

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/148

ITA
SEP

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/148

ITALIAN GOV'T INTERESTS, NORTHERN ITALY
SEPT. 1944 - APR. 1946

CSO.

Ref minute 84 from OC.

1. Have taken copies of report. Do you want it to go to anyone besides RCs?
2. Draft letter to RC's at 85.

10 July 45.

If you have enough copies to
send to CAS M. send them in
copy. There is amended

Sup

3075

42

Free Comm:

To see Folios 41 and 42, re Italian Ministry's additional request concerning travel permission to the North.

While this entire subject may appear most desirable from the standpoint of the Italian Government, I believe that if any of these are approved the Allied Commission will be flooded by a great number of additional requests each meritorious in its own individual case. However, if all promoted such action serious complaints would undoubtedly come from the Army Commanders.

27 May 45

53

Ex Com 1

Letter submitted for signature by C.C. is a reply to 51.

12/5/45

C.C.

Submitted for signature

W. J. [unclear]

Sh

MAY 11 1945
C.C. 10 21

E.C.

I think the attached should require correction

Port indicates same score spot

Ex Com?

Letter submitted for signature by C.C. is a
reply to SI.

12/5/45

Sub

C.C.

Submitted for signature

12/5/45

Sh

12/5/45
C.C.

E.C.

Think the
attached should
be distributed
To all R.C.'s -
pointing out
that while out
of date in some
aspects (French
opposition in Val
d'Aosta), the re-

port indicates
same core spots
requiring correction
JWS
cc

10/7

20.

Ex. Com.

Reference request to SCAD 3 Army for suggestions as to "prior consultation".

First letter to SCAD from A/CC forwarded Radio Cigarettes 1 Oct.

Reply (at 10) of 7 Oct did not cover specific subject point.

Second request letter (at 11) to SCAD from DCS dated 15 Oct.

Third request (at 12) dated 26 Oct.
(This did not quote A/CC's reference.)

Fourth request (at 15) dated 0 Nov.

Signal (at 16) indicated loss of A/CC's reference, dated 12 Nov.

Fifth request (at 17) dated 13 Nov.

Reply (at 18) dated 24 Oct.

Parliamentary Committee is flagged

*encl.
Cigarettes*

25 Nov 44

32

Ex. Com.

Re folios 30-31 - This concerns letter of folio 29 from the Chief of Cabinet requesting permission for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to visit north city. Chief Commissioner desires to be informed of action on this matter today (1st May).

1st May.

33

*encl.
Cigarettes*

30713

Draft at 30 approved as amended

32

Ex. Cour.

Re folios 30-31 :- This concerns letter of folio 29 from the Chief of Cabinet requesting permission for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunicating to visit north Italy. Chief Commissioner desires to be informed of action on this matter today (1st May).

1st May.

33/

✓

3073

Draft at 30 approved as amended

Page

34

Ex. Court

Attached letter submitted for your signature. Draft
has been approved by CC per min 33. *CR*

1 May

301

My Steamer
Salem, has left day to day. However
he better to Port as Suez is becoming sand in
3rd passage, nearly unsteady in bottom left hand
corner to Providence all day 1/18 See Feb 20

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Staff Officer to R/Sec

The job is to furnish C10 in answer to 8)
 R/Sec said exactly the same in previous
 (marked as red) of Feb 7.

Exalted King

13/10

Cof 2 - 12

Suggest to Gen. Hume that we still
 would like to resolve the question of per
 conference

Stone

(Commodore)

10/11

13

Los

Letter to Seco 5: Army, Comptroller

with in under 12 above, is submitted

1. Same Submission -

13/10

Cof D - 12

Suggested to Gen. Hume that we still
would like to resolve the question of prior
conferences.

Stone
(Commodore) 10/11

13

LOS

Letter to SCAO 5: Arms, Comptroller
with in under 12 above, is Substantiated
for your signature. - Dispatched 13/10/10

Exhibit Dm

16/10.

The P.M.'s letter which started all this
is at page 1 (Flagged) 8/11

12

CSO: correspondence which lead up to
receipt of P.18 is flagged. Only after three
follow up did we receive reply as P.18
end
24/11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ref : 20903/A/1/22AA

1st April 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Forwarded to you herewith is a copy of the Final Report on Italian Archives, prepared by the Monumenta Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of this Headquarters.

In the period on which we are now entering, the Italian Archives Service, like so many other branches of the national administration, will face urgent problems of post-war reconstruction. This being so, it is possible that you may like to consider the following suggestions, based on the experience of Officers of this Commission who have been concerned with the protection of Italian archives during, and subsequent to, the war.

(1) General. It is felt that the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi of 1939 are in general highly useful and that, potentially, they place Italy well to the fore amongst European states in the practice and technique of archive administration. In fact, however, you will be aware that there had scarcely been time before the war to implement some of the most important of these provisions - especially those relating to private archives. You may, therefore, feel that the target to be aimed at now is the effective implementation of this law.

(2) Central Archive Authority. In this connection it is clear that the central archive authority of the Kingdom will have great importance, since it will have the responsibility of initiating administrative procedures to render the law effective.

It also seems clear that the decrees of 21st September and 19th October 1944, which substituted a single responsible official, the Commissary of State Archives, for the former Consiglio, were thoroughly justified by the circumstances of the period. The necessity for rapid, day-to-day decisions and constant co-operation with this Commission rendered highly desirable the temporary concentration of authority in one man; and the success of the measure was assured by the special qualities of Commendatore de, who was chosen for the position of Commissary.

With the return to normal conditions, it may be that consideration should be given to the restoration of the Consiglio. A carefully selected body of that sort could no doubt have great value, in an advisory capacity and for the determination of broad questions of policy. Even if the Consiglio

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735017

- 2 -

were reconstituted, however, it would appear that the need would still remain for a permanent administrative head of the Archives Service - whether called Commissary or by some other name. You may think it desirable that this position should continue to be held by a professional archivist, and that Commendatore Re's appointment as Commissary should be regarded as establishing a precedent that might very well be followed.

