delegate for Russia, M. Bogomolov, stated that his government would want to know a great deal more about the objectives of UNRRA before it could support Mr. Kirk's proposal. It was agreed that all delegates would consult their respective governments further on this matter.

At this point, Captain Stone, Dr. Grady, and other representatives of the Allied Control Commission at the meeting, withdrew from the meeting. It is understood that the question of the future residence of the King, i.e., whether he should be permitted to move from Savello to Naples, was discussed but that no decision was taken and the subject was reserved for the next meeting.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

15 July

REMARKS BY CAPTAIN ELLERY W. STONE, USNR
ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MEETING OF ADVISORY COUNCIL, JULY 15, 1944

During the fortnight which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Advisory Council in Naples, there have been no political developments of outstanding importance.

The Italian Government has been mainly concerned with its own transfer to Rome and the first Cabinet meeting to be held in the Capital takes place Sunday, July 16, 1944, at the Viminale.

At the same time, certain progress has been made in the organization of the Governmental departments. In the Foreign Office and Ministry of Justice in particular, a good deal of ground work has already been done over defascistization. A preliminary list of Foreign Office officials who have been removed has been published in the press and will be followed by other lists. In all departments the initiative is being left to the Italian Government to deal with this question but the Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission whose duty it is to supervise each particular Governmental department has been made responsible to see that the work is done properly.

There is to be one change in the composition of the Government as Senator Croce has decided to carry out the intention which he has all along expressed to resign when the Government left Salerno. Senator Croce is 78 years old and did not feel that at his time of life he could make the move. His place as Minister-without-Portfolio will probably be taken by another member of the Liberal Party, probably Soleri, the present Minister of the Treasury. No final decision has yet been reached as to who might succeed Soleri at the Treasury. One proposal is that the Finance which is the income department, and the Treasury, which is the expenditure department, shall be once more united under the existing Minister of Finance, Siglienti. Another is that Soleri should be succeeded in the Treasury Department by Quintieri who was Finance Minister in the last Badoglio Government and does not belong to any of the Six Parties. Either of these solutions are agreeable to the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, who are, of course, following this question closely.

I should also announce one impending change in the composition of the Control Commission itself; it is with very deep regret that I must inform you that Dr. Henry Grady is returning to the United States and is to be succeeded as Vice President of the Economic Section by Colonel O'Dwyer, who arrived in Rome yesterday.

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CONFIDENTIAL

15 July

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

1 July

July 1, 1944

Gentlemen:

I am sure that you will regret, as I do, that General Mason MacFarlane cannot be here to-day to give you an account of the political situation. For urgent reasons of health he has had to return to England for treatment to an injury of long standing and, if all goes well, hopes to be back here within six weeks or so.

I should say at once that I cannot follow the example which, on some occasions, he set of speaking to you in French. I do not know whether you would wish for my remarks to be translated as I go along, or whether you would prefer me to finish what I have to say in English.

Since the last meeting of the Advisory Council the new Italian Government has taken office on the conditions recommended by the Council. There have been minor changes of non-political kind in its composition. As you will remember, Count Ciano originally held the portfolios of War and Air. He has since surrendered the Ministry of Air to General Piacentini, who, up to now, has been the operational head of the Italian Air Force. General Piacentini has given good service in carrying out his operational duties under the supervision of the head of the Air Forces Sub-Commission and Air Vice-Marshal Bowen-Murray is quite satisfied with this appointment. In addition, at the request of the Allied Services concerned, Signor Fano and General di Salimendi have been appointed Under Secretary for Telecommunications and Director General of Railways respectively. They are both technicians and had held these appointments under the two previous Governments with good results.

The Cabinet took the oath on the 22nd June in the form that had been published, swearing to exercise their functions in the supreme interests of the nation and not to commit any acts which might in any way prejudice the solution of the institutional question until the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Senator Croce and Signor Sinace were absent for reasons of health and Admiral de Courten was prevented from being present by naval duties at Taranto.

In the afternoon of the same day the Cabinet met in Salerno. Their first act was unanimously to approve a declaration in which the following points were made. They declared that the Government, on account of its political origin, represented that large majority of the country which, even in 1940, was against Fascism and against Italy's entry into the war by the side of Hitlerite Germany. They repudiated the so-called Fascist claims against the honour and integrity of other nations and they condemned the Fascist aggressions against France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia. These aggressions had violated Italy's political tradition and consequently the Cabinet intended to continue the war by the side of the United Nations until the final defeat of Hitlerite Germany and to intensify Italian participation in various ways. In addition, the Cabinet considered a scheme for the calling of the Constituent Assembly, which

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would be elected by universal and secret ballot once the whole country was liberated. Another meeting of the Cabinet took place yesterday but I am informed that no measures of outstanding political interest were under discussion.

