

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

ACC - Italy

10000/105/98

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100623 - News Clippings Regarding
Politics, ANG, & British Press, ETC.

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IN "PROTESTE NAZIONALI UNITI" BY THE 29 JUNE 1964 No. 93

Londra, 28 giugno (UPI) - Il ministro degli Esteri britannico, Anthony Eden, ha dichiarato oggi alla Camera dei Comuni che gli Alleati non hanno ancora deciso alcuna posizione sul governo Bonomi per quanto l'Italia a mantenere il sistema monarchico.

Ha risposto ad una domanda rivolta da un membro del Partito Laburista, il ministro britannico ha detto che l'opinione dei membri britannici della Commissione a Consultare per l'Italia e la questione istituzionale italiana non si possa risolvere finché l'Italia non sarà completamente libera.

Eden ha aggiunto che il Governo Bonomi possiede la convinzione che il popolo italiano tutto, deve essere in condizioni tali da poter esprimere il suo parere sulla questione.

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John
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RL *61*

19 July, 1944

Press Release: Hold for release July 20 at 2000 hours.

1. The Allied Control Commission announced the transfer to the Italian Government today, July 20, 1944 of all territories comprised in the provinces of Foggia, San Severo, Benevento, Avellino and Naples, with the exception of the Comune of Naples. The Allied Control Commission further announces that on August 16, 1944 the province of Rome, including the city of Rome, and the provinces of Grosseto and Livorno will be handed over to the Government of Italy.

2. This transfer, which was recommended to the Supreme Allied Commander by the Advisory Council at their meeting on July 16, marks a further step in the procedure initiated on February 11, 1944, when the provinces of Salerno and Potenza and the compartments of Lucania and Calabria, together with the Island of Sicily, were restored to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. The provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto and the island of Sardinia were not at any time under Allied Military Government.

3. The transfer of territory has been made possible by the victorious advance of the Allied Armies in Italy. Only two months have elapsed since those armies opened their attack against the Gustav Line. The United Nations are thus fulfilling with the utmost speed their declared intention that the Italian people should be given the earliest opportunity after their liberation to enjoy the free institutions which are an inherent part of political democracy.

4. The Allied Control Commission is charged with the responsibility for ensuring the effective use of Italian resources in the common war and of representing Allied interests to the Italian national and local governments. For this reason and in the interests of the common victory which is the indispensable condition of freedom, it has been decided, in agreement with the Italian Government, that the Comune of Naples, owing to its exceptional importance as a port for Allied supplies, shall remain for the present a military zone under

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5. The territory which has now been handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government comprises some 46,000 square miles with a population of some 16,000,000 people. Thus, on August 15, one third of Italy will have been returned to Italian administration. Without prejudice to the rights which the United Nations have under the Armistice and which are exercised in their behalf by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces and his representatives including the Allied Control Commission, all powers of Government will henceforth belong to the Government of Italy. In his directive of February 11, the Commander-in-Chief stated that the situation then in the making would make it possible for future transfers of territory to be made to an Italy which had grown in strength and stature. Since that date the Government of Marshal Badoglio was broadened on April

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

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el, 1944 to include the representatives of the six parties of the Committee of Liberation, and that Government in its turn gave way on June 18, after the liberation of Rome and according to the procedure envisaged, to the present Government under Signor Bonomi, which includes further representatives of the Committee of Liberation from newly liberated territory. The progress thus made towards the restoration of democratic government on a broadening representative basis is a well-known sign of the desire of the Italian people to eradicate forever the last taint of Fascism. Yet the enemy is still on Italian soil, and the United Nations, who are now bearing the brunt of the fight for its freedom, look to the people of Italy, and to their Government, to spare no effort and seek no other purpose until victory is achieved.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service - 21 July 1944

LIBERATED ITALY

One-Third Italy returned to Government

ROME July 20 - The Allied Commission today handed to the Italian Government all territory in the provinces of Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino, and Naples, with the exception of the Comune of Naples.

On August 15, said an ACC announcement, the province of Rome including the City of Rome, and the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria, will be handed over to the Government of Italy.

By August 15, one-third of Italy will have been returned to Italian jurisdiction, said the official announcement. ACC declared that the transfer of territory has been made possible "by the victorious advance of the Allied Armies in Italy".

Recalling that only two months have elapsed since the start of the attack on the Gustav Line, the ACC declared "the United Nations are thus fulfilling with the utmost speed their declared intention that the Italian people should be given the earliest opportunity after their liberation to enjoy the free institutions which are an inherent part of political democracy."

February 11, 1944, the provinces of Salerno and Potenza, and the compartment of Lucania and Calabria, together with the island of Sicily, were handed back to the Italian Government. The provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, and Taranto, and the island of Sardinia, were never under Allied Military Government. Some 45,000 square miles of Italian territory, with a population of 15,000,000 have now been returned to Italian rule.

MACFARLANE RESIGNS AS HEAD OF ACC.

LONDON, July 20 - Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane has relinquished the post of Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, to undergo a prolonged course of medical treatment, it was announced today.

Pending the appointment of his successor, the post of acting Chief Commissioner will be held by Captain Ellery Stone, United States Navy.

(PWB - Reuter)

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5. The territory which has now been handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government comprises some 46,000 square miles with a population of some 13,000,000 people. Thus, on August 16 one third of Italy will have been returned to Italian administration. Without prejudice to the rights which the United Nations have under the Armistice and which are exercised in their behalf by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces and his representatives including the Allied Control Commission, all powers of government will henceforth belong to the Government of Italy. In his directive of February 11 the Commander-in-Chief stated that the situation then in the making would make it possible for future transfers of territory to be made to an Italy which had grown in strength and stature. Since that date the Government of Marshal Badoglio was broadened on April

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ITALIAN PRISONERS DOING WELL AT VOLUNTEER LABOR

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NEW YORK, July 1 - Italian prisoners of war are "doing fine work" in performing labor duties that release American soldiers for duty elsewhere, said Brigadier General John H. Eager, commander of Italian service units, at a press conference Thursday.

"They have volunteered for work because they want to serve the cause of the United Nations, he said. "Only those who were found mentally and physically fit were accepted."

The battalions, the number of which was not disclosed, are unloading trains, repairing equipment, salvaging, and performing other duties.

Although many have insisted that they would like to fight, they are not used for combat. They receive 24 dollars a month, of which a third is in cash and the remainder canteen checks. They are still technically prisoners, but are allowed out in groups, with escorts, on sightseeing tours.

(PUB 1)

BASIC NEWS AFHQ
2 JULY 1944

NEW SPAIN 1941 200 JAPANESE PRISONERS.

(FEB-Rentor)

NOT A LIFE LOST IN SUNK TROOPSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 - Regional headquarters of the War Shipping Administration today released the news of the sinking of the liner SANTA ELENA off Sicily last November by an enemy torpedo plane during a night attack. All of the 17,000 troops aboard and the merchant marine crew were saved.

The rescue ship was the SS MONTEREY, commanded by Captain Elis Johansen, who will receive the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal.

The SANTA ELENA was a 9,000-ton former luxury liner operated by the Grace Line.

Indicating the exceptional bravery of the crew of the MONTEREY, it was disclosed that the rescue ship pulled alongside the stricken SANTA ELENA and, although risking a death blow from the attacking planes, clung to her until the rescue was completed.

The first Navy-announced sinking in the Caribbean Sea in 14 months was that of a small Panamanian merchant ship sunk early in

1007-33
S. E. Bonomi
ai prigionieri di guerra

Il Presidente del Consiglio ha rivolto il seguente messaggio:

Ai militari italiani prigionieri di guerra.

In questi giorni nei quali si è iniziata l'opera del nuovo Governo, il mio pensiero si è rivolto costantemente a voi che, lontani dalla Patria, soffrite in silenzio e attendete con pazienza l'ora del ritorno.

Io so che avete ben meritato dell'Italia. Voi avete combattuto dovunque, con l'antico valore. Qualunque fosse stato il vostro ultimo pensiero, voi avete accettato il combattimento come un dovere. Di ciò noi ci siamo profondamente grati, giacché una Nazione può affrontare laventura quando sa che non la manca il valore dei suoi figli.

Lontani, voi siete presenti nel nostro spirito. Ciò che potremo fare per temperare la durezza del vostro stato, noi lo faremo. Ciò che potremo preparare per ricevervi degnamente e compensarvi dei vostri disagi, noi lo prepareremo.

Io so le nobili invocazioni di molti di voi per la liberazione e la ricostruzione della Patria. Possa assicurarsi che una fede nuova percorre la penisola! La fede del suo risorgimento. Ed è con questa fede che l'Italia vi attende, per fare anche di voi gli artefici del suo nuovo destino.

Con questa sicura speranza, confortate la nostra prigione ed attendete fiduciosi l'ora auspiciata della liberazione.

Benito Bonomi, Primo
Ministro, Presidente
del Consiglio

Prigionieri
6 July 49

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB. 2

3 July 1944

Press Release : Immediate.

Benefit payments to dependents of Italians in the Italian armed forces and those who are unparoled prisoners of war will be resumed, it was ordered yesterday by the Allied Control Commission.

This action was taken to encourage maximum co-operation of Italians with our Armies.

No benefits will be paid dependents of Italians serving with the Fascist Republican Armed forces or those serving the enemy in any other way. This order will not prohibit them from obtaining communal relief, however, if they prove need.

On March 31 the Germans had forced the Italian Fascist Republican Government to stop payment of benefits to dependents of Italians still in Liberated Italy. This German order is rescinded and benefits which are certified are retroactive to March 31.

The ACC order, which in effect rescinds that part of AMG Proclamation No 4 which prohibited benefit payments to the groups mentioned above, stated that dependents of Italians who are now German prisoners and refuse to join the Fascist Republican Army and those who operate with the Italian Partisans in the North and later join the Italian armed forces may apply for benefits. However in these cases the record must be certified by the armed forces.

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GRANDI'S TRIAL

Minister Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London, has been called by the Italian Commission of Epuration.

To answer for the following charges:

- 1) taking part in the armed insurrection of October 22nd 1922;
- 2) taking part in the coup d'état of 1925.

Being abroad (sic) Grandi will be able to return to Italy to defend himself.

Axis Monitoring Report
28 June 1944

ITALIAN FRONT

There is no heavy fighting. In the area north of Grosseto some kilometers had to be given up. The 8th Army had no success in the Trasimeno area. Around Roccastrada the enemy succeeded in making some progress. Here, the enemy suffered great losses. The well-known English commentator.....said: "We have to have great respect to Kesselring for his manner of defending Italy."

Greater pressure is being made in Italy in the political field. The Italian Red Army, established by the communist leader Ercoli, has reached a number of 58,000 men. It is not yet clear whether this army will be used in military battles or in the political struggle. The communist minister Giulio has announced the fight against conservative parties. He spoke against feudalism in Sicily and promised to distribute land according to the Soviet system. At the same time an attack has started against the church. In Brindisi a movement has been organized by Vishinsky against the religion. The Americans are buying shares in southern Italian industries and hotels, at Palermo, Capri and Amalfi.

Axis News Broadcast
27 June 1944
100623

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

30 June 1944

PRB. 2.

Press Release : Immediate.

A short ceremony took place at the Palace of Justice at 1200 hours on Saturday when H.E. the Minister of Justice, Umberto Tupini reinstated officially H.E. Ettore Casati to the First Presidency. The latter aged of 71 had crossed the German lines in January 1944 to join the Badoglio Government.

While the German were in occupation, the Supreme Court had been subjected to very strong pressure from the Republican Fascists who were anxious to obtain the consent of the Counsellors to the transfer of its seat to Brescia.

On the whole the Supreme Court resisted successfully. Many of its members went into hiding and sixty five were dismissed forthwith for refusing to join the Fascist Government in the North. All but a very few refused to take the republican oath and when three sections of the Supreme Court were opened in Brescia by the Fascists only two former Counsellors had made the journey from Rome.

During this period the Supreme Court dealt only with routine matters and refused to take any decision which could have prejudiced its position and the Italian Judicial Organization. By reinstating the First President and taking the necessary steps for an early start of the normal activities of the Supreme Court, the Allied authorities are putting an end to the judicial phase which has been prevalent in Fascist Italy between the 8 September and the liberation of Rome by the Allies. This was pointed by both the Minister and the First President, who asked that a special message of thanks be conveyed to Sir Harold Alexander from all the Magistracy of Italy.

It is expected that the first official sitting of the Supreme Court will take place early in July. It will be the first of the great Italian institutions to resume its work in the capital and the national and even international importance of such an event cannot be over emphasized.

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ITALIA LIBERATA

La riunione della Commissione Consultiva per l'Italia.

NAPOLI, 18 giugno (NNU) - Si è riunita ieri, a Napoli, la Commissione Consultiva per l'Italia. I membri hanno ascoltato un rapporto del Generale Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata per l'Italia, ed hanno discusso i recenti mutamenti nel Governo Italiano. Erano presenti alla riunione: Jean Politis per il Governo Greco; Alexander Duff per gli Stati Uniti; Couve de Murville per la Francia, Sir Noel Charles per la Gran Bretagna; Alexander Bogdanov per la Russia e Misha Tsek per la Jugoslavia.

NOTIZIE NAZIONI UNITE
20 June 1944
100523

AXIS MONITORING REPORT
RADIO ROME-1 B NAPLES
25 MAY, 1944 PBS -

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL PRAISES ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, CRITICIZES TURKEY

LONDON, May 24- The House of Commons cheered today when Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, "I personally find it difficult to suppress any animosity against the Italian people."

Opening a two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill declared that when he last spoke on foreign matters he suggested that King Victor Emmanuel, and Marshal Badoglio should remain at the head of the Italian nation until the armed forces reached Rome, when a general review of the position would be made. He continued:

"I am happy to say that after various unexpected happenings, the situation is now exactly as I ventured to suggest. In addition to that, and far beyond my hope, an Italian government has been formed of a broadly-based character around the King and Badoglio, and the King himself has decided that, on the capture of Rome, he will retire to private life."

"I have every confidence in the Italian government which has been formed. It will require further strengthening and broadening, especially as we come more closely into touch with the populous industrial area of the north. But at any rate, it is facing its responsibilities manfully, and is doing all in its power to aid the Allies in their advance."

"We are doing our best to equip Italian forces who are willing to fight for us, and who are not under the power of the Germans. They have played their part in the line on more than one occasion. Their fleet is discharging most useful and important services for us, not only in the Mediterranean, but in the Atlantic. The loyal Italian Air Force has also fought so well that I am making special efforts to supply them with aircraft of British manufacture."

"We are also doing our best to assist the Italian government to grapple with difficult financial and economic conditions, which they inherited from Fascism and war, and which, though improving, are still severe behind the line of the army."

"It is understood throughout Italy, and it is the firm intention of the United Nations, that the people of Italy shall have a fair and free opportunity, as soon as the Germans are driven out, of deciding whatever form of democratic government - whether monarchical or republican - they desire. I emphasize the word

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"We are also doing our best to assist the Italian government to grapple with difficult financial and economic conditions, which they inherited from Fascism and war, and which, though improving, are still severe behind the line of the army.

"It is underlined throughout Italy, and it is the firm intention of the United Nations, that the people of Italy shall have a fair and free opportunity, as soon as the Germans are driven out, of deciding whatever form of democratic government - whether monarchical or republican - they desire. I emphasize the word 'democratic' because it is quite clear that we shall not allow any form of Fascism to be restored or set up in any country with whom we have been at war."

Discussing the political situation in the Middle East, Mr.

Churchill expressed his disappointment over Turkey's apparent refusal to enter the war on the side of the Allies. He declared:

"The hopes we cherished of Turkey boldly entering the war in February or March, or of at least according us necessary bases for air action, have faded. After giving 20 million sterling worth of British and American arms to Turkey in 1943 alone, we have suspended the process, and have ceased to exert Turkey to range herself with the victorious united powers with whom she has frequently declared that her sympathies lie, and with whom I think there is no doubt that her sympathies do lie. But the Turks have magnified their danger. Their military men took the gloomiest view of Russian prospects in southern Russia and in the Crimea. They never dreamed that by early summer the Red Armies would be on the slopes of the Carpathians, drawn up along the Pruth and Sereth rivers, or that Odessa and Sevastopol would be liberated. Consequently, the Turks did not measure with sufficient accuracy that might

"Having over-rated their dangers, our Turkish friends increased their demands for supplies to such a point that, having regard to means of communication and transport alone, the war would probably be over before those supplies could reach them. We have therefore, with great regret, discontinued the process of arming Turkey, because it looks probable that the Allies will be able to win the war in the Balkans without Turkey's being involved at all - though of course the aid of Turkey would be of great help and acceleration in that process. This, of course, is the decision of Turkey, and we have put no pressure other than the pressure of argument of not giving supplies we need for ourselves and other nations that are fighting on our side. The course which is being taken by Turkey will not, in my view, procure for the Turks a strong position at the peace table which would have attended their joining the Allies."

Mr. Churchill noted with satisfaction, however, the service rendered the Allies by Turkey in her refusal to send chrome supplies to Germany, and stated that this assistance will also be extended shortly to cover other commodities of material assistance to the enemy.

Reviewing the position of Spain with regard to the Allies, Mr. Churchill declared:

"When our present Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, went to Madrid almost exactly four years ago, we arranged to keep his airplane waiting on the airfield, as it seemed almost certain that Spain, whose dominant party was under the influence of Germany because Germany had helped them so vigorously in the recently-ended civil war, would follow the example of Italy and join the victorious Germans in the war against Britain."

"At this time, the Germans proposed to the Spanish Government that triumphal marches of German troops should be held in principal Spanish cities and, I have no doubt, suggested to them that the Germans would undertake, in return for virtual occupation of their country, seizure of Gibraltar, which would then be handed back to Germanized Spain. If Spain had yielded to German blandishments and pressure at that juncture, our burden would have been much heavier. The Straits of Gibraltar would have been closed, and all access to the Mediterranean would have been cut off from the west, and the Spanish coast would have become a nesting place for German U-boats. Our Ambassador deserves credit for the influence he rapidly acquired. But the main credit is undoubtedly due to the Spanish resolve to keep out of war."

"Before the descent of United States and British forces upon northwest Africa was begun, Spain's power to injure us was at its very height! For a long time before this we had been steadily expanding our airfield at Gibraltar, and building it out to sea; and for one month before "D" hour on November 1942, we had some 600 airplanes crowded on this airfield in full range and full view of Spanish batteries. It was very difficult for Spaniards to believe that all these airplanes were intended to reinforce Malta. However, the Spaniards continued to be absolutely friendly and

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"Our Ambassador deserves credit for the influence he rapidly acquired. But the main credit is undoubtedly due to the Spanish resolve to keep out of war.

"Before the descent of United States and British forces upon northwest Africa was begun, Spain's power to injure us was at its very height! For a long time before this we had been steadily expanding our airfield at Gibraltar, and building it out to sea; and for one month before 'D' hour on November 1942, we had sometimes 600 airplanes crowded on this airfield in full range and full view of Spanish batteries. It was very difficult for Spaniards to believe that all these airplanes were intended to reinforce Malta.

"However, the Spaniards continued to be absolutely friendly and tranquil. They asked no questions and raised no inconveniences. If in some directions they have taken an indulgent view of German U-boats in distress, or continued active exportations to Germany, they made demands by completely ignoring the situation at Gibraltar where, apart from our aircraft, enormous numbers of ships were anchored far outside neutral waters inside the bay of Algeciras, always under command of Spanish shore guns.

"We should have suffered the greatest inconvenience if we had been ordered to move these ships. If we had been, I do not know how those vast convoys could have been marshalled and assembled. I shall always consider that the service so rendered at this time by the Spanish Government was not to the United Kingdom, but to the United Nations."

"I am very glad now, that after prolonged discussions with Spain, a still better arrangement has been made which deals in a satisfactory manner with Italian ships which had taken refuge in Spanish harbors."

"A few days from now will see the complete departure of German representatives from Tangiers -- although they apparently still remain in Dublin. Finally, discussions led to an agreement about Spanish wolfram, reached without any effort on the part of Spain, and which has reduced the export of wolfram from Spain to Germany during the coming critical months to a few lorry loads per month."

"It is true that this agreement has been helped by the continuous victories of the Allies in many parts of the world, and especially in North Africa and Italy, and also by the immense threat by which the Germans conceive themselves to be menaced by all this talk of invasion across the Channel. (Laughter) This, for what it is worth, has made it quite impossible for Hitler to consider reprisals on Spain, and all his troops have had to be removed from the frontier."

"I am here today to speak kindly words about Spain. Let me add this hope that she will be a strong influence for peace in the Mediterranean after the war."

On the Greek situation, Mr. Churchill stated: "I am happy to announce a hopeful turn in Greek affairs. An appalling situation in Greece was disclosed at the Lebanon Conference, but after prolonged discussion, complete unity was reached." He said all parties would be represented in the new government, and that Greece now had a chance of shaking off the "diseases of defeat."

On the Yugoslav front, Mr. Churchill asserted King Peter was forming a new and smaller cabinet. He added he understood this move involved severance of relations with Mihailovich, and that the action had the support of the British Government. "Mihailovich has not been fighting the enemy," Mr. Churchill said, "and some of his supporters have made accommodations with the enemy, from which have arisen armed conflicts with the forces of Marshal Tito. Because of Marshal Tito's massive struggle against the German armies, we are planning to send the largest possible amount of supplies and weapons to him."

Mr. Churchill expressed his disappointment that Britain's efforts to bring about renewed relations between the Polish and Soviet governments had not succeeded.

Referring to the skilful fighting of the French, Churchill said: "There is no doubt that the French Committee of National Liberation directs forces at the present time, which, in the struggle against Hitler, gives it fourth place in the grand alliance. The reason why Britain and Greece and Britain have not been able to recognize it as

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"We are not able to take the decision to treat the French Committee of National Liberation as the full, final, and lawful embodiment of the French Republic. It may be that the Committee itself will be able to aid us in the solution of these riddles, and I must say their decision governing their future action constitutes a most forceful and helpful step in that direction."

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Mr. Churchill said General de Gaulle had been invited to come to Britain, with President Roosevelt's full approval, and that de Gaulle had said he would be very glad to come.

Mr. Churchill said the Atlantic Charter was a guiding signpost for the future. He added that it in no way bound the Allies about the future of Germany, and that it had no quality of a bargain or contract with our enemies.

Mr. Churchill said there was no question of Germany's enjoying any guarantee that she would not undergo territorial changes if it should seem that making such changes rendered more secure and lasting the peace of Europe.

"Armed with experience," he said, "we intend to take better measures this time than could previously have been conceived to prevent a renewal in the lifetime of our children or our grandchildren of the horrible destruction of human values which marked the last and present World Wars."

"We intend to set up a world order and organization which will be equipped with all necessary attributes of power in order to prevent the breaking out of a future war. There must be a world-controlling council, comprising the greatest states that emerge from this war, who will be obligated to keep in being certain minimum standards of armaments for the purpose of preserving peace."

(REUTER)

POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, May 24 - Delegates of the Polish National Council arrived in Moscow recently to establish relations with the Allied governments, including the Government of the Soviet Union, and to learn about the activities of Polish Patriots in Russia, Radio Moscow announced last night.

(OWI)

FIRST SUPPLY SHIP OF YUGOSLAV PARTISANS ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 24 - The first supply ship of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Forces ever to arrive in England docked at a British Port today, an Associated Press dispatch reported. The dispatch described the ship as an 8,200-ton merchantman.

(OWI)

ICELAND VOTES ON BREAK WITH DENMARK

REYKJAVIK, May 24 - The Electorate of Iceland finished two days of voting yesterday on a proposal to cut the country's bonds with Denmark, and to become an independent Republic.

With the general voting average in Iceland's 28 electoral districts

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ICELAND VOTES ON BREAK WITH DENMARK

REKJAVIK, May 24 - The electorate of Iceland finished two days of voting yesterday on a proposal to cut the country's bonds with Denmark, and to become an Independent Republic.

With the general voting average, Iceland's 28 electoral districts estimated at 97 percent, the Icelandic press hailed the percentage of participation as a "world record for a free country."

The Associated Press said that it appeared a foregone conclusion that the break would be approved. Iceland's Parliament, the Althing, already has voted to end the former arrangement, which expired December, 1943, under which Iceland had self-government but was constitutionally a monarchy. (OWI)

ALGERS MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES TWO MORE VICHYERS

ALGERS, May 24 - Marcel Bertrand, who served the Vichy state, and was leader of the Phalange Africaine in Tunisia, was sentenced today to 15 years of hard labor and 10 years of subsequent exclusion from Tunisia by the military tribunal at Algiers. Jean Pierre Campana, former teacher and French Army captain who became an officer in the African Phalange, was sentenced to 20 years hard labor, 10 years banishment from his home in Tunisia, and the forfeiture of his property. Campana had been an assistant in the Phalange to ex-captain Peltier, whom the court last month sentenced to hard labor for life.

785016

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. AGO.

(Caprie)

May 16

RELEASE IMMEDIATE

100623

Three black market racketeers received seven year jail sentences and a fourth a five year term yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court

Gennaro Sermone, 35, of Barra, and Gennaro Caserta, 35, of Naples, received seven year terms for stealing a truckload of allied military clothing. Antonio Falvo, 38, Fuorigrotta, received a seven year term for illegal possession of a truckload of allied food and attempted bribery of a military policeman. Armando Barca, 30, of Naples, got a five year sentence for attempted theft of an allied truck.

3578

PRESS RELEASE
PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)
May 13

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

18623

A civilian army of 5,000 men are waging war against malaria in liberated Italy under the supervision of Allied Control Commission. Fully as many more are employed by Allied combat and service forces.

Canals, levees, bridges and drainage systems are being restored. Stagnant pools and marshes are being drained. Pumping stations are being repaired. Oil is being spread over mosquito breeding places. Malaria dispensaries (called ambulatori by the Italians) are being re-equipped and reopened.

In addition, the Malaria Control Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, is demonstrating new methods of killing malarial mosquitos which, experts say, have caused more casualties in some areas than German or Jap bullets.

The program is considered so important that the co-operation between American and British Army experts, Allied Control Commission agencies and civilian units has been feathered to high efficiency. Rockefeller Foundation experts are also prominently involved.

Two goals are visualized and expected. Malaria casualties among Allied troops should be reduced this Summer and Fall. The admittedly fine work by Italian malarialogists before the war will be restored and carried on to the new achievement.

The combat and service units operate for a radius of about one mile around their installations and billets. With Headquarters Allied Control Commission, and the Regional Public Health and Welfare Departments supervising, and the Italian anti-malarial agencies, carrying

all other malarial areas are being cleaned up.

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The combat and service units operate for a radius of about one mile around their installations and billets. With Headquarters Allied Control Commission, and the Regional Public Health and Welfare Departments supervising, and the Italian anti-malarial agencies, carrying on the practical work, all other malarial areas are being cleaned up.

Where-ever fighting took place canals, levees and bridges were destroyed. Fields were flooded. Craters, debris and stagnant pools became excellent breeding places for ^{Malaria} mosquitos.

In Region 3 alone 10,000 acres of good land was flooded.

~~However~~ Pumping stations, built by the Italians to pump water from the flatlands to the sea, were destroyed by the Germans. The numerous malaria dispensaries were shelled and the delicate instruments, equipment, medicines and furniture carried off. In all of Region 3 only one microscope was found. A nurse had succeeded in hiding that one.

Paris Green, which Italians used with great effect to kill larvae, became unobtainable. Infected persons were scattered about Italy by the push of armies.

This was the situation that confronted Allied Control Commission when the front stabilized around Cassino.

With its jurisdiction defined, Allied Control Commission proceeded to work with its own and Italian experts and labor.

Using Army mechanized equipment, doglines and bulldozers Allied Control Commission's civilian army began to dredge canals and streams choked by fallen bridges. Flooded farms are being drained. Craters are being filled.

Italian and German anti-tank mines, abandoned by retreating troops, are being used to remove obstructions and to dig new channels.

