

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

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

ITAL GOV'T, COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
OCT. 1944 - JULY 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

10A

Ref: 6527/EC

27 April 1945.

Subject: CLM for Northern Italy.

28 APR 1945

To: VP Civil Affairs Section.

Enclosed for information and retention are the original and translation of a report by Sig. MEDICI TORNAQUINCI of an agreement made regarding the CLM for Northern Italy. A further copy of this report has been handed to Mr. H. Hopkinson.

Stallard

Chief Staff Officer,
to Executive Commissioner.

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Popolo Italiano 108

CLN for Northern Italy

in view of the probably imminent liberation, and after 18 months of hard struggle, gives its hearty welcome to a representative of the Italian Government, symbol of the forthcoming democratic unity of an Italy restored to freedom. It thanks the Government for having awarded the Gold Medal of Military Gallantry to the Flag of the Freedom Volunteers Corps.

As a conclusion of the conference held with the representative of the Italian Government, Undersecretary of State for Occupied Italy, on the 29th March 1945, CLNAI reaffirms the following :

1

CLNAI & the Regional CLNs will strengthen & improve their military & administrative organization, already almost completed, and by means of it they will :

a) attack the Germans & the Fascist, starting an anti-german & antifascist insurrection, with total & exclusive employment of the military formations in view of the war purposes, within the frame of such directives as will be issued by CLNAI, under the orders of the V.L. Corps' HQ, according to the instructions from Allied Supreme Command on the subject, adapting themselves to circumstances that military events will produce, in order to liberate thoroughly the cities & all territories of Northern Italy from internal & external enemies;

b) defend with all means & by concentrating the necessary armed forces - for which a suitable support is requested - the industrial plants, and particularly hydro-electric works, dykes, basins etc., whose conservation is essential to ensure the Country's life & reconstruction.

c) administrate carefully - through Provincial & Communal CLNs - the Provinces & Communes of Northern Italy, according to and in conformity to the laws of the State, and in particular to the provincial & communal law of 1915, from the moment in which the armed insurrection will be proclaimed, and as long as it will not be possible for the authority of the Rome Government to establish itself, or as long as an Allied Military Govt will not be constituted ~~and~~ taking over the powers of CLN.

For provincial & communal administration posts, individuals of proved moral, political & technical qualities will be chosen, in order to ensure the best regular functioning of civilian life & of public services.

(2)

Special care will equally be given to the functioning of Justice & the public order service ; the latter will be entrusted to the direct responsibility of CVL military HQ.

d) carry out a quick & thorough epuration both in the political & in the administrative ~~field~~, economic & financial field, with the aim of rehabilitating national life. This action of epuration will be carried out in such a way as not to hinder the normal functioning & re-establishment of public services, & of productive & distributive activity.

2

After the establishment of AMG, if & when AMG will request it, CLNAI and regional, provincial & local CLNs will hand over to AMG powers which will be demanded. CLNAI & CLNs will recognize & will have others recognize & obey all proclamations, ordinances etc. issued by Allied Military Government.

3

If Regional Commissioners will request it, Regional Consultive Boards will ^{be} constituted by the Ministry of Occupied Italy, CLNAI and Regional CLNs and following nominations proposed by the latter. These Boards could be composed as follows:

- The Regional CLN
- an expert on agriculture
- an expert on industry
- an expert on trade
- an expert on bank
- an expert on school
- an expert on transportation
- an expert on communications
- an expert on labour
- a representative of the Church
- a representative of Justice
- a representative of welfare organizations, and possibly others, according to specific requirements of the regions.

Members of the Consultive Boards of the Regions ~~will~~ shall all have to be morally & politically trustworthy persons, and if possible represent all social categories. If two or more candidates have equal technical & professional qualities, preference will be given to the one who has done more for the cause of liberation.

Regional Consultive Boards, assisted if necessary by the Technical Commissions already created by CLNs, will

(3)

collaborate directly with the Regional Commissioners and with the Technical Offices depending from them, giving them their contribution of their own knowledge & experience, in order to suggest the solutions most convenient to the interest of the Country in all technical & administrative problems that will have to be dealt with.

4

In the chief-towns of every province, if Allied Authorities will request it, Provincial Consultive Boards will be formed. They will collaborate with Provincial Commissioners. It is suggested that they be formed as follows:

- Provincial CLN
- an expert on agriculture
- an expert on industry
- an expert on labour
- an expert on transportation.

5

In the Communes, Communal CLN will constitute the Communal Board (Giunta Comunale), and will thus become the natural consultive body of Allied administration.

The parties constituting CLNAI state however that by such an agreement on the practical situation that will arise at the moment of liberation, they do not intend either to renounce or to modify their principles in connection with the political situation of CLN within the frame of re-born Italian democracy.

CLNAI has taken note of the fact that the representative of the Government has kindly offered to explain to the Italian Government & to the Allied Supreme Command the spirit of collaboration that has led to the drafting of the present agreement, and is confident that this agreement will be favourably received by them.

Milan, 19 March 1945

for CLNAI
Sgd Pietro Longhi

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Political/OBX

Il C.L.N. per l'Italia

Saluta cordialmente, nella probabile imminenza della liberazione e dopo 18 mesi di dura e cruenta lotta, la presenza di un Rappresentante del Governo Italiano, simbolo della prossima unità democratica dell'Italia restituita a libertà. Ringrazia il Governo per il conferimento della Medaglia d'Oro al Valor Militare alla Bandiera del Corpo dei Volontari della Libertà.

A conclusione del colloquio avuto col Rappresentante del Governo Italiano, sottosegretario di Stato per l'Italia Occupata, avvenuto in Milano il giorno 30 marzo 1945, il C.L.N.A.I. afferma quanto segue:

1°) il C.L.N.A.I. e i C.L.N. Regionali perfezionano e perfezioneranno la loro organizzazione militare e amministrativa, già in gran parte completa, e ne stabiliscono i provvedimenti:

a) ad attaccare i tedeschi e fascisti, mantenendo una insurrezione antifascista e antitedesca, con totale ed esclusiva impiego delle formazioni militari ai fini di guerra, nel quadro delle direttive del C.L.N.A.I. nella crisi del Comando del Corpo dei V.C., conformemente alle istruzioni che verranno in merito emanate dal Comando Supremo alleato, e rispondenti alle circostanze che gli avvenimenti bellici producano onde poter liberare completamente dai nemici interni ed

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esterna la città e il territorio tutto dell'Italia.

- b) a difendere con tutti i mezzi e del concentramento delle forze armate necessarie - per le quali si chiede un conveniente potenziamento - gli impianti industriali, e particolarmente gli impianti idroelettrici (centrali elettriche, dighe, bacini, ecc.) di cui la conservazione è essenziale per mantenere la vita e la ricostruzione del Paese.
- c) ad amministrare direttamente attraverso i C.I.L. Provinciali e Comuni le Province e i Comuni dell'Italia, secondo e conforme le leggi dello Stato - e in particolare la legge provinciale e comunale del 1913 - dal momento in cui l'insurrezione armata verrà repressa e fino a quando non possa venire stabilita l'autorità del Governo di Roma, o una linea di guida non venga instaurata un Governo Militare Alleato (A.M.A.) che ricopra per sé i poteri esercitati dal C.I.L.

Per le cariche relative all'amministrazione delle Province e dei Comuni verranno scelte persone di indubbia qualità morale, politica e tecnica, onde assicurare il migliore e regolare funzionamento della vita civile e dei servizi pubblici.

Equamente curato in modo particolare sarà il funzionamento della Direzione e il servizio di ordine pubblico che rimarrà affidato alla diretta responsabilità del Comando Militare del C.V.A.

8) Ad attuare un'operazione seria e profonda sia nel campo politico che amministrativo, economico e finanziario, volta al risanamento della vita nazionale. Tale opera di operazione sarà fatta in modo da non intralciare il ristabilimento e il normale funzionamento dei servizi pubblici, e delle attività produttive e distributive.

9) Dopo l'insediamento del Governo Militare Alleato, qualora e quando questi ne presenterà richiesta, il C.L.S.A.I. e i C.L.S. Regionali, Provinciali e periferici riconoscano al Governo Militare Alleato i poteri che verranno demandati. Il C.L.S.A.I. e i C.L.S. riconosceranno e saranno riconoscere e rispettare tutti i Decreti, proclami, ordinanze, ecc. emanati dal Governo Militare Alleato.

10) Qualora ne venga fatta richiesta dai Comitati Regionali di procedere a cura del ministero dell'Interno, del C.L.S.A.I. e dei C.L.S. Regionali a un'opera di designazione di questi uffici, e di intesa con gli stessi Comitati Regionali, alla costituzione di Giunte Consultive Regionali, che potranno essere così composte:

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- Il C.E.R. Regionale
- un tecnico dell'Agricoltura
- un tecnico dell'Industria
- un tecnico del commercio
- un tecnico della Banca
- un tecnico della scuola
- un tecnico dei trasporti
- un tecnico delle occupazioni
- un tecnico del lavoro
- un rappresentante del culto
- un rappresentante della giustizia
- un rappresentante delle organizzazioni di assistenza ed eventi di altro in relazione alle specifiche esigenze regionali.

I membri costituenti le Giunte consultive regionali dovranno essere tutti persone coltivate e moralmente ineccepibili e rappresentare possibilmente tutte le categorie sociali, a parità di qualità tecniche e professionali verrà data la preferenza a coloro che abbiano dato alla causa della liberazione.

Le Giunte Consultive regionali, avvalendosi, se necessario, anche dell'opera delle Commissioni tecniche già create dal C.E.R. collaboreranno direttamente coi Comissari Regionali e con gli Uffici Tecnici in tutti i loro dipartimenti, dando loro il contributo della propria conoscenza ed esperienza per consigliare le soluzioni

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sioni più conformi all'interesse del Paese in tutti i problemi tecnici ed amministrativi che dovranno essere affrontati.

4°) Nelle città capoluogo di provincia, sempre qualora ne venga fatta richiesta dalle Autorità Alleate, si costituiranno le Giunte Consultive Provinciali, che collaboreranno con i Comitati Provinciali.

Esse potranno essere così costituite:

- il C.L.N. provinciale
- un tecnico dell'agricoltura
- " " dell'industria
- " " del lavoro
- " " dei trasporti

5°) Nei comuni il C.L.N. comunale costituirà la Giunta Comunale, diventando così il naturale organo consultivo dell'amministrazione alleata.

I partiti componenti il C.L.N.A.I. dichiarano comunque che con tale accordo sulla situazione reale che si creerà al momento della liberazione, non intendono né rinunciare né modificare i loro principi relativamente alla posizione politica del C.L.N. nel quadro della rinnovata democrazia italiana.

Il C.L.N.A.I. prende atto che il Rappr. 4393

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del Governo si è cortesemente incaricato di illustrare
al Governo Italiano e al Comando Supremo Alleato lo spi-
rito di collaborazione che ha informato l'elaborazione
del presente accordo e confida che esso troverà presso
di loro favorevole accoglienza.

Milano, 12 marzo 1945

per il COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE
NAZIONALE PER L'AREA ITALICA
F. to Pietro Longhi

RESTRICTED
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

27 APRIL 45

SUBJECT: Committees of Horizontal Liberation.

TO: All Officers, Emilia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Veneto Regions.
FROM: SAC's, HQ IV Corps.

1. This directive lays down the policy which will govern the actions of all Officers of Allied Military Government in their relations with the Committees of Horizontal Liberation (CHL - "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale") in Northern Italy.

2. CHLs have been organized in a communal, provincial and regional basis throughout German Occupied Territory. Their activities are not prohibited by an over-all ban for the whole of the area, known as the CIMA - (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Italia Italiana). Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Committees of Horizontal Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the 700-odd strategic areas against the Fascist, and the German. In many districts, "shadow" governments have been set up, and the various parties have been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that for the time being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been put in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their Fascist collaborators. These Committees have been united in their military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

3. Relations with SAC. - The Supreme Allied Commander has made his own military arrangements with the CIMA. He has not given political recognition to the CHLs, but under these military arrangements, the CHLs will endeavor to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources until law is established. Therefore CIMA has agreed that the CHLs will recognize A. C. and hand over to it all authority previously assumed.

Likewise all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Security (GVA) will come under the direct command of the C-44-C, 15th Army Group, and will obey any order issued by him (or by SAC on his behalf) including orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so. Upon the establishment of

National Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the "window" areas which the Fascist, and the Germans. In many districts, distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that for the time being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been such in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their fascist collaborators. These Committees have been assisted in their military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

3. Relations with ALN. - The Supreme Allied Commander has made his own military arrangements with the CLNAI. He has not given political recognition to the CLNAI, but under those military arrangements, the CLNAI will endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard essential supplies until they are established. The Supreme CLNAI has agreed that the CLNAI will recognize ALN and hand over to it all authority previously assumed.

Likewise all components of the General Command of the Volontaries of Liberty (GVLI) will come under the direct command of the CLNAI, 15th Army Group, and will obey any order issued by him (or by ALN on his behalf) including orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so. Upon the establishment of the CLNAI First, and later the IC, is supreme and possesses all powers of government, and the CLNAI has no official standing in the conduct of affairs.

4. But there are other considerations which should be taken into account in implementing the policy indicated in the above arrangements. It is in the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable Government in Italy and the Allied policy is to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible. The Italian Government in Rome may not have the entire confidence of the CLNAI in the North and, at best, their influence there may be subject to fluctuation. This may be based on several factors. There is the feeling that the CLNAI has contributed more generously to the defeat of the Germans than the CLNAI, and has suffered far more heavily for Italy. There is criticism of the CLNAI groups made by the Roman Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problem of food supply and inflation and above all in the withdrawal of former fascists. The Italian Government will swear of this antipathy and has an agreement which goes further than that of the Supreme Allied Commander in recognising the CLNAI as the party outside in the struggle in the North. The Government has succeeded in eradicating certain elements of recognition from the CLNAI in the North, but the possibility cannot be overlooked that they, or their component political parties, may not abide by this agreement if circumstances seem favourable for a political upheaval.

It is hoped that after liberation the Roman Government will be able to secure additional members from the North and thereby become more representative.

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5 relations with the Italian Government. The recognition of the military arrangements of the Government in the area is against the Army and the Italian Government, who are not parties to the arrangement. Moreover, the Italian Government has no authority of any kind in Military Government Territory. Its arrangements with the CIGLI are not operative in Military Government Territory and do not affect the relations between AMG and the CIGLI.

6 The Italian plans are, therefore, in no reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Command with the intentions of the political leaders of the CIGLI to self-government, at the same time supporting the authority of the Italian Government in Rome in order that it may be able to re-instate the northern territories once AMG is withdrawn. The solution of this problem may well be found to lay in the cooperation at a very early date of CIGLI nominees into the civil administration. If Allied officers active in the North and bluntly inform the CIGLI that they are recommended and that they may see disapproval and if, after thaty binded and other administrative officers are appointed without the views of CIGLI being considered, the antagonism will be great and may well be disastrous. The danger of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who are not accountable to the Patriotic organizations cannot be over emphasized. AMG officers are not bound to accept the first suggestions of the CIGLI, who can always be instructed to submit alternative views. If, however, this principle is followed out, most of the problems of maintaining law and order will never arise. It will be easier to explain the local consciousness of the country in the work of reconstruction and in the work of feeding the population. It will be easier to bring together the former Patriotic organizations and the Italian Government, and it will be easier to progress the ground against the time when the Government in Rome can take over the administration.