The main preoccupation of the Italian Government is, of course, the question when it will be allowed to move to Rome. Until then it will not settle down to work. As a political Government it must inevitably rely, to a great extent, upon the permanent Civil Service in the Italian Ministries. The bulk of this Service is in Rome and the Germans have not succeeded in dispersing this administrative machine. There is not room in Salerno to house it. Indeed there is not even room in Salerno for the Under-Secretaries of State to go there. I warned the Supreme Allied Commander of this when I saw him last week on the 21st June. Since then I have been to Rome to see the situation for myself, and returned more than ever convinced that the move was essential in the Allied war interest. As you gentlemen know, the Allied Control Commission is not staffed with sufficient personnel to carry out such things as the repair of roads, the re-establishment of hydro-electric stations etc. We must rely upon Italian organizations which we control and supervise in accordance with the needs of the Allied Command. The mainspring of these Italian administrative organizations is in the Ministries in Rome and it is in the Allied interest to get these working again as quickly as possible. So that the Ministries should not be entirely idle I have authorized that the Under-Secretary of each Ministry may set his administrative machine ready for work in Rome. But of course until the Government can move, these Ministries cannot be allowed to undertake anything beyond their own internal organization.

There is also the political aspect. It does not help the Allied war effort in Italy if the Government publicly loses prestige. Many Italians are now asking why the Government does not go to the Capital and are concluding that it is because they do not enjoy the confidence of the Allied authorities. Consequently we risk that the effectiveness of the Italian Government will diminish if it is not soon allowed to go to Rome. On my return from the Capital I once more laid these considerations before the Supreme Allied Commander and urgently pressed for authority to transfer the Italian Government at the earliest possible date.

As for the conditions in Rome itself. I am glad to be able to say that owing to an improvement in the transportation situation it is expected that the daily bread ration will soon be raised to 200 grammes per person. But it must be recognized that during recent weeks most of the reserve stocks of food in Rome, both public and private, have been consumed. It will take some time to re-build these.

The housing situation is also difficult. The population of Rome was already several hundred thousand above the normal figure before the arrival of the Allies. Now it is considered vitally necessary in the

interests of the Allied war effort that a restricted number of Allied headquarters should be in Rome, at least on a temporary basis.

These and other problems are not insoluble. But I must emphasize again that they will be easier of solution when the Allied Control Commission, the Allied military authorities, this Advisory Council, and the Italian Government are concentrated in one place. It is very difficult for us to carry out our duties when we are spread out over three headquarters.

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

28 June

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DSN 1304
3 JUL 1944NOTES ON MEETING WITH M. BOGOMOLOV 28 JUNE 1944

M. Bogomolov called on me at 1700 hours on 28 June, accompanied by his Naval aide. The purpose of his visit was to discuss the agenda and procedure for the meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy scheduled to be held at 11:00 AM on Friday, June 30th, since postponed to 10:30 AM, Saturday, July 1st.

He stated that in the past it has been customary for General MacFarlane to give a resume of the political situation. He asked if a similar presentation would be made at the next meeting at which he will preside as President, and who would give it. I replied that I would deal with the subject.

He further stated that the Advisory Council desired to have a report on the economic situation and asked who would present it. I stated that Mr. Gandy, Vice President of the Economic Section, would be present and deal with the subject.

He asked if I could give him any information on the strength and disposition of ships of the Yugoslav Navy. I informed him that Yugoslav Navy matters did not come under the cognizance of this Commission. He then asked if I could personally advise him how he could secure information on this subject and where such ships were likely to be based. I replied that the C-in-C Med (Admiral Cunningham) would be the appropriate authority to approach on this matter. I added that I understood that Yugoslav ships coming to Italy were based at Monopoli.

M. Bogomolov asked if there was any information as to the move of the Italian Government and the Commission to Rome. I replied that we have made vigorous representations on this matter but so far have not received any reply. He stated that personally he was in complete accord. The Government and Commission should move to Rome forthwith but he was unable to take an official position on the matter since he as yet had received no instructions from his government. He stated that if the matter was raised at the Advisory Council meeting by either Ambassador Kirk or Sir Noel Charles, he would support it unofficially and would so recommend it to his government.