~~Three pumps in the S. Sossia area south of the Volturno were repaired and restored to service. Army engineers restored two others north of the Volturno River for these and four others in Calabria, which the Germans did not damage, is provided by the Army engineers.~~

Land reclamation work is going on in Sardinia, Sicily, and the coastal flatlands in Southern and Eastern Italy. In those inland hilly regions where malaria is prevalent, the stagnant pools along the stream courses are being oiled or made to drain off.

Diesel oil, provided by AFHQ, is being used, ³ an allotment ~~has been made.~~ This and

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Diesel oil, provided by AFHQ, is being used, ³an allotment of 25,600 gallons per month to Region 3 alone has been made. ³This and other regions will receive as much oil as is needed. Civilians are being taught to use the knapsack sprayers.

Highly dramatic demonstrations with planes and tanks ~~as~~ ^{as} sprayers have been conducted by the Malaria Control Branch ACC; and its Rockefeller Foundation experts. The powder, which proved so effective in

the Typhus campaign, promises to be as valuable against malaria.

Throughout liberated Italy the malaria dispensaries are reopening. Each is to have at least one malaria physician, Italian Red Cross nurse and a sanitary assistant. They will diagnose fever, ascertain the type of malaria and prescribe treatment. Severe cases will be hospitalized. Each commune has an official malaria - treating doctor. Each province (except those in Sicily where an island-wide group is at work) has re-established, in co-operation with Allied Control Commission its Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico to co-ordinate combined efforts to treat and prevent malaria.

There is enough atabrine, supplied by the Allies, to treat all who might contract the fever. However there is no quinine and not enough atabrine for distribution among civilians as suppressive agents.

Malaria in Southern Italy is found chiefly along the coastal plains from the Pontine Marshes clear around the boot and up the coast to Ancona. It is most prevalent in the Pontine Marshes, Foggia, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia.

The Allies do not expect to eradicate malaria this season. However they feel the incidence among troops and civilians will be curtailed as a result of the work now going on and that the Italians will later reap benefit of a good beginning.

The Malaria Control Branch, Allied Control Commission, has two units; one a civilian malaria control advisory unit and the other a malaria control demonstration unit. On the civilian side it gives all possible help to the Public Health officials of Allied Control Commission in the regions and with the 5th and 8th Armies.

It is working with the newly established Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico. It is also co-ordinating these efforts with those of the Armies. The demonstration unit includes personnel of the Rockefeller

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It is working with the newly established Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico. It is also co-ordinating these efforts with those of the Armies. The demonstration unit includes personnel of the Rockefeller Foundation, a British Entomological Field Unit and some Italian malariologists. The most significant work of this demonstration unit is that being done in connection with the development of the use of the powder previously mentioned.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

11 May, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Mr. Leo Gerstenzang, Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has visited the Allied Control Commission to study operations in Italy which may have a bearing on the work of UNRRA in other areas later on.

Mr. Gerstenzang said that his conferences with ACC officers were of great value in helping carry out one of UNRRA's main functions - the stockpiling of practical suggestions for future use. In this connection he believed it was important in planning further operations in other theatres to provide materials for repairs and maintenance at an early date. This would prevent belated demands for basic consumer goods which had been allowed to wear out or disappear.

Mr. Gerstenzang conferred with several Sub-Commissions including those on Food, Agriculture and Displaced Persons.

PRESS RELEASE
FSC. ACC.

(Caprio)
May 11

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Two racketeers who stole an allied truck loaded with cigarettes were sent to jail yesterday for three years by an Allied Military Government Superior Court. A third defendant was acquitted. The convicted gangsters meant to sell the cigarettes in the black market at exorbitant prices.

They are Vincenzo Pagaro, 46, and Rappalito Barbato, 40, both of Naples. They are among the first victims in the drive of allied police and Guardia di Finanza to clean up the tobacco black bourse.

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

785016

35

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

May 11

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RIPRESA DEL SERVIZIO DEL PRESTITO

"CITTA' DI NAPOLI"

Da lunedì prossimo 15 corrente, sarà ripreso il servizio del Prestito Città di Napoli.

Saranno, quindi, pagati le cedole scadute ed i titoli già estratti (Obbligazioni del Debito Unificato 5% e Buoni a premio).

Il pagamento sarà, come di consueto, eseguito dal Banco di Napoli, che gestisce il servizio di Tesoreria del Comune.

La 125ª estrazione del debito Unificato 5%, che avrebbe dovuto aver luogo il 1º Dicembre 1943, sarà abbainata alle 126ª, da eseguirsi il 1º Giugno 1944, ed il pagamento dei titoli che saranno estratti verrà effettuato a partire dal 1º Luglio successivo.

Resumption of payments of interest on

City of Naples public loans by Bank of Naples.

incl. bonds due 1 Dec 43.

35,10

B. B.

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

785016

L D S
PRESS RELEASE
PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)
May 12

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Jail sentences ranging from one to ten years were given yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court to seven gangsters who attempted to steal over 10,000 lbs of Allied sugar for black market operations.

They are : Vincenzo Massa and Domenico Postiglione, ten years; Giuseppe Piccoli, seven years; Gennaro Lamenica and Ferdinando Curci, two years, Saverio Ammirati and Ciro Ardimento, one year. Three other defendants were acquitted by court.

PRESS RELEASE
PRO. 103.

(Caprio)
May 12

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

E' stato annunciato ieri dalla sezione delle Assicurazioni Sociali, Divisione del Lavoro, delle Commissioni Alleate di Controllo, Sezione 3^a, che l'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale ha in corso di liquidazione gli assegni familiari per i mesi di Settembre 1943 al Febbraio 1944 in favore di circa 2.000 pescatori napoletani già associati nella "Compagnia Generale Pescatori Napoletani" ora in liquidazione.

I relativi ordini di pagamento, per un totale complessivo di circa 2 milioni di lire, sono intestati all'attuale rappresentante legale della Compagnia, Mag. Gastone Galvani, il quale ha eseguito con vivo interessamento lo svolgimento della pratica presso il suddetto Istituto.

I pescatori, pertanto, che non hanno ancora riscosso gli assegni per il suddetto periodo dovranno richiederli alla Direzione della Compagnia alla quale rilasceranno regolare ricevuta.

Done by the Fisheries - 1 - 5 - 1944 - Legation City
P.D.

103070

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

May 12

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

E' stato annunciato ieri dalla Sezione Assicurazioni Sociali, Divisione del Lavoro, della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, Regione 3^a, che l'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale porta a conoscenza che dal 1^o Ottobre 1943, data della liberazione da parte delle Truppe Alleate della città di Napoli, al 31 Marzo 1944, sono state erogate per indennità ai disoccupati della città e province, oltre 10 milioni di lire.

La Sezione Assicurazioni Sociali, Divisione del Lavoro, della Commissione Alleata di Controllo della 3^a Regione, che con pronto intuito, ha dimostrato la sua comprensione per agevolare il fine altamente sociale di tale erogazione, facilitando con ogni mezzo il non lieve compito dell'Istituto, segue con vivo interesse tale servizio inteso ad alleviare, almeno in parte, i disagi dei disoccupati.

L'intervento della Sezione Assicurazioni Sociali Divisione del Lavoro, della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, 3^a Regione, oltre a facilitare il gravoso compito dell'Istituto con la diretta assunzione al lavoro di gran numero di operai, ha reso possibile che l'attuale fenomeno della disoccupazione, tanto dannoso in questo particolare momento della vita della Nazione, possa essere sostanzialmente ridotto.

M 3571

~~Attorno alla segrete~~

A. I. della Nazione alleata e Sociali

ai Sociali, Divisione del Lavoro, della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, Regione J', che l'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale porta a conoscenza che dal 1° Ottobre 1943, data della liberazione da parte delle truppe Alleate della città di Napoli, al 31 Marzo 1944, sono state erogate per indennità ai disoccupati della città e province, oltre 10 milioni di lire.

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M 3571

~~Ministro delle Regenze~~

A quattro 10 killedi all'ora. 9
L'ultimo 10 killedi all'ora. 9

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

100623

PRS 2.

5 May 1944

Press release - Immediate.

During the last three weeks there have been 48 cases of smallpox of a mild type in Naples. There have been no deaths. All cases are in hospital and contacts have been vaccinated. General vaccination is being intensified and to date 21,000 people have been vaccinated.

In Taranto, where smallpox was reported a few weeks ago as having been brought into Italy by some Lascars, there have been only five cases. The only deaths which occurred were those of two children who had not been vaccinated, officers of the Health Sub-Commission said.

Italian Government officials have also energetically promoted a vaccination program in territory under its direct control. Gelf lymph for vaccinations is being produced in quantity in Palermo.

P. Health

old we see the release

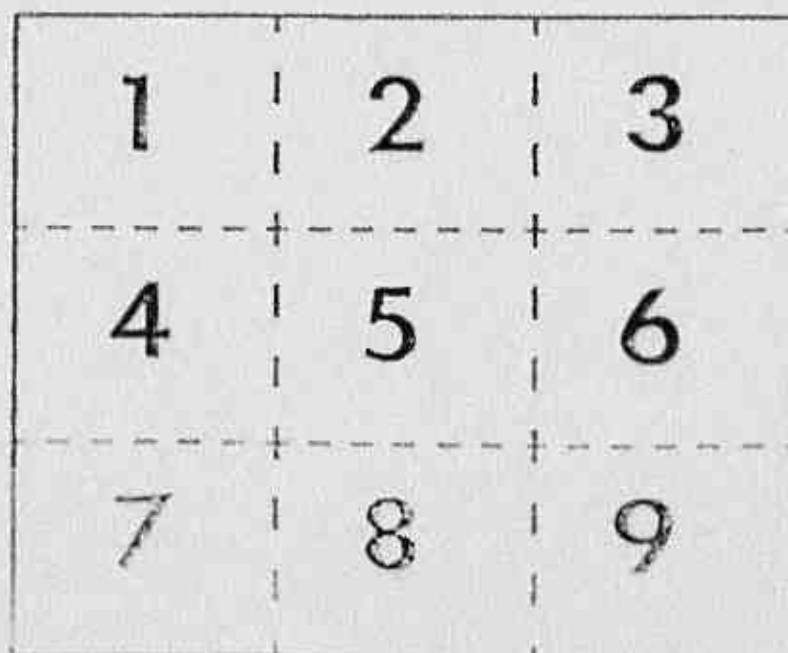
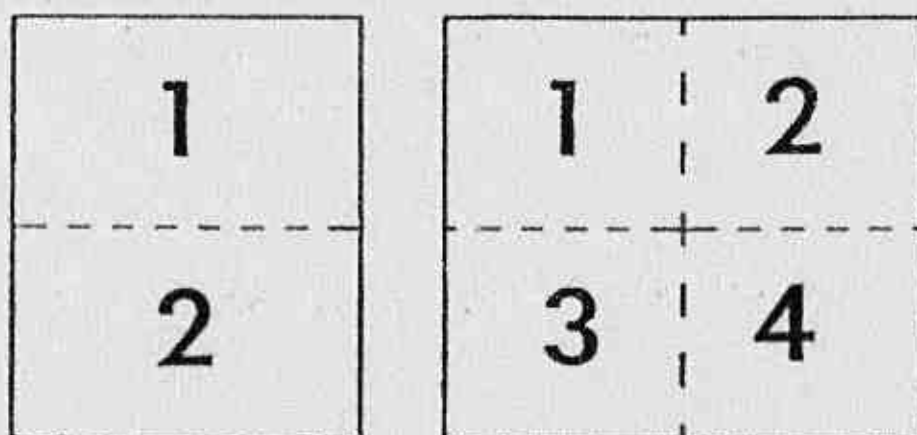
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9 5-24

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



BOLLETTINO D

28 Gennaio 1944

A CURA DEL P.

Scontri di carri armati nell' Agro Pontino

La testa di sbarco a sud di Roma viene costantemente allargata ed approfondita da inesauribili ondate di uomini, materiali e rifornimenti. Dopo la liberazione di Nettuno è stata ufficialmente annunciata quella di Anzio. Nella mattinata del 26, la zona in possesso degli alleati è larga 20 chilometri e profonda 24. La via Appia e la direttissima Napoli-Roma sono cadute in mano alleata, cosicché all'ala destra tedesca è impedito ogni movimento verso la capitale. Ai nemici, per alimentare il fronte del Garigliano, resta soltanto la ferrovia Cassino-Roma e la via Casilina passante per Frosinone, entrambe, però, sotto il controllo aereo alleato.

Presso le sponde del canale Mussolini nell' Agro Pontino si è avuto, tre giorni dopo lo sbarco, il primo scontro di carri armati, risoltosi col pieno successo degli anglo-americi. A sud ovest di Littoria gli alleati hanno respinto attacchi locali sferrati dalla divisione corazzata germanica "Goering". I nemici venivano ricacciati con perdite. La resistenza tedesca, dapprima inesistente, va delineandosi. Si ritiene prossima una battaglia il cui esito avrà enorme portata.

... hanno conquistato un tratto

N. 17

NO DI NOTIZIE

CURA DEL P. W. B.

N A P O L I

i armati ntino

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a ferrovia Cassino-Roma e la
sotto il controllo aereo alleato.
Agro Pontino si è avuto, tre
ati, risoltosi col pieno successo
alleati hanno respinto attacchi
Goering. I nemici venivano
na inesistente, va delineandosi.
norme portata.

hanno conquistato un tratto

Le quattro libertà

- 1) LIBERTÀ DI PENSIERO
- 2) LIBERTÀ DI RELIGIONE
- 3) LIBERTÀ DALLA PAURA
- 4) LIBERTÀ DAL BISOGNO

**LIBERTÀ DI
RELIGIONE**

Sembra incredibile che l'umanità, quasi alla metà del secolo XX, debba ancora lottare per una libertà di religione. L'intolleranza religiosa sembrerebbe cosa d'altri tempi eppure negli stati totalitari si sono avute e si hanno ancora delle vere e proprie persecuzioni che, in qualche caso, non hanno nulla da invidiare alle antiche persecuzioni pagane. Quello che la Germania hitleriana ha compiuto contro la chiesa Cattolica e contro gli israeliti è quanto di più fosco sia da annoverarsi nella storia degli ultimi secoli. Anche il regime fascista che menava gran vanto della Conciliazione ha predicato una morale nettamente in contrasto con la morale religiosa, ha monopolizzato la gioventù educandola al culto della forza e della violenza, ha disciolto le associazioni cattoliche, ha avversato la stampa cattolica con minacce e con imprese teppistiche e infine si è unito alla Germania hitleriana nella orrenda lotta contro gli ebrei, chiudendo le loro chiese, cacciandoli in prigione e nei campi di concentramento, sfogando contro di essi una rabbia tanto più crudele quanto più ingiustificata. Nel mondo che deve venir fuori da questa guerra, ogni uomo dovrà essere libero di adorare Iddio nella forma in cui l'adoravano i suoi padri. Vogliamo ricostruire un mondo dove non si dica più «egli è un ebreo, o egli è un ariano» ma si dica «egli è un fratello uomo, figlio dello stesso Padre, avvolto nello stesso mistero, egli è un essere immortale, un uomo libero».

P

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Presso le sponde del canale Mussolini nell'Agro Pontino si è avuto, tre giorni dopo lo sbarco, il primo scontro di carri armati, risoltosi col pieno successo degli anglo-americi. A sud ovest di Littoria gli alleati hanno respinto attacchi locali sferrati dalla divisione corazzata germanica "Goering". I nemici venivano ricacciati con perdite. La resistenza tedesca, dapprima inesistente, va delineandosi. Si ritiene prossima una battaglia il cui esito avrà enorme portata.

Sul fronte della V. Armata le truppe francesi hanno conquistato un tratto importante di altopiano, avanzando per parecchi chilometri nella zona montagnosa a nord di Cassino.

Nel settore adriatico intensa attività di pattuglie.

Senza soste gli attacchi aerei contro il sistema stradale e ferroviario che si irraggia da Roma. Colonne motorizzate nemiche sono state efficacemente colpite.

◀ OFFENSIVA AEREA ▶

Anche in questo periodo meteorologicamente poco favorevole l'offensiva aerea contro gli obiettivi tedeschi militari e industriali in Germania, Belgio, Olanda e Francia è continuata intensa.

L'offensiva, che si svolge particolarmente nelle ore diurne, continua a dare risultati di grande importanza. La presenza della caccia di scorta origina continui duelli aerei nei quali le squadriglie tedesche di intercettazione hanno sovente la peggio. Tra il 1 e il 26 gennaio oltre 20 mila tonnellate di bombe sono state sganciate sulla Germania e sui territori ad essa sottoposti, superando ogni primato. Sempre più intensa la partecipazione degli aerei americani con basi in Gran Bretagna.

Anche nel settore del Pacifico continua senza soste l'offensiva contro gli obiettivi militari nipponici delle terre e delle isole occupate. L'aeroporto di Lorungan (isole dell'Amiragliato) è stato bombardato ed incendiato. Anche tre navi ognuna di mille tonnellate risultano incendiate mentre altre due rimanevano danneggiate.

L'aerodromo di Lukanal nel settore di Rabaul (Nuova Britannia) è stato attaccato da bombardieri in picchiata. Otto apparecchi distrutti al suolo e 17 postazioni antiaeree colpite, 36 aerei nipponici abbattuti sicuramente, 14 proba-

*Io non amo la guerra.
Furono le lagrime degli
oppressi a pormi la
spada nel pugno.*

GARIBALDI

**Il colossale incremento
delle costruzioni navali
ed aeree negli S. U.**

Donald Nelson, capo della produzione bellica degli Stati Uniti ha dichiarato che nel 1943 le costru-

NOTIZIE VARIE

● **TUTTI I COMANDANTI** del secondo fronte si trovano ora in Inghilterra. Il Generale Eisenhower li ha riuniti al suo Quartiere Generale per i necessari scambi di vedute, preludio alla invasione.

Erano presenti, fra gli altri, il Generale Montgomery, i Marescialli dell'aria Mallory Trafford Leigh e Arthur W. Tedder. Il Tenente Generale Carl Spaatz, comandante delle squadre aeree da bombardamento.

● **IL GOVERNO BOLIVIANO**, composto di una camarilla rivoluzionaria che si è impadronita del potere, non è stato riconosciuto né dagli Stati Uniti né dalla Gran Bretagna né da dodici repubbliche del centro e del sud America.

● **TRE NAVI OSPEDALE** benché recassero i prescritti segnali e fossero illuminate, sono state attaccate di notte al largo di Anzio da aerei tedeschi. Una di esse è affondata le altre due risultano danneggiate.

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Dei quattro grandi settori in cui è diviso il lunghissimo fronte russo, i due più interessanti in questo momento sembrano quelli dell'estremo sud (Crimea) e di Leningrado. Il presidio tedesco in Crimea si trova in pessime acque. Vive in stato d'assedio e riceve i rifornimenti da una sola via quella del mare. Ma non è

una via sicura poiché le rotte marittime sono costantemente bersagliate dall'aviazione. I moti dei partigiani in questo settore sono in enorme progresso.

Sul fronte di Leningrado le battaglie continuano a svilupparsi con successo per i sovietici. La grande linea difensiva tedesca disposta a ferro di cavallo intorno alla città va gradatamente frantumandosi. Le truppe russe hanno occupato Gatchina (Krasno-

nodo ferroviario di Golikovo e 40 altri centri abitati sono stati occupati.

Le truppe sovietiche, superando una forte resistenza nemica hanno conquistato la città di Tosno, notevole centro nella regione di Leningrado anch'esso nodo ferroviario.

RUSSIA

Il comandante delle forze sovietiche del settore di Leningrado generale Godorov,

ha annunciato in un suo ordine del giorno che Leningrado è ormai completamente liberata dal blocco tedesco. In dodici giorni di accaniti combattimenti i russi hanno sfondato e sopraffatto le difese tedesche lungo tutto questo fronte. Settecento località fra cui Gatchina e Pushkin sono state liberate. Sul fronte di Leningrado i tedeschi sono stati costretti a delle ritirate varianti dai 65 ai 100 chilometri durante le quali han-

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Anche gli aerodromi di Wewak e di Borum nella Nuova Guinea hanno subito attacchi che causavano incendi e distruggevano 4 aerei a suolo.

Anche l'Argentina ROMPE LE RELAZIONI CON LA GERMANIA ED IL GIAPPONE

Il governo argentino ha rotto le relazioni con la Germania ed il Giappone. Il generale Ramirez, presidente della repubblica, ha dichiarato che era stata scoperta una organizzazione nazista di spionaggio nella quale erano coinvolte eminenti personalità argentine.

Ormai tutte le nazioni del continente americano o sono in guerra o hanno interrotte le relazioni diplomatiche con i nazisti.

*gli oppressi a pormi la
spada nel pugno.*

GARIBALDI

Il colossale incremento delle costruzioni navali ed aeree negli S. U.

Donald Nelson, capo della produzione bellica degli Stati Uniti ha dichiarato che nel 1943 le costruzioni navali, che hanno battuto ogni record, comprendono due corazzate da 45 mila tonnellate, undici incrociatori, quindici portaerei, cinquanta portaerei da scorta, 128 cacciatorpediniere, 306 navi minori da scorta e 56 sottomarini.

Il programma delle costruzioni navali per il 1944 prevede un aumento di quasi il 50 per cento sul tonnellaggio costruito nel 1943. In dicembre sono stati consegnati 8802 aerei con un grande aumento nella produzione di bombardieri pesanti e a largo raggio. La produzione aerea si estenderà ancora nel 1944. È stato progettato l'aumento del 65 per cento rispetto alla produzione del 1943 includendo accessori e parti di ricambio.

La produzione di mezzi da sbarco nel 1944 per i bisogni della invasione sarà aumentata di più del 175 per cento su quella del 1943.

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● **SI RIUNISCE A BARI** il congresso dei partiti antifascisti italiani rappresentati dai membri dei comitati di liberazione. Parlamentari inglesi di tutti i partiti hanno inviato un nobile messaggio di saluto augurando che il congresso sia uno dei pilastri della ricostruzione dell'Italia democratica il cui aiuto sarà benvenuto nella lotta contro il nazismo.

● **TRE QUARTI DELLA BOSNIA** centrale sono stati liberati dall'esercito di Tito. Aspri combattimenti si svolgono nella Bosnia orientale mentre una lotta accanita è in corso nella fascia costiera croata.

● **LA FORTEZZA EUROPEA** è destinata a capitolare, scrive un giornale turco, rilevando come ormai i tedeschi non parlano più di offensive ma di strenua difesa. I tedeschi, conclude, hanno perso la guerra perché ogni fortezza assediata tosto o tardi deve capitolare.

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Inoltre un ordine del giorno del Maresciallo Stalin annunzia che la linea ferroviaria Leningrado - Mosca è ora completamente liberata dal blocco tedesco. L'importante

In dodici giorni di accaniti combattimenti i russi hanno sfondato e sopraffatto le difese tedesche lungo tutto questo fronte. Settecento località fra cui Gatchina e Pushkin sono state liberate. Sul fronte di Leningrado i tedeschi sono stati costretti a delle ritirate varianti dai 65 ai 100 chilometri durante le quali hanno subito perdite assai elevate. Ingente la preda bellica caduta in mano dei russi. Centinaia di cannoni e di carri armati, migliaia di mitragliatrici, milioni di proiettili e cartucce sono stati finora elencati, e tuttavia l'inventario continua, mentre la capacità produttiva tedesca diminuisce.

In Ucraina l'offensiva di Von Mannstein si è allargata in ampiezza ma non ha avuto successo. I contrattacchi tedeschi sono stati respinti con sanguinose perdite per i nemici.

A suggestion had been made that Alicandri should be cleared politically with the Committee of National Liberation in Naples before being appointed. Colonel J. after consulting with Marshal Badoglio, came out strongly against such a move. View of the political question involved, this matter was referred to Mr. Caccia, acting Vice-President, Political Section. Mr. Caccia was strongly of the view that such a clearing was inadvisable, as it would be tantamount to giving veto power to a group in opposition to the present Italian Government and not, in his opinion, politically responsible. The major political task before the ACC, he said, is to keep the Government in office at least until peace is reached.

Operations report of the
Finance Sub-Commission,
Brindisi. Period 1-31
January 1944
100623

REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS MAZZINI'S PHILOSOPHY

The name of Giuseppe Mazzini - that daring and noble personality who united the Republican spirit to the ideals of God and the people - is bandied about today by Fascists and Anti-Fascists alike, at a time when Italy marches on to her destinies of truth and social justice, with a feeling of romantic euphoria worthy of the poets and dreamers of the eighteenth century.

As for ourselves, we utter Mazzini's name with a fervor, respect and religious awe which may appear unnatural. We cannot disassociate the idea of the Republic from that of Mazzini's philosophy, because Mazzini's mysticism, a compound of faith, will and action - also of sacrifice - personifies the mysticism of our spiritual and physical travail and because in Mazzini we find the man who took upon himself the cause of the people and went into battle for its sake.

Apart from leading Italy on to the conquest of unity and independence, Mazzini ever refused to bow to tyrants, even though they may pass themselves out as his collaborators in the marvellous and sublime labors for the liberation of the Fatherland.

This is why Giuseppe Mazzini has a special place in the heart of all Italians, including the Fascists. But Mazzini's philosophy is not and never can be the philosophy of Fascism. Too much time has elapsed and too many events have followed one another, altering the aims, the mind and the will of the peoples. Therefore, when the "STAMPA" of Turin quotes the words of the Great Italian, we do not ask the Monarchists to shout: "Long live the Republic!", nor do we countenance their demanding that we shout: "Long live the King!" We maintain that some forms are now completely obsolete. In a Fascist Republican Regime, there is no room for Monarchy inasmuch as totalitarianism consists of but one Party: the Nation.

BLUNDER

It is, of course, rather early to award the prize for the most incontinent piece of political humbug uttered in 1944.

No doubt there will be a large entry as the months unfold, and in fairness to all we must not prejudge the result.

But we cannot conceal our opinion that King Victor Emmanuel has got off to a flying start with his New Year message to the people of Italy.

Rally Round

IN the sacred name of Italy, I call upon you to rally around me," he says. "There is but one duty and one right for all to serve our country loyally, so that as soon as possible we shall liberate her from the foe."

This is the King who abetted Mussolini in degrading Italy's sacred name before the world; the King whose method of serving his country loyally was, for twenty years, to collaborate with a regime which banished liberty from the land.

He may have put off his black shirt, but he is very far from putting on a white sheet.

He strains, he orates, he positively lectures his countrymen. "Let each one of us destroy every personal grievance," he cries. "Let every personal resentment be overcome."

What splendid news for the victims of Fascism—that the King who sided with their oppressors has magnanimously decided to let bygones be bygones!

Danger

THERE is not the slightest prospect that Victor's profarings will do him any permanent good in Italy.

Workers' Reaction

CONSIDER the effect of this broadcast on the Italian worker.

He knows that the Allies are fighting Fascism, which destroyed his trade union, murdered and imprisoned his chosen leaders, and hurled his country into a ruinous war.

Since he trusts the Allies, he assumes there must be some sound reason for their having allowed the King who made friends with Fascism to remain on the throne.

This is, he is prepared to believe, a temporary expedient which will in no way prejudice the right of the Italian nation to choose after the war a Government entirely free from the Fascist taint.

What, however, is the Italian worker to think when he hears Victor Emmanuel calling upon him—by kind permission of the Allies—to rally round ME?

He will be nauseated; but he may also become alarmed. For he may suspect that the Allies have a partiality for King Victor and his clique, and that the partiality will continue in peacetime.

Propaganda

THE "Daily Herald" has many times urged that the Allies should make clearer their post-war intentions towards Italy, and indeed, towards all enemy countries.

If they cannot yet be explicit about their plan, they must be all the more careful to avoid any step which might be misunderstood by the Italian people.

Northern and Central Italy are still at the mercy of the Nazi and Fascist gangsters. The workers in the great industrial cities have no means of telling their traitor King what they think of him.

Meanwhile, the Allies give Victor Emmanuel the freedom of the air for this blatant personal propaganda.

Could "political warfare" be more stupidly misbranded?

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Danger

THERE is not the slightest prospect that Victor's protestings will do him any permanent good in Italy.