7 While the foregoing paragraph lays down a principle which is calculated to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Command with the intentions of the CIGLI, there are several considerations in regard to the office of Prefect and Quasitor. Prefects, as the official representatives of the Government, are normally appointed by the Government from former officials. Even in the present situation this practice has normally been followed. Similarly the Quasitori have normally been appointed from Public Safety personnel by the Central Government. Other appointments, such as the Sindaco, etc., are normally local choices. For obvious reasons the Italian Government wishes to continue the customary practice in regard to Prefects and Quasitors, and have raised it again very recently. It is the policy of the Allied Command to support the Government and it would be unwise to depart, entirely, from the usual practice. The Italian Government has, therefore, been advised that any specific nominee whom they put forward for appointment to the post of Prefect or Quasitor by AMG will receive consideration. At the same time it has been pointed out that it would be quite unwise to advise any nominee who is not acceptable in the locality. AMG has no ill will, in this arrangement, less any of the powers delegated to AMG. It is their duty, however, to be in charge of the policy of this Command, to see that they best observe to obtain local acceptance for the Government nominee, and to see that they best observe to obtain local acceptance for the Italian Government.

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7 While the foregoing paragraph lays down a principle which is calculated to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Command with the intentions of the CIGS, there are special considerations in regard to the office of Prefect and Questore.

Officials, as the usual representatives of the Government, are normally appointed by the Government from among civilians. Even in the present situation this practice has generally been followed. Similarly the Questori have normally been appointed from Italian military personnel in the Central Government. Other appointments, such as the Sindaco, who are normally local choices.

For obvious reasons the Italian Government wishes to continue the customary practice in regard to Prefetti and Questore, and have raised it again very recently. It is the policy of the Allied Commission to support the Government and it would be unwise to depart, unilaterally, from the normal practice. The Italian Government has, therefore, been advised that any specific nominee whom they put forward for appointment to the post of Prefet or Questore by AMB will receive consideration at the same time it has been pointed out that it would be quite useless to appoint any candidate who is not acceptable in the locality.

Sindaco and AMB will not, by this arrangement, lose any of the powers delegated to them. It is their duty, however, in implementing the policy of this Commission, to use their best efforts to obtain local acceptance for the Government nominee, endeavouring to reconcile the views of the AMB with those of the Italian Government. This must be the principle although the practice will always depend entirely on the judgement of the AMB or IM.

8 The action is, therefore, as follows. On arrival in a Province it seems almost certain that a Prefet and Questore appointed by CIGS will be found in office. This will be fully in accord with the agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and CIGS. These appointments should not be confirmed forthwith but the individuals should be normally allowed to remain in office as acting Prefet and acting Questore respectively solely for the purpose of carrying on routine business pending the final appointment by AMB. Nominations should then be invited from the AMB, to whom it will be explained that AMB alone have the right to make the appointment from names approved by the Italian Government, CIGS and other sources. Nominations may also be invited from other sources, e.g. the local authorities. The names of Government candidates for these posts will be furnished by this Headquarters as soon as they are available, and local candidates should then be sought as to the possible acceptance of the Government's nominee. The appointment should not be hurried and it is such better to allow a reasonable period, say 10-14 days, to elapse so that full consideration may be given to the matter before final decision is made. In appointing a Questore great importance is to be attached to the professional qualifications of the

in which, rarely political appointments to this important office should be avoided. The responsible SAC or IC will inform him of the following details directly they are available.

- a) Name of District and Quarters found in office
 - b) Name of District and Quarters finally appointed.
- Once this is suggested that those special circumstances apply only to the two officials of District and Quarters. The Italian Government fully in association with the officials are normally local decisions and the officers will appoint them with no regard to CIA advice.

9 The CIA must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labors. They should be received especially by the IC and given the opportunity of expressing their views. They are at liberty to make representations to the IC or the District, both of whom should seek the views and views of the CIA whenever they think it is appropriate. It is however entirely a matter for the IC to consider whether, in any particular case, the advice of the CIA is to be followed or rejected. It would of course be in keeping with this directive to accept such advice except where it is in conflict with the Policy of the CIA.

10 It should be noted that, when a member of a CIA is appointed to an administrative position, it is better that he should resign from the CIA. There may be objections to this in individual cases and it is left to the discretion of the IC to decide. It is not desirable, however, that holders of administrative positions should be entirely divorced from the policies of the CIA.

11 It must be made plain to the District and to other officials that they are the servants of the CIA and must take no orders from the CIA. On the other hand, the IC must give him full support to the District and the District administration. If no longer has confidence in his District, the IC should take steps to remove them, by making official statements or setting up commissions of inquiry. If, after they have been duly warned and ordered to resign, the CIA persists in attempting to be co-operative or otherwise violate the orders of the Supreme Allied Commander in Italy Government, then, as a last resort, the IC may ignore them completely. Such a situation is to be adopted only in case of absolute necessity, when all efforts of administration have failed and administration is at a deadlock.

12 There is some evidence that in parts of German occupied territory, where the IC's control is slight, the ICs have set up governing bodies in each command, elected or in several systems of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies are to be set up at other levels. These bodies will not be given official recognition or status. Local authorities prescribed by former directives will be established as soon as possible. But every effort will be made to insert membership of the official authorities the members of such an elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the official body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must be understood that it derives its authority from the IC and not from any popular mandate.

...to the extent that they are the servants of the King and are to be ordered from the King. In the other hand, the King must give him full support to the King's and the official administrators. If the King has confidence in his officials, the King should take steps to remove them. The King must not exercise executive functions or usurp the authority of the King. If, by making official appointments or setting up commissions of inquiry, if, after they have been fully warned by officers to resist, the King persists in attempting to be executive or otherwise violate the offices of the King, the King may ignore them to protect his military government, then, as a last resort, the King may ignore them to protect such an attitude is to be adopted only in case of absolute necessity, when all other parts of administration have failed and administration is at a deadlock.

There is no evidence that in parts of German occupied territory, where the King's control is slight, the King has set up governing bodies in such countries, which are a system of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies are found at other levels. These bodies will not be given any real significance. The official local authorities prescribed by former directives will be established as soon as possible. But every effort will be made to absorb into membership of the official authorities the members of such an elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the official body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must be understood that it derives its authority from the King and not from any popular mandate.

Walter W. Taylor

Major W. Taylor
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

Notes for info to:
P. de-Landauze Baston (10)
Tommaso Scalone (10)
C-8 15 Army Group (2)

5 Army (33)
8 Army (37)
Emilia (122)
Liguria (90)
Piemonte (142)
Lombardia (192)
Venetia (203)

Executive Commissioner (1)
Chief Commissioner (1)

W. W. Taylor
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

26 APR 1945 ^{BA}

Ref: 3208/63/30.

23 April 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I much appreciate your prompt reply of 20 April to my letter of 13 April on the subject of the publication "I C.I.N. Well 'Alta Italia - Formazione e Funzionamento."

Your re-statement of the relationship between the Italian Government and the C.I.N.A.I makes the position abundantly clear but I am still somewhat concerned lest the the issue of this booklet should do harm. I therefore draw your attention to the observation in my letter of 13 April that I considered it would be a serious mistake to permit a further distribution of this document and my enquiry as to the steps you intend to take regarding it.

I would like to have your reply on this point as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

ELLEBY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

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- cc: U.S. Ambassador)
- British Ambassador) - With copy of Prime Minister's
- G-5, AFHQ) letter of 20 Apr 45
- A/President
- Chief Commissioner
- VP, CA Section
- Political Adviser (A)
- Political Adviser (B)

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[Handwritten initials]

To: CAS

Attached translation of Dec. 1. of 7.0.1. is forwarded for the info of V.P.

Political Advisors have one copy also.

Have you any instruction in the matter and do you require a wider distribution. Now that C.C. has dealt with the matter

R. R. [Signature]

L.G.S.C.
21 April 40.

Extract from the Prime Minister's Letter of 20 April, 1945 :

"I wish to make it clear that the Government, on the 26th December 1944, made only these two statements :

- i) The Italian Government recognizes the Committee of National Liberation for North Italy as the body representing the anti-fascist parties in enemy-occupied territory;
- ii) The Italian Government delegates the CLNAI to represent it in the fight in which the Patriots are engaging the fascists and Germans in occupied Italy.

It is therefore laid down that, until the liberation of occupied Italy, the Committee of National Liberation of North Italy may act as the representative of the Government in the fight against fascism and the German invader and may therefore adopt all such measures as are rendered necessary by circumstances. As soon as the territory is liberated and while waiting for the arrival of the Allied troops the Committee of Liberation, as the representative of the Rome Government, may adopt the measures necessary to safeguard public order and life. Naturally, when the Allied Military Government takes over the administration of the territory, the CLNAI will retain only such powers as the Allied Military Government thinks fit, and may not assume other powers.

Indeed, this was established in the agreement of 7 December last between the CLNAI and the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean Theatre. As a matter of fact, article 4 reads:

"When the enemy withdraws from the territory it occupies, the CLNAI will make every effort to maintain public order and to continue to protect the economic resources of the country until the Allied Military Government is established. Immediately after the establishment of the Allied Military Government, the CLNAI will acknowledge the Allied Military Government and hand over to it all the authority and powers of government and local administration that it had previously assumed." "

VP At one time it was proposed to add this as an appendix. I do not think it is necessary.
AB
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Local Government

Letter to A for information

23 April

at London 2/4 CAS

GRUCAS
noted

Thank you
R R Sample may
be interested
in 7/2
response

To: Major Wyle,

1. The attached draft is for final approval.

As a result of seeing Colonel Poletti I have made certain amendments which are in red ink so that the Chief Commissioner can see which they are.

2. They are explained as follows:

Page 1. Cut out between the brackets. Colonel Poletti says this bit is not quite accurate and, as it is not really material, it may as well go.

Page 2. Cut out between the brackets. The same reason.

Page 3. The first amendment is intended to strengthen the sentence - Colonel Poletti thought this very necessary.

Including "the nominees of" is, I think, better and links up with the next suggested new sentence. It alters the whole meaning slightly but is more realistic in its new form.

The new paragraph 7. is the main point for which the draft was referred to Colonel Poletti.

Page 4. In the new paragraph 8 Colonel Poletti wanted emphasis on contact with CIN.

In new paragraph 9 Colonel Poletti felt very strongly that there should be no suggestion of dissolving CIN - only ignoring them.

3. Will you kindly treat as very urgent and ask the Chief Commissioner if he agrees to a distribution to All Officers of the four Northern Regions, or does he prefer down to Provincial Commissioners only.

A. D. Bonham-Carter
A. D. Bonham-Carter, Lt. Col.
CSC Civil Affairs Section.

23rd April, 1945

2

OK - provided VP-CFF Sec. Council in Col. Poletti's absence

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Page 4- In the new paragraph 8 Colonel Foletti wanted emphasis on contact with CIN.

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A.D. Bonham-Carter, Lt. Col.
CSO Civil Affairs Section.

23rd April, 1945

2

OK - provided VP-CAT Sec. concurs in Col. Foletti's changes.

3 JWB

Major Quayle

On your instructions I held this after you had accompanied the Chief Commissioner to see the PM yesterday I suggest that, in fact, the PM's protest will be too late and this directive is becoming increasingly important. If it does, at a later date, become necessary to change it then it will be possible to do so, but in general the policy will stand.

Would you ask the Chief Commissioner if he will sign on his suggestion.

As this was written and submitted when the A/Executive Commissioner was away I am sending this direct to you. He has, of course, seen the directive.

25 April 4
A.D. Bonham-Carter Lt. Col. CAS

Sec Com

For Signature of C.A.
25/4

MINUTE SHEET

To: word Gov.

See 3a 136 & when pl.

P.R. Cripps

CAS

27 Oct 44

X. 609.

②

To CAS

Duly noted.

Reference not
made to 3a
25 Oct 44

V.

16A
26 LUG 1945

9/20/45
HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

23 July, 1945

TO : H.Q., Allied Commission
Civil Affairs Section

SUBJECT : Correspondence with President of
C.L.N.A.I.

FILE NO : RXII/025.16

Copies of interchange of cor-
respondence with the President of C.L.N.A.I.
are forwarded for your information.


Regional Commissioner

Encl. (3)

JKD/lgc

4380

199

Copy

/sb

14B

23 July, 1945

TO: Rodolfo Morandi
President del C.L.N.A.I.

I thank you for your phonogram message of 19th July which arrived here while I was on tour. You have probably gathered, since despatch of your message, that it was sent under a partial misapprehension. There was no question of any dissolution of the Venezia Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale.

The Provincial Commissioner felt that after the revelations concerning the actions of certain members of the earlier epuration commission, it was necessary to make a complete change.

I certainly concur in that view. On Thursday last, as well as on Saturday last, I have had talks with the Prefect and with the President of the Provincial C.L.N. I am sure that I can count on their support to enable the Provincial Commissioner to appoint a new epuration committee which will consist of men without thought of private gain or private malice.

I attach great importance to the speedy, just and efficient progress of the difficult task of epuration.

In the course of my talk with the Prefect and President on Thursday last I made it clear that no political action could be allowed to interfere with the service of the port of Venice as a base for the Allied Forces, not only in North East Italy but also in Austria. Both gave me their assurance that such a stipulation would be punctiliously obeyed. I am sure that I can count on your appreciation of the essential importance of this matter.

J.K. Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

4379

Copy

/sb

14c

19 Luglio 1945

FONOGRAMMA

ore 13.10

DAL C.L.N. ALTA ITALIA

AL GOVERNATORE ALLEATO DUNLOP

Commissario Regionale Veneto - Venezia

Questo Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Alta Italia pur ritenendo che serie ragioni l'abbiano indotto a prendere il grave provvedimento di sciogliere il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Provinciale di Venezia e la Commissione di Epurazione, fa presente per i buoni rapporti costantemente mantenuti tra le autorità alleate ed i Comitati di Liberazione l'opportunità di continuare a mantenere i rapporti con il Comitato di Liberazione Regionale di Venezia. Consideriamo che la cooperazione di codesto Comitato di Liberazione di Venezia può sopra ogni altra cosa assicurare una azione concorde dei partiti, azione utile ad evitare manifestazioni che non sono in quello spirito di collaborazione cui intendiamo sempre uniformare l'opera nostra.

F. to Il Presidente del C.L.N.A.I.
Rodolfo Morandi

4370

1945

140 X

QUARTIER GENERALE
REGIONE VENEZIA
Governio Militare Alleato
APO 394

23 Luglio 1945

A : Rodolfo Maretti
Presidente del C.L.N.A.I.

La ringrazio per il Suo messaggio e fonogramma del 19 luglio che arrivò mentre io ero assente. Probabilmente Lei ha capito, dopo l'invio del Suo messaggio, d'averlo scritto per colpa di un parziale malinteso. Non ci fu assolutamente alcuna intenzione di sciogliere il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Venezia.

Il Commissario Provinciale capì che, dopo le rivelazioni avvenute sulla condotta di alcuni membri della precedente commissione d'epurazione, era necessario fare un cambiamento completo.