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28 June

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MINUTES

OF THE FIFTEEN MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in Villa Patrocinio, Naples, on May 19, 1944, under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative on the Council.

The following were present at the meeting:

Sir Noel Charles (in the chair) - United Kingdom
Mr. Halford

M. Couve de Murville - French Committee of
National Liberation
M. de Beaumarchais
M. Fouchet

M. Kapanebellis - Greece
M. Andreass

M. Bogomolov - Soviet Union
M. Grishchinsky

Mr. Kirk - United States of America
Mr. Coshie
Mr. Greene

M. Krik - Yugoslavia
M. Macan

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

- 1) Review of recent political events by General MacFarlane.
- 2) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov Resolution relating to the Purge Program.
- 3) Determination of the Greek and Yugoslav turns in rotation of chairmanship, and

1. Miscellaneous

19 May

M. Bogomolov
M. Grishchinsky

- Soviet Union

Mr. Kirk
Mr. Coshie
Mr. Greene

- United States of America

M. Krek
M. Maclean

- Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

- 1) Review of recent political events by General MacFarlane.
- 2) Consideration of the Courve de Murville-Bogomolov Resolution relating to the Purge Program.
- 3) Determination of the Greek and Yugoslav turns in rotation of chairmanship, and
- 4) Miscellaneous.

1.) Review of Recent Political Events.

Sir NOEL CHARLES, as chairman, opened the meeting by calling on General MacFarlane for his report.

In reviewing recent political events which had developed since the Council's last meeting on May 5, General MacFarlane stated that the overshadowing event had been the resumption of the attack in Italy by the Allied Forces, which he said had progressed better than had been expected, and noted that in connection with the anticipated results of this attack the Allied Control Commission is studying problems of administration in areas expected to be liberated, considering the fact that administrative officials in such areas who are fascist-republicans will have to be removed and replaced at once.

He reported that since the Council's last meeting the Italian Cabinet had held two sessions, one on May 11 and the other on May 13 and that at the first meeting the Cabinet had appointed Minister Afora as High Commissioner for Punishment of Illegal Acts under Fascism, who in turn has already announced the appointment of Signor Berlinguer, former Liberal member of the Parliament, as his deputy. After noting Afora's appointment, the General gave a brief outline of the new purge decree

which has been approved and will be published shortly. According to the General the salient points of the purge decrees are: (1) definition of the crimes which enabled fascists to assume power in 1922 and to eliminate the last traces of democratic rule; (2) establishment of penalties ranging from imprisonment to death, the latter subject to the approval of the High Commission; (3) Provision for mitigating circumstances, notably fighting against the Germans; (4) establishment of local commissions in each province with members appointed by the Prime Minister upon the recommendations of the High Commissioner and the Minister of Justice and selected for their known anti-fascist record and position. The sentences of the provincial commissions will be on established judicial proceedings, with the condemned having the right of appeal to the High Commissioner. Referring to the progress made under the legislation law of December 1943, the General said that 117 cases of provincial officials have been examined by the provincial boards on the mainland and that of the total examined 294 have been dismissed, 38 recommended and the remaining 108 cases are either still under consideration or the charges against the individuals have been dropped; and that of the 1117 cases of Italian officials under examination directly by the Government, 236 individuals have been recommended for dismissal. The General went on to state that according to Minister Cordero, who has been placed in charge of the elimination of fascists from public office, it will be necessary to enact a more stringent law than that of the December 1943 for the removal of fascists from public office.

Reporting on the May 13 session of the Italian Cabinet, the General said that the main topics were the fixing of the wheat price and that after the meeting a deputation consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Agriculture called on him to reach an agreement on the announcement, on May 15, of a uniform price for all of liberated Italy of 1,000 lire per quintal for hard wheat and 900 lire per quintal for soft wheat. The General remarked that it is hoped that the new price will serve as a conservative level for the fixing of prices for other agricultural products. The cabinet had also discussed the serious labor shortage confronting farmers for the coming harvest and decided to assign men from the Italian Army to assist in the harvest. Another topic discussed by the Italian cabinet during its May 11 meeting was the Crown Prince's interview reported in the London Times. The General informed the Council that nothing more will be heard from either side on this subject.