As to the government department to which the Commissary is responsible, and of which his office forms part, the present arrangement which brings him within the Ministry of the Interior has always appeared to this Commission to work very satisfactorily. It is worth adding, however, that from its nature the Commissary's office stands a little apart from any single ministry. It might perhaps be desirable, therefore, that, though within the Ministry of the Interior, he should continue to enjoy a measure of independence and, in particular, should be allowed and encouraged to maintain close contact with the Presidenza del Consiglio.

(3) The Superintendencies. The bulk of the work of post-war reconstruction will necessarily fall on the nine regional Superintendencies, set up by the Law of 1939. This being so, you may wish to consider the possibility of strengthening the position of these recently constituted offices. In particular, it seems to be asking a good deal of one man that he should hold the position of Superintendent and Director of an Archivio di Stato at the same time; and you may feel that a solution to the problem could best be found by separating the two offices.

In the event of this separation of functions not being immediately possible, as an interim measure, Secretaries of Superintendencies might perhaps be appointed from among the younger members of the archivists' profession. You would no doubt expect these men to take a great deal of the work of inspection of local and private archives off the Superintendents' shoulders. That would necessitate their being mobile, and it would therefore be most advantageous that each Superintendency should have a motor car at its disposal, as in the case of the Superintendencies of Monuments.

You may think that a greater delegation of authority to the Superintendents would be in keeping with general governmental policy. The practicability of increasing the Superintendents' powers in this way would depend, however, on the effective reorganization of their position, as described above.

(4) Staff. It is desired to compliment the Italian Government on its Archives Service, which has deeply impressed Officers of this Commission by the efficient way it has functioned in circumstances of great difficulty. At the same time, the fact must be faced that the decentralization of Italian archives makes necessary a relatively large number of archivists, and that those at present available are in fact a bare minimum. The possibility is therefore mentioned of a full inquiry into methods of recruitment and training, and a consideration of whether salaries can be raised to a higher

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-3-

level. Some action of this kind may perhaps be thought necessary if the profession is to continue to obtain the right sort of men in sufficient numbers.

(5) Modern Administrative Archives It would not be appropriate to attempt to deal in the present letter with any of the many detailed problems of reconstruction-like of premises and of actual archives- that will arise during the coming months. One matter is of sufficient general significance, however, to justify mention. As you are aware, the responsibility for the return to Rome of the mass of ministerial archives, carried North by the Republican Government, was shared between the Commissary of State Archives and Archives Officers of this Commission. The satisfactory nature of this large-scale transfer seems certainly to have been due to its having been carried out under the guidance of professional archivists, whose training and technique is applicable to accumulations of modern documents no less than to repositories of historical archives. Though individual ministries will no doubt continue to administer their own archives of this category, war-time experience would seem to show that the Archives Service can do much, in a supervisory and advisory capacity, to make sure that these important records are as well kept as the more ancient archives of Italy.

Very truly yours,

KILBRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Aloide de Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E .

304
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

HEB/ps

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 242 & 254; 478480)

20305/C/14-4/TEA

7 August 1945

AUG 6 1945

Subject: Archives of Italian Ministries.

To : Directors, All Subcommissions.

1. Final arrangements have now been made for the despatch to MILAN of representatives of Ministries of the Italian Government and of the Spontaneous Commission in order to arrange return to AICM of archives at present in deposit in the North of Italy. It is expected that these representatives will proceed to MILAN within the next week.

2. They will examine conditions locally and meet to determine policy and method of transfer. In the meantime, therefore, the Italian Government has been asked to allow no individual ministry to take separate action with regard to the return of its archives.

3. The Vice President, CA Section, has instructed that the information contained in paras. 1 and 2 be circulated to Subcommissions.

J. B. ANDERSON
J.B. ANDERSON
Lt. Col., A.C.
A/Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

"C" (less serials 30-47)

3068
18/8

MAI K)

304 Chief 565 (92)

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
(OI Document Section)

AUG 6 1945

4th August 1945

SUBJECT:- Examination and Disposal
of Italian Archives.

TO:- A.C. of S., G-5

1. Reference Allied Commission Civil Affairs Section circular letter of 29th July and that of A.F.H.Q. (P.W.B.) of 23 July 1945.
2. Direct representatives of the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office have just arrived in Italy for the purpose of exploiting Italian Government archives and other documents on behalf of the U.S. and British Governments. These representatives are Lt/Col. THOMSON (British) and Mr. L. VISTA (American) and they are presently located at the British and American Embassies respectively at ROME. They plan very shortly to set up a joint office at ROME.

3. As far as G-2, A.F.H.Q. is concerned these representatives have full authority and responsibility for exploiting all archives and documents except those of purely military interest of which there are very few. However, G-2 has advised them that the Allied Commission has already adopted and put into execution a policy of turning archives over to the Italian Government, reserving to Allied agencies full rights of access and search. This policy is not wholly in accordance with the views of either Col. THOMSON and Mr. L. VISTA or the offices of the British Resident Minister and the U.S. Political Advisor at A.F.H.Q. At the suggestion of G-2, Col. THOMSON and Mr. L. VISTA plan to confer with the Allied Commission on or about 4th August.
4. Specifically with reference to the documents held by P.W.B. in ROME, G-2 has already requested P.W.B. to hold them at the disposal of the representatives of the State Department and Foreign Office who are fully aware of the problem posed by the pending dissolution of P.W.B.

For the A.C. of S., G-2

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4. Specifically with reference to the documents held by F.W.B. in ROME, G-2 has already requested F.W.B. to hold them at the disposal of the representatives of the State Department and Foreign Office who are fully aware of the problem posed by the pending dissolution of F.W.B.

For the A.C. of S., G-2

George J. Smith
GEORGE J. SMITH
 Brigadier General, USA 3007
 D/A.C. of S., G-2

Copies to:-

British Resident Minister, A.F.H.Q.,
 U.S. Political Advisor, A.F.H.Q.,
 U.S. Embassy, ROME, for Mr. L. VISTA,
 British Embassy, ROME, for Lt/Col. THOMSON,
 Chief Commissioner A.C.,
 Civil Affairs Section, A.C.,
 F.W.B. A.F.H.Q.

AC DIST.