Anch'io sono certamente concorde in questo. Giovedì scorso come pure sabato scorso ho avuto dei colloqui con il Prefetto e con il Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di Liberazione Nazionale. Sono sicuro di poter contare sul loro appoggio per aiutare il Commissario Provinciale nella nomina di un nuovo comitato di epurazione che consisterà di uomini che non abbiano alcun sentimento di guadagno privato e di animosità personale.

Io attribuisco grande importanza ad un rapido, giusto e reale progresso del difficile compito d'epurazione.

Nel corso del mio colloquio con il Prefetto ed il Presidente, di giovedì passato, dissi in maniera esplicita che si doveva impedire qualsiasi azione di carattere politico che potesse ostacolare i servizi del porto di Venezia come base delle Forze Alleate, non solo per il Nord-Est d'Italia ma anche per l'Austria.

Tutt'e due mi hanno dato la loro assicurazione che tale

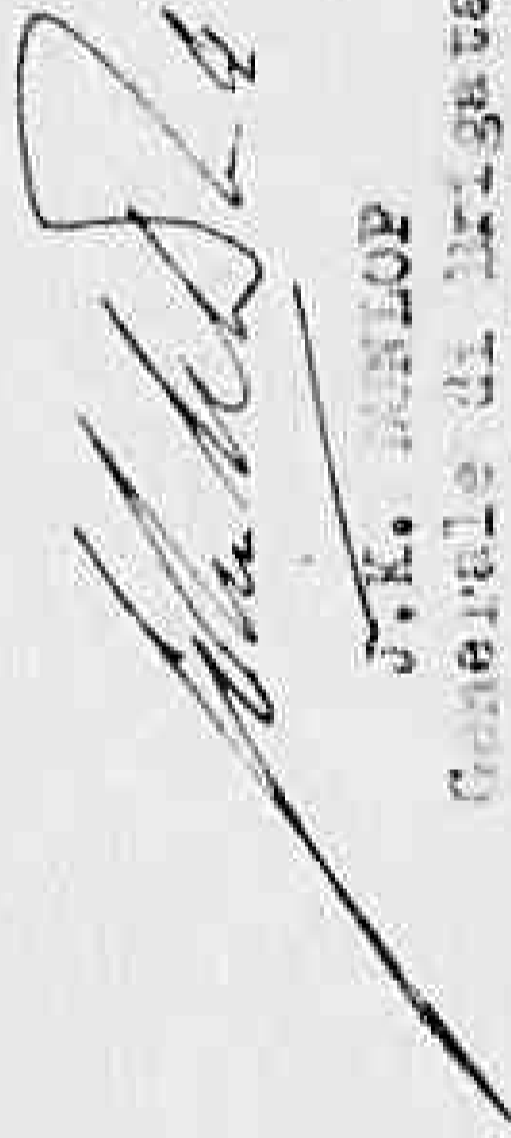
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Tutt'è due mi hanno dato la loro assicurazione che tale accordo sarebbe stato scrupolosamente osservato.

Sono certo di poter contare sul riconoscimento da parte Sua dell'importanza capitale di tale questione.



J.K. MEARNS
Generale di Brigata
Comandante Regionale
della Venezia

4311

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CA SEC
13A

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

9/20-1/CA V

19 July 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section, HQ., AC² 1 LUG 1945
SUBJECT: D.L.D. of 26 April 1945, No. 149.
FILE No: PXII/LB/Reg/C/C4.1.

5/20/45

Attached copy letter received from the Regional Committee of National Liberation is forwarded to you without comment, for your information.

H. G. Linnar
Colonel,
Regional Legal Officer,
Venezie Region.

21 JUL 1945

561

4376

Venezia 14 July 1945

138

Committee of National Liberation for Veneto

to the High Commissioner for sanctions against Fascism

and for information, to the A.M.G.

Veneto.

The Provincial C. L. N. of Venezia has informed us that the Provincial Commissioner, presided by the Prefect, contemplated by art. 3 of the D. L. L. 149 of 26 April 1945 on the application of sanctions against politically dangerous fascists, is unable to operate properly because the A.M.G. has not yet ordered the said D.L.L. to be implemented in the province of Venezia.

We suppose that the same situation exists in the other provinces of Veneto and perhaps in the whole of North Italy, since the orders which give effect to the legislative provisions of the Italian Government in the provinces under A.M.G. control, are issued by the Allied Commission.

In consequence of the failure to put the said D.L.L. into effect, the fascists, who are still dangerous, cannot be charged with any crime and are not at the present moment liable to any sanction. They should therefore be released or allowed their freedom, for their detention cannot continue indefinitely if the law which prescribes it (art. 5 above D.L.L.) is not in effect. This situation is having a serious repercussion on the people, who are ever keenly watching the attitude of the authorities toward the fascists, especially those whose behaviour since the 8th September 1943 is a certain sign of a mental disposition against the interests of the nation. (for example, those registered in the P.F.R. with certain exceptions).

The people are not satisfied with the measures taken against fascists, considering them inadequate both in the field of crimes contemplated - which they would have cover a greater extent of cases in order to prescribe punishment for lesser forms of collaboration which have hitherto been considered not liable to sanctions - and as regards the system of epuration.

The people's dissatisfaction, we regret to say, has recently resulted in deplorable incidents and cases of riot, and would become considerably greater if the failure to extend the D.L.L. in question should result in the politically dangerous fascists being allowed to circulate freely.

The public therefore demands that the said D.L.L. be immediately extended to the provinces under A.M.G. control.

We wish to draw your attention to the above situation with a view to having the High Commissioner refer the question to the Allied Authorities and point out the urgency of taking the necessary measure.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73016

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130x
COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE REGIONALE VENETO

(C. I. N. R. V.)

SEDE: Palazzo Dei S. SAVII (Rialto) - Tel. 26-330/26-601
VENEZIA

N. 173 /Gs - GIUSTIZIA Venezia, 13 14 luglio 1945.
(da citre nella risposta)

ALL'ALTO COMMISSARIO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

R o m a

e p.c.:ALL' A. M. G.

Comando Regionale Veneto

Padova

Il C.L.N. Provinciale di Venezia ha riferito a questo Comitato che il funzionamento della Commissione Provinciale, preseduta dal Prefetto, di cui all'art. 3 del D.L.L. 26 aprile 1945 n. 149 sulla applicazione di sanzioni a carico di fascisti politicamente pericolosi, trova ostacolo nel fatto che l'AMG non ha ancora disposto che tale D.L.L. entri in vigore ed abbia forza di legge nella provincia di Venezia.

Si suppone che la stessa situazione si verifichi per le altre provincie del Veneto e forse anche per tutta l'Alta Italia, dato che le ordinanze che rendono esecutive le disposizioni legislative del Governo Italiano nelle provincia sottoposte alla amministrazione dell'AMG provengono dalla presidenza della Commissione Alleata.

Conseguenza giuridica della mancata estensione del D.L.L. suddetto è che i fascisti ancorchè pericolosi, non imputabili di reato, sarebbero attualmente non passibili di alcuna sanzione e dovrebbero pertanto essere posti o lasciati in libertà: il loro stato di detenzione non può infatti prolungarsi sine die se non è operante la legge che lo prevede (art. 5 cit. D.L.L.). Conseguenza gravissima per le sue immediate dannose ripercussioni nella opinione pubblica, che segue con vigile attenzione l'atteggiamento dell'autorità nei confronti dei fascisti, specie di quelli il cui comportamento dopo l'8 settembre 1943 è indice sicuro di un abito

non ha ancora disposto che tale D.L.L. entri in vigore ed abbia forza di legge nella provincia di Venezia.

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Il popolo non è soddisfatto dei provvedimenti adottati a carico dei fascisti, provvedimenti che considera inadeguati sia nel campo dei reati - nel quale campo richiederebbe un allargamento delle ipotesi di reità in modo da rendere punibili anche forme minori di cooperazione ritenute ora non passibili di pena allo stato della legislazione, sia per quanto riguarda la materia dell'epurazione.

Questa insoddisfazione popolare, che si è purtroppo anche recentemente espressa in deplorabili episodi, in azioni delittuose di folla, si accrescerebbe notevolmente se per effetto della mancata estensione del D.L.L. contro i fascisti politicamente pericolosi, costoro dovessero liberamente circolare.

NSA

Pertanto il pubblico interesse esige che il ripetuto D.L.L. sia immediatamente esteso alle Province sottoposte alla amministrazione dell'AMG.

Si fa presente quanto sopra perchè l'Alto Commissario voglia far sottoporre all'esame della competente autorità Alleate la urgente opportunità di un suo provvedimento nel senso su enunciato.

COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
REGIONALE VENETO.

/F/ G. Tonetti

CONFIDENTIAL.

9/20/09 ✓

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

16
17a

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SUPREMACY ALLIED
COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE (POLITICAL) 16th Meeting
held at A.F.H.Q. on 19th July 1945.

MINUTE No. 3.

3. PAYMENTS TO CLNAI.

(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 15th Meeting, Minute 3).

REAR ADMIRAL STONE reported that the final payment of 160 million lire to the CLNAI to discharge existing obligations had been made and the matter was therefore closed.

THE DEPUTY SUPREMACY ALLIED COMMANDER:

Took note of the above report.

Ex.Com's Distribution:

Ex.Com - File 3201/EC.
Finance Sub-Com (INFO)
CA Section (INFO).

4372

4372

954

Tel Ext: 93

9/20-110A

Gen. Keffauers

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY

8402
(110)

Subject: Report upon the illegal activities of the Committee of National Liberation of MORLI in connection with the increase in the price of bread.

01/72

20 April, 45.

H.Q.
Allied Commission,
APO 394.

27 APR 1945

- 1. The attached copy of report relative to the above subject is forwarded to you for information.

*Pass to Regal + P.S.
done
3/5-1/2/45*

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY

Keffauers
1st Air Commodore,
Officer Commanding,
H.Q., A.M.G. EIGHTH ARMY.

4371

1118

C. O. D. L.

AMC
HQ NORTH ZONE
RMAA

12 April 45.

Reference: RII/HQ/C/9/1.

Subject: Report upon the illegal activities of the Committee of National Liberation of PHLI in connection with the increase in the price of bread.

To: SCIAO - A.M.S. Eighth Army.

1. On 30 March 1945 the Prefect of Pavia, acting on instructions from the Provincial Commissioner, issued a circular to all Sindaci raising the price of bread from 6 lire to 15 lire per kilogram with effect from 1st April 1945 (Append).

2. The cost of living bonus to offset this increase in the price of bread was not introduced, pending the receipt of a General Order No. 58 which, it was understood, was in course of preparation at H.Q. Allied Commission and which was expected to arrive at any moment.

3. On 4 April a delegation of fifteen Sindaci visited the Prefect and the Provincial Commissioner. They wished the price of bread to be restored to its previous level, because the rich were buying and the poor were not. When told by the Provincial Commissioner that the price could not be lowered, but that it was intended shortly to introduce a cost of living bonus, they intimated that they proposed to assist the poor people by a carnal subsidy provided by charitable subscriptions from the well-to-do. The Provincial Commissioner counseled against this on the grounds that it was not practicable and constituted an interference with orders from Allied Military Government.

4. Two days later (6 April) there came into the possession of the Provincial Commissioner a copy of a memorandum issued by the Committee of National Liberation of Pavia to the Sindaci of Piacenza and Modigliana ordering that bread be sold at 6 lire per kilogram notwithstanding any other orders to the contrary. This memorandum was dated 31 March, 45, the day prior to the official introduction of the new price, and was signed by the Secretary and by the Vice President on behalf of the President (Append).

5. On 7 April 45 a report on the situation was made by telephone to H.Q. Allied Commission, which replied that the policy for North Italy had been reversed and that the price of bread in PHLI Region was to be raised.

6. A.M.S. Eighth Army now has two problems to solve. How to cancel the increased price of bread without the incident appearing to be a victory for the Committee of National Liberation? and, secondly, how to deal with the Committee

proportional to the situation. They raised the price of bread to be restored to its previous level, because the rich were buying and the poor were not. (Note: told by the Provincial Commissioner that the price could not be lowered, but that it was intended shortly to introduce a cost of living bonus, they indicated that they proposed to assist the poor people by a seasonal subsidy provided by charitable subscriptions from the well-to-do. The Provincial Commissioner announced against this on the grounds that it was not practicable and contributed an interference with orders from Allied Military Government.

4. Two days later (5 April) there came into the possession of the Provincial Commissioner a copy of a memorandum issued by the Committee of National Liberation of Pavia to the sindaco of Polesio and Modigliana ordering that bread be sold at 6 lire per kilogram "notwithstanding any other orders to the contrary". This memorandum was dated 31 March, 45, the day prior to the official introduction of the new prices, and was signed by the Secretary and by the Vice President on behalf of the President (Appx B).

5. On 7 April 45 a report on the situation was made by telephone to HQ. Allied Commission, which replied that the policy for North Italy had been reversed and that the price of bread in Emilia Region was NOT to be raised.

6. A.M.S. Eighth Army now had two problems to solve. How to cancel the increased price of bread without the incident appearing to be a victory for the Committee of National Liberation? and, secondly, how to deal with the Committee of National Liberation without making martyrs of them?

7. On 8th April 45 the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Committee of National Liberation were arrested. The President, who had not signed the offending document but who verbally accepted responsibility for the action of his subordinates, was released after interrogation upon condition that he remained in the city of PAVIA.

8. On the same day the Provincial Commissioner instructed the prefect to cancel the increased price of bread with effect from 11 April 1945. The prefect was authorized to publish the latter containing these instructions, if he so desired (Appx C).

9. On 14 April the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Committee of National Liberation were tried before a Superior Military Court on charges of advising the disobedience of the "Bread price" order and sending unauthorised communications (the latter charge was not applicable to the President). All defendants were found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to one year imprisonment, and the Vice-President and Secretary were sentenced to an additional three months on the second charge. The sentences were suspended on condition of continued good behaviour.

1480

384. U.S.S. Tarkley, Lt-Col.
S.C.1(2)

Copy to: S.C. Emilia Region.
S.C. Pavia, Ravenna, Ferrara.

CCFF.

APPENDICE A.

110

PRESIDENZA CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
ALTO COMISSARIATO DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE
Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione
FORLI'

Prot. N. 234 MZ/an.

Forli' 30 Marzo 1945.

Circolare No. 86.

URGENTISSIMA

SENDACI TUTTI DEI COMUNI
DELLA PROVINCIA

- Loro Sedì -

OGGETTO: Nuovo prezzo pane, pasta e farina per pani pastificazione.

D'Ordine del Comando Militare Albano, in analogia a quanto e' stato fatto nelle altre provincie del territorio liberato, a decorrere da domenica 1 Aprile i prezzi al consumo del pane, della pasta nei capoluoghi tutti dei Comuni della Provincia, sono cosi' fissati:

PANE	L. 15,--	al Kg.
PASTA	L. 20,--	al Kg.
FARINA GRANO (distribuita agli aventi diritto in luogo del pane e della pasta)	L. 16,--	al Kg.

Conseguentemente il costo della farina per pane e pasta per mercereria franco Comune consumo e' fissato in L. 1470,-- il quintale.

Seguono istruzioni dettagliate.-

FREMETTO TURTORICI

4369

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COPY.