When he reported to the Council that he has been conferring with Minister di Napoli on drafts of labor laws establishing wage scales, employment conditions, and procedures for mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes. Concerning the threatened utilities strike the General said that Marshal Badoglio had assured him that the strike will

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industrial disputes. Concerning the threatened utilities strike the
General said that Marshal Badoglio had assured him that the strike will
be averted and that the major point under dispute, namely the proper wage
classification of the employees involved will be considered soon. In
conclusion the General stated that the Allied Control Commission had
appointed a committee to study the problem of inflation and to make
specific recommendations for the stabilization of the Italian currency.

The Chairman thanked the General for his report and asked if there
were any questions relating to the General's report.

In answer to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, General
MacFarlane explained that the new law about to be published by the Italian
Government concerns only the question of punishment for illegal acts com-
mitted under Fascism and that this particular question is apart from the
one of eliminating fascists from public office, the latter being governed
by the provisions of the Decree of December 28, 1943, as modified last
April. Minister Medeo, the General stated, was now studying a new
design to make effective a more thorough purge.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that on the basis of the decrees now in force the purge in the liberated areas should be completed by the thirtieth of June.

General MacFarlane remarked that in territories which had been subject to Nazi administration the purge had been pushed with greater energy than in the provinces which have always been under direct Italian administration and cited as an example the fact that in Calabria 2,000 fascists were discharged from office, whereas in Puglia only 250.

In answer to a question raised by M. Bogomolov, the General stated that the Allied Control Commission now has about 700 trucks in the various provinces of liberated Italy engaged in the transportation of agricultural products.

Referring to General MacFarlane's statement that the Italian Cabinet had rejected the responsibility of the Italian people for the present war, which responsibility was imputed in a reported press interview of the Crown Prince, Mr. Zamparelli remarked that in any case and as far as the invasion of Greece was concerned the responsibility of the Italian people could not be rejected, as all Italian officers and soldiers who came in Greece affirmed publicly that they had come to conquer Greece.

2.) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov Resolution.

It had been agreed at the 11th meeting that Messrs. Couve de Murville and Bogomolov would endeavor to draft a joint resolution relating to the purge program. In fact, however, three drafts were presented to the Council, one prepared by M. Couve de Murville (see appendix "A"), one by M. Bogomolov (see appendix "B"), and another prepared by M. Bogomolov after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, shortly before the meeting, (see appendix "C"), the latter draft is referred to hereinafter as the "consulted draft." At the time of the presentation of the "consulted draft," M. Couve de Murville stated that although M. Bogomolov had conferred with him before preparing this draft, he wished to make reservations on two points and stated that he thought that both drafts presented by M. Bogomolov went beyond the intent of the agreement reached at the last meeting. The first reservation made by Couve de Murville concerned the opening two paragraphs of the "consulted draft" which express satisfaction with the present composition of the Italian Government. These paragraphs, M. Couve de Murville said, seemed to reiterate in effect the second point of the Ameghian resolution, that therefore he would be obliged to renew the same reservations he had already made on this point;

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Mr. Kapembelli stated that also his Government had already made known its reservations regarding Italian cobelligerency.

Commenting on the differences between the draft he had prepared by himself and the one he had prepared after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, M. Bogomolov observed that the examples quoted in illustration of the Italian Government's inefficiency in judging Fascists had been omitted from the "consulted draft" in order to meet the reservations voiced by certain representatives at the last meeting of the Council. The position taken by the French representative had been explained on previous occasions and was well known and it seemed to him that this attitude did not preclude the acceptance of the "consulted draft"; especially since it was based on the articles of the Moscow Declaration on Italy, of which the first article had already been realized. It was now a question, Bogomolov went on to say, of implementing the third and fourth articles, and he observed that the subject of the purge was closely connected with that of making the Government truly democratic. As regards the question

of cobelligerency, he said that it was well known that the views of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union were identical and he went on to say that it was necessary to create an atmosphere favorable to the wider participation of anti-Fascist forces in the war against Hitlerite Germany. He concluded one of the two essentials conditions for this development was the thorough purge of Fascists.

Mr. Kirk pointed out that the scope of the resolutions introduced by Bogomolov at this meeting went beyond the intent of the Council's agreement on this subject reached at the last meeting. Both Mr. Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman of the meeting, asked for a definition of the term "Italian forces" and on learning that M. Bogomolov interpreted it as including military forces, Mr. Kirk emphasized the point that this part of the resolution might justifiably be construed as representing a recommendation relating to a military matter and noted that questions of a military nature were beyond the competence of the Council. Referring to the Bogomolov draft which listed specific cases and facts with regard to the purge program, Mr. Kirk suggested that, if consideration were to be given to a redrafting of this resolution, General MacFarlane should be given an opportunity to report the latest facts regarding the progress of the purge program so that these facts may be included in the redraft.