CA SECTION

CHIEF COMMR

(MAIL)

CONFIDENTIAL

2098

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

JER/pa

20X05/6/14/0/0001

29 July 1945

Subject: Examination and Disposal of Italian Government Archives.

To : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. Reference AFHQ (PMB) circular letter dated 23 July 1945 (copy attached).

2. It is noted that, as proposed by ADD, PMB, the most suitable arrangement for the disposal of Italian government archives, seized for intelligence purposes, would be the return of all these to the Italian government on the express condition that Allied agencies are permitted full rights of access and search.

3. As far as archives of Ministries still functioning are involved, it should be pointed out that the early return of these to the offices concerned is urgently necessary in the interests of efficient administration; action, namely for Allied access and search would, at the time of the transfer, be made the clear responsibility of each separate ministry.

4. For the archives of defunct ministries, i.e. the Ministry of Popular Culture, the best solution would appear to be transfer to a single Italian authority, the Commissary for State Archives. This transfer could be conditional upon the Italian Government's agreeing to instruct the Commissary to organize all necessary facilities for Allied examination.

5. In view of the pending dissolution of PMB, the present is a matter of considerable urgency and it is therefore important to know further you are prepared to accept the solution of the problem suggested by PMB and outlined in paras. 3 and 4 above.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

41 Butler / 10

1945 (copy attached).

2. It is agreed that, as proposed by ADD, PWB, the most suitable arrangement for the disposal of Italian government archives, seized for intelligence purposes, would be the return of all those to the Italian government on the express condition that Allied agencies are permitted full rights of access and search.

3. So far as archives of Ministries still functioning are involved, it should be pointed out that the early return of these to the offices concerned is urgently necessary in the interests of efficient administration; arrangements for Allied access and search would, at the time of the transfer, be made, the clear responsibility of each separate ministry.

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5. In view of the pending dissolution of PWB, the present is a matter of considerable urgency and it is therefore important to know whether you are prepared to accept the solution of the problem suggested by PWB and outlined in paras. 3 and 4 above.

For the COMINF COMMISSIONER:

1 Incl-

As stated at para. 1

Copies (less enclosure) to:

AC of B. C-2 AFHQ
British Hon. Minister, HQ
US Political Advisor AFHQ
American Embassy Rome
Chief Quartermaster, AC
British Embassy, Rome
AID, PWB, AFHQ

038 Rome
CIC Rome
PSS Rome
PBI Rome
PWB AFHQ
Major General, PWB Rome
Professor Hater, PWB Rome

G.R. URICH, Brig.
VP G. Sec.

3066

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

504
DUPLICATEA
Immediate (1)*Ministero degli Affari Esteri**of 2321/1011*

JUL 18 1945

A I D E - M E M O I R E
(Kind attention of Major Morden)

Ref.: Memo n°6/2127/966 of July 10th.

1. Both the O.S.S. and the P.W.B. are being withdrawn from Italy. The necessity of recovering from Milan the files of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs becomes therefore extremely urgent.

2. The majority of the files mentioned in Memo under reference should be still with the Milan branch of P.W.B. - *S.M.*

Rome, July 16th 1945

PA

AL

N7

(Original passed to C.A.T.)

18/7

CONFIDENTIAL

L. 9c

2127/966

DUPLICATE

JUL 11 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Recovery of documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. After the liberation of Northern Italy it was decided, with the concurrence of the Allied Commission, to send from Rome a small Italian Mission with the purpose of locating and recovering the archives of the fascist government.

2. The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were found at ~~del~~ and elsewhere: they consisted of the files formerly in Rome which had been taken to the North of Italy after the Armistice of September 8th. 1943, and of the documents concerning the activities of the fascist Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. While part of the material in question has already been forwarded to this Ministry through the courtesy of the Allied Military Authorities, it is reported that the O.S.S. 5th. Army is still in possession of the certain files, which were examined by them immediately after the liberation of the area. It is understood that the same files are already in Milano and that the O.S.S. are prepared to send them to this Ministry.

4. Other documents were taken by members of the P.N.B. for consultation and, according to reliable information, are now to be found in Milano at the P.N.B.'s offices (Via Cesare Cantù 3).

5. In view of the importance of recovering the files in question, which are essential for the records of this Ministry, it would be much appreciated if the Allied Commission could kindly use its good offices in order to expedite the forwarding of all the above mentioned documents to the Mini-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Rome, July 10th, 1945

ENCL.

IX (original passed for
Action to CIA Sec)

See File

1717

1717

(189)

ENCLOSURE

A) Files in possession of the C.I.B.:

1. Current files of the Minister's Cabinet
2. Files of the Political Department
3. Files of the Cypher Department.

B) Files in possession of the P.W.B.:

1. Files of the Commercial Department
2. Documents of the overseas Department.

A) Files in possession of the O.S.S.:

1. Current files of the Minister's Cabinet
2. Files of the Political Department
3. Files of the Cypher Department.

B) Files in possession of the F.S.B.:

1. Files of the Commercial Department
2. Documents of the overseas Department.

Page 9864

Ref: 304/87/EC.

12 July 45.

Subject: Report on conditions in North Italy.

To: Distribution below.

Attached is a copy of a report by Professor Dasso, of the Segreteria Particolare del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, on his trip in the north of Italy.

While this report is in some respects out of date now, its circulation is considered worthwhile since it throws some light on various unsatisfactory conditions still requiring correction.

For Chief Commissioner:

E. Talbot

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl - 1.

DISTRIBUTION:

Regional Commissioner,	LOMBARDIA
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"	LIGURIA
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"	VENETIA GIULIA.

Copies to:- VP, Civil Affairs Section.
VP, Economic Section.

75 82
88
1/72

DRAFT.

To: RCs Lombardia,
Venezia
Liguria
Piemonte
Emilia
Venezia Giulia.

Attached is a copy of a report by Professor Dussio, of the
Segreteria Particolare del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri,
on his trip in the north of Italy.

While this report is in some respects out of date now, it is
considered worthwhile circulating it for information since it throws
some light on various unsatisfactory conditions still requiring
correction.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner.

see 88

C. G. P. 1

83

SPEDIZIONE PARTICOLARE
DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

JUL 8 1945

Dear Major Stearns

I am enclosing a copy for your files
of the report by Prof. Dussio, of the Presi-
dency of the Council, on his trip in the
North of Italy.