APPENDIX 'D'.

COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE
NAZIONALE
PERLI

112

N. 639 di prot.

Perli' 31 Marzo 1945.

OGGETTO: Prezzo del pane.

AL C.L.N. DEL COMUNE DI TREDIZIO
e per conoscenza, AL SINDACO di TREDIZIO

Questo C. prov. di L.N.

ORDINA

che il pane sia venduto al prezzo di L. 6 al Kg. nonostante ogni altra
eventualita' disposizione contraria.

Pertanto Vi comunicano che il grano sara' fornito ai Comuni al
solito prezzo.

Pregasi dare assicurazione.

Cordiali saluti

IL SEGRETARIO
(firma illeggibile)

IL PRESIDENTE
(firma illeggibile)

P.S. Si prega far proseguire SUBITO le altre lettere per il Comune di
Modigliano adottando il mezzo di staffette.

436
1180

COPIES.

HEADQUARTERS
PROVINCE OF FORLÌ - EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394.

SECRET 'C'

11e

Ref: R IX/119.02/80

Date: 7 April 1945.

Subject: Revised bread and cereal prices.

To : S.E. il Prefetto di Forlì.

1. With reference to this Headquarters letter of 27th March 1945, which ordered an increase in the price of bread, it was the intention of the Allied Military Government, as you know, to put into effect a cost of living bonus which would alleviate the increased financial burden imposed upon people by the new price of bread.
2. I must now advise you that it has been determined that it will be inadvisable to effect this cost of living bonus.
3. The Allied Military Government is fully cognizant of the conditions prevailing in a forward Army area, the displacement of persons from their homes, and the difficulties facing the people as a result of the long period of time in which military operations have lasted here. Therefore to make certain that the people will be able to purchase bread, it has been decided to restore the price of bread to 5 Lire per Kg. You will kindly take necessary action to effect this reduction as from 11 April 45.
4. All prices and instructions contained in this Headquarters letter of 27 March 1945 are withdrawn, and prices in effect previous to 1 April 1945 will be restored.

(Sgd) S. STUART PATRICK.
Major. R.A.
ACTING PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER.

Copy to: Direttore dell'Alimentazione.
Direttore del Consorzio Agrario.

4368

COPY.

APPENDIX 'C'.

HEADQUARTERS
PROVINCE OF FORLÌ - EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

114

EX/119.02/PO

Date 7 Aprile, 1945.

Oggetto: Revisione dei prezzi del pane e dei cereali.

A S.E. Il Prefetto di Forlì

1. Riguardo la lettera del 27 Marzo 1945 di questo Quartier Generale, la quale ordina un aumento del prezzo del pane, ora l'intenzione del Governo Militare Alleato - come è a Sua conoscenza - di mettere in effetto un buono carovita che alleggerirebbe l'aumentato peso finanziario imposto sul popolo dal nuovo prezzo del pane.
2. La deve ora avvisare che è stato determinato, che l'effettuazione del buono carovita sarà sconsigliabile.
3. Il Governo Militare Alleato è a piena conoscenza delle condizioni che predominano nella zona militare avanzata, lo spostamento delle persone dalle loro case, e le difficoltà che la popolazione deve combattere quale risultato del lungo periodo di tempo che le operazioni militari hanno durato qui. Perciò, per assicurare che la popolazione sarà in grado di comprare il pane, si è deciso di riportare il prezzo del pane a 5 lire per Kg. Lei farà gentilmente tutti i passi necessari per effettuare questa riduzione dall'11 Aprile 1945.
4. Tutti i prezzi e le istruzioni contenuti nella lettera 27 Marzo 1945 di questo Quartier Generale sono annullati, ed i prezzi in vigore prima del 1 Aprile 1945 saranno ristabiliti.

S. STUART PATRICK
Major. R.A.
ACTING PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER.

Copie Al Direttore dell'Alimentazione
Al Direttore del Consorzio Agrario.

4367

114

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

SB

COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY
ORGANISATION AND OPERATION

This pamphlet, which is widely circulated in the North to illustrate the tasks and functions of the C.N.L., is being presented to evince the new orientation of the movement and the manner in which are presented the problems of the political and administrative organization of the national insurrection against the Germans and the fascists.

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The decisive battle, which will finally liberate our territory from the German invader and his fascist henchmen, is already in full development. For every fighter in the movement of liberation, for every patriot, the problems of the organization of the national insurrection and of a united leadership, together with those connected with the organization and the form of the new democratic power, arising from the will and action of the people, acquire a concrete and immediate importance.

The insurrectional battle which - with the powerful aid of the victorious Allied Armies - will liberate and is already liberating our land from the Nazi-fascist yoke, is not the battle of one class or one party, but of a whole people fighting for its independence and freedom. The people, which are supporting the insurrectional battle for liberation with work and sacrifice, can and must offer their concrete contribution for the re-birth of the new democratic and progressive Italy, because an Italy of the people cannot be a gift but a goal that must be realized only by their will and action.

For twenty years the plutocratic, reactionary and unpatriotic cliques, whose expression and instrument was fascism, imposed on our people a disastrous regime of oppression. For twenty years fascism used every means to force upon the Italian the idea that every power must come from above if disorder and anarchy are to be avoided. Ministers and national councilmen, podestats or officials of the public administration, even the directors of professional syndicates and associations, had to be appointed from above, not by and for the people but against the people, which were excluded from participating in the solution of their vital problems.

All of us are in a position to see how the fascist theory and practice of "power coming from above" have maintained order, let alone the liberty and safety of the citizens, the independence and prosperity of the country. Everyone can see today where we have been led - or rather precipitated - by a regime of oppression in which "Mussolini was always right" and in which profiteers, financial magnates and mercenary merchants were always right - to the people's detriment. After the tragic experience of the fascist war and the defeat, every Italian has realized the meaning of that national unity which fascism boasted to have imposed with the cost of loss of its dictatorship. 25 July, 8 September. In order to save itself from the final catastrophe, the country and the people had to replace that false unity with their own unity, will and democratic struggle.

In our territory, still under the Nazi-fascist heel, the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy is the highest and best expression of this unity. It is the expression of a national unity which is not fictitious as that with which fascism believed it veiled, as with a sheet covering a corpse, the radical differences dividing the nation; it is a unity which does not exclude nor hide the differences of class interests and those of political concepts, nor does it pretend to conciliate them in a fictitious static balance; but it is a kind of unity which indeed springs from the common need and struggle for national independence which, as proven by tragic experience, is indissolubly bound to the people's struggle for democracy.

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The authority and the power of the C.N.I.A.I. - which is the supreme political representative body of the insurrection of our territory - are not, nor could they be "coming from above". They have sprung from a people's struggle and can assert themselves only by the people's will and discipline. The importance of the delegation of powers to the C.N.I.A.I. by the Italian Democratic government of Rome would diminish if this delegation were taken in the purely representative and bureaucratic sense; it is the recognition and the confirmation of the democratic meaning of the struggle for liberation in which the entire people is engaged today.

The authority and power of the C.N.I.A.I., together with its efficacy as a body of united leadership in the national insurrection, spring from its democratic nature. Democracy means just this strength, action and power of the people. It means a form of government or power which does not come from above on and against the people, but which is born from the people, asserts and consolidates itself by the people's will, direct action and self-imposed discipline.

The C.N.I.A.I., confronted with the essential tasks of the national insurrection, as well as with the no less complex tasks of the reconstruction and restoration of democracy, far from assuming an authoritarian and centralising paternalism, appeals to the initiative and democratic activity of the people. The regional, provincial and communal Committees of Liberation, those of the village, borough or of the factory, are the bodies of a united political leadership which expresses the direct and active participation of the people in the struggle for national liberation and in the re-birth of democracy; the people's communal, Provincial Boards or those of a liberated zone are the political and administrative bodies in which the people's direct and active participation in the solution of its vital problems affirms itself through the new forms of democratic power.

Throughout occupied Italy and in the areas liberated by the glorious Volontari of Liberty, these bodies of a united struggle and these new forms of the people's power have already demonstrated their vitality. A wide positive and negative experience is rich with lessons for every patriot and for every fighter of the national movement of liberation. This experience must be brought to the people; the tasks and functions of the new bodies of the struggle and the democratic power must be made clear to every citizen to stimulate and multiply his activities. Every village, every factory, every borough must have its Committee of Liberation; every liberated village must have its People's Board. Every Committee and every Board must have a clear idea of its tasks and its democratic functions in the common struggle which the C.N.I.A.I. fosters, co-ordinates and supervises.

The CLNAI - 9
(Pamphlet issued by the
CLNAI in Northern Italy*)

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WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FOR NORTHERN ITALY ?

The Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy, (CLNAI) is the body of united political leadership for the movement of liberation in Northern Italy. This leadership expresses itself, in the military field, through the general headquarters of the Volontari della Libertà Corps and its attached regional and zone headquarters; in the political field, through the regional, provincial, communal CLN's, those of the village, section, factory and concern.

HOW HAS THE CLNAI ARISEN ?

The CLNAI has arisen through the initiative of anti-fascist parties which have incessantly expressed the desire of the Italian people for freedom and independence from fascism. It has sprung from the need and desire to give the movement of liberation and national insurrection a united political leadership. The insurrection is not, nor can it be, the task of a single party or class, but of the entire people struggling for its independence and freedom against the German and his fascist henchmen.

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING THE CLNAI ?

The CLNAI has arisen as a collective body formed by the delegates of the five major parties which have fostered and organized in occupied Italy the movement of national liberation and the anti-fascist struggle of the masses for the suppression of Mussolini's regime. These are the Communist, the Socialist, the Action, the Christian Democratic and the Liberal Parties. An essential member of the CLNAI is the General Headquarters of the Volontari della Libertà Corps which maintains liaison with our heroic and gallant fighters and represents their needs, aspirations and desires. In order to ensure a more efficacious and democratic leadership for the movement of national liberation, the CLNAI has answered the need to expand by admitting in its midst representatives of those people's organizations which have contributed to the struggle for liberation; so that today the representatives of the Fronte della Gioventù per l'Indipendenza Nazionale e la Libertà and those of the Gruppi di Difesa della Donna - organizations adhering to and recognized by the CLNAI and which are enrolling and leading tens of thousands of young men and women, participate by right in the activities of the CLNAI.

Moreover, the CLNAI has recognized the national function of the Committees of Agitation which foster and direct the fight of the working class against the occupying force, collaborating bosses, deportations and for the general insurrectional strike: it has insured a close contact with these Committees, as well as with the Committees for the Defense of Farmers, through its central bodies and local sections.

Other parties and organizations, besides the original components of the CLNAI or those which participate in it by virtue of their national and united character, have proclaimed their adherence to the principles and disc

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the Committee of Liberation. For example, the Democratic Workers' Party (Partito dell'Democrazia del Lavoro), the Republican Party, the Catholic Communist Movement, are represented in the regional, provincial and local sections of the CLNAI wherever these parties or movements have organized forces.

The regional, provincial, communal CLN's, those of borough and village, factory or business organization, whose essential democratic function we shall discuss later on, form an integral part of the CLNAI and accept its principles and discipline; such are for example Associations of Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers, Magistrates, etc. Thus it is safe to say that all the forces of occupied Italy, all the forces contributing to the fight for liberation, find in the CLNAI their spokesman and recognize its united leadership.

WHAT ARE THE TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CLNAI?

The main task of the CLNAI is to foster, organize and co-ordinate the movement of liberation and national insurrection in occupied Italy, and to ensure a united political, democratic leadership. In the military field, the CLNAI, through the General Headquarters of the Corps of Volontari di Libert a' ensures the fusion of all the fighting units of patriots and the co-ordination of their operations with those of the Italian and Allied Armies with the object of winning the war of liberation.

However, the tasks of the CLNAI are not confined solely to the institution of this united leadership. The CLNAI has the no less important function of restoring democracy in our country. It is its task to organize and co-ordinate all these democratic undertakings which, while engaging great masses of the people in the fight for liberation and national insurrection, are preparing them for the future task of the democratic, economic, political and social and cultural rebirth of our Country. Hence the CLNAI will not cease to exist after the liberation of our country, but will widen its scope so as to reach all the undertakings connected with the constitution of the new democratic bodies, the separation of the remaining fascist traitors, the solution of the economic, political, social and military problems confronting our people. The CLNAI trusts in the initiative and action of the great masses of the people for the solution of these crucial problems. It is this initiative and action that it wants to foster, organize and co-ordinate in order that our Country may be saved.

WHAT IS THE AUTHORITY AND WHAT ARE THE POWERS OF THE CLNAI?

The authority which the CLNAI possesses for accomplishing its tasks is derived from and recognized by all those forces in occupied Italy which are contributing to the fight for liberation. This authority is confirmed, moreover, by the delegation of powers by the Italian Democratic Government in Rome to the CLNAI, which is recognized by the Allied Governments and Authorities.

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This delegation of powers does not only include the general political leadership of the movement of liberation, but also the promulgation of provisions and decrees having the force of law on all matters connected with the prosecution of the war and the restoration of democracy in occupied Italy. Hence, the CLNAI is in every respect, as a body representing the Italian Government, the only legal power in occupied Italy.

HOW IS THE UNITED POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE CLNAI EXERCISED?

The CLNAI exercises its leadership through the distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and orders of the day, printed or transmitted by wireless, to the whole population of occupied Italy at critical moments of the struggle; also through the issuance of orders and directives to its local sections (regional and provincial CLN's, etc.) and organized groups attached thereto, in order to foster, direct and co-ordinate their activities and by direct action which from time to time may appear necessary for the solution of particular problems of policy or organization.

However, this leadership of the CLNAI is exercised, in an excellently democratic manner, mainly through the initiative and action of the local sections, always within the scope of the general political instructions. The local sections reflect the composition and political functions of the main headquarters in a form which is more adapted to local exigencies. The hope and certainty of Italy's democratic re-birth lies in the growing energetic activity of these local sections of the CLNAI.

WHAT ARE THE LOCAL SECTIONS OF THE CLNAI?

The initiative taken by the CLNAI, which identifies itself with that of the democratic masses, has set in motion all the forces of the movement of liberation into forming local organizations which give the CLNAI full co-operation in the solution of particular or local problems. There are thousands of Committees of Liberation in factories and plants, in village boroughs and communes which are giving the people political leadership and afford them a medium of expression. There are regional and provincial CLN's which encourage the formation of these local sections and ensure the co-ordination of their activities on a regional and provincial scale, thus exercising an important function of leadership. United mass organizations, such as the FRONTI DELLA GIOVENTU', AGITATION COMMITTEES and COMMITTEES FOR THE INTEREST OF FARMERS, are also operating within the scope of the aims of the CLNAI, giving it support with their initiative, activities and discipline.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL CLN?

The regional and provincial CLN's are the bodies exercising united political leadership of the movement of national liberation and insurrection within the region and the province. They carry out the general instructions issued by the CLNAI and co-ordinate the activities undertaken within regional and provincial boundaries. Their principal function is to organize national insurrection, in close collaboration with the regional and zone headquarters of the Volunteers for Liberty.

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They provide material and moral support as well as a united political leadership to the Volunteers of Liberty who for more than a year have been fighting for liberation. They have the task of mobilizing the masses of people for the decisive insurrection which is developing every day, and of wiping out attempts to suppress the movement or encourage truces or pacts with the enemy.