But there is a danger, and we think it a considerable one, that they will do harm to the Allied cause in Italy and beyond.

Victor delivered his New Year message in a broadcast from Brindisi. Presumably he did so by permission of the Allied authorities. Presumably, too, his speech was subject to censorship by those authorities.

In the opinion of the "Daily Herald" the broadcast should not have been allowed and the authorities blundered monstrously in permitting it.

We think, further, that the time has come for a resumption of public inquiry into the Allied Italian policy and we hope the question will be raised very soon after Parliament reassembles.

785016

Manchester Guardian (A)

Cutting dated 4 JAN 1944

193

Trouble in Italy 100623

King Victor Emmanuel has not been very happy in addressing a New Year message to the Italian people. He says he has never appealed to Italy in vain. They have no reason to recoil these appeals with pleasure. He asked the Italian people to support Mussolini and Mussolini's wars and thereby brought them into their present plight. If he now invites them to fight against the Germans, he invited them in the past to fight for the Germans. To-day they are suffering from want and misery because the Germans have been destroying their food and have thus added to the hardships caused by the failure of the harvest. It is not surprising that Fascist conspirators are said to be busy or that they should try to make capital out of Italian afflictions. The business of eliminating Fascist officials is now taken more seriously, for the authorities are evidently impressed by these activities and by an attempted rising in Sardinia. The full text of the Government's decree about the removal of such officials shows that the procedure is to be speeded up. These difficulties will make both British and American officials more ready to understand why Frenchmen in Algiers took so grave a view of the retention of Vichy officials like Peyrousson and Boisson in high positions in North Africa.

3566

Manchester Guardian A

Cutting dated 5 JAN 1944 193

ITALY AND ALLIES

Eisenhower's Conference with Messe 100623

From Reuter's Special Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, JANUARY 4.

There are now better prospects of developing Italy's co-belligerency with the United Nations, according to views given to me by several members of Marshal Badoglio's Government and leading personages of the Allied Control Commission.

Before General Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the invasion of the Continent, left here to take up his new and greater task, I learn, he received Marshal Giovanni Messe, Chief of the Italian General Staff. They had what is described as "an important and satisfactory conference" directed to the smoothing of certain present frictions and the preparing of a better future for inter-Army relations.

In the Allied view it is up to the Italian authorities at this moment to provide labour battalions for work at the ports more regularly. The Allied authorities are sympathetic towards the intense desire expressed by Italian officers for collaboration of a military type with the Allies.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

The Badoglio Government is hoping that both its authority and its effectiveness as a co-belligerent will be enhanced by partial removal of the boycott prohibitions enforced against it by the political parties. Soundings are undoubtedly taking place in Naples on the basis that King Victor Emmanuel will choose a suitable moment for abdication in favour of Prince Umberto.

There is a perceptible lull in propaganda against King Victor, and the latest statement issued by the Communists at Bari significantly sweeps aside the monarchical issue as secondary compared with the need to fight unitedly against the Germans.

3560

Decisioni della Commissione Consultiva Alleata

decidere i termini, in base ai quali l'amministrazione delle zone più lontane dal grande nord trasferita al Governo italiano. Rappresentanti britannici, americani, russi e francesi hanno partecipato alle discussioni.

Entra presto il Messico per il Comitato Frattino di Liberazione e Volontari, che ha deciso la presidenza. Mr. Morrell, per il Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna ed Irlanda; l'Australia, per l'Unione Sovietica e Mr. Ransford per gli Stati Uniti. In seguito G. J. Lindsay e R. J. Murphy.

La Calabria è la Sicilia perennemente sotto l'assenza dell'acqua. Il grande problema della Calabria è l'assenza dell'acqua. Il grande problema della Calabria è l'assenza dell'acqua.

CATON, Jan. 12.—The Associated Press reports that Jan Pallin, former Greek ambassador to Italy, has been appointed Greek representative on the Inter-Allied Advisory Council in Rome.

He, who escaped from Greece last summer, represented the Greek government in Rome when Italy declared war on his nation.

LONDRA. 20

Settantasei membri della Camera dei Pari e della Camera dei Comuni invieranno un telegramma di augurio al Governatore del Partito democratico italiano che avrà inizio lunedì prossimo a Bari. Fra i firmatari vi saranno membri del Partito laburista, del Partito liberale e del nuovo Partito di sinistra denominato Commonwealth e alcuni indipendenti. Ecco il testo del messaggio augurale:

«Molti membri della Camera Alta e del Parlamento britannico insistono il loro rifiuto in occasione dello storico primo Congresso del Partito democratico dell'Italia liberata. Con il massimo piacere prendiamo nota delle prove di crescente forza date dalle forze democratiche in Italia e del loro chiaro riconoscimento della necessità di una lotta seria contro il fascismo interno, oltre a quello nazista. Noi ci auguriamo che il Congresso di Bari sarà uno dei pilastri della ricostruzione di una Italia democratica, il cui punto sarà benvenuto nella lotta contro il nazismo. Una guerra coronata da vittorie».

100423

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 39L

31 January 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO : ALL CONCERNED

1. At a very early date "that portion of Italy south of the northern boundaries of the Provinces of Salerno, Potenza, and Bari, and Sicily and adjacent Islands" will be handed over to the Italian Government and jurisdiction subject to the guidance and instructions of the Allied Control Commission under the Chief Commissioner.

2. North of this line Allied Military Government will continue under the direction of the Chief Commissioner acting for the Military Governor (G.O.C.-in-C. AMGP).

3. AMG 5th and 8th Armies and Regions III and IV will therefore continue their present functions. Region V will shortly be added. Regions I and II will thenceforth assume an advisory capacity only, as described in para 8 of the Chief Commissioner's memorandum of 23 January.

4. Thus both Military Government in the forward area ³⁵⁰the advisory functions of A.C.C. in territory administered by the Italian Government will be carried on by one organization.

5. The Administrative and Economic Sections and the Subcommissions coming under their direction will extend their advisory functions to cover the whole of liberated Italy and will advise the Chief Commissioner in their respective spheres on matters both north and south of the dividing line.

6. It is the wish of the Chief Commissioner that the Regional organization should continue both in the areas under Military Government and those under advisory control. The 3.C.A.O.s, 5th and 8th Armies, the R.C.A.O.s of Regions III, IV and V, and the Regional Control Commissioners of Sardinia and Regions I and II will maintain their organizations (on a reduced scale in the two latter cases) and all specialist officers in the Regions as well as the C.A.O.s and C.A.P.O.s and C.O.s will be under their command.

7. In order to centralize control of the Regional organizations (including 5th and 8th Armies AMG) and to ensure compliance by the Italian Government with the advice rendered to them and the execution of the Chief Commissioner's orders, as advised by the Economic and Administrative Sections, a third Section

the direction of this life Allied Military Government will continue under the direction of the Chief Commissioner acting for the Military Governor (G.O.C.-in-C. ACMP).

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7. In order to centralize control of the Regional organizations (including 5th and 8th Armies AMG) and to ensure compliance by the Italian Government with the advice rendered to them and the execution of the Chief Commissioner's orders, as advised by the Economic and Administrative Sections, a third Section has been set up to be called the Regional Control and Military Government Section headed by an Executive Commissioner having the status of a Vice President under whose immediate command will come the R.C.A.Os and R.C.Cs and their staffs both administrative and specialist in all matters, and the S.C.A.Os, 5th and 8th Armies and military personnel of HQ, A.C.C., for administration and discipline.

8. On all matters of policy the Chief Commissioner's orders and directives (as advised by the Subcommissions) will be passed to the R.C.A.Os and R.C.Cs by this Section. Heads of Subcommissions will correspond with their representatives in the Regions (but not with representatives of other Subcommissions) on routine technical matters only. R.C.A.Os and R.C.Cs will address themselves on all matters to the V.P. of the R.C. and M.G. Section, which will also carry out (in the Establishment Branch), the MS, A & Q, G-1 and G-4 duties for all personnel of the A.C.C. All postings and assignments to Regions and to HQ will be made by the Section and no transfers of personnel from Region to Region will be carried out except by this Section.

9. This Section will also be responsible for Displaced Persons, Security and for proper liaison between A.C.C. and Regions and all Allied military (all services) formations.

10. It is important to maintain the channel of communication to Regions and Army AGCs through this Section in order that coordination of policy, continuity in administration and close liaison with military formations and units may be ensured, so far as is possible, both in the areas administered by Allied Military Government and in the territory in which the Allied officers act in an advisory capacity only.

11. It is therefore the Chief Commissioner's wish that Submissions should err on the side of passing too much through this Section, especially during the early stage, rather than of dealing direct with their representatives in the field.

By command of Lieut. General MacPHERLANE:

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

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Eden Gives View On Italian King

LONDON, Feb. 8—Demands of Italian anti-Fascist parties for the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele III are being studied by the British government, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today.

"The question, however," said Eden, "is not one to be decided while the battle for Rome is still raging."

Various Italian political groups, re-organized since the Allied invasion of the southern end of the country, have made frequent demands for a change in the monarchy because of the Italian king's tolerance of Mussolini's regime.

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LIST OF BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS

January 6th to January 20th, 1944

CA3(b)/9/2.

A.M.G.O.T.

Once again, A.M.G.O.T.'s political methods have been criticised and disgust expressed at the failure of this organization to stimulate and encourage democratic thought in conquered Italy. A resolution to this effect was passed by the University Labour Federation at its annual meeting and, in spite of the continued publicity given to the purge of Fascist officials which has taken place and continues to do so, articles in the various papers and periodicals still tend to stress the continued use of Fascists in important positions. Some of the most bitter opposition to A.M.G.O.T., is rooted in the fact that Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio are still in command of the Italian Government. It is noted how the King's broadcast to the Italian people, calling on them to rally round him, was received with ironic amusement by these people, and there is an attempt to drive home the lesson that Victor Emmanuel, for so long upholder of Mussolini's Fascist regime, whether willingly or not is unimportant, is still and must always be identified with that regime and is no fit head, even if only nominally, of a state which is striving to reach democracy. Furthermore, it is thought that Badoglio is doing his utmost to render abortive the democratic Parties' meeting to be held at Bari January 28th, by sending troops and generally trying to create an atmosphere of unrest, in order to make the Italian people fear that this congress will endanger their future peace.

Apart from the political side, A.M.G.O.T., has had a little more welcome publicity than before. One article explains A.M.G.O.T.'s three stages - first as a preliminary measure while the front line is still in the immediate vicinity; then a more static administration and finally the handing over to the Allied Control Commission about a hundred miles behind the battle front.

William Hickey has congratulated A.M.G.O.T., on a good attempt to bring the country back to normal and has said that as a utilitarian substitute for the country's own administration it has been fairly successful. The organisation has also been formally thanked by an Italian cardinal for the excellent work it has done in alleviating suffering in Naples. Further congratulations have been offered to A.M.G.O.T., for its initiative in instigating a poll taken in Sicily upon welfare, and it is taken as a hopeful sign for the future that A.M.G.O.T., is prepared to learn from the civilians who are living under its regime.

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TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH MORSE

FEB. 6

SOUTHERN ITALY STARVES

Adm. Boardman
LONDON - "Southern Italy is starving," the British periodical "The Economist," heads an article Saturday dealing with conditions in the Allied occupied part of Italy. The paper writes. "Living conditions of German occupied northern Italy were better than in southern Italy, which is occupied by the Allies."

Many difficulties were unavoidable, but it is to be regretted that indications are increasing, which show that the Allied authorities have left much good undone, which they should do. The main factor is probably the immense buying power of the allied armies. They did not mean to strip the country, "but the very high standards of provisioning that are set, especially by the Americans, and the failure to impose any effective ration spending by masses or by the individual soldier, combined, give the impression of an Army of locusts. "The Economist" mentions that even in England the presence of a large number of highly paid American soldiers was affecting the living standard of population, this of course is much more so with Italians. The Non-military part of the Italian invasion was pretty badly bungled, the "Economist" states. Reforms should begin at home and more so in Washington than in London. The periodical concludes: "this criticism was necessary because the planned invasion of western Europe could not count on the support of the population in German occupied areas, if these discover all they get from their liberators is spoliation and dearth."

xxx

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FEB. 7

The English magazine "Economist", in its recent editorial, has bluntly stated that Anglo-American Administration in the occupied Italy is nothing but a complete failure. Hunger and want are wide-spread throughout Italy. London and Washington should be held responsible for this deplorable situation, for the Badoglio government is only a marionette in the hands of the Allies and is incapable of doing anything for the country. America and England are absolutely indifferent toward the fate of Europe and its peoples. *axis HCZ*

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Fati
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ANNO II — N. 24

PREZZO LINE UNA

RISORGIMEN

Per le inserzioni Pubblicità U.P.I.
S. Brigida n. 81 — Piazza Trieste
e Trionfo n. 7 — Napoli

Edito da "IL MATTINO" - "ROMA" - "CORRIERE DI NAPOLI"

IL PRIMO GRANDE PASSO VERSO LA RICOSTRUZIONE

L'Italia liberata ri sotto la giurisdizione del Gover

**Da stamane tutti i territori situati a sud dei conf
delle provincie di Salerno, Potenza e Bari, insiem
la Sardegna, sono compresi nel provvedimento del**

La decisione del Comandante in Capo delle Forze Armate delle Nazioni Unite ha il carattere di riconoscimento della coesione nuovamente raggiunta dal nostro paese, per il quale dobbiamo essere grati.

Essa pone sotto l'Amministrazione del Governo italiano quasi tutta l'Italia liberata e ne fa un tutto unico, nel quale la legge italiana ed il lavoro italiano tornano a collaborare perché le condizioni sociali e civili si ristabiliscano.

Come ognuno ricorda l'armistizio lasciava nella decisione degli Alleati la ricostruzione della sovranità e dell'amministrazione. Mentre due grandi battaglie si svolgevano a pochi chilometri da Napoli, nelle quali il miglior san-

bini dei territori occupati fossero alleviati il più possibile dalle condizioni disagiate in cui si trovavano in seguito alle operazioni militari. Pertanto si venne alla costituzione del Governo Militare Alleato sulla base del diritto internazionale, condotto con giustizia ed umanità.

4) L'eliminazione del fascismo ed il ristabilirsi della libertà di parola e di stampa per gli italiani furono stabiliti nei piani originali come obiettivo fondamentale del Governo Militare Alleato.

Questi scopi provenivano dalla ferma credenza che la

ni. L'Armistizio del 3 settembre 1943 non è stato solamente l'ammissione della sconfitta militare ma anche la condanna ufficiale del gruppo politico che aveva messo l'Italia in mani germaniche. La dichiarazione di guerra italiana contro la Germania, fatta il 13 ottobre, ha segnato la rottura definitiva del popolo italiano col fascismo dominato dai tedeschi.

6) Il 1. novembre i Governi degli Stati Uniti d'America, del Regno Unito e della Unione Sovietica, hanno espresso le linee fondamentali della loro politica verso l'I-

cipale compito era di re i provvedimenti di controllo, secondo la lettera dell'Armistizio, per trasformare l'Italia in un efficace strumento di guerra con la Germania. Ma la Commissione venne altresì incaricata di disporre il graduale passaggio del territorio all'Amministrazione italiana. Il Governo italiano venne invitato a forzare la sua struttura amministrativa in previsione di questo passaggio.

8) Il 15 dicembre il Consiglio Consultivo per il Regno Unito, degli

PREZZO LIRE UNA

Venerdì 11 febbraio 1944

ORGANISMO

o da "IL MATTINO", - "ROMA", - "CORRIERE DI NAPOLI".

Direzione e Redazione: Angeli
porto Galleria N. 7 - Napoli

UN GRANDE PASSO VERSO LA RICOSTRUZIONE

liberata ritorna risdizione del Governo italiano

**territori situati a sud dei confini settentrionali
Salerno, Potenza e Bari, insieme con la Sicilia e
compresi nel provvedimento del Generale Wilson**

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glio Consultivo per l'Italia,
composto di rappresentanti
del Regno Unito, degli Stati

che questi futuri trasferi-
menti di potere vengano fatti
ad un'Italia rafforzata ed in-
grandita.

Facciamo affidamento sul
popolo italiano perché tradus-
ca questa possibilità in for-
ma realtà e perché collabori
per la comune vittoria.

H. MATTLAND WILSON
GENERALE

Com. in Capo delle Forze Alleate

**DAL SUCCESSO
di questo trasferimento
dipenderà la rapidità**

Come ogni giorno l'Armistizio lasciava nella decisione degli Alleati la ricostruzione della sovranità e dell'amministrazione. Mentre due grandi battaglie si svolgono a pochi chilometri da Napoli, nelle quali il miglior sangue delle Nazioni Unite si versa per la liberazione dell'Italia del Nord, è un segno della benevolenza e della riconquistata fiducia l'aver restituito al governo italiano quasi tutte le provincie liberate.

Il provvedimento è diretto a permettere al governo italiano di riorganizzare la vita politica in modo che la maggior collaborazione possa venire alla guerra di liberazione.

ANNUNCIO di restituzione di territorio italiano

1) In qualità di Comandante in Capo delle Forze Alleate desidero fare il seguente annuncio.

2) L'11 febbraio 1944, quella parte della Penisola italiana che è situata a sud dei confini settentrionali delle Province di Salerno, Potenza e Bari insieme con le isole della Sicilia e Sardegna sarà rimessa sotto la giurisdizione del Governo Italiano. Senza pregiudizio dei diritti che competono alle Nazioni Unite in virtù dell'Armistizio e che sono esercitati per conto delle stesse dal Comandante in Capo delle Forze Alleate e dai suoi rappresentanti, ivi compresa la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, d'ora in poi tutti i poteri di Governo spetteranno al Governo Italiano. Ove il Governo Militare Alleato abbia operato nei limiti del territorio che viene riportato sotto il Governo Italiano, resta inteso che tale attività dovrà aver termine.

3) Quando le Forze Alleate occuparono per la prima volta il territorio dell'Italia metro-

per gli Italiani furono stabiliti nei piani originali come obiettivo fondamentale del Governo Militare Alleato.

Questi scopi provengono dalla ferma credenza che la guerra degli Alleati in Italia ora diretta contro i fascisti ed i loro padroni nazisti e che al popolo italiano bisognava dare al più presto, dopo la sua liberazione, l'occasione di usufruire delle libere istituzioni che sono parte integrante della democrazia politica. Nell'esecuzione, l'A. M. G. intraprese l'effettuazione di questi scopi al massimo possibile per quanto permesso dalle necessità militari.

5) Dovunque il successo delle Armi Alleate lo ha reso possibile, la grande maggioranza degli Italiani ha ripudiato il fascismo in tutte le sue forme e manifestazioni.

6) Il 1. novembre i Governi degli Stati Uniti d'America, del Regno Unito e della Unione Sovietica, hanno espresso le linee fondamentali della loro politica verso l'Italia nella dichiarazione di Mosca dei rispettivi Segretari degli Esteri. La dichiarazione ha ribadito il principio fondamentale che « il fascismo e tutte le sue dannose influenze ed emanazioni debbono essere completamente distrutti ». Aggiungendo che « agli italiani dovrà darsi ogni occasione possibile per la costituzione di istituzioni governative o di altra specie basate sui principi democratici ».

7) Questa dichiarazione venne riflessa nella formazione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo che assunse i poteri e compiti relativi il 10 novembre. Il suo prin-

ministrativo in previsione questo passaggio.

8) Il 15 dicembre il Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia composto di rappresentanti del Regno Unito, degli Stati Uniti d'America, dell'Unione Sovietica e del Comitato Francese di Liberazione Nazionale dette il parere che il territorio italiano su descritto venisse trasferito all'Amministrazione italiana, passibile però di essere guidata e ricevere istruzioni dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo per l'Italia.

Il passaggio venne raccomandato con l'intesa che venisse sottoposto a due condizioni: che l'Amministrazione sia centrale che locale, venisse effettuata da funzionari provata buona fede e di dimostrata simpatia per la causa Alleata, e che il passaggio non comprenda nessun impegno verso l'attuale Amministrazione dopo la conquista di Roma.

9) Queste condizioni sono coerenti con i principi generali già dichiarati dai Governi Alleati. Gli Italiani di tendenza sincera e democratiche devono porre le basi per il futuro del loro paese. Essi dovranno realizzare questo futuro in maniera democratica secondo la volontà del popolo italiano, quando potrà essere adeguatamente espressa.

10) La Commissione Alleata di Controllo curerà l'effettuazione di quanto sopra. Secondo le condizioni dell'Armistizio, essa fungerà da nucleo di congiunzione, cominciando a desiderata delle Nazioni Unite al Governo Italiano ed assicurando l'uso efficace delle risorse italiane nella guerra comune. Contemporaneamente curerà che venga data occasione al popolo italiano di sviluppare le sue attività politiche in un clima di libertà e democrazia.

L'annunciatore della nuova Italia



italiani furono stabiliti originali come fondamentale del Militare Alleato.

scopi provenivano una credenza che la degli Alleati in Italia sta contro i fascisti e padroni nazisti e popolo italiano bisogno al più presto, dopo la liberazione, l'occasione di usufruire delle libertà che sono parte della democrazia. Nell'esecuzione, l'Amministrazione Alleata ha intrapreso l'effettuazione di questi scopi al massimo per quanto possibile per quanto dalle necessità mi-

unque il successo di questi scopi ha reso possibile, la grande maggioranza degli italiani ha rifiutato il fascismo in tutte le forme e manifestazioni.

6) Il 1. novembre i Governi degli Stati Uniti d'America, del Regno Unito e della Unione Sovietica, hanno espresso le linee fondamentali della loro politica verso l'Italia nella dichiarazione di Mosca dei rispettivi Segretari degli Esteri. La dichiarazione ha ribadito il principio fondamentale che « il fascismo e tutte le sue dannose influenze ed emanazioni debbono essere completamente distrutti », aggiungendo che « agli italiani dovrà darsi ogni occasione possibile per la costituzione di istituzioni governative e di altra specie basate sui principi democratici ».

7) Questa dichiarazione venne riflessa nella formazione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo che assunse i poteri e compiti relativi il 10 novembre. Il suo prin-

cipio amministrativo in previsione di questo passaggio.

8) Il 15 dicembre il Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia, composto di rappresentanti del Regno Unito, degli Stati Uniti d'America, dell'Unione Sovietica e del Comitato Francese di Liberazione Nazionale, dette il parere che il territorio italiano su descritto venisse trasferito all'Amministrazione italiana, passibile però di essere guidata e di ricevere istruzioni dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo per l'Italia.

Il passaggio venne raccomandato con l'intesa che venisse sottoposto a due condizioni: che l'Amministrazione sia centrale che locale, venisse effettuata da funzionari di provata buona fede e di dimostrata simpatia per la causa Alleata, e che il passaggio non comprenda nessun impegno verso l'attuale Amministrazione dopo la conquista di Roma.

9) Queste condizioni sono coerenti con i principi più generali già dichiarati dai Governi Alleati. Gli italiani di tendenza sincera e democratiche devono porre le basi per il futuro del loro paese. Essi dovranno realizzare questo futuro in maniera democratica, secondo la volontà del popolo italiano, quando potrà essere adeguatamente espresso.

10) La Commissione Alleata di Controllo curerà l'effettuazione di quanto sopra. Secondo le condizioni dell'Armistizio, essa fungerà da anello di congiunzione comunicando i desiderata delle Nazioni Unite al Governo Italiano, ed assicurando l'uso efficace delle risorse italiane nella guerra comune. Contemporaneamente curerà che venga data occasione al popolo italiano di sviluppare le sue attività politiche in un clima di libertà e di democrazia.

DAL SUCCESSO di questo trasferimento dipenderà la rapidità

e la estensione di quelli futuri

In una conferenza stampa, il maggior generale Sir N. Mason Mac-Farlane, capo della Commissione Alleata di controllo, annunciando il trasferimento dell'Italia liberata, a sud del confine settentrionale delle province di Salerno, Potenza e Bari, più la Sicilia e la Sardegna, sotto la giurisdizione del Governo Italiano, ha soggiunto che dal successo di questo primo trasferimento dipenderà la rapidità e la estensione di quelli futuri. L'obiettivo finale è di restituire ad una Amministrazione italiana, quasi automaticamente, di volta in volta, tutto il territorio al di qua della zona di operazioni nella quale dovrà rimanere un Governo militare Alleato.

IL PROCLAMA del Gen. Alexander

Proclama N. 16

Visto che ho assunto tutti i poteri statali e giurisdizionali nel territorio dell'Italia e della Sicilia occupate dalle mie truppe e sugli abitanti del suddetto territorio ed ho stabilito un Governo Militare a scopo di esercitare questi poteri in suddetto territorio, sotto la mia direzione e:

Visto che nell'esercizio di tali poteri, del proclama e delle ordinanze, sono state emanate di tanto in tanto da me o per la mia autorità nel territorio suddetto e:

Visto che un Armistizio col Governo Italiano è stato concluso ed una Commissione

annunciatore della nuova Italia



ANNUNCIO di restituzione di territorio italiano

1) In qualità di Comandante in Capo delle Forze Alleate desidero fare il seguente annuncio.

2) Il 11 febbraio 1944, quella parte della Penisola italiana che è situata a sud dei confini settentrionali delle Province di Salerno, Potenza e Bari, insieme con le isole della Sicilia e Sardegna sarà restituita sotto la giurisdizione del Governo Italiano. Senza pregiudizio dei diritti che competono alle Nazioni Unite in virtù dell'Armistizio e che sono esercitati per conto delle stesse dal Comandante in Capo delle Forze Alleate e dai suoi rappresentanti, ivi compresa la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, sono in poi tutti i poteri di Governo appartenenti al Governo Italiano. Ove il Governo Militare Alleato abbia operato nei limiti del territorio che viene restituito sotto il Governo Italiano, resta inteso che tale attività dovrà aver termine.

3) Quando le Forze Alleate occuparono per la prima volta il territorio dell'area mediterranea, le operazioni militari e l'interesse stesso della popolazione resero necessario un Governo Militare. E' stata una necessità militare il ristabilimento ed il mantenimento dell'ordine tra la popolazione civile nelle retrovie, in modo che le truppe Alleate potessero continuare a combattere nelle condizioni più favorevoli. E' stata, d'altra parte, una necessità umana che uomini, donne e bam-

zione di questi sono al massimo possibile per quanto permesso dalle necessità militari.

4) Dovunque il successo delle Armi Alleate lo ha reso possibile, la grande maggioranza degli Italiani ha respinto il fascismo in tutte le sue forme e manifestazioni

per la costituzione di istituzioni governative o di altre usate basate sui principi democratici.

5) Questa dichiarazione venne riflessa nella formazione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo che assunse i poteri e compiti relativi il 10 novembre. Il suo prin-

cipe di lavoro venne mandato con l'intesa di essere sottoposto a discussioni che l'Amministrazione centrale che localmente è effettuata da una provvisoria buona fede mostrata simpatia per la Alleata, e che il non comprenda neppure verso l'attuale situazione dopo la caduta di Roma.

6) Questa condotta coerente con i principi generali già dichiarati dal Governo Alleato. Gli di tendenza sincera e critica devono porre per il futuro del loro paese dovranno realizzare il futuro in maniera critica, secondo la del popolo italiano, potrà essere adeguata e espressa.

7) La Commissione di Controllo curerà l'attuazione di quanto secondo le condizioni mistizio, essa fungerà nelle di congiunzione ricorrendo i desiderata condizioni Unite al Governo Italiano ed assicurando l'efficace delle risorse nella guerra comune temporaneamente con venga data occasione polo italiano di avviare le attività politiche di libertà e libertà.

8) Per le ragioni al principio di questo ma sarà necessario che il Governo Militare Alleato non si limitasse ad operazioni. Ma è previsto che man mano i nostri eserciti avanzano vengono ristabilite le condizioni normali di vita e i riferimenti ulteriori saranno effettuati altri sferimenti. La situazione ora si va creando, per

L'annunciatore della nuova Italia



Il Generale Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Comandante in Capo delle Forze Alleate nel teatro di guerra mediterraneo

questi scopi al massimo possibile per quanto dalle necessità mili-

unque il successo dell'Alleanza lo ha reso, la grande maggioranza degli italiani ha rifiutato di lasciare in tutte le forme e manifestazioni

per la costituzione di istituzioni governative o di altra specie basate sui principi democratici.