General MacFarlane remarked, in this connection, that the new Government was in fact reacting more satisfactorily than the former Government to suggestions made by the Allied Control Commission and that progress is being made constantly.

Sir Noel Charles considered that it was perhaps premature to criticize the Italian Government for lack of energy in this matter until we had had an opportunity to judge their performance.

M. Bogomolov suggested that the resolution was not intended as criticism but as advice to the Italian Government.

Mr. Zraz supported the resolution introduced by Couve de Murville stating that in his view it related strictly to the decision taken at the last meeting and that the two drafts introduced by M. Bogomolov embodied questions which were not directly connected with the purge program and which were concerned particularly with the question of the general overall policy for Italy, which might be considered at another time. He observed that with regard to the two Bogomolov resolution drafts several representatives on the Council had already indicated clearly their reservations and that it appeared improbable that the Council would accept these drafts, therefore in the interests of accomplishing something at this meeting he was lending his support to the Couve de Murville resolution.

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M. Bogomolov suggested that the Council consider adopting the "consulted draft" together with such reservations as may be made and if that were considered undesirable the entire question be postponed for discussion at the next meeting at which time he would introduce a new draft, which he promised this time to distribute before the next meeting.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that, since it had proved impossible to implement the decision taken at the Council's last meeting calling for the introduction of a joint Soviet-French draft along the lines suggested, that the Council accept M. Bogomolov's suggestion to adjourn discussions at this time and to agree to consider at the next meeting separate French and Soviet resolution drafts on this subject and he added that he hoped that any new draft introduced would note whatever recent progress the Italian Government had made on this subject of its purge program.

It was agreed that discussions should be postponed accordingly and that at the next meeting separate drafts would be introduced and considered as suggested by the Chairman.

5.) Determination of Greek and Yugoslav Turns in Rotation of Chairmanship.

In opening discussion on this subject, the Chairman reviewing

the background of this question stated that the problem had been raised first at the 5th meeting but that at the request of the Soviet Representative decision on the question was postponed until he had had sufficient time to communicate with his Government. The Chairman went on to say that as the third cycle was completed now, the time had come to reach a decision on this subject.

M. Bogdanov suggested that inasmuch as he was still without an instruction from his Government the Council should consider a further postponement of the discussions on this subject.

Mr. Kirk contended that it was superfluous to discuss the question of whether or not the Greeks and Yugoslavs should be permitted to take their turn in the chair. This question, he stated, had already been answered affirmatively in Moscow when it was decided to accord the Greeks and the Yugoslavs full membership on the Council.

M. Karamanlis said that Sir Noel Charles had just exposed clearly and in all its details the juridical point of view which for Greece could not even be propounded. As the third cycle of the Presidency of the Council by the four nations has already been completed, Greece now asks but the application of the decisions of the Moscow Conference and Mr. Vyshinsky's own declarations which were clear and precise. In a moral point of view, the Greek people from the very beginning of the war up to the present moment and as always in the past have never spared its efforts and sacrifices for the common cause of the United Nations. The Greek people have therefore the legitimate preoccupation not to see themselves playing the role of protestor and be obliged to struggle for their most elementary and natural rights.

Mr. Kirk stated that in accordance with specific instructions from his Government he wished to go record as supporting the viewpoint that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to and should be accorded the right to take their turn in chairmanship. Sir Noel Charles and Couve de Murville made statements similar to Mr. Kirk's.

It was decided that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to take their turn in the chair, all representatives went on record in favor of this decision, except the Soviet Representative who stated he was not in a position to do so since he was still without instructions from his Government on this point.

It was further decided that with the beginning of the new cycle the representatives would take their turn in the chair in accordance with the alphabetical sequence, in English, of the names of the nations they represented.

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4.) Miscellaneous.

At M. Bogomolov's suggestion the Council decided that the preliminary drafts of the minutes of the meeting should be prepared by the entire secretariat of the Council.