Besides these eventual and urgent tasks, the regional and provincial CLN's have other functions of a high political importance with respect to matters concerning the re-organization and democratic rebirth of our Country. They also have the task of collecting data on fascist traitors and corruptors and preparing necessary measures, either directly or through the medium of Commissions of expiation and justice, which they have already formed, for the purpose of achieving a rapid expiation. These CLN's, through the medium of special economic commissions, prepare measures necessary to provide the people with food supplies, productions and reorganize national economy, at the time of liberation and the immediate aftermath.

The provincial CLN's, being more suited to meet with local needs, have been entrusted with the nomination of those persons who, upon liberation, will be called upon to assume the principal political and administrative functions, (Commissioner for the Province, Sindaco for the Capital, Head of Police, President of the Provincial Deputation, etc.). Naturally these nominations will be affected until such time as an open discussion among the people is possible, or further provisions of law are issued.

These nominations may, moreover, in special cases, be submitted to the regional CLN or the CLNAI for their examination.

Later on we shall discuss the functions of the provincial CLN's at the moment of liberation.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMUNAL CLN?

The communal CLN's are the bodies of united political leadership of the movement of national liberation and insurrection within the commune. They foster and co-ordinate all activities undertaken within communal limits and carry out directives and general instructions of the CLNAI.

The communal CLN's, being in a position to meet local needs directly, are the essential gears in the united democratic leadership of the movement of national liberation. Such leadership could not possibly be effective without an intricate and efficient network of communal CLN's capable of fostering and co-ordinating in every town and village the people's contribution in the struggle for liberation, and capable of mobilizing every Italian. This is a work which can be commenced and generally directed by the CLNAI and by the regional and provincial CLN's, but can only be fully realized by the communal CLN. Certain unsatisfactory results of the movement of liberation are due precisely to a still too inadequate and casual attention paid to these local bodies of the CLNAI.

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The active members of the movement of liberation have everywhere set up regional and provincial CCM's and their organisations extend over the whole of occupied Italy. We do not deny that these bodies have helped and do help to solve very important and urgent problems. Nor is it surprising, in view of the particular conditions under which the movement of liberation has developed, that precedence has been given to the constitution of these bodies rather than to the local bodies. But at the present developed stage of the struggle, which requires that all the forces be ready, the regional and provincial CCM's could not achieve alone their ever larger and more complex tasks had they not the most intricate network of communal CCM's to fulfil their tasks of leadership. The communal CCM's see that the national forces are mobilised and represented in every town and village.

Without the communal CCM, a provincial CCM is like a head without a body. Only by relying on its many communal CCMs can a provincial CCM use all the authority, all the means needed to develop its action. One of the main tasks of every provincial CCM is to bring about the creation of communal CCM's wherever none have yet been formed and direct and co-ordinate their activities. Every CCM must be supported in this task by the initiative of all the fighting members of the movement of liberation comprising all patriots.

One of the reasons for the delay in the constitution of the communal CCM's, especially in the smaller communes, has been a misconception of their composition and tasks. If the representation of Parties and organised masses which are taking part in the struggle for liberation enables the CCMs, the regional and provincial CCM's and the CCM's of the larger city to ensure the most efficient united democratic leadership. The same is not always true of the smaller communal CCM. It often happens that in small communes there are no qualified representatives of this or that Party or the CCMs, or it often happens that there are no Party representatives whatsoever. Clearly this cannot and must not be a reason for there being no communal CCM. Where there are no Party representatives, there may often be organised masses. There are tens of thousands of Volunteers for Liberty, hundreds of thousands of Patriots who are not Party members but who nevertheless take an active part in the struggle. It is not necessary for a communal CCM to include representatives of all the parties of the CCMs in order to carry out its task effectively. It would hardly be expected of very small communes to make a display of politics when they take no interest in them. What is most important is that the communal CCM can have true representatives and a leadership of the local forces which actually do take part in or are likely to be drawn into the fight for liberation. This may easily be realised by the representation of organised masses or classes by patriots who in consequence of their fighting position are sufficiently competent to foster and lead the struggle.

The function of the communal CCM must always be a definite action of initiative, organisation and co-ordination of all the local forces toward the fight for liberation. There is no need and no place for vague discussions of "high politics" or party politics. The composition of the communal CCM must be such that it will guarantee the effective mobilisation and co-ordination of all local forces, which very often in small communes are not of a political

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nature. For instance, in a small mountain commune a CN which includes representatives of the farmers and shepherds, of the Volunteers for Liberty, and of the technicians and workmen of the electric power station, would be far more suited to the needs and capable of inciting and leading the people to fight than a Committee made up of Party representatives.

However, we do not mean to lessen the importance of the Parties and their militant members in the struggle for liberation which indeed we wish to emphasize once again. But a misconceived idea of their function must not be allowed to hinder the proper development of the movement of liberation or of its agencies, the efficiency of which depends on its meeting local situations as they actually appear after twenty years of fascist oppression and at a time when political activities are still forced into underground, illegal channels.

WHAT ARE THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNAL CN?

Today, more than ever, the united political leadership of the communal CNs must deal with the concrete tasks of the movement of liberation and national insurrection.

National insurrection, as we have said before, is not a task to be confined to a definite moment but one of the present as well as the future, which must develop continually until the Germans and their fascist henchmen are finally expelled. The recruiting of forces for the *Volontari della Libertà* and especially for the S.A.P. (*Squadre d'Azione Patriottica*), the arming and supplying of such units, the organization of information services, sanitary and relief services and hundreds of other different tasks must be done by the communal CN in order to ensure that all local resources are mobilized for the war of liberation. The entire people, led by the Communal CN, must eventually mass around the advancing troops for the decisive battle.

The more the communal CNs succeed in taking over local leadership, the more they will be in a position to face this fundamental task. In many communes, and not only those liberated by the *Volontari della Libertà*, fascist 'authorities' practically do not exist, or are these only occasionally or as figureheads. Fascist power may be fast crumbling, especially in communes where partisans have been active, the fascist 'authorities' may no longer be in a position to command and control and must be forced to leave. In such cases the communal CN, even if it is not directly and formally possible, can and must in reality take over the administration, solve by democratic rules the most urgent problems concerning the conduct of the war, and the support of the local population (supplies, revenue, prices, transport, etc.). In other words, whenever and as far as possible, the communal CNs must actually become the bodies of democratic power.

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Facts have proved that as the situation develops, there are ever more numerous and urgent occasions for the CLN to step in. Already in many communes the very officials turn to the CLN for instructions. The CLN must not wait for this to happen, but must, by its initiative and activity, come forward with increasing evidence, in the eyes of all, as the only real power capable of solving the definite and urgent problems of the population. For example, the fascist authorities should not be allowed to fix the price and quantities of wheat as they please, but the CLN should fix them in the interests of both producers and consumers, taking into account the needs of those fighting for liberty. CLN, too, must safeguard the wheat from requisition by the Germans or fascists.

In the same way, the CLN must actually take the place of the fascist administration and mobilize every local activity for the war effort and the welfare of the population.

We wish to cite, as an excellent example, the CLN of a commune of the Valle di Lanzo. In this alpine region of Piemonte, as is known, large "garibaldini" units have liberated and presided over several communes. The commune in question, however, is not within the liberated area, but is lying beside it. The presence of fascist "authorities" did not prevent the communal CLN from taking the local administration in its own hands. Regarding the distribution of milk, for example, the CLN published and enforced the orders reproduced below.

*THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF X

"For the last several months there has been an absolute lack of milk and butter in the commune. As this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, the local Committee of National Liberation hereby orders as follows:

- (1) All cattle owners are required to bring one liter of milk daily per head of cattle to the milk "stock pile" (ammasso). The owners of only one head are exempted.
- (2) In consideration of local needs, the price of milk is hereby fixed at 4 lire per litre wholesale and 5 lire per litre retail.
- (3) Owners who do not comply with the present order shall have their cattle sequestered. The same shall be denounced to the Headquarters of the Volontari delle Liberte' units operating in this area.

*We feel sure that all cattle owners will understand the situation and abide scrupulously by this rule in the interests of the population and the fight for liberty.

THE CLN OF X *

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The same CLN has issued and enforced many other orders concerning various matters from the 'assessment' of potatoes to livestock trade, etc., in the interests of the population and in order to aid the units of Volontari. For enforcing the many orders it has given, the CLN of the Comune of X relies on a true representation of the local forces, which gives it the authority and means needed for the purpose. Its tie with the armed forces of the Volontari della Libertà operating in the area give it a supplementary force to which, however, it has been obliged to resort only occasionally.

There are thousands of communes today which are in the same conditions as the Comune of X. Almost everywhere in the country, units of partisans or SA (Squadre d'Azione Patriottica) can and do give the communal CLN the armed support needed to fight the resistance offered by the fascist 'authorities'. There are many cases of this kind, we repeat, and not only in the small communes, but more spirit and daring is needed; more strength and organization in the communal CLN which must be set up in all towns, large and small.

In all their actions the communal CLN's must, of course, take every care to avoid even the slightest appearance of any 'collaboration' with the fascist authorities. They must in no case compromise with the fascist power. They must always present themselves to the people as another power, the power of the people, which is opposed to the fascist power, which has nothing in common with it and wages a war to the death against it.

The closer the communal CLN attune themselves to local needs, the more thorough will be their local administration. A communal CLN cannot fix an equitable price for wheat or grapes if it has no representatives of the producers and consumers; it cannot be ever mindful of the war requirements if it has no representatives of the Volontari della Libertà; it cannot guarantee security against requisition if it is not organically fused with the "Squadre d'Azione Patriottica", with the Committees for Farmers' Defence, and so forth. In short, a communal CLN does not need to be composed of political 'big shots', but of practical and ardent patriots who are close to the people and understand its needs, who can mobilize and organize the people in full strength.

HOW IS A COMMUNAL CLN FORMED?

We have described the functions of the communal CLN and its principal task in the fight for liberation and national insurrection and in the creation of bodies of democratic power. But we also showed how the numbers and activity of those bodies are still unsatisfactory.

By whom and how must a communal CLN be formed in places which have none?

As said before, all ideas of a fixed scheme should be avoided. Every provincial CLN has of course, the duty to see that a communal CLN is formed and operated in every commune in its jurisdiction, but this does not mean

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that the Communal CLN can or should be "appointed" from above. Wherever there are organisations or fighting members of one or more Parties or mass organisations of the CLN in a commune, they have, of course, an initial function in the constitution of a communal CLN, to which the provincial CLN must give the desired impulse and co-ordination. In any case, the provincial CLN should be notified of the constitution of the communal CLN and a reliable and permanent liaison must be set up between the two. But all this does not mean that the communal CLN must always and necessarily be organized by the provincial CLN. They may rise through local initiative and must do so with increasing frequency. Whenever there is no communal CLN, every patriot, every agitator of the movement of national liberation can and must take the initiative in forming one, joining together the persons which best represent the forces that are actually taking part in the struggle, notifying the provincial CLN that the body has been formed and establishing the necessary liaison.

A particular but very important case is that of communes located in regions where units of Volontari della Libertà' are operating, or which have been liberated by them. It is clear that in these regions, the need for a total mobilization of all the forces is more urgently felt and the very presence of our brave Volontari gives an impulse and opens the way to the constitution of communal CLN's. The communal CLN must, on no account, however, be "appointed" by the Commanders or political commissioners of the Volontari della Libertà' units operating in the area. Such a method would not be democratic and is incompatible with the principles of the CLNAI. It could even bring about an artificial form of CLN not responding to the needs of the locality and therefore devoid of the necessary authority.

This does not mean, of course, that the Volontari della Libertà' units and their commanders and political commissioners are to play no important part in the organization of communal CLN wherever there are none. But their part must consist of inciting and of organizing, which give rise to democratic initiative in the people itself. In the case of democratic soldiers, it could never be an act of authority such as "appointment" from above.

We must mention the "Garibaldini" units working in the Langhe region which have taken a very timely initiative worthy of emulation. In order to mobilise the population for the struggle they set up a special body, a Civil Delegation. Although this body is closely connected with the Commanders and political commissioners of the units, it is independent. Coming into close contact with the local population, it caused the communal CLN to be formed in the area by inciting the people to action and arousing its enthusiasm.

Thus the Garibaldine units have succeeded, in an effective and formal way of doing away with all intervention from high authorities in both the bodies of united political leadership and in those of the new democratic power.

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That is important is that provincial CDM's, the commanders and political commissioners of the Volontari della Libertà units, Party organisations, organized masses and single members of the movement of liberation should increase and co-ordinate their efforts in order that in every commune a CDM rises and really operates, representing local forces and interests and capable of mobilizing and uniting the people. Thus local initiative is produced and co-ordinated, and every communal CDM must set up a permanent and reliable liaison with the provincial CDM. The bodies which awaken this initiative, however, must take every care to avoid any form of intervention which may oppress or falsify the initiative.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SUBURBAN AND VILLAGE CDM?

In the larger city communes and those in the country comprising various committees which are at some distance from each other, the communal CDM is often not enough to co-ordinate directly all the local forces. In such cases it has been necessary to organize suburban or village CDM's which act under the directions of and in close contact with the communal CDM to foster and co-ordinate local activities in the suburb or village. They are formed in the same way as the communal CDM and have the same functions. More attention should be paid to the actual awareness of these organizations of local needs. There should be no fear of giving rise to too many local undertakings for experience has shown that they soon merge with the rest of the movement. On the other hand, nothing would be more dangerous than to weaken the spirit of the masses in the smaller villages, just for the purpose of keeping a purely formal and fictitious discipline superimposed from above. In order that the people may act on the day of insurrection with the required enthusiasm and impetus, they should not be discouraged, but on the contrary, their great power should be stimulated in every suburb and village.

A "Partisan Week", a street demonstration, or any definite action for the development of insurrection to its decisive stage, cannot be fully successful in a suburb or village unless there is a united body on the spot capable of arousing and co-ordinating the people's effort. The suburban or village CDM have successfully filled this need. Here in turn, the effort of each member, of each Party organisation and organized mass, must be co-ordinated with that of the communal CDM in order to guarantee the expansion of the network of local bodies.

The function and task of the suburban and village CDM's are most important for mobilizing the people according to their local interests.

The closing of a tramway line (because the Germans take the locomotives) is an issue for the CDM to deal with. The closing of a market or bakeries (because the Germans take the products or deport the salesmen) must not be allowed to "slip by". Problems of transport, rationing, markets, welfare, prices and "ammassati", can and must be taken up by the suburban and village CDM. In every case such problems can and must be solved through the mobilization of the masses, above and against the orders of the "fascist authorities", in the interests of the people. The CDM's have a wide scope of activity in this field in which to contribute to the downfall of the fascist "power".

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WHAT ARE THE TASKS OF THE FACTORY AND BUSINESS CEN?

The mobilisation of forces is a task not to be left to head and local bodies based merely on a territorial jurisdiction. The problems in connection with the fight for liberation are so inseparably bound to those of the Country's production that they cannot be solved without the collaboration of united bodies working in centres of productive activity which ensure mobilisation and foster action.