As you may remember, his mission
was arranged through your office.

Cordially

/s/ Franco Montanari

Major L. W. STEARNS
Chief Commissioner's Office
Commissione Alleata

cc: Exec. Commr.

(2 spare copies)

per Mr. 84

see 85

30

Translation

Report on the Mission in the North

82

The mission in the North of two observers, who were to ascertain, in a general way, the repercussions brought by the latest events on the life of the population, took place between May 15th and June 7th, at least for what concerns the undersigned. The journey had been planned in agreement with the Allied Commission which kindly put at his disposal for three weeks a car with an Italian driver; the instructions given in writing by the Commission included the prohibition of going to Trieste, Val d'Aoste, and any place at less than 20 km. from the frontier; and the obligation of presenting himself to the representatives of the Allied Government in Padova and to the Headquarters of the 9th Army. Having paid these visits and having left in Padova Prof. Melito who will make his own report on the regions he was to visit (Veneto, Emilia and part of Lombardia), the undersigned went to the following centres, without mentioning minor localities: Cremona, Camp, Varese, Bergamo, Parma, Piacenza, Vercelli, Biella, Ivrea, Cuneo, Asti, Alessandria, Genoa, Savona, Spezia, sometimes going back to Milan and Turin for gasoline supplies.

Though a trip of 5,000 kms in three weeks can give but a glimpse of the numerous problems of the present moment, it is nevertheless possible to make a synthetic judgement. As this journey chiefly aimed at ascertaining how these problems, which are in themselves of an economic and political nature at the same time, were understood and judged in their most immediate aspects - working possibilities, work of the various Committees for liberation, relations with the Allies, strength of the parties - observations and the sounding of public opinion were made by listening to workmen and professional workers, peasants and small tradespeople, participating in manufacturers and local C.I.N.G. meetings, speaking and discussing with them to obtain well defined opinions through exchange of ideas. Broader and more precise views which completed the previous ones were obtained by means of interviews with the Prefects, Prefecture officials, questori and other authorities. If the man in the street had his large share, yet not such as to turn him into a dull and meaningless symbol, all those who exercise any form of authority whatever have had theirs. Thus, comparing and adding the various impressions obtained, it is possible to make a few observations which have a common character for the three Regions visited.

For what concerns the problems of a normal resumption of life first, and then those of reconstruction, the population is still in good form, with its traditional spirit of activity and ~~that~~ remarkable force of adaptation; however, the hard months of German and fascist domination have left them shaken and tired. The need most felt by everybody is to stand on solid ground, now that the war is over. The moral lesson of the defeat which is weighing on our shoulders is understood as in perhaps no other part of Italy, thanks to the systems which the fascists have been able to use for too long. For honest people who form the majority, prevaiation about fascism is no longer possible. The summary judgments and imprecisions which took place at the time of the liberation, even in some of their extreme forms, have contributed to clear up the air, and for this reason, they have had the support of public opinion, which on the other hand, is most glad that lawfulness should

Declassified B.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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For what concerns the problems of a normal resumption of life first, and then those of reconstruction, the population is still in good form, with its traditional spirit of activity and *spat* remarkable force of adaptation; however, the hard months of German and fascist domination have left them shaken and tired. The need most felt by everybody is to stand on solid ground, now that the war is over. The moral lesson of the defeat which is weighing on our shoulders is understood as in perhaps no other part of Italy, thanks to the systems which the fascists have been able to use for too long. For honest people who form the majority, prevarication about fascism is no longer possible. The summary judgments and imprisonments which took place at the time of the liberation, even in some of their extreme forms, have contributed to clear up the air, and for this reason, they have had the support of public opinion, which on the other hand, is most glad that lawfulness should more and more decidedly resume its powers. The acts of violence which keep on happening sporadically more or less all over the place, though less and less frequently are considered as acts of banditism, without any political aspect.

Everyone is anxious to find out the working possibilities in the near future. This is the fundamental point; work to give them means of subsistence, supply the Centre and the South and maybe also foreign countries, to be a pledge of union and good understanding. The industries are waiting for raw materials; most of the workers are anxious to resume their work, naturally with salaries adapted to the cost of living and with guarantees of its difference from the ones they had in the past. But the main problem remains always that of work. In comparison, the current of the workers satisfied with enforced idleness and the salaries they get simply for coming to the plant, who get more excited than necessary, is small in proportion and has few followers, for most of them understand that this is not the way to reach a solution, which it will be easier to reach, at least in part, if it is possible to overcome without delay the threat of a great unemployment. The fact that the

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stocks are very small when there are any, and that raw materials and coal can only come from abroad, is too obvious for anybody to ignore it. The consequence is that only a country which proves to be socially capable of working - and in the case of a country which finds itself in our present international relations, the question is even more delicate - may claim to be taken in consideration in the allotment of supplies, if it is fully understood by the industrial world finds an ever increasing comprehension among the workers. Therefore, if it is true that the attitude of the workers in the industrial centres appeared and still appears to be extreme left, this is rather fortuitous, for the working class has its claims to make, for which it shows great decision and which it will not give up, however, it always considers the real aspect of things and is far from ready to try new experiments of any kind whatever.

The owners of the small and middle size industries are usually willing to make many concessions, but they do not agree to be turned out of their plants, keeping only the responsibility of the management. Not only they, but also the bourgeoisie, professional workers, small farmer, and an important part of the workers themselves, hope for a Government which will take in great consideration the results obtained by the Committees for National Liberation, which will not be stifled by the weight of a bureaucratic and centralizing mentality like the fascist one, which will make the most of the possibilities for rehabilitation within order and lawfulness.

All the various classes of the population have great esteem for the Committee for National Liberation of the larger centres. Respect for the men of which they are composed, for the work they did, especially at the time of the insurrection; the C.L.N. of small or middle sized villages are often strongly criticized, for their very composition is not satisfactory from the democratic point of view, and the orders of the C.L.N.A.I. have not always been obeyed: this caused arbitrary acts which everyone regrets, and which are, fortunately, greatly decreasing. Much more criticized was the expatriation work of the C.L.N. of the plants; though also in this field there is a tendency towards a greater sense of measure, the phenomenon which took place was that of a 'technical' rather than political expatriation, if it is possible to call it so.