The Council then discussed and agreed to release the following press communiqué:

"THE 12TH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WAS HELD IN NAPLES ON FRIDAY MAY 19. SIR NOEL CHARLES, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIVE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE:

U S S R

COUVE DE MURVILLE - FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

GEORGE KARAMELIS

- GREECE

ALEXANDER BOGDANOV

- SOVIET UNION

ALEXANDER EISEN

- UNITED STATES

MIHA KYOK

- YUGOSLAVIA

THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF A POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC NATURE. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, LT. GENERAL SIR NOEL HASON MACFARLANE, ATTENDED THE MEETING AND INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF CURRENT EVENTS

IN ITALY."

There being no further business to discuss the meeting of the Council was closed and no particular date for the next meeting was set.

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

6687

APPENDIX 'A'

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PREPARED BY M. DOUGLAS MERVILLE

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris
connaissance:

- 1) des renseignements qui lui ont été communiqués par M. Bogomolov sur la situation en Sardaigne, en ce qui concerne l'épuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;
- 2) des renseignements d'ordre général qui lui ont été donnés sur les deux mêmes questions par le Général Noel Leon MacFarlane et d'autres lesquels la situation n'est pas plus satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie libérée;
- 3) de l'intention manifestée par le nouveau gouvernement italien, dans sa déclaration du 27 Avril, de procéder à une "défascistation" véritable.

Considérant que l'élimination des éléments fascistes de la direction de l'administration et des grands services publics est une condition essentielle de la démocratisation de l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif

- émet le vœu que les mesures annoncées par le gouvernement italien soient appliquées de façon rapide et complète,
- et demande à la Commission de Contrôle Alliée de suivre cette question avec la plus grande vigilance, et de le tenir informé régulièrement des résultats obtenus./.

2434
Déclaration du 27 avril, de procéder à une réorganisation
véritable.

Considérant que l'élimination des éléments fascistes de la
direction de l'administration et des grands services publics est une
condition essentielle de la démocratisation de l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif

- émet le vœu que les mesures annoncées par le gouvernement italien
soient appliquées de façon rapide et complète,
- et demande à la Commission de Contrôle Alliée de suivre cette
question avec la plus grande vigilance, et de le tenir informé
régulièrement des résultats obtenus./.

APPENDIX 'B'DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PREPARED BY M. EXOROLOGOV

Il prend en considération les changements qui sont intervenus au mois d'avril dans la composition du Gouvernement Italien, le Conseil Consultatif consulte avec satisfaction que le § 1 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie" adoptée par la conférence de Moscou est réalisée.

Le Gouvernement Italien est devenu plus démocratique depuis qu'il comprend les représentants des différents partis italiens qui étaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considérant la nécessité de réaliser les autres articles de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie", en particulier le § 3; ajoute les institutions et organisations créées par le régime fasciste doivent être dissoutes", et le § 4: "Tous les éléments fascistes et profascistes doivent être éliminés de la direction de l'administration et des services publics".

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la déclaration du 27 Avril 1944 du nouveau Gouvernement Italien dans laquelle il est reconnu nécessaire de réaliser la démocratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie, et de chasser de la vie publique de l'administration tous ses éléments dangereux.

Prend note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le Gouvernement Italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que l'administration et le régime existants jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des § 3 et 4 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie".

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques exemples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie libérée.

Par exemple, d'après les renseignements que le Général Axel Mason MacFarlane a donné au Conseil Consultatif au nom de la Commission de Contrôle Allié, les fonctionnaires fascistes seulement ont été destitués en Sardaigne, et les cas de 2) autres fonctionnaires fascistes, transmis au Gouvernement Italien pour examen, n'ont pas encore été étudiés.

D'autre part, les chiffres cités sont inférieurs à ceux des fascistes qui occupent encore une fonction publique. Ainsi les anciens fonctionnaires de l'O.V.R.A. Colonna et Ussi sont toujours vice-... de police.

il est reconnu nécessaire de réaliser la démocratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie, et de changer de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses éléments dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que l'administration et le régime existants jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des 3 et 4 de la proclamation sur l'Italie.

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques exemples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie libérée.

Par exemple, d'après les renseignements que le Général Noel Mason MacFarlane a donnés au Conseil Consultatif au nom de la Commission de Contrôle Allié, 66 fonctionnaires fascistes seulement ont été destitués en Sardaigne, et les cas de 29 autres fonctionnaires fascistes, transmis au gouvernement italien pour examen, n'ont pas encore été étudiés.

D'autre part, les chiffres cités sont inférieurs à ceux des fascistes qui occupent encore une fonction publique. Ainsi les anciens fonctionnaires de l'O.V.R.A., Colonna et Mal sont toujours vice-commissaires de police.