7) Questa dichiarazione venne riflessa nella formazione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, che assunse i poteri e compiti relativi il 10 novembre. Il suo prin-

Il passaggio venne raccomandato con l'intesa che venisse sottoposto a due condizioni: che l'Amministrazione centrale che locale venisse effettuata da funzionari di provata buona fede e di dimostrata simpatia per la causa Alleata, e che il passaggio non comprenda nessun impegno verso l'attuale Amministrazione dopo la conquista di Roma.

8) Queste condizioni sono coerenti con i principi più generali già dichiarati dai Governi Alleati. Gli italiani di tendenza sincera e democratiche devono porre le basi per il futuro del loro paese. Essi dovranno realizzare questo futuro in maniera democratica, secondo la volontà del popolo italiano, quando potrà essere adeguatamente espressa.

10) La Commissione Alleata di Controllo curerà l'attuazione di quanto sopra. Secondo le condizioni dell'Armistizio, essa fungerà da anello di congiunzione, comunicando i desiderata delle Nazioni Unite al Governo Italiano, ed assicurando l'uso efficace delle risorse italiane nella guerra comune. Contemporaneamente curerà che venga data occasione al popolo italiano di sviluppare le sue attività politiche in un clima di lealtà e libertà.

11) Per le ragioni indicate al principio di questo proclama, sarà necessario che il Governo Militare Alleato continui a funzionare nella zona di operazioni. Ma è altresì previsto che man mano che i nostri eserciti avanzano e vengono ristabilite le condizioni normali di vita nei territori ulteriormente occupati, saranno effettuati altri trasferimenti. La situazione che ora si va creando permetterà

data, più in sintonia e la sua degna, sotto la giurisdizione del Governo italiano, ha raggiunto che dal successo di questo primo trasferimento dipenderà la rapidità e la estensione di quelli futuri. L'obiettivo finale è di restituire ad una Amministrazione italiana, quasi automaticamente, di volta in volta, tutto il territorio al di qua della zona di operazioni nella quale dovrà rimanere un Governo militare Alleato.

IL PROCLAMA del Gen. Alexander

Proclama N. 16

Visto che ho assunto tutti i poteri statali e giurisdizionali nel territorio dell'Italia e della Sicilia occupate dalle mie truppe e sugli abitanti del suddetto territorio ed ho stabilito un Governo Militare a scopo di esercitare questi poteri in suddetto territorio, sotto la mia direzione e:

Visto che nell'esercizio di tali poteri, del proclama e delle ordinanze, sono state emanate di tratta in tratta da me e per la mia autorità nel territorio suddetto e:

Visto che un Armistizio col Governo Italiano è stato concluso ed una Commissione Alleata di Controllo, nominata, e:

Visto che il Governo Italiano ha dichiarato la guerra alla Germania ed è diventato collaborante delle Nazioni Unite, e:

Visto che le Nazioni Unite sulla richiesta del Governo Italiano hanno approvato la restituzione alle autorità competenti del Governo Italiano, di tutto del territorio occupato quanto sia compatibile con le esigenze militari.

Ora, quindi, io Sir Harold G. G. O. Alexander G. C. B., C. S.,

annunciatore della nuova Italia



Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Comandante in Capo Forze Alleate nel teatro di guerra mediterraneo

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RISORGIMENTO - Venerdì, 11 Febb.

Pag. 3

Il Capo M. C. Lancia, l'attuale capo delle dipendenze, ha inviato a Pantelleria, Lampedusa e Linosa, sono terminate comin-
dando dalle ore 0001 dell'undi-
cesimo giorno di febbraio 1944
Indi poi il Governo italiano
amministrerà il suddetto terri-
torio, i termini restanti i poteri,
diritti ed immunità delle Na-
zioni Unite, del Capo Coman-
dante delle Forze Alleate e
della Commissione Alleata di
Controllo.

8 febbraio 1944.

H. H. ALEXANDER

Generale

Governatore Militare

Una Ordinanza del Governo italiano

Tutti i bandi e le ordinanze emanati finora dal Governo Militare Alleato nonché le nomine e le rimozioni da qualsiasi ufficio pubblico e privato, riconosciuti legali, validi e impegnativi dai tribunali e funzionari italiani.

Il Governo italiano ha emes-
so la seguente Ordinanza:

Ritenuto che le Nazioni Uni-
te hanno aderito alla richiesta
del Governo italiano di resti-
tuzione secondo le modalità e
le condizioni necessarie per la
fine prosecuzione della
guerra da determinati territori
finora occupati dalle forze al-
lee.

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO,
PRIMO MINISTRO SEGRE-
TARIO DI STATO ORDINA

1. Dato che il Governatore
Militare Alleato ha posto fine
al Governo Militare nel terri-
to-
rio restituito all'Amministrazione
italiana, tutti i poteri statali e
giurisdizionali nei territori re-
stituiti, e sopra gli abitanti di
essi, nonché la supremazia repub-
blicana amministrativa vengono
restituiti al Governo italiano.

Front

Nuovo via sugli stabilim

Il martellamento delle basi
Germania continua co

LONDRA.

Oggi bombardieri pesanti
hanno nuovamente attaccato gli
edifici aeronautici di B
avick in Germania e la base
rea di Guderian in Olanda.
Brussel era stata duran-
te colpito poco tempo fa dalle
azioni alleate. Nella
mattinata di oggi, prosegu
nell'attacco contro gli obli-
tedeschi in Francia, formazio-
«Maurodera» hanno bomba
installazioni e vie di comu-
nicazione.

Questa notte «Moscitos»
H. A. F. hanno violentemente
l'attacco bersagli nella Ger-
occidentale. Uno solo degli
recchi non è ritornato. Del
durante i violenti attacchi d
agli obiettivi tedeschi nel
della Francia e al Paso di C
nonché al centro ferroviario
Ternier, la difesa dei cacci
deschi è stata debole e le
dile alleate premono sulle

Un commentatore della
ha segnalato questa notte
Germania sostiene di aver
massato 100 per cento dei
apparecchi di combattimen-
tro l'offensiva nemica. Il
mentatore ha osservato che
questo 80 per cento del
della caccia tedesca è insul-
te per parare i colpi morti
giorno e notte infliggono i
bardi anglo-americani ai cen-
tri industriali del Reich.
I tedeschi è stato dichiarato a
Londra, non hanno apparecchi da
caccia e da bombardamento se-
gnalati.

I giornali av-
vicinati da Her-
Heinrich Him-
gli interni e
Segreta germa-
violare il su-

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«Maurodera» hanno bomba installazioni e vie di comu zioni.

Questa notte «Mischio» R. A. F. hanno violentemente toccato bersagli nella Germania occidentale. Uno solo degli aerei non è ritornato. Del resto i violenti attacchi degli obiettivi tedeschi nel centro della Francia e al Paso di C Ternier, la difesa dei cacciatori è stata debole e le difese alleate pressoché nulle.

Un commentatore della ha segnalato questa notte Germania sostiene di aver massato 180 per cento di apparecchi di combattimento l'offensiva nemica. Il commentatore ha osservato che questo 80 per cento della caccia tedesca è insul te per parare i colpi mortali giorno e notte infliggono i bombardieri anglo-americani ai centri industriali del Reich.

I tedeschi, è stato dichiarato a Londra, non hanno apparecchi da caccia e da bombardamento se non per «compiti urgentissimi».

L'INGHILTERRA intensificherà i bombardamenti contro la Germania sino al conseguimento della vittoria

LONDRA 10. A nome del Governo britannico, Lord Cranborne ha dichiarato ieri alla Camera dei Lords che la Gran Bretagna intende proseguire con ancora maggiore energia i bombardamenti aerei sul territorio nemico sino alla vittoria.

Lord Cranborne ha dichiarato che l'offensiva aerea britannica obbliga la Germania a tenere sul fronte occidentale 180 per cento dei suoi aerei e questo è un elemento di grande importanza per gli sviluppi militari sul fronte russo in seguito all'offensiva contro Essen le offi cine «Krupp» hanno quasi cessato di lavorare.

Lord Cranborne ha poi dichiarato: «Probabilmente le grandi industrie tedesche possono venire paralizzate solo arrestando il ritorno della vita nelle città in cui gli impianti stessi si trovano. Non si può condurre la guerra senza infliggere gravi sofferenze ad altri. Il solo rimedio è il termine vittorioso del conflitto attuale».

gli stessi effetti giuridici come se emanati dal Governo Italiano e come tali saranno riconosciute da tutti i Tribunali e funzionari italiani.

Tutti gli atti emanati da qualsiasi membro delle Forze Alleate in applicazione dei suddetti Bandi e Ordinanze, nonché tutte le misure ufficiali di qualunque genere adottate dal Governo Militare Alleato in applicazione di tali Bandi ed Ordinanze, comprese tutte le nomine e le rimozioni da qualsiasi ufficio pubblico e privato, saranno riconosciuti legali, validi ed impegnativi da tutti i Tribunali e funzionari italiani.

Tutte le sentenze emanate dai Tribunali Militari Alleati saranno riconosciute dal Governo Italiano valide, legali ed a tutti gli stessi effetti come se emanate dai Tribunali e funzionari italiani, a meno che non vengono revocate o modificate dalla Commissione Alleata di controllo e con il consenso di questa.

Con ogni decreto legge in corso di pubblicazione, vengono sanzionate le antiche disposizioni.

Salerno, 11 febbraio 1944. IL MARESCIALLO D'ITALIA PIETRO BADOLIO

LE DELIBERAZIONI della Conferenza africana

BRAZZAVILLE, 10. In un'intervista accordata alla stampa, René Pleven, Commissario alle Colonie, ha riassunto come segue i lavori della Conferenza africana che ha tenuto in questa città martedì scorso l'ultima seduta.

Nel corso di questa conferenza sono stati fissati i grandi linee e i sistemi della colonizzazione francese. In generale essi riguardano il miglioramento delle condizioni di vita delle popolazioni africane, il destino delle quali è unito a quello della Francia. Tra le brillanti dimostrazioni dell'unità francese si riflette, così, nella battaglia paguata contro le differenze razziali e contro l'illuminismo. A questa battaglia in difesa della civiltà l'Africa Fran-

Un ardito atto di saboiaggio

In una fabbrica metallurgica presso Lione

LONDRA 10

Il corrispondente a Berna del «Daily Telegraph» nel descrivere la distruzione di una importante fabbrica metallurgica presso Lione la cui fabbrica è uno dei più arditi atti di saboiaggio compiuti dai patrioti francesi, quando la fabbrica stava per chiudere, racconta il giorno scorso al giovane armato e presentandosi alla porta ed entrano. Dopo aver tagliato le linee telefoniche andavano in cerca del direttore del capiparte e del personale i patrioti si misero a rompere con le pale e

I giornali: av spechi da Bon Heinrich Him gli Interni e Segreta germa visitare il su Hitler e si st sparire la sua Il portabari Bader, uno d boratori di H cato una can da tra il pop Himmler. L guardo è sta francobolli c rier A ciò t missione di cartoline sul Capo della

La guer Unità collabora Il bollett comunista di collaborano nell'isola di lato e attua rimpetto alla ta in Italia. In Crveni stiero sloven faccano nel

Large Areas Restored To Italian Government

Alles Transfer Territory To King, Badoglio

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 16—All of Italy south of the northern boundaries of the provinces of Salerno, Potenza and Bari, together with the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, will be restored to the jurisdiction of the Italian government at midnight tonight, it was announced today by Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Supreme Commander. The islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Lampione were not included in the order.

King Vittorio Emanuele III and the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio will take control of approximately 30,000 square miles of Italian territory with a population of about 5,000,000. This partial restoration of Italian sovereignty was in accord with principles set forth at the Moscow conference. One of these principles was that the Italian people should be given opportunity to establish a democratic government.

The Allied Advisory Council for Italy, representing the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the French Committee of National Liberation, last December set the boundaries of the territory to be returned to Italian jurisdiction under provisions of the Moscow pact.

"The transfer," said General Wilson, "was recommended with the understanding that it should be subject to two conditions: That the administration, central and local, should be carried on by officials of substantial good faith and Allied sympathies and that the transfer should involve no commitment to the present administration after the capture of Rome."

It was stated that the change would not affect rights of the United Nations under the terms of the armistices with Italy. Although the Allied Military Government which has been operating

"Stars & Stripes"
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ITALY - POLICE INVESTIGATION

"Stars & Stripes"
11-2-44 Naples
100623 A-5

TELE, Feb. 19--All of Italy south of the northern boundaries of the provinces of Palermo, Potenza and Bari, together with the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, will be returned to the jurisdiction of the Italian government at midnight tonight, it was announced today by Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Supreme Commander. The islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Lamusione were not included in the order.

King Vittorio Emanuele III and the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio will take control of approximately 20,000 square miles of Italian territory with a population of about 8,000,000. This partial restoration of Italian sovereignty was in accord with principles set forth at the Moscow conference. One of these principles was that the Italian people should be given opportunity to establish a democratic government.

The Allied Advisory Council for Italy, representing the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the French Committee of National Liberation, last December set the boundaries of the territory to be returned to Italian jurisdiction under provisions of the Moscow pact.

"The transfer," said General Wilson, "was recommended with the understanding that it should be subject to two conditions: That the administration, central and local, should be carried on by officials of substantial good faith and Allied sympathies, and that the transfer should involve no commitment to the present administration after the capture of Rome."

It was stated that the change would not affect rights of the United Nations under the terms of the armistice with Italy. Although the Allied Military Government which has been operating in this region is thus terminated, it will be replaced by regional controllers in Sardinia and Sicily and south of the Salerno-Potenza-Bari line who will advise the Badoglio administration.

These three regional Allied executives are members of the Allied Control Commission. They will insure, General Wilson said, the use of Italian resources in the war against Germany, and provide the people of Italy with opportunity to develop their political activities.

785016

—L. F. A. Hopkins

Post-War Worries

You may have thought the change
quite rough
From Civilian to GI

Big Varga Girls Appear In Camps

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—It may have been for morale purposes. Or it may have been final instruction in surrealist camouflage. The Army Air Forces are not talking. And it was out of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker's ballwick.

But at any rate Alberto Varga, creator of *Esquire* Magazine's famous Varga girl, whom Mr. Walker seeks to bar from second-class mailing privileges, recently concluded a tour of several midwest camps where flyers are given last-minute instructions before going overseas. Ten-foot enlargements of the Varga girl decorated every camp.

Phil Stock, who writes the verses which appeared on every Varga girl portrait, and David Smart, publisher of *Esquire*, accompanied Mr. Varga on the Air Force tour, which was made in an Army plane. The artist was called upon to autograph his pictures of the shapely pin-up girl by the score.

Charles A. Michie, writing in the newspaper *PM*, stated: "The Army obviously disagrees with Postmaster Walker's decision that *Esquire* is a nasty bit of work which would dirty up our antiseptic mails." And the United Press reported that mail from service men is strongly in behalf of the Varga girl.

A decision on the *Esquire* mailing privileges is expected in April when the case will be argued in the District of Columbia court.

Fighter Group Set

General Wilson added that AMO would continue to operate in the combat zone immediately behind the 5th and 8th Armies. As the Allied armies advance and normal conditions are restored, future transfers of jurisdiction to the Italian government will be made.

Expanding upon General Wilson's statement, Lt. Gen. Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, chief civil affairs officer for the AOC, declared:

"This is the first major step we are taking to hand back to the Italians the government of their own territory. On this depends

the speed and extent to which we will be able to make successive transfers. The ultimate ideal is to be able to hand back to Italian administration all territory behind the rear boundaries of our armies' operational areas."

Although various political parties already exist in what the AOC now calls the "King's Italy," no elections will be permitted until after the capture of Rome. Meanwhile, all officials under the Badoglio government will hold office by virtue of appointment. The AOC personnel who will be left behind in the Italian territory will include representatives of the various sub-committees of the main headquarters of the Allied Control Commission.

A closer integration of the Allied Military Governments and the Allied Control Commission had been recently effected, General MacFarlane declared during the course of his press conference. He said:

"Experience to date in our first experiment in dealing with a piece of liberated European mainland has proved that it is quite essential that the control of AOC and AMO must be fused to get the best results. That fusion has taken place. It means that from the moment AMO takes charge of areas occupied by the advancing armies, it acquires advice, control and technical direction from the heart of the control commission (AOC) which is provided with experts in various fields and skilled technical advisors. Thereby, from the front to the rear, AMO and AOC activities are coordinated and guided by the same policy."

Bari Daily Comments On Transfer Of Territory

BARI, February 13 - THE GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO says editorially today: "The restoration to Italy of the occupied territories is certainly a demonstration of friendship, a demonstration that the decision taken at the Allied Conference has not words thrown to the winds."

"These conferences established the basic principles of the new world and the imperishable rights of peoples to live according to their own will, on the basis of liberty and justice. Day after day, the Allies behave toward us not as victors who impose their iron yoke on the victim, regardless of innocence or guilt; but as friends who fraternally help their friends."

"Large territories, where ten millions of Italians are living, are restored to the Fatherland and the national administration is reinstated." (PWB)

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
13-2-44

MD-3

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
13-2-44
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~~AMSTERDAM~~: "In the case of Italy, the capitulation had been unconditional, and it has to be the same way with Finland", declared in "News Chronicle" in connection with the political Allied offensive against Finland. It is completely useless for the Finns to appeal to the Atlantic Charters in order to get better conditions. But the Finns are not going into the American trap, because they very well know what to expect if they do not continue the fight on Germany's side until the victorious end.

AXIS B/C
FWB Naples
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RADIO ROME

ITALIAN

2100

FEB. 16

~~NOTE BY OUR REPUBLICAN CORRESPONDENT:~~ The latest political events taking place in Occupied Italy deserve to be commented upon. We do so today in a spirit of realistic appreciation, supplied as we are with full data on the matter.

On February 11th at 23:45 hours, the United Nations Radio in Algiers made the following broadcast in Italian: "In my capacity as Commander in Chief Allied Forces in the Mediterranean I wish to announce that on February 11, 1944, that part of the Italian Peninsula south of the northern boundaries of Salerno, Bari, Potenza, together with the islands of Sardinia and Sicily will be handed back to the jurisdiction of the Italian government. Without prejudice of the rights of the United Nations agreed upon in the Armistice conditions and applied by the Allied authorities including the Allied Control Commission and by myself personally, all governing power will be handed back to the Italian government."

After this preamble of a somewhat explicit nature, the Commander goes on to remark that the first aim of the Allied Military Government was to eradicate Fascism and that on the 11th of November last, the Foreign Ministers had made a statement at the Moscow Conference to the effect that it had been decided to destroy Fascism and all its derivations, so as to enable the "liberated" peoples of southern Italy to share in all the joys of freedom. The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Area added that on the 15th of December 1943, the Consultative Council for Italian Affairs consisting of representatives of Britain, the United States, Russia and De Gaulle's France had decided to hand back to the Italian Government the administration of the Italian liberated territories on the following conditions:

1. The Italian Administration is to remain under control of the Armistice Commission.
2. Administrative Officials of the cities and of the surrounding districts are to give guarantees of their good-faith and sympathy with the Allies.
3. This measure is not to be, in any way, binding for the Allies with regard to the reorganization that will follow the occupation of Rome.

AXIS B/C

PWB Naples

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(Continue on next page)

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Following the above proclamation came that of General Alexander, Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in Italy. After pointing out that the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa are not being handed back to Italian Administration, he confirmed Wilson's proclamation.

After the proclamations by the victorious Generals, that of the "Marshal of Capitulaton" was to be expected. We will stress the fact that he thanks the Allies in the name of the Royal Government and His Majesty the King.

The event has been widely and repeatedly commented upon by all enemy radios, in various languages, with a view to showing that the Allies were living up to their undertakings as Liberators. A new historic cycle was opening up for Italy, and the march forward to Redemption had reached a first important objective.

Beyond the inevitable propaganda clamour, let us satisfy ourselves whether the new situation warrants the exaggerated flights of fantasy of the enemy radios or not. For all intents and purposes, the enemy Military Occupation goes on unchanged. All the so-called "Liberated Provinces" from the Garigliano down to Trapani, are nothing but a huge rear area, packed with mongrel troops of all the mongrel races on earth. Every sizeable town is garrisoned by the Allies. Above the Badoglio Administration the Armistice Commission continues to loom very large, together with the Consultative Control Council its corresponding Allied Councils, whose numbers may be reduced, provided everything proceeds according to the plans of the invaders.

What then of the beautiful gesture? Its one practical result is the elimination of AMGOT, that Semi-Military Organization invented by Roosevelt. No one in invaded Italy will mourn AMGOT, whose

administration gave rise to the most heated criticisms among the enemy themselves. One man, however, will shed a few furtive tears: Count Sforza, who dared declare that the transaction would be

beneficial only on condition that the Officials of the Allied Control Commission keep their eyes well opened. "In spite of some shortcomings, I must say that the AMGOT administration has been one of the best occupational organizations ever experienced by any nation." The Count is indeed unrivalled in his barefacedness. If the end of AMGOT does not justify the exulting tone of the Badoglio radio that spoke of an Italy, free in the full meaning of the word, both politically and administratively, it was wrong to deprive the event of all its importance. Even though all the other shackles remain, one of them has fallen - albeit with due reservations.

A direct consequence of it all is the weakening of the anti-Fascist parties who, after all the verbiage of the Congress, have been completely ignored by the Allies. This is why on February 9th, the Executive Giants of Liberated Italy sent an answering message to the British Members of Parliament to make them cognizant with the new developments. "Fascism, after the war, will be a

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whether the new situation warrants the exaggerated flights of fantasy of the enemy radios or not. For all intents and purposes, the enemy Military Occupation goes on unchanged. All the so-called "Liberated Provinces" from the Garigliano down to Trepauli, are nothing but a huge rear area, packed with mongrel troops of all the mongrel races on earth. Every sizeable town is garrisoned by the Allies. Above the Badoglio Administration the Armistice Commission continues to loom very large, together with the Consultative Control Council its corresponding Allied Commissions whose numbers may be reduced, provided everything proceeds according to the plans of the invaders. What then of the beautiful gesture? Its one practical result is the elimination of ALGOT, that Semi-Military Organization invented by Roosevelt. No one in invaded Italy will mourn ALGOT, whose administration gave rise to the most heated criticisms among the enemy themselves. One man, however, will shed a few furtive tears: Count Sforza, who dared declare that the transaction would be beneficial only on condition that the Officials of the Allied Control Commission keep their eyes well opened. "In spite of some shortcomings, I must say that the ALGOT administration has been one of the best occupational organizations ever experienced by any nation." The Count is indeed unrivalled in his barefacedness. If the end of ALGOT does not justify the exulting tone of the Badoglio radio that speak of an Italy, free in the full meaning of the word, both politically and administratively, it was wrong to deprive the event of all its importance. Even though all the other checkles remain, one of them has fallen - albeit with due reservations.

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20/7

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A similar attack on the King on his Genet is contained in another message sent by the Executive Committee to Gen. De Gaulle. The Government counter-acted with a statement published by the Minister for the Interior in Paris. The following is a summary of the statement: 1st 14th February:

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DEMOCRAT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

501 ut tu ut ad qd qd qd qd qd qd qd qd qd qd
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Italy B-Lite, Italy, no label. Clavichord and C-Phosphor only.

1. The first step in the process of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) is to establish a "front" organization. This is a group of people who are not members of the CPUSA but who are sympathetic to its goals. The front organization is used to carry out the CPUSA's activities in a way that is not obvious to the public. This is done by having the front organization appear to be a separate entity, while in reality it is controlled by the CPUSA. The front organization is used to carry out the CPUSA's activities in a way that is not obvious to the public. This is done by having the front organization appear to be a separate entity, while in reality it is controlled by the CPUSA.

[illegible]

in the U. S. I have not seen any other reference to this matter. I am not sure that they are particularly concerned with the matter. I am not sure that they are particularly concerned with the matter. I am not sure that they are particularly concerned with the matter.

10-11-1944

[illegible]

"Unit-As" - C. R. N. Y. 101 p. 1968. In the U.S. Navy. The text, however, is written by the author's secretary.

was not subject to the same public information for months.

The title between the six and the socialist parties was the same as the title between the six and the socialist parties.

[illegible][illegible]

STATE POINT SIX

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

winning to their look of surprise at the

HEROBY JUNE 1 1961 10 30 AM

~~Institutional and
its public good.
Last 1970-1980
the, eliminated by
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the Congress should have given such prompt action with the consent of the community and the community itself.

the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, which was established by Executive Order in 1964, and the Warren Commission, which was established by Congress in 1963.

King, his (son - child) the young prince. This is in fact true. The British (except the

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Liberalism is a political philosophy that advocates for individual rights, freedom, and equality. It is based on the idea that individuals should be free to live their lives as they see fit, as long as they do not harm others. This philosophy is often associated with the Enlightenment and the American and French Revolutions. In the United States, liberalism is closely tied to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It has been a major force in shaping American society and government, particularly in the areas of civil liberties, economic freedom, and social reform. Liberalism has also been a key component of the Democratic Party's platform for much of the 20th century. However, in recent years, there has been a resurgence of conservative and nationalist ideas, which have challenged the dominance of liberalism in American politics. This has led to a more polarized political landscape, with liberalism and conservatism representing two distinct and often opposing worldviews.

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

“Grilling,” as we have no fruit but that it is

— If the river is well, then I will not sin in the
— If the river is well, then I will not sin in the

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF
THE ARMY AND NAVAL FORCES
ON 10-10-68

its future.

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R. DIC. 2012
ITALIAN
2300
Feb. 19

the Italian front is not distinguished by the

the "violent" effort to suppress the Communist Party in the United States. It is reported that the Communist Party in the United States is now in a "violent" effort to suppress the Communist Party in the United States.

Cossiga and de Motture were unable to discuss the situation allowing the intel=merica

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The operations on the Italian front is not satisfactory for the Americans. It is reported that the two violent offenders at the German Command are unable to discourage the American troops allowing the Italian

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parties is a constant problem. First of all, when union fees
 their being six different parties: this is one thing. When union fees
 not only being six, but also, owing to their essentially negative
 position, a political opposition, that makes them sterile. Thirdly
 owing to their lack of courage at the time of their first offences
 hereby they if they take a political position with regard to the
 institutional problem.

It would seem, in fact, incredible that, blinded by their ignorant
 the Congress should have given such proof of typical American
 enthusiasm policy, with the present of the Constitution in the
 Republic as this is, as to suggest a successor to the present
 King, his son-in-law, the young Prince. This is in fact in the
 Pirene, which is a witness to the twilight of American the
 on Liberal Gods, and over the present has been expected to
 secure the liberation of Italy. Since, in his own, effect, a destructive
 with the King, and his own, effect, a destructive
 otherwise. The only way to get them out of their present state of the
 -Correlation, and so have no doubt but that it has been in the south
 of the river, as well as the fact of being: Republic followed by the other
 world-civil. The latter, which singles the former from any other such
 institution, it specializes its trend, and its program, it in fact
 its future.

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PES. 16

2300

ITALIAN

RADIO ROMAN

The operations on the Italian front is not satisfactory for the
 Americans. It is reported that the two violent offensives at
 Cassino and at Nettuno were unable to dislodge the German Command
 and the German war machine, allowing the Italian-American
 troops to obtain enormous successes in the present historic respect.
 Stokholm reports that experts of the Staff Corps accused General
 Clark as being responsible for the failure. General Clark will be
 substituted shortly and transferred to the War Department with
 inspective action.

cc

L.D. 8.