In this way, many people who were not compromised, or only very slightly compromised were arbitrarily dismissed from their post of work. Public opinion remained upset by these abuses, and many people openly fear the danger of a 'neo-fascism', also because of the problem made by the parti ans of the eleventh hour.

For what concerns expatriation, common opinion says it should be rapid, clear and definitive, to be ready to start working also from this point of view. The tribunals of the people which are now in full swing fulfil their duty with efficiency and energy. It must be observed that among the large number of the people who have been arrested, imprisonment would be too much for the supposed offences of many of them, from a purely legal point of view, even if they are punishable in some way after examination; instead of that, because of the great number of cases and their inevitable slowness, they remain in jail for a duration of time which is beginning to be too long.

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As for the partisans, the people that saw them coming from among them, that knew them to be brave soldiers during so many hard months, saw many of them out to death, saw them victorious at the time of the insurrection, feels a great solidarity towards them; but those who pretend to be artisans and who simply made the most of the easily understandable confusion of so many essential situations, and of the coming when no one might swear that they have laid down their arms, are a cause of worry. For what concerns this question also, hope lies in a greater request for work and in a greater authority of the law: as always, those who gave most are now asking less, and especially when they are peasants, they have already gone back to their houses or have enlisted in the formations of the police of the people. Those who will go on living as outlaws represent one of the many disastrous inheritances of fascism.

The feelings of the average man are very favourable to the allies: he has appreciated their first relief, he is now appreciating their work of government, often very difficult, their moralizing tendencies, and their spirit of justice; he enjoys the cordiality of the relations wherever there are any. Greater than the necessity for collaboration enforced by the present situation, is the traditional sympathy of the North for the Anglo-American world, and, as a rule, the attitude of

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the Allied representatives contributed to increase popular consideration and respect.

Almost everywhere, the transformation of the Committees for national liberation in advisory 'Committee' took place in a satisfactory way, with the obvious approval of public opinion which thinks its interests will be better understood by the prefect, emanation of the C.L.N. and appointed by the Allies, also because it no longer fears the heaping up of orders from various authorities, often in contradiction with each other. Relations with the Allies were understood in a rather narrow minded way by some C.L.N.s of secondary importance, especially by the representatives of the Corps of the Volunteers for Liberty, as if our country was not to answer for its past, and with it, also those who, thanks to their personal effort, fortunately managed to give back some dignity to the country, but these were only isolated and youthful opinions which could easily be reasoned away.

The activities of the political parties are followed with great interest, but only a minority participated directly in their life, especially for what concerns listed members. As it is well known, the communists and socialists seem to be the strongest in industrial centres, though Christian Democracy, well organized in the country, has also important forces among the workers, whose more moderate elements it collects. For the rest, considering that there are the only parties which can count on a mass of followers, there is great solidarity among the representatives of all the parties which form the Committees for national liberation. In Liguria, the Italian Republican Party is making most successful propaganda.

Politically speaking, the people of Lombardy, Liguria, and also of Piedmont, without class distinction, and including a great part of the aristocracy, have lost their faith in the House of Savoy, and at present at least, they all firmly agree in considering the republic.

Political

But above these and similar problems, the immediate attention of all is turned, as I said above, towards those which are more definitely considered as political problems. Everybody fears an increase of the cost of living, though up to now, in small centres, the average level of prices has not increased enough to cause preoccupation; it rose far less than in the big centres, where the rise of prices has had and is having very noticeable results. In relation with this, the question of the value of the lire, and of the stabilization of the currency is followed everywhere with great apprehension. The blocks, whenever part they may come from, after those of the fascists and Germans, are seen disfavouredly by the producers as well as by the consumers, who consider them to be the main cause of black market.

To conclude, the serious and consequential man in the street, typical of the North, sincerely wishes for the exceptional situation created by the last events to go back to normal as soon as possible; work and exchanges to start again without falling back into the gigantic and inefficient bureaucracy of fascism; the character of the citizens to be made strong of the political ideas they are

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We add a few details concerning special situations in the various places we visited, which will help to render more definite what we have exposed above.

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In Genoa, one of the most typical examples of false partisans: 200-300 young men, formerly imprisoned for common offenses, have formed an armed band called the Blackist Pincherel, which is infesting the neighboring countryside and even tried to take the prefect and the questore. The scarcity of the available regular police forces, prevented from taking any strong action against them about a month after the liberation of the town.

In Como took place the final concentration of many republican fascists, and reaction was very strong. Now, the situation is normalized, and the tribunals of the people work with energy, and calm has returned and many arbitrary acts have been set right in various villages where chaos was reigning, this thanks to the moderation of the socialist and communist authorities.

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In Varese, the plants have remained entirely closed for three weeks, and are now waiting for coal, before anything else. The direct intervention of the prefect of the town, at a time when there was some unrest among the workers because of some operations as usual more 'technical', than political, succeeded in convincing the members of the C.L.N. of the plants that a greater moderation was necessary.

In Udella, all textile industries are intact and have stocks for two or three months. Udella was a great centre of partisan activity and now extreme left elements are very strong. The local C.L.N. expressed the wish of not depending from Varese for alimentation and showed a strong spirit of autonomy. There are no carabinieri for they have all been deported to Germany, and the police of the people is functioning to the obvious satisfaction of the population. There also, any attempt at depriving the C.L.N. of its authority would meet with strong resistance.

In Ivrea, a great manufacturer confirmed the general opinion, in responsible matters, on the Committee for National Liberation, they represent such a new impulse, and so to speak, a conquest of national life of such importance, that to think of replacing them with the usual bureaucratic machine would be a very great mistake. It would be better to increase their democratic spirit and frame them in the normal organisms of the central Government; thus, what good there is in them will go on bearing fruit, while the superstructures of a period of expropriation disappear little by little.