These tasks are undertaken by the factory and business CENs, which by operating on the site of work or production, mobilise the masses and material resources of the country. Already large numbers of business CEN's have been formed in the larger factories, in private concerns, and in public utilities, and have done much to bring success to the action of the people. The results are still unsatisfactory in some cases however. In many towns, the business CEN's, especially those for small concerns, have not yet been formed or are inefficient. Even where they have been formed their tasks are not always clearly understood.

The business or factory CEN's are bodies of united leadership which rise on the site of work and must be constituted by representatives of all the Parties or national political tendencies in the respective factories or concerns, by representatives of all classes of personnel concerned in production, executive personnel included, and by representatives of the organized masses. The proportion of representatives shall be decided by the organizers of the CEN, with respect of the social and political composition of the personnel. It is necessary that every social class and every political tendency be represented by at least one member of the CEN; but this rule should not be taken to mean a categorical representation of all the Parties of the business CEN. The fact that a certain political party is missing in a certain factory or concern cannot and must not be a hindrance in the organization of a CEN, and on the other hand this or that political current may be represented by more than one member of the CEN, should the leadership actually require it. Experience has proved that the problem of representation may easily be solved on the site of work without intervention from outside or from higher authorities. None better than those on the spot can know what composition the business CEN should have in order to ensure the highest degree of authority and efficiency.

The principal function of the factory and business CEN, as said before, is to mobilise on the site of work, the masses and resources for the fight of liberation. This function consists practically of numerous, specific tasks which vary according to local needs. In the fight against deportation especially, these bodies must see that all representatives of the personnel, both executive and technical, collaborate to prevent such pillage of manpower.

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The business CEN will intervene with its authority by ordering the workers to be given advances on their wages, enabling them to leave their work in time and thus prevent lists of workers being supplied to the fascist and German authorities. There are many instances of good work done by the business CEN in this line. The same may be said of the fight against the German pilage of industrial machinery and raw materials, etc. The factory CEN have already often succeeded, by their immediate action, in saving large quantities of machinery and material by hiding and by sabotage in the administration.

The action of the business CEN, intended to give the movement of liberation more direct financial and material support, is still generally less satisfactory. A business CEN in an arms or cloth factory must not only see that no work is done for the Germans, but must also see that a part of its production goes to supply the 'Volontari della Libertà' units. The same may be said of financial support needed to develop the fight.

Only the business CEN, under the control and administration of the higher bodies of the movement of liberation, can see that all the forces of production collaborate. In fact, it must demand collaboration, if there is any reluctance, in all massed action intended to develop resistance and national insurrection. Sabotage in mass of the enemy's production, a strike among factory workers, asking for advances on wages in order to escape deportation, a strike of protest against the killing of hostages, a general strike of insurrection, are today no longer just working class demonstrations; they are definite actions in the fight for liberation, for which the business CEN must guarantee the support of all productive forces, including executive personnel.

It is the duty of the business CEN, as the united body of leadership for the movement, to denounce all factory workers and employees of concerns who fail in their duty to support the movement, and to take the necessary measures.

Thus the business CEN have, as may be seen, an essential function in fostering and developing the insurrection. In connection with their task of planning the defence of industrial plants and public utilities, as part of the armed warfare, they can and must see that the masses are given substantial contributions in arms.

Moreover, the business CEN must prepare, as from now, whatever ~~measures~~ ⁴³⁵⁷ are needed to keep production in a position to continue, after the liberation, for the sake of winning the war and providing the people with work and supplies. Lastly, their task is to see to the expatriation of all productive concerns of the elimination of fascists and their collaborators who should even now be denounced to the proper bodies. After the liberation, even if upon the request of the business CEN, the provincial CEN takes over the control of concerns whose managers are guilty of having collaborated with the enemy, the business CEN will be required to nominate the temporary managers and trustees, supervise

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their activity and see that production does not slacken because of such a situation. In the same way the factory and business CEN will be consulted and called to collaborate with the provincial and regional finance offices in the organization of industry.

In short, following the general instructions of the CENAI, the business CEN's will extend their leadership to all factories and business concerns in all tasks in connection with the fight for liberation and the work of reconstruction, aiming at uniting the nation's effort.

THE AIMS AND FUNCTIONS OF CEN'S WHOSE MEMBERS ARE PROFESSIONAL MEN

The CEN's of professions, large numbers of which have already been created through the initiative of men of all professions, have in certain respects similar functions to those of the CEN's of business concerns. Here again the task is to unite and mobilize these important social classes in the fight for liberation and the work of reconstruction.

Already in several provinces the Doctors' CEN has provided the armed forces of the movement of national liberation with many capable doctors and large quantities of sanitary material. The teachers' CEN has given an effective collaboration in the struggle for the closing of fascist schools, begun by the "Fronte della Gioventù". These bodies of united leadership have everywhere incited and organized the people to refuse to take the enforced oath, and worked out rules for the reorganization of educational institutions and reviewing school tests, etc.

It is most important for the mobilization of all Italians for the final battle, that these CEN's of professions increase and amplify their activities, especially in connection with demonstrations and tasks of the present moment in the fight for liberation. By its revengeful struggle in defence of the working and living conditions of the masses, by the advanced position it takes in the armed fight, by its spirit of sacrifice and determination, by its big political strikes and its demonstrations, the working class admittedly has a vanguard function not to be confused with the petty revenge of company interests, and represents the common interests of the fight for national liberation.

The Committees of Agitation incite and organize the workers in this struggle. By mobilizing the workers on grounds of defense of their working and living conditions, these Committees are realizing the very principle 4356 of the movement of liberation.

The national function of the Committees of Agitation, therefore, is derived from their function of leadership of the working class. In order to carry out their function efficiently they must have the maximum independence of operation. This does not mean that their action is not to be co-ordinated with that of all the bodies of the movement. On the contrary, they should keep constant contact, especially with the business CEN. But

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they must be allowed independence and initiative, without which they could not achieve their specific task of mobilizing the working class, or their democratic aim, namely the direct and independent intervention of the masses of workers in solving problems connected with liberation.

HOW DOES THE CLNAI EXERCISE ITS POWERS?

We have already seen how the functions of the CLNAI are not limited to the united political leadership of the fight for liberation, but include also - by the will of the people, ratified by a delegation granted by the Italian democratic government - the exercise of a certain power, which is at present the only legal power in occupied Italy.

This power of the CLNAI is even now being realized through the promulgation of decrees which have for all purposes force of law in enemy-occupied Italy. The CLNAI has promulgated decrees prescribing economic, political and financial measures. In particular, it has the power to levy special tributes and exact contributions. The execution of these decrees is entrusted to the head and local bodies of the CLNAI, which if necessary may call the armed forces of the Volontari della Libertà to enforce them. As regards other decrees, as for example those dealing with the juridical status of soldiers and officials who have continued to serve the so-called fascist republican government, although they clearly cannot be executed today, their execution subsequent to liberation is guaranteed by the special delegation of power granted by the Rome Government to the CLNAI.

The administrative and government powers of the CLNAI are, however, still more directly and thoroughly exercised in all the regions which are gradually being liberated in consequence of the action of the Volontari della Libertà or the advance of the Allied Armies. The CLNAI exercises these powers in such cases both through direct action and through its regional, provincial and communal bodies.

We have already seen how these bodies have the important task of opposing their power to the fascist power, bringing about its downfall and finally taking over the administration of all local activities. By this action and by exercising an every greater real power, these bodies are preparing themselves in the most efficient manner to undertake the heavy tasks awaiting them upon liberation.

It is the duty of the CLN, in fact, to assume the responsibility of administration and government in the liberated regions, under the authority of the CLNAI, as delegate of the Rome democratic Government. Moreover, they have the task of organizing the temporary bodies of democratic power, nominating the persons for the principal administrative and government offices within their jurisdiction.

WHAT ARE THE BODIES OF DEMOCRATIC POWER?

In every liberated commune, area or province, the local CLN lawfully assume the temporary administration and government powers. These powers are

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exercised through special bodies (temporary Provincial or Area Boards or Peoples Boards of Administration) and through the persons already nominated by the Provincial CNR to hold certain public offices (Commissioner for the province, Sindaco, Head of the Police, etc.). These persons answer for their work to the bodies which appointed them.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF GOVERNMENT?

In the provinces wholly or partly liberated by the Volontari della Libertà or by the Allied Armies, the provincial CNR, while continuing with its original functions of united political leadership of the fight for liberation, must assume the powers of government directly, under the sanction of the CNAI, within the province, and function as a Provisional Board of Government. Whenever, for political reasons, the representatives of the Volontari della Libertà and the organized masses have not regularly taken part, as by right, in the work of the provincial CNR, the latter must see to it, upon liberation, that such members are really included. As Board of Government it must also include representatives of the principal branches of business in the province. The representatives of the organized masses and of the branches of business must of course be nominated or approved as soon as possible by means of election by the respective branches.

Under the control and instructions of the CNAI the Provincial Board of Government exercises all government powers within the province. The Commissioner for the province, nominated previously by the Provincial Board, answers for his work to the same Board.

By means of special commissions under its control, the Board has the duty to undertake all tasks which arise at the time of liberation in connection with economy, supplies, finance, communications, operation and public order, in the interests of the population and for the purpose of continuing the war of liberation.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S BOARDS OF ADMINISTRATION?

The People's Board of Administration is the temporary administrative body in the communes liberated by the Volontari della Libertà or by the Allied Armies. It is presided over by the Sindaco who answers to it for his work.

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Whenever a Communal CNR already exists and functions in the commune, while it must in all cases continue its united political leadership of the fight for liberation, it may assume directly, upon liberation, the function of People's Board of Administration. Whenever, due to political reasons, the representatives of the Volontari della Libertà and of the organized masses have not regularly taken part in the work of the CNR, as by right, the latter must in every case, upon liberation, see to it that they are included. After inclusion of the said representatives and with the later addition of the representatives of the principal branches of business in the commune, the CNR may assume the functions of People's Board of Administration. The representatives of the organized masses and of the branches

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of business must of course be nominated or approved as soon as possible by members of the respective branches.

If, even subsequent to the real and permanent participation even of the representatives of the 'Volontari della Libertà' and the organized masses, it seems necessary and advisable that the CDR keep only the original function of limited political leadership (as, for example, in the larger communes), it may do so, for its members will be fully occupied with such function. In such cases, other persons may be nominated for the Board, which must however be organized according to the above rules of democratic representation, in accordance with the actual social and political composition of the population of the commune. Moreover, wherever possible, the People's Board of Administration will be organized by means of direct consultation or election by the people, whether there is a CDR in the commune or not. Experience has proven that this is often, even immediately, possible, especially in the smaller communes. In that case the CDR will have the task of fostering consultation among the people and controlling its results.

In any case appointments 'from above' are not to be made in the organization of the People's Boards, either by the provincial CDR or the Headquarters of the fighting units which took part in the liberation. Only in the provincial communes will the provincial CDR (which acts also as the provincial central CDR) appoint the Board of Administration and assume upon itself the function of Provincial Board of Government.

This does not mean, of course, that the provincial CDR or the Commanders and Commissioners are to disregard the organization of the bodies of democratic power. On the contrary, in the same way as for the organization of the CDR, they must incite the people to democratic action and organize their activity. Special bodies such as the Civil Delegations of the forces of liberation, which as we said before, have done such good work in the Lomello area, can serve this purpose excellently and at the same time do not crowd or take the place of the freely expressed will of the people. Many successful and unsuccessful attempts in liberated areas have proved that only a power originating from the people, controlled by the people and supported by its collaboration, can have the authority and force necessary to solve local and national problems resulting from such a great crisis.

It is with the full consciousness of this strength and power of the people that the CDR, together with its central and local sections, face the fight of liberation and of democratic reconstruction.

Extract from the Prime Minister's Letter of 20 April, 1945 :

"I wish to make it clear that the Government, on the 26th December 1944, made only these two statements :

- i) The Italian Government recognizes the Committee of National Liberation for North Italy as the body representing the anti-fascist parties in enemy-occupied territory;
- ii) The Italian Government delegates the CINA I to represent it in the fight in which the Patriots are engaging the fascists and Germans in occupied Italy.

It is therefore laid down that, until the liberation of occupied Italy, the Committee of National Liberation of North Italy may act as the representative of the Government in the fight against fascism and the German invader and may therefore adopt all such measures as are rendered necessary by circumstances. As soon as the territory is liberated and while waiting for the arrival of the Allied troops the Committee of Liberation, as the representative of the Rome Government, may adopt the measures necessary to safeguard public order and life. Naturally, when the Allied Military Government takes over the administration of the territory, the CINA I will retain only such powers as the Allied Military Government thinks fit, and may not assume other powers.

Indeed, this was established in the agreement of 7 December last between the CINA I and the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean Theatre. As a matter of fact, article 4 reads:

"When the enemy withdraws from the territory it occupies, the CINA I will make every effort to maintain public order and to continue to protect the economic resources of the country until the Allied Military Government is established. Immediately after the establishment of the Allied Military Government, the CINA I will acknowledge the Allied Military Government and hand over to it all the authority and powers of government and local administration that it had previously assumed." "

Translation

9/20/44 ✓

VP EA Section

(Signature)

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 21 April 1944

22 APR 1944

Dear Admiral,

After receiving your letter of the day before yesterday, I drew the attention of Minister De Michelis on the booklet published by the Ministry for Occupied Italy, under the denomination of Documents, described the formation and functioning of the Liberation Committee for North Italy.

Considering the importance of the argument, I made this observation in the presence of the two vice presidents of the Council, of the ministers who represent the parties in the Government, and of the military ministers. We agreed that even if what is said in the booklet expresses the thought of all or part of the committee for liberation of North Italy, this thought cannot be mistaken for that of the Government. Therefore, if this booklet which bore the inscription 'Ministry for Occupied Italy' could be misinterpreted by the reader, it shouldn't be believed that the powers, tasks and aims, which, from this reading, seem to be among the purposes of the committee for liberation of North Italy, have been decided in agreement with or in any way authorized by the Italian Government, nor that they are the development of the delegation of powers, which formerly took place between the Government and the Committee for Liberation which resides in Milan.

On this point which is of vital importance with the U.N.I. of North Italy and with the Allied Command, I want to make it clear that on the 20th of December 1944, the Government made these two statements only:

1. - The Italian Government acknowledges the national Committee for Liberation in North Italy as organ of the anti-fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy;

2. - The Italian Government delegates the U.N.I.A.I. to represent it in the fight which the patriots against the fascists and Germans in non-liberated Italy.

It is therefore established that as long as the Italian territory will not be liberated, the Committee for North Italy can act as delegate of the Government in the fight against fascism and against the German invader, and will naturally be able to take whatever action circumstances

Admiral Henry S. Spow
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
Rome

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(4359)

require. As soon as the national territory will be liberated, and while waiting for the allied troops to enter the said territory, as delegate of the lone Government, the Committee for Liberation will be able to take the necessary action for the maintenance of public order and for the requirements of local life. Of course, when the Allied Military Command will have assumed the administration of the Italian territory, the powers of the Committee for Liberation of North Italy will be reduced to what the Command will deem fit to leave it, and the Committee will not be able to claim others.