785016

X TRANSFER OF ITALIAN FLEET AN UNEXPECTED SURPRISE TO BADOLIO: Naples, March 4--
(By Cecil Spriggs, Reuters)--Marshal Badoglio has asked Allied representatives for
urgent details about President Roosevelt's statement that some Italian warships
are to be transferred to Russia. The Italian government states that Badoglio ask-
ed for "the most complete and urgent necessary details, reserving the right to
act accordingly." Although President Roosevelt's statement about the partition
of the Italian fleet was by the news of the big three powers appears to
have come as a complete surprise, it is learned in Allied circles that intima-
tions pointing to the possibility of such a decision had been previously com-
municated to the Italians. Whatever has been said in the past to the Italians
there is no doubt that Badoglio's government circles cherished a warm hope
that they would be allowed to bring their own fleet back into fighting service
alongside the Allies, especially against Japan. In talks I recently had with the
Marine Minister Raffaele de Courten I could discern through his reticent expres-
sions a keen hope that the Navy would play a big part in gaining the status of
an ally for Italy. Today's communique thinly veils feelings of bitterest dis-
illusionment.

News Summary
5-3-44 PBS
PRO No. 144
15

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

785016

Churchill Discusses Italian, Balkan United States War Angles

LONDON, February 23: Additional text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech to the House of Commons Tuesday follows:

Events in Italy

"The Italian Navy, not without risk, surrendered to us punctually. All Italian troops which were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the order from the Crown. Since then these Italian forces have cooperated with us to the best of their ability.

"The battle for Italy will be long and hard. I am not yet convinced that any other government could be formed in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces."

"Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome as I believe we shall - I believe we shall be free to review the whole Italian political position, and we shall do so with many advantages which we do not possess at present. It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian government can best be formed."

"I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change made at this when the battle is at its climax, ~~swinging~~ to and fro.

"The representatives of the various Italian parties have of course no electoral authority and no constitutional authority until the present King either abdicates or his successor invites them to take office. We shall see much more clearly how to proceed and have much more varied resources at our disposal, if and when we are in possession of the capital city.

"The policy, therefore upon which His Majesty's Government has agreed provisionally with the Government of the United States, is to wage the battle for Rome and take a new view when we are there."

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
23-2-44 PBS
100623

3551

Churchill's Policies Rapped In Commons

Legislators Hit Treatment Of Italian Politics

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The policies of Prime Minister Winston Churchill came under scattered but sharp criticism in the House of Commons yesterday in the debate following Mr. Churchill's war review. Some British legislators questioned particularly the handling of the Italian campaign and the Allied attitude toward the Italian political situation.

Capt. Fred Bellenger, a Laborite, said that he regretted hearing Mr. Churchill refer to the weather in Italy and inferred that the Allies had not taken advantage of the opportunities offered in Italy by the collapse of Benito Mussolini in July.

"If Churchill is to get our good will and support," he added, "he cannot live forever on 1940 and the actions he then displayed."

Criticized the policy from Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Labor Party, who asked for a new Italian political policy and if it is captured. The House was to know, he asked, what pressure the government could bring on the King to satisfy the wishes of the vast majority of Italians, whom he called anti-fascists.

Both Greenwood and Sir Archibald Sinclair, a Conservative leader, said Spain had been guilty of breaches of neutrality.

J. McCowan, very Socialist of the International Labor Party, accused Mr. Churchill of being a master of evasion in dealing with ticklish international problems. He asked the Prime Minister to assert himself in the great questions now facing the world.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden intervened in the debate to remark that the maintenance of lasting peace depended on the "close intimate understanding" between the British Commonwealth, the United States and the Soviet Union.

"If we can achieve this understanding," he said, "all our problems, however difficult, can be solved. If we cannot achieve it, there is in my judgment no hope of lasting peace."

Eden assured the House that Britain, Russia and the U.S. have carved out an exclusive sphere of influence in Europe, and that Britain was absolutely free to interest herself in continental affairs.

"Stars and Stripes"
25-2-44 Naples
100623

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100623
4 "Sovietization of Italy" (Summary) The attention of the country must be called on this danger threatening the Fatherland. Vishinsky who is working in Italy, is one of Stalin's most trusted agents. On the occasion of the recent Congress at Bari, Vishinsky protested because he considered that the Congress itself had not paid enough attention to the problem of the Sovietization of Italy. He is responsible for the suggestion that priests should be taken into custody, owing to the fact that they oppose the communist tendencies of the young generation. He is also responsible for the order given to the Communist agents to draw an inventory of all the riches of the churches and of convents and he has personally outlined a plan for the suppression of all ministers of God.

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It may well be that Italy has not grasped the full meaning of the Soviet menace. An Italian radio in the pay of Moscow criticized Churchill's statement to the effect that a new Italian Government could only be set up after the conquest of Rome. This is very typical of Stalin's attitude. He is prepared to give Churchill the lie on the same day when he receives from the latter a message of congratulation on the anniversary of the Red Army. Summing up, it would appear that the Allies are in agreement on the necessity to conquer Rome, but for different ends: the British, so as to set up a new Government; the Reds, so as to afford greater scope to Vishinsky in his campaign against the church.

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Axle B/C
PWB Naples
27-2-44 PB8
100623

10633
2 March 1944.

UNR AGO OFFICIAL NOTES ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN SICILY

NAPLES, March 2 (UNR) --- Henry Grady, an Allied Control Commission vice-president and chief of its economic section, said here after an inspection tour that "general recovery seems to be making progress in Sicily and Sardinia."

Dr Grady plans to return shortly to the United States for consultations with President Roosevelt and the War and State Departments on problems in liberated areas of Europe. He expects to return to his post here within three or four weeks.

The food supply and distribution situation in Italy is much improved, Dr Grady said.

"The black market is gradually being whipped there," he added, and pointed out that increased bread rations in Sicily are a factor.

Public markets which he inspected seemed to be well supplied with meat, eggs and chickens, at prices much lower than the black market was once able to command.

Dr Grady said that he is also able to report considerable revival of local industry in Sicily with important port facilities functioning, financial institutions operating in helpful degree and other evidences of economic revival.

The over all picture for Sardinia is not as favorable, Dr Grady added, chiefly because, with less food resources of its own and no surpluses, Sardinia has the burden of provisioning a considerable number of troops.

3518
/ Commenting

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-2-

Commenting generally on ACC work, Dr Grady stressed the point that it is an "experiment", the results of which carry far-reaching implications.

"The effort by the Allies in Liberated Italy," said Dr Grady, "is a new thing in peace-making. It is so important that it may determine the formula to be used elsewhere.

"I am convinced that most of the seeds of Europe's current troubles were sown in the period between the Armistice in 1918 and the Peace Treaty a few months later.

"That was a period of economic and social disintegration and one in which the peoples of the vanquished countries were left the drift. In such times of stress and idleness people begin to dream of over-simple solutions of their difficulties and evolve false ideologies.

"Here in this experiment designed to aid the Italian people to work out their own economic and social destiny as quickly as possible, post-armistice policies are being evolved.

"Our business is not punishment, but is the business of healing."

3547

Distribution:-

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~~Commander-in-Chief~~

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Major Bullock, Region 4

Viscount Stanagate

U-002P-X

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
H.Q. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

2164/INPO
1 Mar 1944

SUBJECT: Prime Minister's Speech

TO : Regional Commissioners
Heads of Sub Commissions
" " Branches

Herewith the correct text of that portion of the Prime Minister's speech which deals with Italy.

/s/ F. Gillet, Capt
FOR NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

EXTRACT FROM PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ON FEB 22nd
1944

ITALY

It is hard enough to understand the politics of one's own country. It is almost impossible to understand those of foreign countries. The sanest and safest course for us to follow is to judge all parties and factions dispassionately by the test of their readiness and ability to fight the Germans, and thus lighten the burden of the Allied troops. This is no time for ideological preference for one side or the other and certainly we, His Majesty's Government, have not indulged ourselves in this way at all. Thus in Italy we are working for the present through the Government of the King and Badoglio. In Yugoslavia we give our aid to Marshal Tito. In Greece in spite of the fact that a British officer was murdered by the Guerrilla organization called ELAS, we are doing our best to bring about a reconciliation or at least a working agreement between the opposing forces.

I will say a word if the House will permit me about each of these unhappy countries and the principle which should govern us and which we are certainly following. We signed the Italian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio who were, and up to the present are, the legitimate Government of Italy. On their authority the Italian Navy, not without some risk and loss, surrendered to us and practically all Italian troops and airmen who were

Colonel, Cavalry
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-2-

Whether a Government thus formed will be as helpful to the Allies as the present dispensation I cannot tell, it might of course be a government which would try to make its position good with the Italian people by resisting as much as it dared the demands made on them in the interests of the Allied armies. I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change made at a time when the battle is at its climax saying to and fro. When you have to hold a hot coffee pot, it is better not to break the handle off until you are sure that you will get another equally convenient and serviceable, or at any rate until there is a discolored ready. The representatives of the various Italian parties, who assembled a fortnight ago at Bari, are of course eager to become the Government of Italy. They will certainly have no elective authority and certainly no constitutional authority either until the present King abdicates or until he or his successor invites them to take office. It is by no means certain that they would have any effective authority over the Italian armed forces now fighting with us. Italy lies prostrate under his miseries and disasters, food is scarce, shipping to bring it is voraciously absorbed by our ever expanding military operations. I think we have gained 12,000,000 tons this year increase to the allies yet, the shortage continues because our great operations absorb every ship as it comes and the movement of food is difficult. It would be a mistake to suppose that the kind of political conditions or forces exist in Italy such as work so healthily in unpestered lands or countries which have not been shattered by war or stifled by a long period of Fascist rule. We shall see much more clearly how to proceed and have much more varied resources at our disposal if and when we are in possession of the capital city. The policy therefore which His Majesty's Government have agreed provisionally with the Government of the United States is to win the battle for Rome and take a new view when we are there.

COPY

~~RADIO~~ ROME (ITALIAN) 2000 - MARCH 3

FLASH

According to "Reuter's" report, Roosevelt announced that a part of the Italian fleet will be handed over to the Soviet Union. He declared that about a third of the fleet actually operating with the Allies will be given.

The number of ships to be handed over is under consideration.

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Axis Monitoring Report
PMB Naples
4-3-44 PB3
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Parte della flotta italiana**verrebbe assegnata alla Russia****WASHINGTON, 2.**

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha reso noto oggi che sono in corso di completamento i piani per l'assegnazione di circa un terzo della flotta italiana che si è arresa, o dell'equivalente in altre navi, ai russi.

Dando maggiori dettagli circa l'assegnazione della flotta italiana alla Russia, alla Gran Bretagna e agli Stati Uniti, il Presidente Roosevelt ha ricordato che l'Italia si è arresa non solo agli Stati Uniti ed alla Gran Bretagna ma anche all'Unione Sovietica. Egli ha dichiarato che circa parte della unità della flotta italiana debbono logicamente essere messe al servizio della Marina russa.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha detto che successivamente l'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni Unite alle Quaranta e Quattro, in un messaggio in nome del presidente Stalin riguardante questa questione.

Egli ha detto che è possibile che navi britanniche ed americane verrebbero assegnate alla Russia in cambio di navi italiane che potrebbero essere pronte per entrare in combattimento.

Il Presidente ha aggiunto che in seguito, quando queste navi italiane originariamente assegnate alla Russia saranno in condizioni di essere in servizio, esse entreranno nella Marina americana e britannica per mantenere il posto delle rispettive navi che saranno mobilitate in Russia.

Il Presidente ha ricordato, alla sua conferenza della stampa, che egli stesso si riserva e che debbono restare in moto tutte cose che può navigare per vincere questa guerra.

Il Presidente ha detto che la Gran Bretagna e gli Stati Uniti stanno già usando alcune delle navi mercantili italiane.

Rendendo noto che si stanno facendo dei piani per assegnare circa un terzo della flotta italiana che si è arresa, o l'equivalente in altre navi, alla marina russa, egli ha detto che le trattative circa il trasferimento sono già per metà completate.

Ha detto anche che la flotta verrà usata in proporzioni approssimativamente uguali dai tre Alleati: Stati Uniti, Gran Bretagna e Russia.

Rispondendo se le navi saranno equipaggiate italiani, il Signor Roosevelt ha risposto che parte in potranno avere e parte no, in quanto alle navi italiane che sono rifugiate agli italiani. Il Presidente ha detto che questa è una questione che riguarda la Spagna.

35-1

"Risorgimento"
4-3-44 Naples
100623

One-Third of Italian Navy to be Assigned to Russian Navy

WASHINGTON, March 3- President Roosevelt disclosed today (Friday) that plans are being made to assign about one-third of the surrendered Italian Fleet, or the equivalent in other ships, to the Russian Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt said discussions over the transfer were about half completed.

He said that the U.S., Britain and Russia would divide the fleet approximately equally among the three Allies.

Asked whether the ships would be manned by Italians, Mr. Roosevelt said some may be and some may not. As for the Italian ships escaped to the Palearic Islands, the President said that was a Spanish problem.

Elaborating his explanation of the assignment of the Italian fleet to Russia, Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that Italy surrendered not just to the United States and Britain, but also to the Soviet Union. He declared that therefore part of the Italian fleet units logically should be put to use by the Russian Navy.

He said the recent message from Marshal Stalin delivered to the White House by Soviet Ambassador Andrew Gromyko concerned this question.

He said it was possible that British or American ships may be assigned to Russia in place of Italian ships which are not now ready for battle service.

The President explained that later, when these Italian ships originally allotted to Russia are fit for service, they will go to the American or British Navies to replace the Yankee or Union Jack warships being sent to Russia.

The President reminded his press conference that we are in a war and we are going to run everything that floats for the benefit of winning that war.

Mr. Roosevelt said Britain and the United States are already using some of the Italian tonnage. (OWI).

UN-News Service
PWH Naples
4-3-44 PHS
100623

3543

ON THE DELIVERY OF THE ITALIAN NAVY TO THE SOVIET UNION

BERLIN: In regard to the delivery of the Italian Navy to the Soviet Union it must be asserted primarily that the Italian Fleet has surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet. It is therefore much more interesting that in Washington and not in London the fate of the Italian Navy has been decided upon. From the political viewpoint the handing over of the Italian warships to the Soviet Union is of far reaching importance because:

1. It represents a breach of word towards Badoglio-Italy for which the status of co-belligerency was granted by the Allies after its capitulation.
2. It was expected generally that England and the United States would divide among themselves the Italian Fleet. The fact that the Italian warships are now being handed over to the Soviet Union shows that England and the U.S.A. were unable to reach an agreement on the division of the Italian Fleet. The Anglo-American plan originally called for the employment of Italian warships in the Mediterranean in order to release units for the fighting in the Far East. The delivery of the Italian Fleet to the Soviet Union frustrates this plan.
3. The United States Secretary of the Navy, Knox, indicated repeatedly that the U.S. will use their quota of the Italian Navy in order to fill the Navies of Latin-American thus to fulfill the existing orders.
4. The cession of the Italian Mediterranean Fleet to the Soviet Union means a renunciation of England for the predominance in the Mediterranean, which is a very important connecting sea for the British Empire because the Italian ships can now be employed in this Sea serving the Soviet Union.

All indications point towards the fact that the Italian Navy now in Soviet hands will remain in the Mediterranean. This creates, not only for England but for all countries on the Mediterranean, a completely new situation. With the help of the Anglo-Americans Bolshevism has been let loose on the oldest cultural ocean, the Mediterranean.

3542

Axis Monitoring Report
PWB Naples
5-3-46 PBS
Radio Rome- 100623 #

ONE-THIRD OF ITALIAN NAVY TO RUSSIA

The British Information Service announces from Washington that President Roosevelt spoke yesterday of transferring one-third of the Italian Fleet, at present held by the Allied Command, to the Soviet Union adding that the negotiations are almost at an end. All that remains to be agreed upon is the final tonnage that is to be handed over to the Russian Navy. The United States and Britain are already using several units of the Italian Fleet. The Soviet ambassador in Washington has received pertinent orders from Stalin with regard to the transfer. A Russian diplomat said that some units will be manned by Italian, others by Allied crews.

Axis Monitoring Report
PWH Naples
5-3-44 PBS
100523

THE CONSEQUENCES OF BETRAYAL

At the time when Italy used to be an industrious work-shop, inspired by a grim determination to insure bread, dignity and well-being to all, the Navy, with its battleships, its cruisers, its destroyers and its submarines - all of them ships of the latest model - was the living expression of the growing power of a nation consisting of workers and combatants.

A poor country, Italy was forging ahead, with stubborn patience and untold sacrifices. The Italian warships which had been built to defend our seas and to establish our claim on a broader field of action were the fruit of Italian labor, from the original drawings down to the last rivet. The toil of the workers had been backed by the contributions of every single citizen. The decks of these ships, built by the people, were consecrated by the blood of Italy's best sons, who died in battle, fighting against the traditional enemy of our naval freedom, of our just aspirations to a better mode of life.

The betrayal of September 8th that caused our ships to be handed over to the enemy they had been pitted against for three years, was the betrayal of 20 years of epoch-making events, of sacrifices, of toil and of battle.

The two robbers who were about to share the spoils have now found a third client: the Bolsheviks. The Italian colors will be furled, to be replaced not only by the colours of H.M. the King of England and of the United States, but also by those of Soviet Russia: the red flag, a symbol of blood, terror and Asiatic barbarism bent on the destruction of European civilization, bent on the annihilation of the past and the fashioning of the future according to the standards of the Kremlin.

To do away with our past, the Reds seize our Fleet, that is the symbol of a civilization opposed to Lenin's theories; to stake a claim on our future, they have taken from their mothers our young children, the flower of our race, and they are proceeding to corrupt their Latin minds at the G.P.U. school for murder.

These same enemies who appeal to the destructive and subversive forces to sap the will of the country are called Monarchy and Bogdanov Proclamation.

3546

MacMillan Says Italy Should Have Free Hand (100623)

LONDON, March 5- Harold MacMillan, British Member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy said in England Saturday that any solution of Italy's future should be an Italian solution, and not one imposed from outside Italy.

"We must keep out of the ring ourselves, and not back one or another, so long as a liberal and democratic regime is assured...." His remarks were included in an address to his own constituents. (PWB).

UK-news Service
PWB Naples
6-3-44 PBS
100623

REICH PAPERS COMMENT ON ITALIAN FLEET

BERLIN: To day's Berlin paper deal with the declaration made by Roosevelt on the handing over of a third of the Italian fleet to the Soviets.

"If any proof were needed," writes the "Völkischer Beobachter", "of the precision and the painful speed with which the Anglo-Americans endeavour to satisfy all the wishes of the Kremlin, then this proof was provided by this declaration of the American President. At the same time it is interesting to note that Roosevelt dealt directly with Stalin, in a question which mainly effected British interest in the Mediterranean. Roosevelt had not said where the Italian ships were to be employed. But if this were to be in the Mediterranean, it would mean a direct threat to the states bordering upon that sea."

The paper "Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes that it was of interest to note that this move on the part Soviets had come at a time when the Allies were feeling the shortage of war ships for convoys. Stalin had demanded, according to Roosevelt's own words, and Roosevelt had obeyed.

The "Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger" writes that there was scarcely any report concerning the political relation between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Saxon countries in which the complete impotence of the western power in the face of Soviet demands was not clearly demonstrated. The handing over of naval units to Moscow means a direct increase of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. For years Britain had resisted the Italian and had even waged the war of sanctions against them for the sole purpose of maintaining control of the Mediterranean to the Soviets.

Axis Monitoring Report
Fwd Naples
6-3-44 PBS
100823

3528

* NEW RUSSIAN SHIPS TO OPERATE FROM QUATTARO (100623)

Two modern battleships will be handed over to the Soviet Union, together with three or four cruisers and from 9 to 12 destroyers, according to "Svenska Dagbladet". Reports from neutral sources add that as the Soviets will not be able to use these ships in the Black Sea, they will operate in the Mediterranean under the Soviet flag. 2

Axis Monitoring Report
PWB Naples
6-3-44 PBS
100623

RUSSIA GETS AT LEAST 20 WARSHIPS

STOCKHOLM: According to a report from "Svenska Dagbladet" from New York, the general opinion in regard to the statement made by Roosevelt as he announced that the Italian Fleet is being handed to the Soviets, is that the Soviet Union will receive two modern Italian battleships, three or four cruisers, nine to twelve destroyers and six to eight submarines.

Axis Monitoring Report
PWB Naples
6-3-44 PBS
100623

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FRENCH JOURNALIST ON ITALIAN FLEET QUESTION

The French journalist Pertinax spoke on the American Radio about the cession of a third of the Italian fleet to Russia. Pertinax asked himself why Roosevelt announced so suddenly, some days ago, the transfer of a part of the Italian fleet to the Soviet Union and why the message given by Stalin to his Ambassador in Washington a fortnight ago treated just about this question. After rejecting several hypothesis, the journalist acknowledges that, according to his opinion, the Gordian knot is connected to interests of strategic and military character. In the next few days the Russia intend to constitute, with a part of the Italian fleet, Soviet naval fleet which will help both Marshall Tito and General Alexander.

Concerning the effects caused by this announce in the Royal and Badoglio Government circles Pertinax says: "The complaints of the King and Badoglio does not surprise anybody. They have no right to protest."

After considering that the Armistice signed by the Royal Government gives the winners all rights, Pertinax expressed his opinion of Victor Emmanuel and his partners. He said: "Others would surely be less servile, but they remain quiet lest they be expelled. It is possible however, that many Italian officers and sailors will fight for the Russians."

ROMANIAN DAILY ON ITALIAN FLEET QUESTION

The Romanian daily "Dinza" (?) writes about the handing over of the third of the Italian fleet to the Soviet Union that the Anglo-American gave because of Russian pressure. The daily says that it is very important to note how the Anglo-Americans immediately accepted the new formal requests of the Soviets. For the first time in British history, England took a measure by which she helps a foreign nation to become a sea power also in the Mediterranean Sea. That is the sea which England recognizes as a British sea.

Axis Monitoring Report
7-3-44 Naples
PWB PBS
100623

3535

RADIO ROME (ITALIAN), 1400 - MARCH, 6

THE MEANEST OF ALL TRANSACTIONS

While the Italians are still stunned and pained at the news of the transfer to Russia of part of the Italian Fleet, we learn from an American Colonel, who is the Naples correspondent of the "New York Times" that another dastardly and cowardly deal is being transacted at the expense of the country's prestige and power.

As far as the ships are concerned, they are henceforward to fly the flag of our direct enemy; this is the outcome of a transaction between two of our foes. But the new insult that has been directed at us comes from the mouth of an Italian; it is the result of the intrigues of an Italian renegade, one Sforza, who after betraying his pledge as Minister for Foreign Affairs, tries to curry favour today by a statement made to an American correspondent.

He is willing to hand the Dodecanese over to Greece, to grant Ethiopia her independence, to set up Albania and Montenegro as autonomous nations, to make Fiume into a protectorate, to present Yugoslavia with Dalmatia and Zara, to make a "Free Port" of Trieste.

Let the Allies give as much publicity as they choose to the incubations of a sordid renegade; we will not even stoop to discuss or argue. We merely place these lucubrations before the Italians. The ignoble plans outlined by Sforza for the benefit of an American correspondent are of no interest to us; we note them for further reference, and will use them on the day of reckoning. The Aegean islands, Abyssinia, Albania, Montenegro, Fiume and Dalmatia, Trieste and Zara did not come our way as the result of any shady diplomatic deal or barter transaction, but through the gallantry of our combatants. If fate makes us defeat in Italian territory the sacred graves of our men on distant lands, and our rights, Sforza should not delude himself with the idea that he may not have to answer for the manner in which he has insulted those lands of ours. He will duly answer for it, on the day when victory puts an end to this terrible and glorious travail, when we reach the end of the road we have started treading in the hope of bringing back home all our dead, the dead that are our inspiration, the dead that are waiting for us.

RADIO ROME (ITALIAN) 1730 - MARCH 6

ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON ITALIAN FLEET SURPRISES BRITAIN

The British government has not yet made any official statement on the handing over to Russia of part of the Italian Fleet, announced by Roosevelt. In London's Parliamentary circles, they remark however that Churchill must have been taken unawares by the suddenness of the Russo-American decision. It would appear that the British Admiralty heard of this only after the announcement of the whole world.

Let the allies give us much publicity as they choose to the incubations of a smile renege: we will not even stoop to discuss or argue. We merely place these lubrications before the Italians. The ignoble plans outlined by Sforza for the benefit of an American correspondent are of no interest to us; we note them for further reference, and will use them on the day of reckoning. The Aegean islands, Abyssinia, Albania, Montenegro, Fiume and Dalmatia, Trieste and Zara did not come our way as the result of any shady diplomatic deal or barter transaction, but through the gallantry of our combatants. If fate makes us defend in Italian territory the sacred graves of our men on distant lands, and our rights, Sforza should not delude himself with the idea that he may not have to answer for the manner in which he has insulted those lands of ours. He will duly answer for it, on the day when victory puts an end to this terrible and glorious travail, when we reach the end of the road we have started treading in the hope of bringing back home all our dead, the dead that are our inspiration, the dead that are waiting for us.

PAPPO ROMEO (ITALIAN) 1700 - MARCH 2

ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON ITALIAN FLEET SURPRISES BRITAIN

The British government has not yet made any official statement on the handing over to Russia of part of the Italian Fleet, announced by Roosevelt. In London's Parliamentary circles, they remark however that Churchill must have been taken unawares by the suddenness of the Russian American decision. It would appear that the British Admiralty heard of this, one of the most sensational pieces of news of the whole war, only through the Communiqué relayed by the White House. The arbitrariness and the lack of consideration which are apparent in the whole affair, caused great discontent in Britain. It is said in London, that on September 8th the Italian Fleet officially handed itself over to the Commander-in-Chief the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Only five days ago Churchill announced in Commons that the Italian Fleet was of great service to the Allies, thus staking some sort of a claim on the Fleet itself. It is considered in London that the fate of the Italian Fleet should have been decided in London, or it should at least have been the object of a joint decision of the Allies. Roosevelt's attitude in the matter of the Fleet throws a new light on the relations between the United States and Britain.

However this may be, it would appear, that the Badoglio government has now lost any claim to its status as co-belligerent. As everyone knows, there is no Badoglian Army in southern Italy, and the Fleet was the only active contribution to the war that the renegade government could offer.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
LUNenburg, MASS. SECTION

A.I.O. 762

UNITED NATIONS NEWS SERVICE

[NOTE: For the convenience of editors and readers, those parts of Prime Minister Churchill's speech to the House of Commons on February 22 which deal with Italy, so far as received to date, are reproduced below. The complete text of the address is expected February 25 and will be distributed as soon as received. --

United Nations News Service

Turning to the Mediterranean the way of war, Mr. Churchill said, "Our other great, joint Anglo-American offensive in Italy. Many people have been disappointed in the progress made there since the capture of Naples in October. This has been due to the extremely bad weather which makes the winter in a supposedly 'sunshiny' land, and which this year has been worse than usual. Secondly, and far more, it is because the Germans, bit by bit, have been drawn into Italy and have decided to make extreme exertions for the retention of the city of Rome.

"General Alexander has probably seen more fighting against the Germans than any living British commander, unless it be General Preyberg, who is also in the fray. General Alexander said the bitterness and fierceness of the fighting now going on both in the north and on the Cassino front surpasses all his previous experience. He even used in one message to me the word 'terrific.' On the southern Cassino front, British, American, Canadian, Indian, French and Polish troops are fighting side by side in noble comradeship. Their leaders are confident of final success and

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"In October, the Germans began to move a number of divisions southwards from the valley of the Po, and to construct a line some south of Rome, in order to confront and delay the advance of the Fifth and Eighth Armies and their commander, General Alexander.

"We are, therefore, committed to a frontal advance in extremely mountainous country which gave every advantage to the defence. All the rivers flow at right angles to our advance, and

(more)

CHURCHILL ON ITALY

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violence has often torn these rivers in two, turning them into raging torrents, thus sweeping away all military bridges drawn across them, and sometimes leaving part of the assaulting force committed to attack on the far side and beyond the reach of immediate support. In addition to these difficulties, there has been a need to build up large supplies of stores and vehicles of all kinds in Italy.

Also, the Strategic Air Force, which is being developed for attack on Southern Germany, has made extremely large priority demands on our transportation, and especially on those forms of transportation which are most in demand. An immense amount of work has been done and the results will become apparent later on.