The province of Cuneo gave the largest number of partisans, and suffered therefore strong reprisals and damages. 2600 were blown up and the crops will be 30% inferior to what it usually is because of the frost and drought; this is a cause of great preoccupation for next winter. The Communes of Briga, Bessilles and Tenda have been occupied by the French Authorities, and it seems, immediately annexed to France, by means of a plebiscite which took place while food tickets and what salt had been found on the spot were being distributed. The new mayors are French, the currency in circulation is French; it seems that the Allied Authorities intervene only to control the timber allotment for the timber of this zone supplies the requirements of half the province, and also large electric power plants which supplied Cuneo with electric power; it appears that this electric power has now been devoted for Toulon and Marseilles. No Italian is allowed to go in the above mentioned communes; the Allied authorities advised the Italian authorities of Cuneo to get precise documents, and direct evidence proving the action taken by the French; this is what the prefect of the chief town is now doing.

In Turin, during a manufacturers meeting, most of them pronounced themselves in favour of the C.L.N.s, to have them carry on their work till the Constituent, but they were unanimous in asking legality to be respected; they want to be able to rely on an atmosphere of confidence encouraging the private initiative of the manufacturer and guaranteeing work; they wish the value of the currency and the possibility of exchanges to be promptly cleared up. There as in other milieux, any act which, in spite of the sense of responsibility of the party leaders, may

impulse, and so to speak, a conquest of national life of such importance, that to think of replacing them with the usual bureaucratic machine could be a very great mistake. It would be better to increase their democratic spirit and frame them in the normal organization of the central Government; thus, what good there is in them will go on bearing fruit, while the superstructure of a period of emergency disappear little by little.

The province of Cuneo gave the largest number of partisans, and suffered therefore strong reprisals and damages. 260 were blown up and the crops will be 50% inferior to what it usually is because of the frost and drought; there is a cause of great preoccupation for next winter. The companies of arisan partisans and bands have been occupied by the French Authorities, and it seems, immediately annexed to France, by means of a plebiscite which took place while food tickets and what salt had been found on the spot were being distributed. The new mayors are French, the currency in circulation is French; it seems that the Allied Authorities intend to control the timber allotment for the timber of this zone supplies the requirements of half the province, and also three large electric power plants which supplied power with electric power; it appears that this electric power has now been devoted for Toulon and Marseilles. No Italian is allowed to go in the above mentioned companies; the Allied authorities advised the Italian authorities of Cuneo to get precise documents, and direct evidence proving the action taken by the French; this is what the prefect of the chief town is now doing.

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In Piedmont, Turin and Ivrea chiefly, the situation in Val d'Aosta is followed with eager interest. From informations obtained from attendable elements which had attended political meetings in Aosta, it appears that the people hoped that the Central Government, taking as a basis the points expressed by the Aosta C.I.L.N., would study the question and issue without delay orders to calm the population and check French propaganda. At present, this propaganda has an easy success for it is making the most of the resentment felt by the inhabitants of the Val d'Aosta, in a rather confused way, after the many wrongs and violations of the past regime, but it would collapse in front of concrete concessions in the field of autonomy, the fiscal burden, the making use of the waters, the parity of languages, and the granting of a free zone. The fact that the Government sent a communiqué on this subject without delay seems to have made a good impression; the situation keeps however all its character of extreme urgency. In the Val d'Aosta, the Allied Authorities show a great comprehension of the legitimate interests of the Italians.

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In Asti, while the greatest part of the partisans of the autonomous formations have laid down their arms and gone back home, a certain number of them, not exceeding 200, is wandering through the countryside and doing a most profitable trade in horses. There are only few elements of the former police forces, and the new ones have still got to be trained. The C.I.N. is doing very well as Advisory Committee; it includes a representative of the file 27 and one of the trades-people.

In Alessandria, the fact of giving the ridiculous sum of L. 1.000 as a bonus to every partisan is considered as a mistake. On the other hand, the new Administration of the province is in difficult circumstances because it lacks funds. The population is still under the impression of ferocious personal vengeance on the part of extremist elements, which escape all control from the responsible political authorities.

In Genoa, the food situation begins to improve little by little. Sympathy and confidence towards the Allies are felt by everyone, and people expect that thanks to them, the harbour will be able to resume its work. The political situation is not very clear, for while the Genoa C.I.N., composed of greatly esteemed people, goes on acting with intelligence, some local C.I.N.s and manufacture C.I.N. act on their own initiative. Public opinion agrees to ask that something be done to promote rehabilitation with the help of the Allies.

In Savona, the harbour is blocked and the Albisio tunnel has collapsed, so that the town is almost isolated; it is only possible to communicate with Genoa only through the hinterland. Alimentation is the problem which comes first. Among all the localities which showed they didn't appreciate the royal carabinieri, Savona showed the greatest hostility. The whole zone is extremely republican. During the last few days, the situation of the M.R.G., which at one time was unbearable, has improved because of the intervention of the local secretaries of the communist, socialist and Christian Democrat parties in collaboration with the Allies.

In Spezia, as it is well known, suffered a great deal, because of the bombardments as well as because it was near the front line, and also because of the retreat of the Germans who blew up even the small industries. Next winter the food situation will be serious. The inhabitants have the impression that they are abandoned to themselves, without anyone taking any kind of initiative.

In Parma, it was pointed out that a few trucks might be taken from the allied motor pools which are full of Italian and German vehicles, belonging to the war booty of the region, and lent to the province for four or five months. They would be used for timber transport, most important because the town has no gas, and for foodstuff transport.

A widely spread trade union movement and the great success of communist propaganda must be reported from Piacenza. The situation is quiet; people are only complaining because the questura is rather disorganized and the special

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In the Bergamo Province, we must also report acts of violence from so called patriots; in Romano di Lombardia, for instance, some of them made the sindaco prisoner, had two ex fascist gerarchi who were in jail delivered to them by force and killed them on the spot.

In this Province, the communes are setting funds aside to fight unemployment by means of work.

Prices are increasing and the situation of the employees is critical.