Le fonctionnement des Tribunaux en Sardaigne n'est pas satisfaisant. Ainsi dans les seules prisons de Sassari, il y a 2.137 détenus, alors que normalement il ne devrait y en avoir que 1.127. Au commencement du mois d'avril, 1944 civile attendaient d'être jugés; parai sur se trouvaient aussi des personnes arrêtées le 15 janvier 1944 à Sassari à la suite de la manifestation qui avait eu lieu dans cette ville. Les tribunaux sont incomplets et, en conséquence, les cas sont examinés avec lenteur.

Ne voulant pas multiplier les exemples choisis dans les autres provinces, le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allié de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement italien que le Conseil Consultatif veut le voir que le Gouvernement fasse son possible pour réaliser le paragraphe 2 de sa déclaration du 27 avril en vue de démocratiser le régime intérieur en Italie, d'assainir ainsi normalement la situation intérieure et de créer les conditions nécessaires au développement de la participation des forces anti-fascistes italiennes à la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlérienne aux côtés des Nations Unies./.

ATTENDU 'C'

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PREPARED BY M. BOGOMOLOV AFTER CONSULTATION WITH

M. COURT DE MONTVILLE

(CONSULTED DRAFTS)

En prenant en considération les engagements qui sont intervenus au mois d'avril dans la composition du Gouvernement Italien le Conseil Consultatif constate avec satisfaction que le paragraphe 1 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie" adoptée par la Conférence de Moscou est rempli.

Le Gouvernement Italien est devenu plus démocratique depuis qu'il comprend les représentants des différents partis italiens qui étaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considérant la nécessité de réaliser les autres articles de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie" en particulier le paragraphe 3 : "toutes les institutions et organisations créées par le régime fasciste doivent être dissoutes" et le paragraphe 4 : "tous les éléments fascistes et pro-fascistes doivent être éliminés de la direction de l'administration et des services publics",

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la déclaration du 27 Avril 1944 du nouveau Gouvernement Italien dans laquelle il est reconnu nécessaire de réaliser la démocratisation en purifiant les organismes fascistes qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie, maintenant l'ordre, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses éléments dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le Gouvernement Italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que l'administration et le régime existant jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des paragraphes 3 et 4 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie".

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1. - Les renseignements qui lui ont été communiqués par M. Bogomolov sur la situation en Sardaigne en ce qui concerne l'épuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;

2. - Les renseignements d'ordre général qui lui ont été donnés sur les deux mêmes questions par le Général Sir Noel Gordon MacFarlane et d'autres lesquels la situation n'est pas (plus) satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie libérée;

Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Gouvernement en Chef Allié de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement Italien que le Conseil Consultatif veut le voir que les mesures annoncées par le Gouvernement Italien soient appliquées de façon rapide et complète pour réaliser le paragraphe 2 de la déclaration du 27 Avril en vue de démocratiser le régime intérieur en Italie, d'éliminer ainsi complètement la situation intérieure, et de créer les condi-

... de réaliser la concentration en punissant les
criminelles fascistes qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie,
maintenant tombé, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration
tous ses éléments dangereux.

Présenté avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le
gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que
l'administration et le régime existant jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions
de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des partenaires
et de la déclaration sur l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1. - Des renseignements qui lui ont été communiqués par M. Bogdanov
sur la situation en Sardaigne en ce qui concerne l'épuration et le fonctionne-
ment des tribunaux;

2. - Des renseignements d'ordre général qui lui ont été donnés sur
les deux mêmes questions par le Général Sir Noel Mason Maeyerlane et d'autres
lesquels la situation n'est pas (plus) satisfaisante dans les autres provinces
de l'Italie libérée;

Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allié de
faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement Italien que le Conseil Consultatif tient
le vœu que les mesures annoncées par le Gouvernement Italien soient appli-
quées de façon rapide et complète pour réaliser le paragraphe 2 de la
déclaration du 27 avril en vue de désorganiser le régime intérieur en Italie,
d'assainir ainsi moralement la situation intérieure, et de créer les condi-
tions nécessaires au développement de la participation des forces anti-
fascistes italiennes à la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlérienne aux côtés
des Nations Unies.

et demande à la Commission de cette Vis Allié de suivre cette
question avec la plus grande vigilance et de lui tenir régulièrement
informé des résultats obtenus.