Among the allies, the British have the larger say in Italy. On the other hand, the American Air Force in the Mediterranean is larger than the British, and the two together possess enormous superiority, quantitatively, and also, we believe, qualitatively, over the enemy. We have also complete command of the sea coast, where the American squadron is actively working with the British Fleet.

Many people wonder why it was not possible to make a large, amphibious turning movement, either on the western or the eastern side of Italy, to facilitate the forward march of our armies. The need for this was, of course, obvious to the commanders -- British and American -- but the probability of carrying it into effect depended upon the fleet's being properly fitted in with the

need to build up large supplies of stores and vehicles of all kinds in Italy.

"Also, the Strategic Air Force, which is being developed for attack on southern Germany, has an extremely large priority in our transportation, and especially on those forms of transportation which are most in demand. As issues amount of work has been done and the results will become apparent later on.

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The need for this was, of course, obvious to the commanders -- British and American -- but the practicability of carrying it into effect depended upon the fleet's being properly fixed in with the general Allied program of the year. This program comprised larger issues and forces than those with which we are concerned in Italy.

"Difficulties which hitherto had obstructed action were removed at the conference at Casablanca at Christmas, and at Marrakech in January. The plan drawn up was approved by the President of the

(more)

CHURCHILL ON ITALY

34

United States and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, who carry out the supreme direction of the war; in the first week of January.

"Preparations had already been begun in anticipation of surmounting finally all difficulties, and January 22d was fixed as 'zero date' by General Alexander, upon whom rests the direct responsibility for fighting the battle.

"It was certainly no light matter to launch this large army of forty to fifty thousand men -- with all the uncertainties of winter weather, and the unknowable strength of the enemy's fortifications -- upon the sea.

"The operation itself was a model of combined working. The landing was virtually unopposed, but subsequent events did not take the course which had been hoped for or planned.

"In the upshot, we got a great army ashore, equipped with masses of artillery, tanks, and very many thousands of vehicles, and our troops, moving inland, came into contact with the enemy.

"The German reactions to this descent have been remarkable. Hitler has apparently resolved to defend Rome with the same obstinacy which he showed at Stalingrad, in Tunisia, and recently, in the Dnieper.

"On the broad grounds of strategy, Hitler's decision to send into the south of Italy as many as thirty divisions, involving with their maintenance troops something like half a million Germans, and his decision there in Italy to make a large

responsibility for fighting the battle.

"It was certainly no light matter to launch this large army of forty to fifty thousand men — with all the uncertainties of winter weather, and the unknowable strength of the enemy's fortifications — upon the seas.

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"On the broad grounds of strategy, Hitler's decision to send into the south of Italy as many as eighteen divisions, involving with their maintenance troops something like half a million Germans, and his decision there in Italy to make a large secondary front, is not unwise to the Allies. We must fight the Germans somewhere in this war, unless we are to stand still and watch the Russians. This wearing battle in Italy occupies troops which cannot be employed in other, greater operations, and it is an effective tribute to them. We have sufficient force at our disposal in Africa to nourish the struggle as fast as they can be transported across the Mediterranean."

(more)

Mr. Churchill added: "I placed my confidence ^{in the} Alexander (charges), and in British, American, and French troops engaged in battle. I placed my confidence in that leader and these troops, and that is how I feel about it now (charges).

"I would turn for one moment to emphasize how perfect is the cooperation between the British and American armies.

"Nothing like it has ever been seen before between allies....

"The same unity and brotherhood is being instituted throughout the forces which are gathering in Britain. I cannot doubt that it will be found to be most serviceable, as well as unique in all the history of alliances....

"The Italian Navy, not without risk, surrendered to us punctually. All Italian troops which were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the order from the Crown. Since then these Italian forces have cooperated with us to the best of their ability.

"The battle for Italy will be long and hard. I am not yet convinced that any other government could be forced in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces.

"Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome... as I believe we shall - I believe we shall be free to review the whole Italian political position, and we shall do so with many advantages which we do not possess at present.

It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian government can best be forced.

"I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change

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It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian government can best be formed.

"I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change made at this time when the battle is at its climax, swaying to

and fro. The representatives of the various Italian parties have of course no electoral authority and no constitutional authority until the present King either abdicates or his successor invites them to take office. We shall see much more clearly how to proceed and have much more varied resources at our disposal, if and when

we are in possession of the capital city. His Majesty's Government we are in possession of the United States.

"The policy, therefore, upon which the Government of the United States has provisionally with the Government of the United States is to take the battle for Rome and take a new view when we are there."

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Campaign in Italy

U N A T O N A L A T L A N T I C S A V E 23 2 6 4 4

Turning to the Italian campaign, Mr. Churchill said:

"Many people have been disappointed in the progress made there since the capture of Naples in October. This has been due to extremely bad weather, which marks the winter in our usually 'sunny' land, and which this year has been worse than usual. Secondly and far more, important it is because the Germans, hit by bit, have been driven into Italy and have decided to make extreme exertions for the retention of the City of Rome."

Explaining why it is not possible to make a large, ambitious turning movement on the eastern or western side of Italy Mr. Churchill said that the practicability of carrying it into effect depended upon its being properly fitted in with the general Allied programme for the year. "This programme comprises larger issues and forces than those with which we are concerned in Italy."

"General Alexander has probably seen more fighting against the Germans than any living British commander (cheers) unless it be General Freyberg who is also in the fray. General Alexander said the bitterness and fierceness of the fighting now going on both in the Vosges and on the German front surpasses all his previous experience. He even uses in one speech the words 'the word' terrible'. On the southern Cassin Front, British, American, Indian, French, and Polish troops are fighting side by side in noble comradeship. Their leaders are confident of final success, and the troops are in the highest spirit of offensive vigour."

"On the broad grounds of strategy, Hitler's decision to send into the south of Italy as many as eight divisions, involving with their maintenance troops something like half a million Germans, and his decision there in Italy to make a large secondary front, is not welcome to the Allies. We must fight the Germans somewhere in this war, unless we are to stand still and watch the Russians. This winter battle in Italy occupies troops which cannot be employed in other, greater operations, and it is an effective prelude to them. We have sufficient force at our disposal in Africa to nourish the struggle as fast as they can be transported across the Mediterranean."

Mr. Churchill added: "I placed my confidence then in General Alexander (cheers), and in British, American, and French troops engaged in battle. I placed my confidence in that leader and those troops, and that is how I feel about it now (cheers)."

Invasion Army Assembled

In Great Britain, forces are being assembled for future operations

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their maintenance troops something like half a million Germans, and
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Invasion Army assembled for put 25 operations

In Great Britain, forces are being
of the greatest magnitude.
who certain statements have been made in American official
statements about the relative strength of the armies to be
employed from here. I think it necessary to state that British and
American armies at the outset of the struggle will be approximately
equal, but that if its duration is prolonged the continuous inflow of
American soldiers at enormous rate will naturally give them that
superiority in numbers which would be expected from the great reserve
power and manpower which they possess and which they desire above all
things to bring as speedily as possible into contact with the enemy.
Therefore it is right that the supreme command should go to the
United States (cheers)."

23-2-44 PPS
UN-News Service
PPS Naples
PWS 100623-X-B

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"Turning to the European political scene Mr. Churchill said: "The battle in Italy will be hard and long. I am not yet convinced that any other government can be formed at the present time in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces. Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome -- as I believe we shall -- we shall be free to review the whole Italian political situation. It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian Government can best be formed."

In Yugoslavia, partisan forces had the upper hand despite ferocious murders and cruelties by the Germans. Mr. Churchill spoke of Tito, who has over a quarter-million men under him, as an outstanding leader in the fight for freedom. "Tito's Partisans are the only people who are doing any effective fighting in Yugoslavia against the Germans now," he added.

As regards King Peter's position and that of the Royal Yugoslav Government in Cairo, Mr. Churchill said we could not dissociate ourselves in any way from him.

"He has undoubtedly suffered in the eyes of the Partisans by the association of his government with General Mihailovitch and his subordinate commanders. We have no wish or intention of obtruding our own ideas upon any particular country. Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy all will be perfectly free to settle the forms which their governments shall take so far as we are concerned, once the will of the people can be obtained under conditions of tranquility. In the meantime, the position is a somewhat complicated one and I hope to have the confidence of the House in working with the foreign secretary to unravel it as far as we can in concert with our Russian and United States Allies who are, I am glad to say, sending missions to Marshal Tito."

A Mutual Understanding

Referring to the Cairo-Teheran-Moscow conferences, Mr. Churchill said: "There would be very few differences between the three great powers if their representatives could meet once a month. I trust it may be possible to hold further meetings as the war proceeds. The question is asked if the good relations established at Moscow and Teheran have proved durable, or if they have failed during the weeks that have passed.

"Does the Pravda statement, for instance, or the articles appearing in various organs of the Soviet Government, imply a cooling off in the relationship of the three great powers?"

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"Does the Pravda statement, for instance, or the articles appearing in various organs of the Soviet Government, imply a cooling off in Anglo-Russian or American-Russian relations, and the rebirth of suspicion of her western Allies on the part of Russia: I am entitled to reassure the House on that all important point. None of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran has been lost."

Mr. Churchill said he personally raised the question of future Poland with Marshal Stalin, pointing out that it was in furtherance of Britain's guarantee to Poland that she declared war on Nazi Germany. The Polish nation holds a prime place in the thoughts and policy of the British Government and Parliament.

"Russia has the right of reassurance against future attack from the west, and we are going all the way with her to see that she has, not only by the might of her armies, but by the approval and assent of the United Nations."

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TURKISH POLITICAL CIRCLES DISCUSS ITALIAN FLEET QUESTION

In political circles in Ankara the partitioning of the Italian Fleet is widely commented upon. The Allied decision to hand over one-third of it to Russia is expected to have far-reaching repercussions in Turkish interests after the war, particularly in the Black Sea.

TURKEY WANTS SECURITY

Sadak, a Turkish Deputy, writes this morning in "Axam" that Turkey would not be justified by any territorial revendication if she were to enter the war. What Turkey needs is security for herself and for her immediate neighbours.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - 710kc
PWB Naples
9-3-44 PHS
100623

3531

ROMANIAN PRESS ON ITALIAN FLEET QUESTION

The Rumanian press continues to comment on the dividing of the Italian Navy, declaring that the cession to Russia of the units is the outcome of Anglo-Saxon submission to the Kremlin. This will be a deadly blow to Badoglio and it will also bring about the birth of Russia as a Mediterranean power. "Wreme" writes: "Through treason, the Italian Fleet has become mere merchandise that the Allies divide as they see fit. "Avenimentum" remarks: "Britain will not profit by this transaction. She will lose the consideration of her enemies, the confidence of her friends and the friendship of her Allies."

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Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome (Italian)
PWB Naples
8-3-44 PBB
100623

"NEW YORK TIMES" ON TRANSFER OF FLEET

NEW YORK: The "New York Times" writes regarding the transfer of Italian ships to the Soviet Union: The intended transfer of part of the Italian war ships under Badoglio's control is a further proof that Roosevelt is granting the Soviets the right to participate in fixing the terms which are to be imposed upon Italy after the Badoglio treason.

Axle Monitoring Report
Radio Zeasen (Garmen)
PWB Naples
8-3-44 PBB
100623

TRAITOR PERVED

BARI: Grotesquely misjudging his position, the traitor general B.oglio has requested an explanation from the Allied representatives regarding Roosevelt's intentions of transferring some Italian warships to the Bolsheviks. B.oglio who is amusingly threatening with resignation, has only heard about this matter through the press.

ROOSEVELT GIFT TO RUSSIA-A SURPRISE

BERLIN: Roosevelt's announcement that one third of the Italian fleet is to be transferred to the Soviets and thus giving them for the first time a Mediterranean fleet, has created the greatest surprise all over the world.

RADIO BREMEN (ENGLISH) TO UNITED KINGDOM 1730 MARCH 7

SOVIET RISE TO SEA POWER

BASEL: The "Baseler National Zeitung" writes that Soviet Russia is planning to secure for herself a large number of bases for her Navy and Merchant Fleet in all the important seas; the handing over of one third of the Italian Fleet must be regarded as symbolic for the development of Soviet Russia into a land and sea power.

SOVIET REFUSED BASES BY GERMANY BEFORE

HELSINKI: The Finnish newspaper "Aksuranta" points out that the bases in the Mediterranean now ceded to Soviet Russia by Britain and the U.S.A. have once been refused her by Germany.

Axis Monitoring Report
"Auslandseender" (German)
PTB Naples
8-3-44 FBS
100623

3528

RADIO ROME "SOLDATENSENDER" (GERMAN) 2200- MARCH 7

(MONITOR'S NOTE: Because of lack of electrical current the first and last part of the broadcast could not be taken).

NO GAIN IN CAPITULATION

STOCKHOLM: All pessimistic prophecies on the results of the Italian capitulation are superseded by reality. All beliefs that Italy could gain anything by changing her position have failed. This is stated by the Swedish paper "Dagposten". The result is now the complete decomposition of the Great Power, Italy and the surrender of her people to Allied caprice. The handing over of one third of the Italian fleet is the utmost crowning of all misery. This remarkable act makes two things obvious. First: the strength of the Soviet influence over the Allies, and the other the complete discontinuance of any consideration for the Italian people. The strategical expectances of the Italian capitulation which had been nursed by the Western Power, have as is known failed. 2

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome(Soldaten-
sender)(German)
PWB Naples
8-3-44 PBS
100823

Churchill Statement On Italian Fleet

(100623)
LONDON, March 9- Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today (Thursday) that no change was contemplated in the present arrangements under which Italian warships are participating in the common struggle against the enemy in the theaters in which they now are operating. He said:

"As President Roosevelt has said, the question of the future employment and disposal of the Italian fleet has been subject to some discussion and, in particular, consideration has been given to the immediate reinforcement of the Soviet Navy, either from Anglo-American or from Italian resources.

"I have no statement to make on those discussions, other than to say that at present no change is contemplated in the arrangement with Italian Navy authorities under which Italian ships and crews take part in the common struggle against the enemy in theaters where they now operate.

"It may well be found that consideration of the Italian fleet would best be left over until the end of the war against both Germany and Japan." (PWB).

UN-New Service
PWB Naples
10-3-44 PWB
100623

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Roosevelt Statement on Italian Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 10 - President Roosevelt said Friday that what he and Prime Minister Churchill had said about the disposition of the Italian fleet was correct and no controversy could be made of it, and that he would violate military security should he discuss what is to go to what place.

President Roosevelt spoke in response to a press and radio conference query asking whether there was anything further that might be said about the status of the Italian fleet, since "considerable comment, controversy or discussion" had arisen.

The President had announced a week ago that a third of the Italian fleet or its equivalent might be turned over to Russia.

The President remarked that quite a lot of people had omitted some of his key words, and he agreed with a reporter that the key words were "or the equivalent." (UNR)

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UN-News Service
PWB Naples
11-3-44 PAB
100623

NEW FLEET TRANSFERS

WASHINGTON: Associated Press reports from here that the transfer of about twelve British and American warships to the Soviet Union is being discussed. The Italian Fleet is said to remain intact.

Axle Monitoring Report
Radio Beromuenster -
German to Europe 539 M
PWB Naples
11-3-44 PMS
100623

✓ COMMENT ON CHURCHILL POLICY

BERLIN: In a commentary on Churchill's policy, the Serbian newspaper "Novo Vreme" points out that by handing over a part of the Italian fleet to the Soviets, Britain has contrary to her own sphere of interests, withdrawn in favor of Russia. The creation of a Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, says the newspaper, emphasizes the part of London on this very vital matter. The sale of the British Empire to Soviet Russia has begun.

(100623)

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Axle Monitoring Report
Radio Bremen English to U.K.
PWS Naples
10-3-44 PWS
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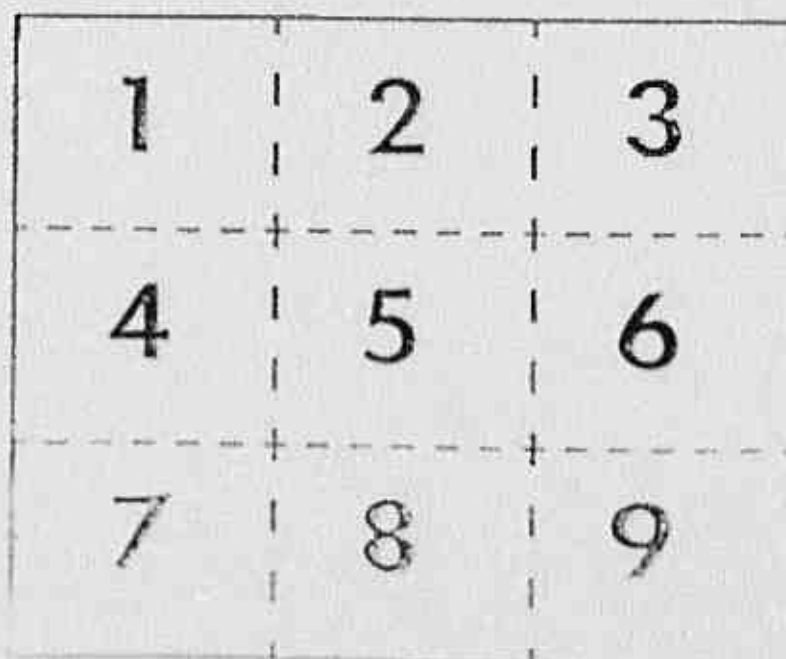
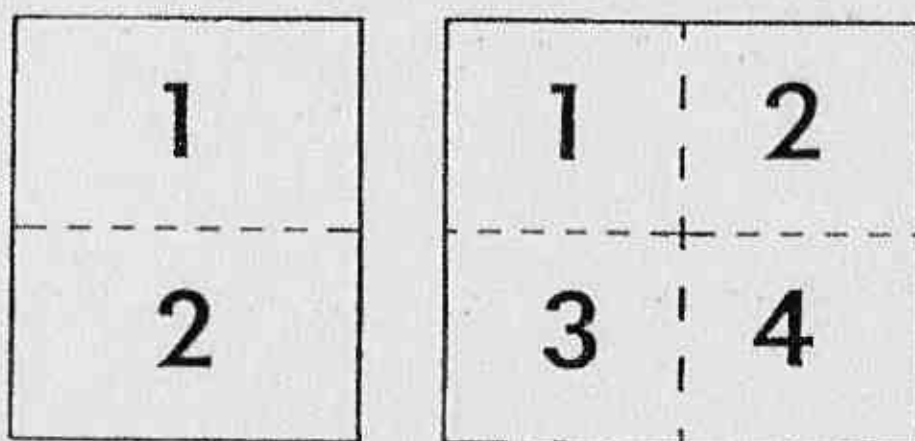
CATHOLIC CIRCLES ON ITALIAN FLEET QUESTION

The news that one-third of our Fleet is to be handed over to Russia caused consternation in Catholic circles. Some members of the Sacred College and several Bishops remember that they bestowed their blessing on some of the units that they had been on board several times, that they had sailed in them on official business. A Vatican personality told the representatives of the Catholic Agency "La Corrispondenza" that Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College and Bishop of Ostia, used to tell the Pope that he had witnessed a parade of our ships off Ostia. "How beautiful they are", used to add the old Prelate. Pius XI shared his enthusiasm.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
PWB Naples
10-3-44 PPS
100623

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



"Ulus", the Turkish paper, comments on the partitioning of the Italian Fleet, saying that this is the first time in history that a Navy had to fight against its old allies. The decision taken by the Anglo-Americans means that they will never agree to become the allies of a Badoglio Government or any other Italian Government.

Poland is to be occupied by the Red Army. Its fate will be decided only after its unity has been reestablished under the protection of Soviet Armed Forces, according to a statement made by the Soviet Ambassador in London, in answer to Eden's question as to whether there was any possibility of a compromise between the Governments of Moscow and of Poland. The Soviet occupation is nothing but a cover for the Soviets' intentions to establish themselves in the country. For good, turning Poland into a Federal State. The Russians are said to be willing to allow a reconstituted Poland to keep the city of Vilna that had previously been allotted to Latvia, owing to its preponderant Latvian element. Russia is more than willing to forget her undertakings and her principles. As a matter of fact, the cession of Vilna to Poland would constitute one of the most blatant injustices ever perpetrated in history.

In Latvia, the news caused deep resentment and nationalist elements declared that the Soviet plan will not be allowed as Germany will win the war and Latvia has Germany's promise with regard to the complete independence of the country.

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 7:00 PM 1930 MARCH 9

BROADCAST TO ITALIAN SAILORS

"Sea, do not give me back my ships; do not give me back my dead, but give me back Glory".

Message read by H.E. Giuseppe Spartani, Undersecretary of State for the Navy.

"I speak to you, Italian seamen, who have ever been proud of your calling, wherever the fortunes of war have taken you: on the snowy slopes of the Himalayas, on the sands of Africa, over United States fields, in Mediterranean ports that must become ours again and in those of neutral countries.

I speak to you, prisoners of war who have done your duty to the end, only to fall into enemy hands and suffer so far away from all you prize and love.

"I speak to you, Italian seamen, sailors of our beautiful ships who, owing to your sense of discipline have suffered particularly heavily from the infamous betrayal, and I wonder if those who guard you will...

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"I speak to you, Italian seamen, sailors of our beautiful ships who, owing to your sense of discipline have suffered particularly heavily from the infamous betrayal, and I wonder if those who guard you will allow you to listen tonight. It will be sufficient for one of you to do so, in order that all may hear the news you have been expecting with such trepidation: that the Navy disrupted by the traitors has worked hard to get back to its actions station on land at sea, together with the Republican Armed Forces at the side of our German comrades and that the Navy has cared for your dependents.

"I think of the comrades who still live on board their ships in neutral ports and who, owing to the very fact that they are on them, suffer most from the forced inactivity of their units and dream of the day when they will again be able to lead them in battle against the enemy.

"I think of all of you, seamen of Italy who are far away, and I tell you: Do not despair, remember that in the mere fact that you have not lost your confidence in the Fatherland, you are doing your duty. You are serving the country by showing your loyalty. The eyes of friends and of foes are on you and by your attitude you can do much. You must remember that our beloved country cannot and must not die and that a navy that has shown the world how its men can fight and die, cannot disappear. It resumes its mission and fights again.

"We shall let you know how your beloved ones are and you will trust us. You will give us your heart and continue to be loyal to Italy now defended by our newly formed Republican army, together with the Gallant German Armed Forces. The road to Rome is guarded by them. Our "Barbarigo" Battalion is already at the front, fighting for the victory of the Fatherland."

HEROIC ACTION OF ITALIAN VESSEL

On September 8th a small MAS was living at anchor in an agian port under the command of Lieut. Carlo Bechi. Suddenly an order was given to report to the enemy, Carlo Bechi, and his men complied, but their decision was already made. Their small MAS would not fall into enemy hands. They obeyed but they have their eye on a possibility

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HEROIC ACTION OF ITALIAN VESSEL

On September 6th a small MAS was living at anchor in an Aegean port under the command of Lieut. Carlo Bechi. Suddenly an order was given to report to the enemy, Carlo Bechi, and his men complied, but their decision was already made. Their small MAS would not fall into enemy hands. They obeyed but they have their eye on a possibility of escape. Patience was necessary. Instructions to take four senior officers to Laros have to be carried out, under the threat of guns. The opportunity presents itself on September 18th, when the MAS is ordered to report to Samos for inspections. The same four senior officers and an Italian General board the MAS and she left shore. After an hour's navigation, at 1730 hours a sailor looked at his commander: no more is needed. The sailor was armed with an automatic rifle. He moved toward the senior officers and "accidentally" slips and his gun goes off. The four officers surrender at once Carlo Bechi orders the MAS to make for an Italian port. The Italian General approaches the Commander and says:

"You betrayed your country".

"The King is the one who betrayed the Country", answered Bechi. The MAS sailed on at full speed. Once again the enemy has been fooled by an Italian ship."

(At this point part of "The Flying Dutchman", called in Italian the "Ghost Ship" is played. The speaker reads the decrees approved by the Council of Ministers on the 11th December 1943, referring to allowances to sailors' dependents.

RELATIVES ASSURED OF MESSAGES TO SAILORS

The Undersecretary of State for the Navy can assure the relatives of absent servicemen that all messages so far received will be forwarded as soon as possible. Relatives are asked not to send in duplicate messages. Those who have not sent any message as yet are asked to address them to the Undersecretary of State for the Navy, P. 33 Section, Army Post Office 673, giving name in full, together with rank and posting as of September 8.

Attention! This is a special message: "The dog is faithful" (Il cane è fedele).

(The first batch of personal messages to sailors were read)

"I think of the comrades who still live on board their ships in neutral ports and who, owing to the very fact that they are on them, suffer most from the forced inactivity of their units and dream of the day when they will again be able to lead them in battle against the enemy."

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FACTORY WORKERS TO RECEIVE ARTICLES AT COST PRICE

The Head of the Province of Treviso, in agreement with the Depo-lavoro (Lavora-time Organization) has ordered the immediate opening of 150 factory shops attached to the larger plants, in order to ease the worker's situation by selling commodities at the official price, without any additional charge.

TURKISH PAPER ON ITALIAN FLEET

"Ulus", the Turkish paper comments on the partitioning of the Italian Fleet, saying that this is the first time in history that a Navy had to fight against its old allies. The decision taken by the Anglo-Americans means that they will never agree to become the allies of a Eudoglio Government or any other Italian Government.

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RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY MARCH 9

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DISCOTED CARS USED IN MILAN

We report a sensational bit of news broadcast by the BBC: "In Milan, at Porta Ticinese, the Germans have made use of two armored cars to fire on groups of demonstrators—a group of Patriots threw bottles filled with petrol on the cars, setting them on fire".

WASHTON WOMENS' CORPS FORMED

The Secretariat of the Republican Fascist Party announces:
" Complying with the wish expressed by the women of all provinces to take a more active part in the war effort, the Fascist Party has agreed to form an auxiliary Women's Corps to be placed at the disposal of the army. All women may join the newly formed unit, whatever their members of the Party or not, provided they can give adequate guarantee of loyalty and patriotism: women must be aged between 18 and 40, be in good health and be technically qualified. Technically unqualified women will have to undergo special training."

The Corps will consider

Employees: Assistant nursing;

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Clergy Protests Reich Bombings

NEW YORK, March 2—A protest against Allied air assaults on German cities was signed by 23 clergymen and published yesterday in the pacifist Monthly Fellowship.

Among the signers were the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Riverside Church, New York City, Baptist; Rev. Ralph Bockman, of Christ Church, New York, Methodist; the Rev. Paul Scherer, of Trinity Church, New Orleans, Lutheran, and Dr. Dewey Garrison Villard, former editor of The Nation.

The protest preceded an article by Vera Britain, an English writer, on the effects upon civilian life by Anglo-American bombers.

The article asserted that while some of the rules of warfare were observed to the end of the last war, in current hostilities "these agreements are disappearing and the contending parties pay little heed to the former decencies and courtesies save among their own comrades. Here surely is a call for repentance."

"Stars & Stripes"
10-3-44 Naples
100623

ITALIANS TO BE REPRESENTED IN MOSCOW

Following the protest of Badoglio on account of the cession of part of the Italian Fleet to Russia, Vishinsky sent a note to the ex-Marshall. While confirming Stalin's irrevocable decision to seize the Italian warships, the note announces that, as a consideration for services rendered to the common cause, the Moscow Government will allow the Badoglio government to be represented with the Soviet Union.

Axis Monitoring Report

Radio Rome

PWB Naples

14-3-44 PB3

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RUSSIA RECOGNIZES BADOLIO GOVERNMENT: Naples, March 10 (By Cecil Spriggs, Reuters correspondent)--The restoration of diplomatic relations between Russia and Italy with the exchange of ambassadors, was officially announced here tonight. The official Italian communique said: "Following the wish officially expressed some time ago on the part of Italy the Soviet government has agreed to establish direct relations between the two countries. In compliance with this decision the two countries will proceed without delay to the exchange of representatives enjoying the usual diplomatic status."