END PAGE

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 2. PORTO SULLA MISSIONE AL N° 3

La missione al Nord di due osservatori che si rendessero conto, in linea generale, dei riflessi che i più recenti avvenimenti hanno apportato alla vita di quelle popolazioni, ha avuto luogo, almeno per quanto riguarda il sottoscritto, dal 18 maggio al 7 giugno. Concordato il viaggio con la Commissione alleata, che gentilmente ha messo a disposizione per la durata di tre settimane un suo automezzo con conducente italiano, le istruzioni date per iscritto dalla Commissione stessa comprendevano il divieto di andare a Trieste, in Val d'Aosta ed in ogni altro luogo che distasse meno di 25 Km. dalla frontiera; e l'obbligo di presentarsi a rappresentanti del Governo Austro di Padova e al Quartiere Generale della V^a Armata. Compilate queste visite, lasciato a Padova il Prof. Molite che riferirà per suo conto della parte che egli s'era riservato di visitare con un suo mezzo (Veneto, Emilia, una parte della Lombardia), il sottoscritto ha toccato, per tacere dei minori, i seguenti centri: Cremona, Como, Varese, Bergamo, Parma, Piacenza, Vercelli, Biella, Ivrea, Cuneo, Asti, Alessandria, Genova, Savona, Spezia, facendo capo di volta in volta, per i rifornimenti di benzina, a Milano e Torino.

Per quanto un percorso complessivo di 5.000 Km. in tre settimane, non possa dare altre che una visione fugace dei molteplici problemi che oggi sono sul tappeto, pure è possibile ricavarne un giudizio sintetico. Poiché lo scopo del viaggio era soprattutto di vedere come quei problemi, che sono di per se stessi di natura economica e politica insieme, negli ambienti diversi che compongono le popolazioni, fossero intesi e giudicati nei loro aspetti più immediati - possibilità di

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Per quanto un percorso complessivo di 5.000 Km. in tre settimane, non possa dare altro che una visione fugace dei molteplici problemi che oggi sono sul tappeto, pure è possibile ricavarne un giudizio sintetico. Poichè lo scopo del viaggio era soprattutto di vedere come quei problemi, che sono di per se stessi di natura economica e politica insieme, negli ambienti diversi che compongono le popolazioni, fossero intesi e giudicati nei loro aspetti più immediati - possibilità di lavoro, opere dei vari Comitati di liberazione, rapporti con gli alleati, forse dei Partiti -, per questa ragione le osservazioni, il sondaggio dell'opinione pubblica s'è fatto sentendo operai e professionisti, contadini e piccoli commercianti, partecipando a riunioni di industriali e di C.L.N. periferici, e parlando e discutendo con loro in modo che dello scambio di idee si arrivasse alla formulazione di opinioni ben definite. S'è fatto altresì attraverso colloqui con

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Prefetti e funzionari di Prefettura con questori ed altre autorità, per avere visioni più ampie e precise, tali da permettere di inquadrare tutte le altre. E se l'uomo della strada ha avuto la sua gran parte, ma non sino a renderlo un simbolo stucchevole vuoto di contenuto, quanti esercitano una qualsiasi autorità hanno avuto la loro. Così, rian- dando alle impressioni che via via si sono trattate, comparandole e som- mandole fra loro, si possono fare alcune considerazioni a carattere comune per le tre Regioni visitate.

Di fronte ai problemi di una ripresa normale e civile della vita in primo luogo, e a quelli della ricostruzione poi, le popolazioni sono veramente in piedi, con il loro tradizionale spirito di attività e la loro notevole forza di adattamento; ma esse escono scosse a affa- ticate dai duri mesi della dominazione tedesca e fascista. Le neces- sità più avvertite da tutti è quella di poggiare i piedi su un ter- reno solido, almeno ora che la guerra è finita. La lesione morale della sconfitta che grave sulle nostre spalle è intesa come forse in nes- sun'altra parte d'Italia, grazie anche ai sistemi che i fascisti han- no avuto modo di adoperare per troppo tempo. Per le persone oneste, e sono la maggior parte, equivoci sul fascismo non sono più possibili. I giudici somari, le incarcerazioni seguite al momento della libe- razione, pur in talune loro forme estreme, han contribuito a purificare l'aria, e per questo hanno avuto ed hanno l'appoggio dell'opinione pubblica, la quale peraltro è però ben lieta che la legalità ripren- da sempre più decisamente i suoi poteri. Gli atti di violenza che sporadicamente, un po' dappertutto, continuano ad accadere, e tat- ta- via in modo sempre più decreascente, non considerati atti di bandi- tismo, al di fuori di ogni aspetto politico.

L'azione di ognuno è volta anzitutto a recuperare le possibilità di

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L'anima di ognuno è volta ansiosa a scrutare la possibilità di
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fondamentale: lavoro che dia a se stessi i mezzi di sussistenza, che
rifornisca il Centro o il Sud e magari paesi stranieri, che sia pe-
gno di unione e di concordia. Le industrie attendono le materie pri-
me: gli operai, nella straordinaria ansiosità analoga alla ripresa,
certo con salari adeguati al costo della vita e con tutt'altro garan-

sie di quelle che hanno avuto per il passato. Ma il problema primo rimane sempre il lavoro. - La corrente, piccola in proporzione, di quegli operai che s'adattano all'ozio forzato e, paghi per le indennità percepite per la sola presenza in fabbrica, s'agitano più del necessario, non è per ora molto agitata, perché i più capiscono che in quel modo non si arriva ad una soluzione, ed essa comunque potrà tanto più facilmente essere eliminata, almeno in parte, quanto più rapidamente si potrà scongiurare il pericolo d'una grande disoccupazione. Il fatto che le scorte, ove esistono, sono minime o che le materie prime ed il carbone ci possono solo venire da fuori, è d'una evidenza che non sfugge a nessuno. - La conseguenza che ne deriva, che solo un paese che nostri di essere socialmente capace di lavorare - e quando si tratti poi di un paese che si trovi nei nostri presenti rapporti internazionali, la cosa è ancora più delicata - può aspirare ad essere considerato nella distribuzione dei rifornimenti, se è capita in pieno dal mondo industriale, trova una compensazione sempre più larga in quello operaio. Per cui, se è vero che l'atteggiamento degli operai nei centri industriali è apparso e appare di estrema sinistra, esso è di un valore piuttosto contingente: perché di durezza c'è/la classe operaia ha le sue rivendicazioni da fare, per le quali mostra grande decisione ed alle quali non rinuncia, e tuttavia, guardando sempre all'aspetto più reale delle cose, è molto lontana dal lasciarsi andare a nuovi esperimenti di qualsiasi sorta.