This has been fixed by the agreement of December 7th, between the Committee for North Italy and the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean. In fact, in art. 4 we read: 'When the enemy will retire from the territory it is occupying, the U.S.M.A.I. will do everything to maintain public order and to go on saving the economic resources of the country, till the Allied Military Government be established. Immediately after the institution of the Allied Military Government, the U.S.M.A.I. will acknowledge the Allied Military Government and transmit it all the authority and powers of government and local administration it had formerly assumed.'

Such being the precise agreements which took place, the Government considers all that is written in the booklet published by the Ministry for occupied Italy as not included in the said agreements, and therefore extraneous to the delegation to the U.S.M.A.I. For well determined aims and for a well determined length of time.

In making this statement, I am glad to say that in the communication made on March 29th by the U.S.M.A.I. to the Undersecretary of State for Italy, during his recent visit to occupied Italy, it clearly appears that the U.S.M.A.I. seems to follow the spirit of the agreement of 4, mentioned above, so that we may hope that the relations between the U.S.M.A.I., the Allied Command and the Italian Government (whatever the thought and aspirations of those who wrote the booklet which is the subject of this note) will remain within the forms and limits of the agreements which took place.

Sincerely yours,

A. IANNO BONONI

EX COMM DIST 4350

ACTION CHIEF COMM
INFO A/PRESIDENT
EX COMM
V.P.C. ASST
POL ADV (A)
POL ADV (B)

DRAFT

58

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief Commissioner

Ref 9/20.1/GA

April 45

SUBJECT : National Committees of Liberation

TO : All Officers in AMC Territory

1 It will be of assistance to every Officer going forward into the North as part of Allied Military Government if he has a clear directive as to the attitude to be taken towards the CINAI and local CUNB

2 With that purpose in view the following extracts of Mr H. Hopkinson's speech are brought to your notice. This speech was made at the Acting President's Conference on 8 March 1945.

3 Your attention is particularly drawn to the passages which are underlined.

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4 All Allied Military Government Officers are bound by the policy indicated in this speech.

ACTION

Finally, the Executive Commissioner said that the policy of ANGO in NW Italy where the military problem might not be so important, was to give priority to the civil needs. In NW Italy, if military operations had to be undertaken, the civil requirements would of necessity have to take second priority.

3. Statement on Political Situation.

Mr. A. Hockinson said that the British Prime Minister in his speech of 18 January 1945 foreshadowed an unhappy state of affairs when - probably at a time when the Northern Regions would be stripped bare of food by the retreating Germans - these elements would be taken upon the fragile structure of the Italian Government in Rome with consequences which could not be accurately forecasted and certainly not measured".

The experience of COMBES showed that the existence of organized groups of politically conscious patriots was a factor with which to reckon seriously. He suggested that during the last year forces had been coordinated in the North of Italy which after liberation would present a problem different from any which the Allied Commission had handled in the past in connection with patriots.

" Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Committees of National Liberation and the military commands operating under the orders of the Committees had learnt a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the Fascist and the Germans. In many districts "shadow" governments had been set up and the various parties had been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. In most cases the Committees represent the six parties which, up till last December, were represented in the Government in Rome. In some of the Committees however the Action party was not represented and in others the Republican party formed part of the Committee. On the whole it seemed that for the time being there was a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees and party differences had been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and punish their Fascist collaborators. These Committees were assisted in their operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance had necessarily implied recognition of the value of those operations. Arrangements had been made between the Supreme Allied Commander and the COMBES defining the extent to which the Allied military authorities were prepared to recognise the Committees.

Under these arrangements when the enemy withdraw from territory occupied by them the COMBES would endeavour to maintain law and order

present a problem different from any which the Allied Commission had handled in the past in connection with patriots.

"Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Comanditos of National Liberation and the military commands operating under the orders of the Comanditos had learnt a good deal about the part of government in the year-long struggle against the Fascist and the various Patriotic "shadow" Governments had been set up and different parties. In most cases the Comanditos represent the six parties which, up till last December, were represented in the Government in COME. In some of the Comanditos however the latter party was not represented and in others the Republican party formed part of the Comandito. On the whole it seems that for the time being there was a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Comanditos and party differences had been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and punish their Fascist collaborators. These Comanditos were assisted in their operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance had necessarily implied recognition of the value of these operations. Arrangements had been made between the Supreme Allied Commander and the COME defining the extent to which the Allied Military authorities were prepared to recognize the Comanditos.

Under these arrangements when the enemy withdraw from territory occupied by them the COME would endeavour to maintain law and order and to continue the safeguarding of the economic resources of the country until such time as Allied Military Government was established. Immediately upon the establishment of Allied Military Government, the COME would recognize Allied Military Government and would hand over to that Government all authority and powers of local government and administration previously assumed. As the enemy withdraw all contingents of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty in liberated territory would come under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief, 15th Army Group, acting under the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander and would obey any order issued by him or by Allied Military Government issued on his behalf, including orders to disarm and surrender their arms when required to do so.

The attitude of the Allied military authorities was therefore made quite clear. But there were other considerations which should be borne in mind when we came to implement the policy indicated in the above arrangements. It was in the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable Government in Italy and it was our policy to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible and to prevent developments which would result in political disturbances throughout the country. The Italian Government in COME, which it was our policy to support, must have the entire confidence of the Comanditos of

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Liberation in the North, or at any rate their influence there was subject to fluctuation. To begin with, the traditional scorn of the North Italian for the Southerner. There was the feeling that the population in the North had contributed more generously to the defeat of the Germans than the South had been able to do and had suffered far more heavily as their hands. There was criticism of the slow progress made by the Borghese Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problems of food supply and inflation and above all in the punishment of former Fascists. The Italian Government was well aware of this outgriety and in an agreement signed at the time the arrangements previously mentioned were made, they go much further than the Supreme Allied Commander in recognizing the CCIAI as their representatives in the struggle in the North. They have succeeded by this agreement in exacting a certain measure of recognition of their own legitimacy by the Committees in the North but the possibility cannot be overlooked that the Committees of Liberation or the competent political parties would not abide by this agreement if circumstances seemed favourable for a political upheaval, which would either bring the Committees out as the Government of Italy or would wrest from the Government in Rome a measure of autonomy which might be in effect complete independence from Rome. The Italian Government was therefore anxious to establish as much contact as possible with the Committees in the North in order to be able to explain to them what was being accomplished in liberated Italy and what the Government proposed to do in the North when the Germans have been driven out. The Allied Governments were generally in favour of the establishment of such contacts and hoped that after liberation the Rome Government would be able to absorb representative from the North and thereby become representative and therefore stronger.

The problem facing the Allied Commission therefore was as follows: we must endeavour on the liberation of the North to reconcile the needs of Military Government with the requirements of the political leaders of the Committees of Liberation to self-government. At the same time, we must bolster the authority of the Italian Government in Rome in order that it may be able to administer the Northern territories once Allied Military Government was withdrawn. The solution of this problem might well be found to lie in the absorption at a very early date of members of the local Committees of National Liberation into the civil administration operating under Allied Military Government. If Regional Commissioners arrived in the North and bluntly informed the Committees of National Liberation that their seat was acknowledged and that they might now disperse and if, after that, Prefects, Sindaco and other administrative officers were imported from the South or even from

...from the Government of Italy or would
in effect complete independence from Rome. The Italian Government was
therefore anxious to establish an such contact as possible with the
Committees in the North in order to be able to explain to them what was
being accomplished in liberated Italy and what the Government proposed
to do in the North when the Germans have been driven out. The Allied
Government was generally in favour of the establishment of such
contacts and hoped that after liberation the RCMG Government would be
able to attract representatives from the North and thereby become
representative and therefore stronger.

The problem facing the Allied Commission therefore was as
follows: we must endeavour on the liberation of the North to reconcile
the needs of Military Government with the aspirations of the political
leaders of the Committees of Liberation to self-government. At the
same time, we must bolster the authority of the Italian Government in
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of members of the local Committees of National Liberation into the
civil administration operating under Allied Military Government. If
Regional Commissioners arrived in the North and bluntly informed the
Committees of National Liberation that their work was accomplished and
that they might now disperse and if, after that, Provinces, Sirdacis and
other administrative officers were imported from the South or even from
other localities in the North, the disorganisation, the confusion even,
of the Committees of Liberation would be grave. The danger of setting
up local administrative committees of Italians who would not be acceptable
to the patriot organisations who are local struggling army and the Germans
for so long could not be over-estimated. It has not applied that
every local Committee of National Liberation should automatically be
confirmed as the local administration, but it was agreed that Regional
Commissioners should, wherever possible, seek to make appointments in
favour of the members of the Committees rather than in favour of strikers
from other parts of Italy. If the local Committees of Liberation were
installed at once as the local administrative body of the problems of
maintaining law and order would never arise. It would be easier to
collect arms from the patriots and to disarm them. It would be easier
to exploit the local resources of the country in the work of reconstruction
and the work of feeding the population. It would be easier to bring
together the former patriot organisations and the Italian Government and
it would be easier to prepare the ground against the time when the
Government as RCMG could take over the administration of the North."

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Approved v
Patterson

SECRET

CIA Sec
C/412

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

REAR MACHINES ADVANCED 441 INFO: HEADQUARTERS BIP SOMTO, ALLIED HQ.
COMMISSION

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PX 50245

ROY 001336A

PRIORITY
CITE PROCT

10 NOV 1944

SECRET

Request that you initiate enquiries for information of SACMED
as to the extent of the relations obtaining between the Italian
National Liberation Committee and Marshal TITO.

DISTRIBUTION

Info-Action: Pol Sec (2)

INFO: COS
A/CC
C.A. Sec
File

1317

as to the extent of the relations obtaining between the Italian
National Liberation Committee and Marshal TITO.

DISTRIBUTION

Info-Action: Pol Sec (2)

INFO: COS
A/CC
C.I. Sec
File

x 4347

4346

NOV 09 1944

SECRET



ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

3A

To: VP & wife

Thru to File
25 Oct 44
RPC

From: Chief Staff Officer

SUBJECT: Ref. 9/20/CA dated 21 Oct 44.

FILE No. 3202/COS

24 October 1944

TO: Deputy Chief of Staff,
Civil Affairs Section.

Returned with A/CC's comments.

Pass to L. G. Suber
for info + return.

Earl Jupp Lora

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Econ Sec
Pol Sec

gpc

4346

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

Acting Chief Commissioner.

COOK ←

A/c 712
OCT 22 1944

Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

I agree with DECS conclusion

I concur
TIS/23/x
cm

4345

3201/205

(3B)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMY OF THE SOUTH
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 304

Ref: - 9/20/42.

AC: - A/CC ✓
Ctry. by C.O.S.
Econ. Sec.
Political Sec.

21 Oct '44

23 OCT Recd

SUBJECT: - Central Committee of National Liberation.

1. At my request the Local Government sub-commission asked the office of the Prime Minister whether the Central Committee of National Liberation was still in existence in Rome.
2. Col. Spicer was officially informed by Baratti on behalf of the Prime Minister that the Central Committee had been dissolved when Rome was liberated as naturally all its members had become members of the Government and there was no longer any need for the continuance of such a body.
3. A separate line of enquiry through the Patriots March has however disclosed the existence of a body claiming to be the Central Committee of National Liberation and which claims not only to direct Patriot activities in German-occupied Italy, but to have coordinating functions amongst the political parties in liberated Italy. I attach for your information a letter which I have received from this body. You will observe that amongst its members are Scoccimarro, deputy High Commissioner for emigration, and Ferraco, Prefect of Rome.
4. How far this body does in fact carry out activities according to the tenor of their letter I do not know, but it is a matter on which I feel you should be informed. I do not think that we can usefully take any steps at this stage to control or enquire into its activities. Nor do I propose, unless you should otherwise direct, to inform the Italian Government of its existence at the moment. Col. Spicer informs me that he has the feeling that the Prime Minister knows of its existence but is refusing to give it any official recognition.

G. R. Hayter

C.O. Wright, Brig.
VP CA Sec.

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4. How far this body does in fact carry out activities according to the tenor of their letter I do not know, but it is a matter on which I feel you should be informed. I do not think that we can usefully take any steps at this stage to control or restrict its activities. Nor do I propose, unless you should otherwise direct, to inform the Italian Government of its existence at the moment. Col. Spicer informs me that he has the feeling that the Prime Minister knows of its existence but is reluctant to give it any official recognition.

J. R. Harty

Col. M. J. Harty, Brig.
W. O. Sec.
Gen. Staff.

4344

HGG/vmb.

BB

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMY OF NORTH
AMERICA
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 394

21 Oct '44

Ref: 9/20/44
TO: A/CS
Copy to C.A.S.
Gen. Sec.
Political Sec.

SUBJECT: Central Committee of National Liberation

1. At my request the Local Government sub-division asked the office of the Prime Minister whether the Central Committee of National Liberation was still in existence in Rome.
2. Col. Spioer was officially informed by Barretti on behalf of the Prime Minister that the Central Committee had been dissolved when Rome was liberated as naturally all its members had become members of the Government and there was no longer any need for the continuance of such a body.
3. A separate line of enquiry through the Patriotic Branch has however disclosed the existence of a body claiming to be the Central Committee of National Liberation and which claims not only to direct Patriotic activities in German-occupied Italy, but to have coordinating functions amongst the political parties in liberated Italy. I attach for your information a letter which I have received from this body. You will observe that amongst its members are Soccobonaro, Deputy High Commissioner for education, and Farnico, Prefect of Rome.

4. Now for this body does in fact carry out activities according to the tenor of their letter I do not know, but it is a matter on which I feel you should be informed. I do not think that we can usually take any steps at this stage to control or enquire into its activities. Nor do I propose, unless you should otherwise direct, to inform the Italian Government of its existence at the present. Col. Spioer informs me that he has the feeling that the Prime Minister knows of its existence but is refusing to give it any official recognition.

Spioer

2. Col. Spicor was officially informed by Barnuti on behalf of the Prime Minister that the Central Committee had been dissolved when Rome was liberated as naturally all its members had become members of the Government and there was no longer any need for the continuance of such a body.

3. A separate line of enquiry through the Patriotic Branch has however disclosed the existence of a body claiming to be the Central Committee of National Liberation and which claims not only to direct Patriot activities in Germany occupied Italy, but to have coordinating functions amongst the political parties in liberated Italy. I attach for your information a letter which I have received from this body. You will observe that amongst its members are Scopelluto, deputy High Commissioner for education, and Ferruccio, Prefect of Rome.

4. How far this body does in fact carry out activities according to the tenor of their letter I do not know, but it is a matter on which I feel you should be informed. I do not think that we can usefully take any steps at this stage to control or enquire into its activities. Nor do I propose, unless you should otherwise direct, to inform the Italian Government of its existence at the moment. Col. Spicor informs me that he has the feeling that the Prime Minister knows of its existence but is refusing to give it any official recognition.

Spicor
G. E. UPJOHN, Brig.
VP CA Sec.
Dept. C. Off.

434

ESG/yab.

C.G.L.N.
Comitato Centrale Di Liberazione Nazionale

3e

Prot. N. 3/12

Rome 11/3/44
Piazza SS. Apostoli N. 73

TO:- General Upjohn, AOC, Rome.

Tel: 63953 - 63954

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to enclose herewith the desired information about the C.G.L.N. (Committee of National Liberation).