Marshal Badoglio today telegraphed to Marshal Stalin in the following terms: "At this moment in which our two countries are deciding to exchange official representatives I particularly wish to emphasize to you, Marshal Stalin, that the whole Italian nation, fully conscious of the imposing and victorious Soviet war effort, is more than ever convinced of the desirability of bringing Italian-Russian relations back to that basis of constructive and friendly cooperation which was temporarily and tragically abandoned by the regime which we are today fighting together."

Italy's request to resume diplomatic relations was addressed to Britain and the United States as well as Russia. Tonight's announcement makes Soviet Russia the first country to have an ambassador with Badoglio's government. Allied representation to date has consisted in membership of the Allied Advisory Commission.

The Russian policy toward Italy is one of extension of recognition to the existing de facto Italian government with a view to aiding in preserving discipline in the rear of the armies fighting on this front. Hopes cherished in some quarters that Russia would bring her influence to bear in favor of the short term policy of local left wing parties have been frustrated. Whatever long-term sympathies

Russia may hold regarding the future development of Italy, these have been subordinated to the calculation that it would be faulty war policy to encourage left wingers to interrupt by constitutional contests the working out of the program in which the Badoglio government is collaborating with the Allies. It cannot be doubted that the spectacle of the Russian envoy presenting his credentials to King Victor will cause embarrassment to the Italian Liberation Committee. The committee is already under threat of crisis for re-orientations between left wingers and Christian Democrats have been particularly bitter this month. These conflicts and other factors threaten to disintegrate the Liberation front which up to now has precariously hung together on a basis of common hostility to the King.

News Summary
 PRC Naples
 PBS 14-2-44
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3517

BANDIT-BADGLIO TREATY

BERNE: An agreement, dealing with the establishing of diplomatic relations was signed by the Commander of the Communist bands in the former Yugoslavian area and the Badoglio Regime; thus the "Baseler Nachrichten" reports.

This agreement immediately follows the agreement between the Badoglio Regime and Moscow.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Vienna-German
PWB Naples
16-3-44 PB3
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GERMAN NEWS AGENCY MORSE IN GERMANY TO OVERSEAS MARCH 15

BOLSHEVISATION OF ITALY

NORTHERN ITALY: Political circles here comment on the statement which officially announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Government and the Badoglio regime.

"So far no power not even England or the U.S... have considered it as a necessary step to establish official diplomatic relations with the traitor, General Badoglio. The recognition of the Badoglio regime by the Soviet Union proves the Soviet plans which are aiming at the Bolshevisation of Italy, the circles declare.

The sending of the former notorious persecutor, Vyshinski, to Algiers was the first step by Stalin, in order to enable the penetration of Soviet influence and Bolshevist methods in occupied Italy and thus to open the door for the Bolshevisation. The establishment of diplomatic relations on the part of the Soviet Union at the seat of the Badoglio Government indicates a further step taken by Stalin on the above mentioned road, and this step gives the possibility to the Moscow Government of anchoring the Soviet influence at the Badoglio Government for good, instead of England and the U.S.A.

Therefore the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow and the Badoglio Government means, according to political circles here, a new period on the road of the penetration of Soviet Russian influence into the entire Mediterranean area, the Near and Middle East. The London and Washington Governments have shown themselves incapable of stopping this planned and ruthless advance of the Soviet sphere of power.

The decision of the Government shown clearly the differences between the Anglo-Saxon and Soviet Russian goals and plans for world policy.

POLITICAL NEWS DISTURBING

LONDON: The political news from southern Italy continue to be disturbing; thus the "Glasgow Herald" writes.

"The anti-Badoglio parties are becoming more and more impatient as a result of the situation in the Nettuno bridgehead where no advances have been achieved. The paper adds: 'The Allied policy has made too many bets on the wrong Government horses in the course of this war; e.g. in Greece, Yugoslavia, France and in Italy. The reason for such mistake lies in the fact that the revolutions in these countries have not been viewed with enough reality on the part of the Allies, and that the Allies proved, in general, incapable of conducting a political war.'

Russia and Italy Agree To Establish Direct Relations

SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, March 13- A communique issued here at midnight (Monday) announced that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal-Italian Government have agreed to establish direct relations between the two countries.

In a telegram to Marshal Stalin and the Russian people Marshal Badoglio conveyed his grateful and sincere greetings to Stalin and "the great and heroic Russian people."

An Official spokesman for the Italian Government, commenting on the significance of the move, declared that "the Italian people undoubtedly will not easily forget this gesture taking place in one of the most tragic moments of their history."

The text of the communique reads:

"Following the wish officially expressed some time ago on the part of Italy, the Government of the USSR and the Royal-Italian Government have agreed to establish direct relations between the two countries."

"In compliance with this decision the two countries will proceed without delay to the exchange of representatives enjoying the usual diplomatic status."

Marshal Badoglio sent the following telegram to Marshal Stalin: exchange official representatives, I particularly wish to underline to you, Marshal Stalin, that all the Italian Nation, fully conscious of the imposing and victorious Soviet war effort, is now then ever convinced of the necessity of bringing back Italo-Russian relations to that basis of constructive and friendly cooperation which was temporarily and tragically abandoned by the regime which we are today fighting together. I know I am interpreting the sentiment of the Italian Nation in sending to you, Marshal Stalin and to the great and heroic Russian people, my grateful and sincere greetings."

An Official spokesman of the Italian Government made the following statement in connection with the communique:

"The resumption of direct official relations between Italy and the USSR represents the closing of a chapter and the opening of a new phase of Italian-international life. It is, therefore, an event of the greatest importance, the significance and purport of which will undoubtedly be fully appreciated by Italian public opinion on both sides of the battle line."

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"The Italian, on the other hand, during practically six months of co-belligerency, has given conclusive proof of her good will, her loyalty, her decided and firm intention of total cooperation with the United Nations."

"Italy and Russia realistically take stock of these circumstances and know therefore no less realistically, the obvious consequences, which represent indeed the necessary prerequisite of a truly constructive policy."

"Acknowledging the wish expressed by the Royal Government to the United Nations, Soviet Russia, notwithstanding the mistakes committed by the Fascist regime, today stretches out her hand. The Italian people undoubtedly will not easily forget this gesture taking place in one of the most tragic months of their history."

"It is unnecessary and might, indeed, be untimely, to dwell on the implications of this event in regard to the present-Italian situation. Rather, it is fitting particularly to stress the necessity that all Italians should derive therefrom a further reason to persevere with all means in their efforts against the German oppressor, a further cause for complete and whole-hearted cooperation with the United Nations, a further incentive to live as a free people among free peoples." (UNN).

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UN-News Service
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...captured. ...

Further to the east, 64 kilometers from Maungda West African troops in the Kalandan River valley on Friday pushed northwest from Kyauktaw and captured an enemy position, killing a number of Japanese.

In northern Burma, the American and Chinese forces have advanced over three kilometers in 24 hours southward along the road running toward the Mogaung valley. They are now 17 kilometers from the end of the Hukawng valley.

Lt. General Stilwell's Chinese and American forces are preparing to drive into the Mogaung valley toward Kamaing, 64 kilometers to the south. There they would be in a position to move on the town of Mogaung, whose capture would cut the railway to Myittha on the Irrawaddy River, chief Japanese base in northern Burma for offensive operations against southwest China.

General Stilwell disclosed Sunday that at least 114 Japanese for every American were killed when the Japanese were driven from the fortified towns of Kiningkham and Walabum in the Mogaung valley last week. He said: "The crack veterans of the Japanese 18th Division, which captured Singapore were out-fought and out-smarted, and when they retreated they left behind them three ammunition dumps, several vehicles and other equipment. (UNN)

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10/3

Britain Halts Travel to Airmen

LONDON, March 13 - The British Home Office in a special communique Sunday night announced that travel between England and Ireland -- both Eire and Northern Ireland -- had been halted indefinitely, for military considerations of "paramount importance."

Only for "business or work of urgent national importance," and for personal reasons "of the most urgent and compelling character," will travel between the United Kingdom and Ireland be permitted.

The Home Office emphasized that military security prompted the halting of travel. "The Government is confident," the communique stated, "that the public will understand that the military considerations which require the imposition of these restrictions are at present of paramount importance, and will accept them and the hardships necessarily entailed with good will as a part of their contribution to the supreme effort of the war which is to come."

Some 4,000 paratroopers daily, Reuters states, have been making trip

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Dichiarazioni di Churchill

L'impiego e la disponibilità futura della flotta italiana

LONDRA, 9

Il Primo Ministro Churchill ha dichiarato oggi alla Camera dei Comuni che nessun cambiamento era prospettato circa i presenti accordi in base ai quali le navi da guerra italiane stanno partecipando alla comune battaglia contro il nemico, nei teatri di guerra sui quali stanno ora operando. Egli ha affermato:

« Come ha detto il Presidente Roosevelt, il problema del prossimo impiego e della disponibilità futura della flotta italiana è stato oggetto di alcune conversazioni. Soprattutto si è esaminata la convenienza di provvedere immediatamente a rafforzare la marina sovietica mediante appalti anglo-americani ed italiani ».

Il Primo Ministro ha così concluso:

« Può ben dirsi che il problema generale della ripartizione delle flotte nemiche ad ex nemico che sia più opportuno lasciarla in sospeso fino al termine della guerra contro la Germania ed il Giappone, allorché cioè, a vittoria conseguita, gli Alleati possano giudicare della situazione nella sua interezza e decidere quanto sia giusto ed onesto di fare ».

Questa delucidazione della dichiarazione del Presidente Roosevelt precisa che i Capì Alleati cercano semplicemente di dare la possibilità alle navi italiane di combattere col maggiore profitto possibile contro il nemico comune.

"Risorgimento"
10-5-44 Napoli
100623

ITALY'S PRESENT STATUS

The exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Soviet Union and the Badoglio Government is widely commented upon by the Anglo-American press. Reuter remarks:

1) Italy is now both an allied and a co-belligerent nation in the fight against Germany and therefore the opportunity of resuming diplomatic relations with her should be examined only at the end of the war.

2) The Badoglio Government has failed to mention its intentions to the British Government, thus showing a total lack of diplomatic correctness toward London.

"The Daily Telegraph" writes: "The fact that Badoglio failed to inform the British Government of his intention shows that he is veering toward Moscow."

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
PWB Naples
15-3-44 PBS
100523 A-B

3511

REASONS BEHIND SOVIET- ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP NOT KNOWN

Radio Ankara said that it was difficult to state as yet reasons behind the Soviet move with regard to the Badoglio Government." It may well be that the Soviets, by starting diplomatic relations with the Badoglio regime, meant to establish the fact that they are not dependent on the Allies in matters concerning Italy.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
FWB Naples
15-3-44 PB3
100623

RUSSIAN-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP RENEWED

Reuter report from Naples that an official announcement has been made in that city on the direct diplomatic relations to be established between Soviet Russia and the Italian Royal Government.

Vishinsky, Stalin's envoy, was sent to Italy to pave the way for this event. The Bolsheviks mean to secure for themselves the political control of the whole of occupied Italy and the exchange of diplomatic representatives has been used before now to great effect to foster Russian influence in the Mediterranean areas. It is interesting to note that Russia is the first belligerent to establish diplomatic relations with the Badoglio Government.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
PWE Naples
15-3-44 PWS
100623

Capitals Silent On Recognition

WASHINGTON, March 18—Gov-
ernment circles in Washington and
London continued their official
silence today on the announcement
made 48 hours ago that Russia will
establish direct relations with Italy.
From the tone of prominent Brit-
ish and American newspapers, how-
ever, it seemed that there was con-
siderable uneasiness at Russia's
action.

Reuters reported that Great Brit-
ain and the U.S. were asking the
Soviet government to explain its
decision.

"It already seems clear," said
Reuters, "that direct relations in
the mind of the Soviet government
do not mean full diplomatic rela-
tions and that there is no question
of the Soviet government abandon-
ing the armistice basis in favor of
a relationship compatible only with
the full restoration of a state of
peace."

"Stars & Stripes"
17-3-44 Naples
100623

3508

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

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100623

Colored troops kill Finance guard at Salerno (Ref: Reg 2 report Feb.)

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RED INTERFERENCE IN ITALY

DAILY HERALD writes that the decision of the Soviet Government to exchange diplomatic representatives with the Government of Badoglio, caused great surprise inasmuch as Stalin took this step without consulting or notifying the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The same paper remarks that the internal affairs of Italy are of Anglo-American competence because Italy is a battlefield on which armed both American and British are operating. The Soviet Union, without warning, took a decision which affects the work of Allied organization.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - FWS PES
18-3-44 Naples
100623

3586

PORTUGUESE PAPER ON ITALIAN POLITICAL QUESTION

The anti-Fascist do not seem able to produce any outstanding personality that might serve as the head of a new government. Sforza is too old and the others are inept. The outcome of the activities of these anti-Fascist will be nothing but chaos anarchy and destruction. This is the opinion of a Portuguese review.

U.S. BADOGLIO RELATIONS DISCUSSED

The United States have no intention to establish diplomatic relations with the Badoglio government, according to a statement made by Cordell Hull. This is taken by some of the American press agencies as an indirect protest against the move made by Stalin.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - PWB PPS
18-3-44 Naples
100623

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RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 Kcs 2300 MARCH 18

ITALIAN FLEET HAND OVER TO RUSSIA IMMINENT

Radio Algiers announces that the handing over of the Italian Fleet to a Soviet Naval Commission is imminent. The command of the Italian ships will be taken by Soviet naval officers and the crews will consist of one-third Soviet sailors and two-thirds Italian sailors. The remainder of the Italian sailors would be allotted to other units of the Soviet Fleet in the Black Sea. Radio Algiers also reports that while the Badoglio admiral De Curtin was reading out an Order of the Day extolling Badoglio's gesture and expressing wishes for an Allied victory, serious incidents developed among the Italian sailors, who were highly incensed by the proceedings. After stating that the incident was promptly dealt with, Radio Algiers said that the culprits would be treated with leniency, owing to the peculiar position in which the Italian naval personnel find themselves at the present moment.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - PWS Naples
20-3-44 PWS (100623)

785016

RUSSIA TO TAKE OVER NAVAL BASES IN SOUTHERN ITALY

We learn from Istanbul that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Badoglio Government is followed with keen interest by the Allied Command in the Middle East, not so much for its political implications as for the military clauses that may be included in the official recognition on the part of Soviet Russia, for the Italian Government in occupied Italy. The British remark that the recognition might well seem strange to the Italian Communists themselves, if it were not related to the special concessions made by Badoglio with a view to strengthening his position with at least one of the Allied governments.

According to the latest news, Moscow agreed to Badoglio's request after securing the promise that naval base would be granted to Russia for the duration of the war, such as Taranto or Brindisi.

It seems that the Kremlin made yet a further concession to Badoglio. Vishinsky, who had taken a decidedly hostile attitude to the Badoglio Government, would be replaced by Bogomolov, as Soviet representative.

This new brilliant success of Soviet diplomacy at the expense of Britain is to be added to the gains scored before with the concession of the bases of Dakar and Oran granted by De Gaulle to Soviet Russia. The addition of Brindisi or Taranto would be a convenient link in the chain of strategical positions secured by Russia between the Bosphorus and Gibraltar.

According to enemy sources, the Russian naval base in Italy will be used by the Italian ships that are to be handed over to Russia, after part of the Italian crew has been replaced by Russian elements. The ports of Taranto or Brindisi will immediately be taken over by the Soviet command and will be garrisoned by Soviet troops. It will become sort of a Soviet free port on the Italian Peninsula, without any prejudice to any request that may already have been made by Moscow for the concession of other bases in Italy and in Dalmatia.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome
TWS - Naples - 21-3-44 PMS
150623

785016

CORDELL HULL VIOLENT ANTI-COMMUNIST

100623

Cordell Hull declared today at his press conference that the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio government was most unwelcome. He belittled the fact that Moscow failed to notify the Allies of her intentions. The correspondent of "NEWS CHRONICLE" remarks that this attitude on the part of Cordell Hull contrasts with his previous attitude, at the time of the Moscow conference, when he said that there was no need for further agreements as to the various zones of influence. The British correspondent adds at the end of the press conference, Hull and Stettinius went to the White House to discuss with the President the programme of Stettinius' discussions in London.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PSE Naples
22-3-44 PSE (100623)

785016

SPORZA ON RUSSO-ITALIAN QUESTION

X Sforza made a statement on the question of the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio Government. He declared that this does not affect in any way the present position of the Government with regard to the people. He added that an official recognition of the Badoglio Government on the part of London and Washington would be much more important and would also mean more as far as the King and Badoglio were concerned.

Sforza refrained from expressing an opinion as to the decision of Soviet Russia. He only said that it was a political manoeuvre, rather than the acceptance of a monarchic government. The recognition on the part of the Soviets will however cause some concern to some of the upholders of Savoy. A typical example is that of General Basso, former Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Sardinia, who had sided with the ex-King for the specific reason that he believed the Dynasty to be the best bulwark against Communism, the greatest peril that ever threatened Italy.

ALLIES MAKE ARRESTS IN NAPLES

REUTER reports that according to a dispatch by one of its correspondents in Naples, the Allied authorities have arrested two Directors of the Cotonerie Meridionali, an important concern in southern Italy, and relieved another two directors of their post.

ITALIANS NOT TRICKED ON FLEET QUESTION

Radio San Francisco broadcast a commentary on the cession of one-third of the Italian Fleet to Russia. "It should be well understood that the partitioning of the Italian Fleet is not binding in any way as to the final fate of the fleet itself. No promise of any kind has been given to Italy as to an eventual restitution of the Fleet. The Italians may feel that they have been tricked by the Allies, but we must not forget that the Soviet request for part of the fleet to be handed over to them had been forwarded two months ago, at a time when it seemed likely that Turkey might come into the war."

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-FAB Naples
79-3-44 PRA (100623A-B)

3501

Italians to be Repatriated in Tripolitania

SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, March 23- Italians evacuated from Tripolitania earlier in the present war who have interests there or desire to return were informed Thursday that they may make application to the Ministry of Italian Africa.

Prime Minister Badoglio holds the portfolio of the Ministry of Italian Africa at this time, it was explained.

The announcement from the Press Office of the Government said that applications should be made in two copies and forwarded through the prefects of their provinces, who have received the necessary instructions on how to proceed.

Applicants were asked to include the following data in their applications: (1) Place of residence in Tripolitania, (2) nature of previous employment in Tripolitania, (3) Type of work available upon repatriation and (4) Assurance of place to work and live upon repatriation. (UNN).

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
24-3-44 PHS
100623

BADOGLIO TRANS AIRFIELDS TO SOVIETS

News behind the scenes are known, after the acknowledgment of the Badoglio government on the part of the Soviet Union. Some particular abuses should have conditioned the Soviet acceptance to some important concessions. An American journalist reveals today that Moscow asked Badoglio for the transfer of some air-fields in southern Italy. These air-fields will be used to support the bands of the Tito's partisans. After the silence about the transfer of the naval base of Taranto, this revelation rekindled the discussion on the part of Englishmen and Americans about the interference of Moscow in the Allied political-military designs. The CHICAGO Tribune states that the acknowledgment of the Badoglio government is a temporary trial and that Badoglio would have great disappointments if he considered the attitude of Moscow concerning the Italian government as definite. The NEW YORK TIMES argues that the connection between the Kremlin and Badoglio aims only to guarantee to Stalin the possibility of a Soviet penetration to Italy. In accordance with the American example, the British Press takes a disdainful attitude against Badoglio. The conservative organs consider Badoglio as a vassal of Stalin who takes care of him until he finds another Tito to substitute for him.

Anyhow, Badoglio was the first to pave the way for the Bolsheviks in Italy, the first time by the lease of the naval base of Taranto and now by the transfer of the air bases in southern Italy.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome - FVR Naples
26-3-44 FBS
100623

COMMUNIST PENETRATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Bolshevik penetration in occupied Italy is making steady progress. Special camps have been opened for the training of men who are willing to join Tito's bands. The Italian Communist Party appealed to all workers to join the ranks of the bandits, but according to news received from Berne, the appeal met with little success. Only thirteen men volunteered in Naples and four of them deserted after twenty-four hours. In Bari, Bogomolov staged a more imposing propaganda campaign, the result of which was the recruitment of twenty-one men and two women.

Moscow is said to have brought pressure to bear on Badoglio who seems to have complied, as one day a week has been set aside for Communist lectures to be given in all barracks. These will be delivered by special agents from Moscow, most of them Italians who had taken refuge there to escape punishment for crimes.

We learn from British sources that Soviet planes will transport to Italy war material for the Yugoslav bands. Stores and dumps will be set up in Bari, Barletta and in other localities. A forward base is already operating on the island of Lissa.

Axle Monitoring Report
PAB - Naples- Radio Rome
22-3-44 Naples PAB
100823

RUSO-ITALIAN RELATIONS BOTHER BRITAIN

The acknowledgment of the Badoglio Government on the part of Moscow is defined by the DAILY SKETCH as the beginning of a Soviet diplomatic offensive. The Committee of ^AWriters received news that its acknowledgment on the part of Stalin is already a reality. After the acknowledgment of Moscow, the Badoglio Government will request that all Italian diplomatic representations to assume a clear position.

OPEN LETTER TO ROOSEVELT ON ITALIAN POLITICS

An open letter signed by 50 American personalities invited President Roosevelt to keep his promises made at the meeting of Moscow among which the one of depriving of authority the monarchy in Italy and help the anti-Fascist parties.

The letter, which REUTER reports to-day, declares that the authorization of the Badoglio government to administrate the Italian territory and the agreement between the Soviet Union and the representatives of House Savoia for the exchange of Ambassadors allows Fascism to pick up. The letter requests that the anti-Fascist parties be helped and their Chiefs return to Italy in order to avoid the disdainfulness of the populations of Europe for the Americans who protect the dynasties of tyrants and treacherous kings. The letter concludes that Eden, Cordell Hull and Molotov have already agreed on it in these words: "Since the Allied Government granted to Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio the administrative authority and the Soviet Government consented to the exchange of the representatives, Fascism had a great possibility to pick up and Badoglio had the way to keep civilian administration steady and prepare for himself and for his King a defense against the future political storms".

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome in Italian
PWB - Naples- 29-3-44 PEB
100623-A-B

NEW COMMISSIONER FOR ITALY

100623
LONDON: The former British Ambassador in Brazil, Sir Noel Charles will assume the post of the new British High Commissioner in Italy.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Pressburg German
PWB - Naples 22-3-44 PBS
100623

IZVESTIA COMMENT ON ITALY

MOSCOW, March 31 - The Moscow Radio Thursday broadcast extracts from an article in IZVESTIA, which said: "Relations between the Badoglio government and the Executive Giunta of the National Liberation Committee have not yet achieved unity.... This state of affairs is bound to affect the Allied cause, and the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. Where, then, lies the way out of the present situation?"

"The obvious way out is for the Allied powers by their joint efforts to direct developments in Italy in such a way as to conform with the task of the struggle of the Allies against the common enemy - Hitlerite Germany."

IZVESTIA also explained why the Soviet Union had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives with the Badoglio government. It said that the Soviet Union had no direct contact with the Italian government, as Britain and America have had since the Armistice. The exchange of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Badoglio government, "IZVESTIA" explains, is practical rather than diplomatic. (UHN-BBC-Reuters)

UN-News Service
PWB Naples
31-3-44 PBS
100623

100623

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Release / Immediate.

2 April 1944.

The Advisory Council for Italy held its ninth meeting in Naples last night.

M. Gueris, French Committee of National Liberation, presided. The other members present were Messrs. Bogdanov, U.S.S.R.; Reinhardt, U.S.A.; Macmillan, Great Britain; Krez, Yugoslavia; and Katsambelis, Greece.

The Council, which will meet regularly from now on in Naples, decided on its methods of operation and organized its secretariat.

Current affairs were disposed of.

The meeting was adjourned to Saturday, 5 April 1944.

100673

VENICE PROTEST AGAINST CESSION OF FLEET TO RUSSIA.

The Republican Fascist Federation of Venice protested in the name of the whole population of the city against the partitioning the Italian Fleet, in the following proclamations:

"Venetians! The crews of the Italian Fleet that was surrendered in a most ignominious manner must now fly the Red Flag of Soviet Russia. The people of Venice resent this affront more than others, they, whose port is made of herden at sea.

The people of Venice take the solemn oath to avenge this humiliation inflicted on the country. If the infamy of a few caused this great sorrow to be visited upon all, the gallantry of all will wring victory out of disaster."

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome in Italian
PWB Naples 2-4-44 PB9
100623

**ITALY ADVISORY
COUNCIL**

M. Guerin, French Committee of National Liberation, presided at the ninth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy in Naples on Friday night.

The other members present were Messrs. Bogdanov, U.S.S.R.; Reinhardt, U.S.A.; Macmillan, Great Britain; Kirk, Yugoslavia; and Kap-
sambelis, Greece.

The Council, which will now meet regularly in Naples, decided on its methods of operation and organized its secretariat.

After current affairs had been disposed of, the meeting was adjourned to next Saturday.

"Union Jack"
3-4-44 Naples
100823

CAIRO REFUSES TO RESUME RELATION WITH BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT

Radio Cairo announced that the Egyptian Government has answered in the negative Badooglio's suggestion that diplomatic relations be re-established between his government and the government of Egypt.

RUSSIA'S RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY

Commenting on the article published by IZVESTIA, the German press writes that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Badooglio government was engineered by Vishinsky, Soviet Commissioner for Italy, as a first step to the introduction of Communist elements in the Badooglio cabinet. Even though the Soviets have officially recognized Victor Emmanuel, they have not abandoned their program for the Bolshevization of Italy. The Savein was merely used as a tool by the Soviets.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome in Italian
PWB Naples-2-4-43 PBS
100623

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KIRK NAMED U.S. MEMBER ITALY ADVISORY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, April 4 - President Roosevelt has appointed the American Minister to Egypt, Alexander C. Kirk, to be United States Member of the Advisory Council for Italy, it was announced tonight by the President's Private Secretary, Stephen Early.

Kirk will have personal rank of Ambassador.

Early also announced that Robert B. Murphy, who has been United States representative on the council, will return to his position as political advisor on the staff of the Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean theatre.

The White House statement said that no departure whatever from existing system of Allied Control in Italy was involved in this reallocation of duties. (Reuter)

CHARLES TO SUCCEED MAC MILLAN ON ITALY COUNCIL

LONDON, April 4 - Sir Noel Charles, former British Ambassador to Brazil, is to succeed Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean Command, as British Member of the Advisory Council for Italy, it was announced tonight (Tuesday). He will have the title of High Commissioner and will live in Italy, where Headquarters of the Council will now be established.

Charles is now on his way to Italy.

The official announcement added that this reallocation of duties involves no departure whatever from the existing system of Allied Control in Italy. (Reuter)

UN-New Service
PWB Naples
5-4-44 RBS
100623

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RADIO ROSS IN ITALY TO 13 JULY 710000 2100 APRIL 4

THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY, by Angelo Giglio

South in Italy is the most typical instance of what can happen to a country that has lost her pride and that has been left without firm political guidance. All our enemies are agreed in saying that the situation there is chaotic to a degree, that politicians are corrupt and that culprits should be punished.

At the present juncture, the most authoritative voice is that of Soviet Russia. The recognition of the Badoglio Government on the part of Russia must not be taken as a normal resumption of diplomatic relations, but as an act of subservience of Badoglio to the Kremlin as such. It has increased the prestige of Stalin. The allegations contained in the article of "IZVESTIA" referred to on a previous broadcast and the arrival in Italy of Pietro Longatti are part of the same pattern. Yet once again London and Washington are made to alter their course. The article published by "THE CHRONICLE" on this matter makes an interesting reading. The article must not be taken too seriously; none of the three governments are infallible. The time for discussions is over. At the present juncture it is absolutely necessary that a commission be appointed whose members are given full powers from their respective governments, to rule on matters of primary importance. This is the only way in which to preserve full understanding between the parties and to avoid embarrassing incidents.

"DAILY HERALD" writes that some ten days ago, the Russian ambassador gave a written report to the British Foreign Minister substantially similar to the report published by "IZVESTIA", asking for the opinion of the British Government. For no apparent reason, the British answer was delayed ten whole days. The Soviet ambassador would seem to have lost his patience and staged the outburst of "IZVESTIA".

The immediate result of this call is that the British and the Americans are now compelled to consider the Badoglio Government as less precarious than it was before Russia's recognition. But they do it grudgingly and with reservations. A few days ago a BBC commentator said: "The Government of Badoglio is of so consequence", and MANCHESTER GUARDIAN wrote: "The Badoglio Government lacks the confidence of the people". The enemy are not concerned in the least with the opinion of the populations of invaded Italy. They are bent on rehabilitating the values by reaching some sort of understanding that may serve to give the impression of a definite agreement on a common policy among the Allies. Hence the endless discussions as to whether Badoglio should seek the support of both the Democrats who have up till now refused

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In this intricate play of opposite tendencies, there is nothing more dramatic than the situation prevailing throughout invaded Italy, no thing more telling than the unbridgeable differences of opinion between the enemy powers and nothing more pitiful than the acquiescence of Italian politicians.

What the outcome will be is easily foreseen: Italy is there to tell us. There will be the epuration of all bourgeois elements of those for whom Italy still means a great deal more than petty ambition or selfish exhibitionism. There will be the destruction of churches and an anti-religious campaign. Russia has no respect for our creed. Did not "PRAVDA" write a few days ago that the Vatican should not be spared? Italian naval bases will be handed over to Russia, together air bases: the former, so that the Soviet Union may have the dominion of our sea, the latter so that the Bolsheviks may share in the destruction of our works of art. Then there will be the joys of forced labor, of forced emigration; the destruction of the family institutions and other such delights. All this will come to pass very soon indeed. Communist elements are already in Italy, most of them Jewish extraction, of course, and they will not be idle.

The Italians must make a stand today: tomorrow they be too late.

3488

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-FRM - 10/1/44
5-4-44 PHS
100623A-3

As a consequence of these raids 3169 buildings were destroyed, 1233 persons were killed and 2843 were injured.

LUCE RECEIVES HEAD OF PROVINCE

The Duce received at his Headquarters the Head of the Province of Ancona, Geronzi, Terni, Brescia, Apennine, Gubbio, and Fiesole.

ITALIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD

The new organization of the Italian Youth abroad has been completed. In all the important cities of Europe centers of Opera Nazionale Balilla are being set up, and will shortly resume their cultural, sportive and welfare activities.

GERMAN STATEMENT ON SINKING OF TURKISH SHIP

According to an announcement made in Istanbul, an aircraft was seen to fly at very high altitude at the scene of the sinking of a Turkish ship by a submarine of unknown nationality. A statement was made in Berlin to the effect that no German plane was present in that

3489

785016

X SOVIETS LOOK TO FUTURE

BERLIN: The diplomatic correspondent of the GERMAN NEWS AGENCY Dr. Siegfried Horn comments on the article "IZVESTIA" dealing with the diplomatic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Badoglio.

This article criticizes the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eden because he evaded the answer to a correct and justified question. This question, the newspaper recalls was the demand set forth by some members of Parliament asking for a more democratic shape of the Badoglio Government. The paper adds that Moscow has already approached London and Washington for the urgent need of a change in the Government.

Any doubt about the course Moscow is pursuing with this step is eliminated by the declaration by IZVESTIA stating that Badoglio said he was ready to accept new members in his Government; that means Communists.

Moscow is therefore attempting to profit from the situation which was created by the recognition of the Badoglio regime, in order to increase the Bolshevization of Italy and thus strengthen its influence in the Mediterranean area.

According to the IZVESTIA, Badoglio appears as the fitting peace-maker whom Moscow has granted a Kromski position.

England and the U.S.A. are asked to consent to this move: Moscow is thus announcing new political demands the extent of which seem to clear to Washington and London.

Axi* Monitoring Report
"Soldatensender" German
8-4-44 Naples PWB P53
100623

Alexander Kirk Succeeds Murphy

WASHINGTON, April 4—Alexander Kirk, American minister to Egypt, has been named U.S. member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, with the personal rank of ambassador. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's private secretary, announced today.

Mr. Kirk replaces Robert Murphy, who will return to the Mediterranean theater from Washington as political adviser on the staff of the Allied Commander in Chief. The White House statement said that no departure whatever from the existing system of Allied control in Italy was involved in the new appointments.

It was officially announced in London today that Sir Noel Charles, former British Ambassador to Brazil, is to succeed Harold MacMillan, British resident member of the council.

Star & Strip
5-4-44 Naples
100673

Badoglio question

MR. EDEN, Foreign Secretary, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government intended to encourage Marshal Badoglio to reconstruct his Government on a basis more widely representative of the Italian people before the occupation of Rome.

Replying to a question, Mr. Eden added that this point was to be re-examined at the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy—*Reuter*.

"Union Jack"
6-4-44 Naples
100623

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

La cerimonia dell'ammaina-bandiera

Per notizia di tutti i civili che desiderino comportarsi in modo corretto durante la cerimonia dell'ammaina-bandiera, che si svolge ogni giorno alle ore 18.30 a Piazza Duca d'Acosta, vengono pubblicate le seguenti norme:

1. — Ogni qualvolta venga ammmainata una bandiera di una Nazione Alleata ad una cerimonia, tutti coloro che si trovano nelle immediate vicinanze devono stare sull'attenti, cioè rimanere fermi e le aliene. Gli uomini si toglieranno il cappello tenendolo sulla parte sinistra del petto finché non cal la bandiera.

2. — Ogni volta che un coro nazionale alisca la Bandiera Statale, il Re e «La Marzanghi» venga ammmainata nelle pubbliche assemblee tutti dovranno stare sull'attenti. Gli uomini si scopriranno il capo alla prima nota del suono, tranne da il cappello all'altezza della

parte sinistra del petto, finché l'urna non sia scesa per intero.

3. — Tutte le volte che una bandiera nazionale venga portata in un corteo, i presenti dovranno rimanere sull'attenti, mentre gli uomini si toglieranno il cappello e lo terranno all'altezza della parte sinistra del petto quando la bandiera sia alla distanza di sei passi da essi, permanendo in questa posizione finché la bandiera non si sia allontanata a più di sei passi.

Si raccomanda che tutti gli appartenenti alla Forza Armata siano al corrente delle norme di rispetto alla bandiera. La norma della cerimonia dell'ammaina-bandiera è di continuare le tradizioni stabilite dal nostro antenati con cui si onorava il vessillo nazionale ed evitare di trascurare a tutti i costi in una causa comune contro il corrompere.

Risorgimento
6-4-44 Napoli
100623

REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS - "COOL BREEZE"

Enemy propagandists are at great pains to besmirch Fascism through the BBC, the American Broadcasting stations, Radio Bari and the station that has the impudence to call itself 'Milano Libertà'. They shout that Fascism is congenitally unable to do away with the old system, to get rid of all the cumbersome parasites who are well entrenched within the walls of Fascism and who have no intention of giving up their favorable positions. The masses have no say in the matter at all, according to the enemy. Fascism is a regime of dictatorship, served by an army of police and politicians. It does not take anybody's advice and refuses to consider the wishes of the people.

This jaundiced, venomous insinuation is liable to leave its mark on the so-called 'man-in-the-street' who, truly ignorant and misinformed, sighs, with knowledgeable expression on his face, and moves on.

The truth about it all is somewhat different. Radio London and Radio Bari themselves have broadcast to the world at large the news that, in spite of Churchill's and Roosevelt's principles, the political life of invaded Italy is directly controlled by American, British and Russian military and civilian officials and by a Consultative Party Committee guided by the Inter-Allied Commission which consists of Russians, British, Americans, Yugoslavs, Greeks, etc., to the exclusion of Italians and is presided over by a Bolshevik of Moscovite brand. In this manner, the expression and the functions of the so-called freedom are sifted by so many agencies that when they emerge from the intricate process, they are quite unrecognizable.

As against this experiment of Democratic government, the Fascist Party, having rid itself of the monarchist, thanks to the Duce, to bring itself up to date with present requirements and, as a first and epoch-making step, joined the people.

The doctrine and the application of Fascism have come into line with present realities and future aspirations with the socialization of production.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-PWB Naples
6-4-44 PBS (100623)

SOVIET PENETRATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY

London is alarmed at the constant progress of Soviet infiltration in southern Italy. While trying to give the impression that the British government has no objection, as events in southern Italy are of secondary importance and have little bearing on the immediate trend of war operations, British propaganda tries hard to counter the gains made by the Soviets in the Mediterranean or at least to put a stop to them.

A British High Commissioner was recently appointed with the Inter-Allied Consultative Committee for Italy.

British High Commissioners are only appointed in very exceptional circumstances, as everyone knows. The main suffers will be the political parties in invaded Italy: they will be able to sample the brand of liberty noted out by the so-called Liberators!

The BBC bluntly stated last night: "At the present time, the freedom of political strife must of necessity be limited by the presence in Italy of the Allied troops, kept there for military reasons. Order must be kept and all problems that might interfere with the prosecution of war must be shelved."

The voice uttering the words quoted above was that of Candi-
dus.

MURPHY'S VISIT TO ITALY

Rumors are circulating in quarters closely connected with the American Legation in Lisbon, to the effect that Murphy has gone to southern Italy in order to take measures against the growing influence of the Soviets on the Badoglio Government. Roosevelt considers it opportune that his personal representative should look into the matter. The Anglo-Americans have learned, to their sorrow, that the Soviets in North Africa are out to secure all they can for themselves in the Mediterranean area.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Rome-FWB Naples
7-4-44 PBS (100623)

3482

785016

News Summary-Page Two

WELL OUTLINED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: Washington, April 18.-U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night made an important speech outlining United States foreign policy. Excerpts are quoted:

Neutrality: "We can no longer acquiesce in these nations drawing upon the resources of the Allied world when they at the same time contribute to the death of the troops whose sacrifices contribute to their salvation as well as ours. We have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of these nations and we have not coerced nor shall we coerce any nation to join us in the fight. We have said to these countries that it is no longer necessary for them to purchase protection against aggression by furnishing aid to our enemy--whether it is by permitting German agents to carry on their activities against the Allies within neutral borders or by sending to Germany the essential ingredients of the steel which kills our soldiers or by permitting highly skilled workers and factories to supply products which can no longer issue from the smoking ruins of German factories. We ask them only, but with insistence, to cease aiding our enemy."

French Committee: "The Committee is not the government of France and we can not recognize it as such. Our first concern is to defeat the enemy and drive him from French territory. To do this the supreme military commander must have unfettered authority but we have no purpose or wish to govern France or administer any of her affairs save those necessary for military operations against the enemy. The civil authority should be exercised by Frenchmen, should be swiftly established, and should operate in accordance with advanced planning as fully as military operations permit. We are disposed to see the Committee of National Liberation exercise the leadership to establish law and order under the supervision of the Allied commander in chief. The Committee has given its assurance that it does not propose to perpetuate its military rule. On the contrary, it wishes at the earliest possible date to have the French people exercise their own sovereign will."

Italy: "Our interests are likewise in assisting in the development at the earliest moment of a free and independent Italian government. There cannot be any compromise with Fascism in Italy or in any other country. Here again, within those limits, it is not our purpose or policy to impose the ultimate form or personnel of the government. We wish to give every opportunity for the free expression of free Italy. We had hoped that before this enough of Italy would have been freed so that we might have had at least a preliminary expression of that will. Events have not progressed according to our hopes." (Hull added that the Lencor and Terherm policy on Italy had been and was being carried out). "Only that part which calls for the introduction into the central government of more democratic elements has not yet been put into effect. This far it has been thought by those chiefly responsible for the military situation that it would be prejudicial by an imposed reconstruction of the government and a reconstruction by agreement has not yet been possible. But there is already promise of success in the activities of the political parties."

Summary: "However difficult the road may be, there is no hope of turning victory into an enduring peace unless the real interests of this country, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, and China are harmonized and made to agree and act together. This is the solid framework upon which all future policy and international organization must be built. ***We are proceeding with the matter of international organization to maintain peace and prevent aggression. Such an organization must be based upon firm and binding obligations that member nations will not use force against each other and against any other nation except in accordance with the arrangements made. It must provide for the maintenance of adequate forces to preserve the peace and it must provide institutions and procedures for calling this force into action to preserve the peace. But it must provide for an international court and a machinery for adjusting controversies." Hull said Congress was aiding him in the formulation of the U.S. post war plan.

Vice President

NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

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PENINSULAR CASE SECTION

NUMBER 180-Monday, April 10, 1944

SOVIET ADVANCE IN ROMANIA CONTINUES: Moscow, April 10--Last night's Soviet communique reports that Russian troops have continued to move forward in Rumanian territory, chiefly between the rivers Pruth and Sereth. More than 200 inhabited localities were occupied by the Soviets in this region yesterday, including the towns of Large and Jahorna, seven miles northeast of Jassy. The German position at Jassy has become increasingly untenable and it is now in imminent danger of being surrounded. Russian troops yesterday greatly increased this threat by cutting the rail line running westward from Jassy to Iasi.

Odessa is still holding out although the Germans themselves admit the garrison there has little chance of escape. Yesterday Soviet troops occupied some 21 localities on the outskirts of Odessa, including one railway station only three miles north of the city.

In the area of the trapped German troops north of the Dniester heavy fighting is still going on with the German units apparently not yet liquidated. Soviet troops advanced again yesterday to narrow the circle of territory held by the Germans.

U.S. BOMBERS MAKE ATTACK ON POLISH FACTORIES: London, April 9--United States heavy bombers escorted by a great force of long-range fighters today made one of the longest trips ever made by U.S. raiders to strike at aircraft factories in Posen, Poland. Aircraft factories at Tutow, Wernau, and Marienburg were also hit in this daylight raid. This new blow at the Luftwaffe was considered particularly significant because it struck at areas in Poland and East Prussia where German aircraft production has heretofore enjoyed a relative immunity from air attack.

U.S. raiders which attacked aircraft factories at Brunswick on the previous day met unusually heavy fighter opposition. Preliminary figures showed that 92 German fighters were destroyed in combat. Thirty-four U.S. bombers and 25 fighters are missing from the raid.

During the past two days British based fighter bombers and medium bombers have kept up day and night attacks on military targets in France and western Germany.

PATROL CLASHES CONTINUE; GERMANS EXPECT NEW LANDINGS: Allied Headquarters, April 9--Today's Allied communique reports that on the Italian fronts there were numerous patrol clashes during the past 24 hours and that Allied troops inflicted a number of casualties. Meanwhile, German war correspondents were filing dispatches stating that Kesselring considers the existing Italian fronts firmly consolidated but is expecting new Allied landings in north Italy "hourly." On the beachhead yesterday Allied artillery set fire to a German artillery dump and also destroyed a number of German remote control tanks approaching Allied positions. On the Garigliano front yesterday an American chaplain broadcasting Easter services to the Germans 400 yards away said: "I wish you also today on behalf of my soldiers a happy Easter."

ITALIANS HOPE FOR LEND LEASE: Naples, April 9--(Cecil Spriggs, Reuters)--Hope that the United States may extend lend lease to Italy as a first step toward alliance is expressed in a resolution passed by the Socialist Party executive body and presented to the Italian political junta. The resolution asks for a "revision by the Allied powers of Italy's international situation by the abandonment of the rigid attitude arising from the armistice and a recognition of the real state of relations existing now that Italy for five months has fought along side the United Nations." Reference is made to Italian airmen fighting with the Allies.

ADVISORY COUNCIL HOPES FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

X NAPLES, April 8- The Advisory Council for Italy, holding its first meeting since the recent appointment of Sir Noel Charles as British High Commissioner in Italy, Saturday examined recent developments in the political situation within liberated territory.

"The Council expressed the hope that these developments may result in a democratization of the Italian Government, resulting from an agreement between all political parties," it was said in an official statement made at the conclusion of the meeting.

The survey of recent developments was given to the Council by General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, Deputy President and Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

The Council was formally advised of the appointment of Sir Noel Charles as representative of the British Government on the Council succeeding Mr. Macmillan.

Those present were Messrs. Hubert Guerin of the French Committee of National Liberation; Bogomolov of the Soviet Union, Murphy of the United States of America, Macmillan and Sir Noel of Great Britain, Polish of Greece, and Smiljanic of Yugoslavia. (UHK) 2

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ITALY AND RUSSIA NAME REPRESENTATIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECENT AGREEMENT

SENT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. April 10 - Russia and Italy have named their representatives in accordance with the recent agreement between the two countries, it was announced here officially Monday.

Pietro Quaroni, until now Italian Minister at Kabul, will take the post at Moscow. It was said that he will arrive at his new post shortly.

M.A. Kostylev, who has been an expert attached to the Consultative Council For Italian Affairs, becomes the Russian representative to the Italian Government. He has already taken up his duties here.

Signor Quaroni was born in 1899. He entered the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1920 and subsequently served as a Secretary in the embassies at Moscow, London, and Ankara. He was vice-director of Foreign Politics in Rome from 1932 until 1935, when he was named consul general at Saloniki. Since 1938 he has been minister to Afghanistan. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS
SECRETARIAT

HULL IN BROADCAST DEFINES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 10, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, defining United States foreign policy in a broadcast Sunday evening, warned neutral countries to cease from aiding the enemies of the United Nations--enemies who are clearly doomed, he said, to utter defeat.

Mr. Hull reaffirmed America's determination to assist "in the development at the earliest possible moment of a free and democratic Italian Government," and said the Moscow Declaration on Italy, drawn up by the British, Soviet and American governments in October, 1943 "has been and is being carried out."

He discussed the formation of international organizations for the maintenance of peace after the war; the future of France; the resurgence of Italy; the adjudication of international disputes; international trade and means of improving the standards of living of all peoples; methods for dealing with defeated Germany and Japan; and the complete elimination of all Nazi and Fascist institutions and leaders.

Regarding policy towards neutrals, Mr. Hull said: "We can no longer acquiesce in these nations' drawing from the resources of the Allied world, when at the same time they contribute to the death of the troops whose sacrifice contributes to their salvation as well as ours. We have sought in every way to reduce the aid which their trade with the enemy gives him, and to increase the strength which we might draw from them, but they, and we, have continually been forced to accept compromises which we certainly would not have chosen."

"It is clear to all that our strength and that of our Allies now makes only one outcome of this war possible. That strength now makes it clear that we are not asking these neutral countries to expose themselves to certain destruction when we ask them not to prolong the war, with its consequences of suffering and death, by sending aid to the enemy. We have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of these nations, and we have not coerced, nor shall we coerce, any nation to join us in the fight. We ask them only, with insistence, to cease from aiding our enemies."

Speaking of Italy, Mr. Hull said American interests are "in assisting in the development at the earliest possible moment of a free and democratic Italian government. As I said some months ago,

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Speaking of Italy, Mr. Hull said American interests are "in assisting in the development at the earliest possible moment of a free and democratic Italian government. As I said some months ago, we have learned that there cannot be any compromise with Fascism--whether in Italy or in any other country. It must always be the enemy, and it must be our determined policy to do all in our power to end it. Here again, within these limits, it is not our purpose or policy to impose the ultimate form or personnel of the government. Here again we wish to give every opportunity for a free expression of a free Italy. We had hoped that before this enough of Italy would have been freed so that we might have had at least a preliminary expression of that will. Events have not progressed according to our hopes."

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"The present situation, then, is this: in October, 1943, the President, Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin accepted the active cooperation of the Italian government and its armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany under the supervision of an Allied Control Commission. The declaration regarding Italy made at Moscow by the British, Soviet, and American governments confirmed the policy initiated by the British and American governments that the Italian government shall be made more democratic by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism; that all institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed; that all Fascists or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from the institutions and organizations of a public character; and that democratic organs of local governments shall be created. Finally, it provides that nothing in the Declaration should operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government."

"This policy has been and is being carried out. Only that part which calls for the introduction in the central government of more democratic elements has not yet been put into effect. This does not signify any change in the clear and announced policy. Thus far it has been thought by those chiefly responsible for the military situation that it would be prejudiced by an imposed reconstruction of the government, and a reconstruction by agreement has not yet been possible. But there is already promise of success in the activities of the political parties which are currently holding conferences with a view to drawing up a program for the political reconstruction of the country along democratic lines. The Permanent Executive Junta is seeking a solution which will provide for the cooperation of the liberal political groups within the government. Thus, after 2 years, we see a rebirth of political consciousness and activity in Italy which points the way to the ultimate free expression of the Italian people in the choice of their government."

Of France, Mr. Hull said it was the United Nations' first concern to drive out the Germans, thus permitting the French "to exercise their own sovereign will" in choosing a "democratic, competent, and French administration of liberated French territory."

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John President Roosevelt and he agreed, Mr. Hull added, that as military operations permitted the French Committee of National Liberation should take the lead in helping restore the civil authority in France, but, he continued, "the Committee is of course not the government of France, and we cannot recognize it as such."

The Secretary of State said that a stable Europe, the abolition of fascism, and the creation of democratic institutions should be the immediate objectives of Allied policy. "It is important to our national interest," he said, "to encourage the establishment in Europe of strong, progressive governments which will join in the common effort of the nations in creating conditions of lasting peace."

Americans had turned from belief in separate action in international affairs to belief in unity of action, Mr. Hull said, and from government could not exist together with the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

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The Secretary said discussions concerning the future were now in progress among the United States and its Allies. After two years of intensive study, he said, the basis on which policy must be conceived and united, without "an enduring understanding" among the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, China and the United States "upon their fundamental purposes, interests and obligations to one another" he said, "all organizations to preserve peace are creations on paper and the path is wide open again for the rise of a new aggressor. This essential understanding and unity of the four nations is not in substitution for, or in derogation of unity among all the United Nations but it is basic to all organized international action, because upon its reality depends the possibility of enduring peace and free institutions rather than new coalitions and a new 'pre-war period'."

The Moscow Declaration and the Cairo and Teheran Conferences "aid not and do not settle all questions or provide the formula for the settlement of all questions, or lay down detailed blueprints for the future," Mr. Hull said. "Any attempt to do this would have been as futile as it would have been foolish. The Atlantic Charter is an expression of fundamental objectives. It is not a code of law from which detailed answers to every question can be distilled by painstaking analysis of its words and phrases."

It could hardly be supposed that over 30 boundary questions in Europe could be settled while fighting was still in progress, Mr. Hull said, but that did not exclude the possibility of friendly settlement of certain questions. The United States was always ready to assist, he said, and the offer to be of service to Russia and Poland was still open.

Mr. Hull said the United States was proceeding with the matter of international organization to maintain peace and prevent aggression. "Such organization," he stated, "must be based upon firm and binding obligations that member nations will not use force against each other or against any other nation, except in accordance with the arrangements made. It must provide for the maintenance of adequate forces to preserve peace and it must provide institutions and procedures for calling these forces into action in order to preserve peace."

Along with security and freedom, he said, must go arrangements to improve the material condition of the people of the world by stimulated production in industry and agriculture and freeing of international commerce from excessive and unreasonable restrictions. 341
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Along with security and freedom, he said, must go arrangements to improve the material condition of the people of the world by stimulated production in industry and agriculture and freeing of international commerce from excessive and unreasonable restrictions ³⁴⁴ of the development of world communication and transport systems and the necessity for the improvement of labor standards and standards of health and nutrition.

"There can be no compromise with Fascism and Nazism," Mr. Hull concluded. "They must go, everywhere. They can expect no negotiated peace, no compromise, no opportunity to return. Our foreign policy is comprehensive, is stable, and is known of all men, as President Roosevelt has said. Neither he nor I have made, or will make, any secret agreement or commitment, political or financial. We are moving closer and closer to the hour of decision. Only the fullest measure of wisdom, unity and alertness can enable us to meet this unprecedented responsibility." (Reuter) ✓

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BRITISH EMBASSY PRAISES HULL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, April 10 - The British Embassy in Washington commented on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's policy address as follows: "It is a fine statement, full of merit." The Embassy added: "Mr. Hull has not only made it clear how necessary the maintenance of unity is among the Allies, he has shown how in fact they are working out agreed policies on all the difficult problems of the present and, what is more, how they are already under way to working out agreed policies on the great problems of the future. His statement will be warmly welcomed everywhere except in the enemy countries." (UNR)

LONDON PRESS HAILS HULL STATEMENT

LONDON, April 10 - Last night's speech by the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull is published prominently in all London papers today. The DAILY EXPRESS prints the speech as its main story and says, "The United States warns neutrals: Stop aiding the enemy."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH headlines "Four Power Unity is key to the future of the world."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH, one of the few papers to comment thus far, says "His words should go far to show that the United States Government is anxious to restore a democratic French civil administration at the earlier possible moment with the assistance of the French National Committee."

"It is obvious that there must be overriding military authority in military operations, but Hull's assurances should promote understanding between all the parties in the difficult situation, with unpredictable circumstances, to be planned for." (Reuter)

ICELAND WILL VOTE ON NEW CONSTITUTION

LONDON, April 10 - A new constitution for the Republic of Iceland will be submitted to a general vote early next month, after which the Althing will assemble May 10 for final debate, according to a Reykjavik dispatch to the LONDON TIMES.

It is expected the constitution will be signed by the first President of the Republic on June 17, Icelandic national holiday. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE REPORTS ON POSTWAR SOCIAL POLICY
MONTREAL, April 10 - The

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE REPORTS ON POSTWAR SOCIAL POLICY

MONTREAL, April 10 -- The International Labor Office said the International Labor Conference opening in Philadelphia April 20 would recommend that United Nations Labor Commissioners be appointed in territories liberated from the Axis.

This proposal was contained in a resolution prepared by the ILO for presentation to the conference. Other recommendations in a report on present and postwar social policy deal with wage control, restoration of international trade, and availability of raw materials.

The draft of the resolution on policy in liberated areas calls for the immediate liquidation of the German Labor Front and the elimination in the labor and social administration of all persons

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NEWS CHRONICLE COMMENTS ON KING'S DECISION

LONDON: The London newspaper "NEWS CHRONICLE" writes in a comment on the decision of Victor Emmanuel to abdicate in favor of his son after the liberation of Rome: "This is an excellent decision, but the little king who is being ridiculed by everybody and who is only a puppet should have taken this step long ago. But this will not mean that the monarchy will continue in Italy, this question has not been decided upon and the nation will have to decide it."

The newspaper is very reserved in examining the possibilities of a democratic government in Italy: the paper stated that there will be considerable difficulties in meeting these problems because fascism has influenced the Italian people.

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STATEMENT BY VISINSKY

The Soviet Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs made a statement to the press in Moscow which gives the reasons for the sudden change of attitude of the anti-Fascist parties in southern Italy with regard to Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio. He also said that the coalition whereby Badoglio would form a government in which all the parties would be represented, had been arrived at after consultation with the British and United States governments. The new Cabinet will be formed in the near future, the representatives of the various parties have undertaken to support Badoglio and to postpone the discussion on institutional matters until such time as the Italian people is able to express its will.

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LA GUARDIA'S BROADCAST

Storillo La Guardia, the Jewish Mayor of New York, broadcast his impressions on the semi-abdication of Victor Emmanuel.

The decision of the ex-King left him cold; if the King felt he needed some rest, this would undoubtedly be beneficial both to him and to the country. As for the appointment of Umberto, whom he calls 'Signor Umberto', La Guardia declared that he would be able to judge his candidature at the opportune moment. Just as any other ordinary Italian young man La Guardia added that monarchy had become obsolete as a regime and that the people had a right to express its will on the future form of government.

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SOVIET FLOOD IN ITALY

STOCKHOLM: The Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Relations in Moscow, Vishinsky, has made several statements on the Anglo-American-Russian conferences for the establishment of a new Government in Italy. The commissioning committee for Italy, to which the question had been put up has decided that the new government to be established had to make a declaration according to which it guaranteed, no later than all obligations entered by the Fascist Government, and to cover the most important questions concerning Italy, - and the Italian people would be in a position to give its own opinion. The Russian, Vishinsky, emphasized that this decision by the commissioning committee for Italy is in correspondence with the principles laid down by Moscow. In these decisions, the Red flood in southern Italy becomes obvious, and the developments in Anglo-American occupied southern Italy is increasingly being dictated from the Kremlin.

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