The "C.G.L.N."s are not new functional agencies of the Italian State, but the organizations which were created spontaneously as a united anti-Fascist front for the common strife.

The greater part of the "C.G.L.N."s have come into being during the underground time and have directed the local activities of the patriots.

In occupied Italy "C.G.L.N."s organize and direct patriot resistance, they create political organizations of anti-Fascist forces and set down the measures necessary for the ordering of civil and political life at the moment of liberation.

In liberated Italy "C.G.L.N."s have the task of maintaining an active collaboration among the various parties which have formed the present Government, and of bringing across to the authorities all trends of public opinion. In some regions "C.G.L.N."s even include parties which are not represented in the Government but which nevertheless do rest on the common anti-Fascist basis.

In regions recently liberated, besides accomplishing the above-mentioned tasks, "C.G.L.N."s also take up, in agreement with Allied and Italian authorities, all problems of emergency and collaborate, among other things, to the assistance, gradual demobilization and rehabilitation of patriots.

The Italian Government avails itself largely of their collaboration, either for execution purposes, or to obtain information on people to be appointed to public offices, or finally in order to gather the proper orientation on lines of local policy, in accordance with the coordinated aspiration of the central agencies of the Government and parties.

Trusting we have adequately interpreted your wishes, we have the honour to present our greetings.

Comitato Centrale Di Liberazione Nazionale
Il Segretario
(Dist. inv. ALDO REBERTO).

4342

2940

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C.C.L.N.

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

allegato alla lettera n. 34/18 dell'11/X/1944
diretta al Generale UPOCHI

E L E N C O
degli attuali delegati di partito
a 1

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
=====

- Dr. MAURO SCOCCIMARRO = Delegato effettivo Partito Comunista
- Sig. CELESTE NEGARVILLE = " " " "
- Sig. ALESSANDRO VAIA = " supplente " "

- Dr. FRANCESCO PANCHELLO = Delegato effettivo Partito d'Azione
- Avv. ORONZO REALE = " " " "
- Dr. ALDO GAROSCI = " supplente " "

- Avv. MARIO SCILBA = Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. Cristiano
- Avv. ERCOLE CHIRI = " " " "
- Avv. GIUSEPPE FUSCHINI = " supplente " " "

- Avv. MARIO CEVOLOTTO = Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. del Lavoro
- Avv. GIOVANNI PERSICO = " " " " "
- Prof. ACHILLE LORDI = " supplente " " " "

- Avv. MANLIO ROSIO = Delegato effettivo Partito Liberale Italiano
- Avv. MARIO FERRARA = " " " " "
- Dott ANTONIO GALVI = " supplente " " "

- Ing. GIUSEPPE ROMITA = Delegato effettivo Partito Socialista
- Reg. HENRY MONFARI = " " " "
- Sig. GIUSEPPE GRACEVA = " supplente " "

Roma, 11/X/1944

Comitato Centrale
di
Liberazione Nazionale 4341

30

C.C.I.N.

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

allegato alla lettera n. 32/1a dell'11/1/1944
diretta al Generale HUBER

ALLEGATO
Seggi attuali delegati di partito
n. 1
COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
C. C. I. N.

- Dr. MAURO BERTINOTTO = Delegato effettivo Partito Comunista
- Sig. GIULIO MORGANTI = " " " "
- Sig. ALBERTINO VALLI = " supplente " "
- Dr. ANTONIO MARINO = Delegato effettivo Partito d'Azione
- Avv. GIULIO BIANCHI = " " " "
- Dr. GIOVANNI BIANCHI = " supplente " "
- Avv. EMILIO BIANCHI = Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. Cristiano
- Avv. GIULIO BIANCHI = " " " "
- Avv. GIULIO BIANCHI = " supplente " " "
- Avv. EMILIO BIANCHI = Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. del Lavoro
- Avv. GIULIO BIANCHI = " " " "
- Prof. ANTONIO BIANCHI = " supplente " " "
- Avv. EMILIO BIANCHI = Delegato effettivo Partito Liberale Italiano
- Avv. GIULIO BIANCHI = " " " "
- Dot. ANTONIO BIANCHI = " supplente " " "
- Dr. ANTONIO BIANCHI = Delegato effettivo Partito Socialista
- Dr. GIULIO BIANCHI = " " " "
- Dr. ANTONIO BIANCHI = " supplente " " "

Roma, 11/1/1944

Comitato Centrale
di
Liberazione Nazionale

4340

DA

MEMORANDUM
ARMED SERVICES COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
ASC 394

Ref: 9/5.E/CA

21 Oct '44

SUBJECT: Treatment of Comitais de Liberacione

TO: (See Distribution Below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitais de Liberacione. It is desired that the policy to be adopted by A&S officers in their dealings with these Socios.
2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Government is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.
3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civil administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect in his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.
4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, JEF staff to have him removed, in consultation with HQ ACC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must so stated above give him his full support and authority.
5. The local Comitais de Liberacione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissioners or members, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissions of Enquiry or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

local of and represents the local official administration; however, a Prefect has been appointed to be in charge of the Provincial Commissioner given his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and respect of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask the National Commissioner or the SCAD, as the case may be, to consult with the AGC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must continue to give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Council of Ministers has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint or dismiss or suspend, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to speak Commissions or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Council of Ministers must be treated with courtesy and their views and wishes to be met by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely proper for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Council is to be followed or rejected. If the Council attempts to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Council then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Council. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the National Commissioner or SCAD may concentrate will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

J. R. L. F. G.
C. A. UNWIN, Prefect,
VP CA. SAC.
Dep. C. of P.

DISTRIBUTION:- Group I 3 (1000 series I, 31-50).
Group II 1.
Group III 1 (1000 series 80 & 81).

(1a)

C. C. L. N.

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Prot. n. 34/1a

11/7/1944

ROMA
P.LAZZA 88, APOSTOLI N. 73
TEL. 43464 - 43474

al Generale

U P J O N N

A. C. C.

R O M A
S. S. S. S. S.

Le esponiamo i risultati ottenuti circa i Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale (C.L.N.) in Italia.

I C.L.N. non sono nuove istituzioni nazionali dello Stato Italiano, bensì organismi di fatto che si sono spontaneamente creati quale fronte unico dei partiti antifascisti coalizzati nella lotta comune.

Le maggior parte dei C.L.N. sono sorti in periodo clandestino ed hanno diretto l'attività locale del territorio.

Nell'Italia ancora occupata i C.L.N. organizzano e dirigono la lotta dei patrioti, costituiscono le organizzazioni politiche delle forze antifasciste e predispongono le misure necessarie per l'incremento della vita civile e politica da attuare nel momento delle liberazioni.

Nell'Italia liberata i C.L.N. hanno il compito di mantenere la collaborazione tra i vari partiti che hanno formato l'attuale governo, e di farci interpreti delle esigenze delle opinioni pubbliche presso le autorità. In taluna regione fanno parte dei C.L.N. anche altri partiti che non sono rappresentati nel Governo, ma che hanno un

La esportazione di fascisti è stata vietata ai cittadini di Italia e Nazionale (C.I.N.) in Italia.

I C.I.N. non sono nuove istituzioni funzionali dello Stato Italiano, bensì organismi di fatto che si sono spontaneamente creati quale fronte unico dei partiti antifascisti collazionati nella lotta comune.

La maggior parte dei C.I.N. sono sorti in periodo clandestino ed hanno diretto l'attività locale dei patriotti.

Nell'Italia ancora occupata i C.I.N. organizzano e dirigono la lotta dei patriotti, costituiscono le organizzazioni politiche delle forze antifasciste e predispongono le misure necessarie per l'ordine durante della vita civile e politica da attuare nel momento della liberazione.

Nell'Italia liberata i C.I.N. hanno il compito di mantenere la collaborazione tra i vari partiti che hanno formato l'attuale governo, e di farci interpreti delle esigenze delle opinioni pubbliche presso le autorità. In talune regioni fanno parte dei C.I.N. anche altri partiti che non sono rappresentati nel governo, se che hanno un comune orientamento antifascista.

Nelle regioni da poco liberate, oltre ad assolvere i compiti prima indicati, i C.I.N. affrontano, d'accordo con le autorità alleate ed italiane, i problemi di emergenza, e collaborano fra di loro nell'opera di ricostruzione, di generale pubblicazione e di relazione dei patriotti.

./././

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Il Governo Italiano ed vuole largamente della loro collaborazione, sia per l'opera di epurazione, sia per averne segnalato e sulle persone da esporre alle Pubbliche Amministrazioni, sia per il proprio orientamento sulla linea di condotta politica locale secondo la tendenza coordinata dei vari partiti.

Il Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale, residente a Roma, orienta e coordina le attività del C.L.N. provinciali, ed che su loro segnalazioni formula questi politici di carattere nazionale ed sottoporre all'esame degli organi centrali dei vari partiti e del Governo.

fiduciosi di aver esattamente interpretato il suo desiderio, Le presentiamo i nostri ossequi.

COMITATO CENTRALE
di
LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
Il Segretario
(Dott. Aldo Nazzari)
M. Nazzari

C. C. L. N.

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

(10) (1a)

RECEIVED BERGHEIM

Prot. n. 34/15

11/11/1944
ROMA
P.LAZZA 88, APOSTOLI N. 74
TEL. GIULI - 61054

R. O.
General D. P. J. C. P. N.
A. D. C. C.

R. O. R. E.
P. S. I. S. P.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to enclose herein the desired information about the C. L. N. (Committee of National Liberation).

The "C. L. N." are not new functional agencies of the Italian State, but organizations which were created spontaneously as a united anti-fascist front for the common strife.

The greater part of "C. L. N."s have come to being during the war period and have directed the local activities of the patriots.

In occupied Italy "C. L. N."s organize and direct patriotic resistance, they create political organizations of anti-fascist forces and set down the measures necessary for the ordering of civil and political life at the moment of liberation.

In liberated Italy "C. L. N."s have the task of maintaining an active collaboration among the various political sides that formed the first government, and of bringing order to the authorities all trends of public opinion. In some regions "C. L. N."s have formed parties which are not represented in the Government but which nevertheless do rest on the common anti-fascist basis.

R O M B
S.S.S.S.S.

Page 417,

We have the honor to advise you in the enclosed information about the C.I.M. (Committee of National Information).

The "C.I.M."s are not an official agency of the Italian State, but organizations which have created spontaneously in a united antifascist front for the common strife.

The greater part of "C.I.M."s have come to being during the 4th year and have directed the local activities of the Committee.

In principle Italy "C.I.M."s organize and direct various sources, they organize political organizations of anti-fascist groups and set down the measures necessary for the ordering of civil and political life in the absence of liberation.

In liberated Italy "C.I.M."s have the task of maintaining an active collaboration among the various parties which are forming the anti-fascist front, and of leading, under the supervision of all types of public opinion. In some cases "C.I.M."s even include parties which are not registered in the Government but which nevertheless do rest on the common anti-fascist basis.

In regions recently liberated, having established the above mentioned tasks, "C.I.M."s also take up, in agreement with all Italian authorities, all problems of emergency and collaborate, among other things, to the assistance, through the mediation of religious and other groups.

The Italian Government would itself largely of their collaboration, either for assistance purposes, or to obtain information on people to be appointed to public offices, or finally in order to support

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(2708)

the proper orientation on lines of local policy, in accordance with the coordinated aspirations of the people.

The Central Committee of National Movements, acting in accordance with the instructions of the activities of international "C.I.L."s and eventually formulates on their initiative individual issues of a political character for the consideration of the central committee of the Government and parties.

Trusting we have adequately interpreted your wishes, we are the honour to present our greetings.

SECRET
LEADER OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Dr. J. K. K. K.
M. K. K.

C. C. L. N.

COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

allegato alla lettera n. 34/le dell'11/X/1944
diretta al Generale UFFICHI

ROMA
PIAZZA SS. APOSTOLI N. 73
TEL. 06643 - 06654

EDIZIONE
de la rivista "Liberazione" di partito
COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

- DR. MAURO SCOCILARRO - Delegato effettivo Partito Comunista
- SAC. GIUSEPPE MORGAVILLE - " " " "
- SAC. ANTONIO VILLA - " " " " supplente
- DR. FRANCESCO VACCINO - Delegato effettivo Partito di Massimo
- AVV. CRONICA VALLI - " " " "
- DR. ANNO CERROCI - " " " " supplente
- AVV. MARIO BUZZA - Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. Cristiano
- AVV. ERCOLE COTTI - " " " " " "
- AVV. GIUSEPPE MURRINI - " " " " " "
- AVV. MARIO CAVACCIOTTI - Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. del Lavoro
- AVV. GIUSEPPE MURRINI - " " " " " "
- PROF. GIOVANNI LONDI - " " " " " " supplente
- AVV. MARIO CROCI - Delegato effettivo Partito Liberale Italiano
- AVV. MARIO CROCI - " " " " " "
- DR. ANTONIO CAVI - " " " " " " " "
- DR. GIUSEPPE MURRINI - Delegato effettivo Partito Socialista
- DR. MARIO COTTI - " " " " " "
- DR. ANTONIO CAVI - " " " " " " " "

(12)

DR. LAURO STOCOLARNO - Delegato effettivo Partito Comunista
 SIG. GIUSEPPE MANFRIEDINI - " " " "
 SIG. ALESSANDRO TALLI - " " supplente

 DR. SALVATORE PAPPALÀ - Delegato effettivo Partito Comunista
 AVV. GIUSEPPE REALE - " " " "
 DR. ANTONIO TARASCIO - " " supplente

 AVV. VITO SCALIA - Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. Cristiano
 AVV. LEONIDA CATTI - " " " "
 AVV. GIUSEPPE BUSIANTINI - " " supplente

 AVV. MAURO CIVILLOTTI - Delegato effettivo Partito Dem. del Lavoro
 AVV. GIOVANNI VERONESI - " " " "
 Prof. ACHILLE IORIO - " " supplente

 AVV. MAURO BOCCIO - Delegato effettivo Partito Liberale Italiano
 AVV. MAURO VERBAZA - " " " "
 TOTTI. ANTONIO CALVI - " " supplente

 ING. GIUSEPPE ROVINA - Delegato effettivo Partito Socialista
 DR. VITTORIO MOLINARI - " " " "
 SIG. GIUSEPPE CALABRÀ - " " supplente

4300

Roma, 11/10/1944

COMITATO CENTRALE
 DI
 L. DEMOCRAZIA NAZIONALE
 Il Segretario
M. Rossi

3408



PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE
DELL'ECCELLENZA SOTTOSGREGARIO DI STATO

17 October '44

*VP (M)
M.C.S. General Major*

Oct. 16th, 1944.

1a

General UPJOHN
A.C.C.

Sir:

Col. Mc Carthy of the Patriot Branch told me you wished to be informed on the present position of the Committee of National Liberation and see the list of its members.

I have now the honour of transmitting to you the desired informations, hoping that they may be satisfactory.

At the same time I suggest that any further inquiry you make directly with the Secretary of the C.L.N., Dr. Aldo Repetto, who can always be found at Piazza SS. Aposto- li 73 (telephone 63954), the official see of the Committee.

I beg you, Sir, to accept the expres- sion of my deep consideration. I am

Detalmo Pirzio-Biroli
(Dr. Detalmo Pirzio-Biroli)

4330

2708