I proprietari delle piccole e medie industrie sono generalmente pronti a fare molte concessioni, ma non sino al punto di venire ad essere estromessi dalle loro fabbriche, conservandone soltanto la responsabilità di gestione. Tanto loro, quanto la borghesia, i pro-

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La stima per i Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale dei centri maggiori è diffusa in ogni strato della popolazione. Stima per gli uomini che li compongono, per l'opera loro svolta soprattutto al momento dell'insurrezione; critiche spesso vivaci invece sono rivolte verso certi C.L.N. di piccoli o medi paesi ove la loro stessa composizione lascia desiderare da un punto di vista democratico, ed ove le direttive del C.L.N.A.I. non sono state sempre osservate, con qualche conseguente arbitrio che tutti lamentano e che, per fortuna, sono nettamente in diminuzione. Critiche ben più vivaci rinviute al lavoro di epurazione fatto dai C.L.N. di fabbrica: se era anche in questo campo si avverte ora una tendenza ad un migliore senso della misura, il fenomeno che s'è manifestato è stato quello dell'epurazione, se così si può chiamare, "tecniche" piuttosto che politica.

In questo modo molti che non erano compromessi, o che erano compromessi molto leggermente, non stati arbitrariamente allontanati dai loro posti di lavoro. L'opinione pubblica è rimasta turbata da questi accanimenti, e molti paventano apertamente il pericolo d'un "neo-aquadrismo", anche in relazione al problema che costituiscono i partigiani dell'ultima ora.

Per l'epurazione è giudizio comune che essa debba essere rapida, netta e definitiva, in modo che anche per quell'aspetto, si possa essere pronti per incominciare a lavorare. I Tribunali del popolo, che svolgono ormai in pieno la loro attività, assolvono con efficacia ed energia il loro compito. C'è solo da osservare che tra il gran numero degli arrestati ve ne sono molti che, da un punto di vista strettamente legale, anche se in sede di istruttoria risultassero punibili in qualche modo, la carcerazione andrebbe al di là delle loro presun-

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Per i Partigiani, la popolazione che li ha visti uccidere da ogni rango delle proprie file, che li ha saputi fieri combattenti durante tanti durissimi mesi, che ne ha visti molti uccisi nelle piazze, che li ha ammirati vittoriosi al momento dell'insurrezione, ha una grande

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solidarietà; ma quelli che si dicono partigiani, e che hanno sempre
cecente approfittato della comprensibile confusione di tante situa-
zioni eccezionali, e per i quali nessuno giurerebbe che hanno depo-
sto le armi, destano qualche preoccupazione. Anche per questa que-
stione, le migliori speranze sono in una larga richiesta di lavoro
e in una più grande autorità della legge: come sempre, coloro che pi-
hanno dato, meno chiedono ora; e specie se contadini, sono già ritor-
nati alle loro case, o ci sono inquadrati nelle formazioni della po-
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Il sentimento dell'uomo medio è molto favorevole agli Alleati;
ne ha apprezzato i primi aiuti, ne apprezza l'opera di governo, spes-
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tà che l'informa; anche della cordialità dei rapporti formali ovunque
esistenti. Al di sopra delle necessità di collaborazione imposta dalla
situazione attuale, c'è nel Nord la tradizionale simpatia per il
mondo anglosassone, ed in generale l'atteggiamento dei rappresentanti
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lare nei loro riguardi.

La trasformazione dei Comitati di liberazione nazionale in giunte
consultative, è avvenuta quasi dappertutto in modo soddisfacente, con
l'evidente piano dell'opinione pubblica che nel prefetto, Amministratore
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hanno dato, meno chiedono ora; e specie se continui, sono già ritornati alle loro case, o si sono inquadrate nelle formazioni della polizia del popolo. Quanti continuano invece a vivere ai margini della realtà, rappresentano ancora una delle tante tristi eredità del fascismo.

Il sentimento dell'uomo medio è molto favorevole agli Alleati; ne ha apprezzato i primi aiuti, ne apprezza l'opera di governo, spesso veramente difficile, la tendenza modernizzatrice e lo spirito d'equità che l'informa; vede della cordialità dei rapporti formali ovunque esistenti. Al di sopra delle necessità di collaborazione imposta dalla situazione attuale, c'è nel Nord la tradizionale simpatia per il mondo anglosassone, ed in generale l'atteggiamento nei rappresentanti alleati è stato da fare mantenere la considerazione e la stima popolare nei loro riguardi.

La trasformazione dei Comitati di liberazione nazionale in giunte consultive, è avvenuta quasi dappertutto in modo soddisfacente, con l'evidente plauso dell'opinione pubblica che nel prefetto, Amansone del C.L.N. e nominato degli Alleati, vede più sicuramente e più responsabilmente tutelati i propri interessi, anche perché niente esse teme di più che l'accoglimento di disposizioni d'autorità diverse, talvolta l'una contraddicente l'altra. Solamente in qualche C.L.N. di minore importanza i rapporti con gli Alleati erano intesi con qualche limitatezza di vedute, particolarmente da parte dei rappresentanti del Corpo Volontario della Libertà, come se il nostro Paese non dovesse rispondere del proprio pensiero, e con lui anche chi, con azione personale al Paese ha contribuito a ridare, per fortuna, un po' di dignità.

ma eran voci, come s'è detto, isolate e giovanili che facilmente tacevano dopo un ragionamento più serrato.

Le attività dei partiti politici sono seguite con molto interesse, ma la partecipazione diretta allo lo o vite, per parli che riguarda soprattutto il numero degli iscritti, è data ancora da una minoranza. Come è noto, nei centri industriali come i comitati ed i comitati che si sostengono più forti, anche la partecipazione cristiana, molto organizzata nelle campagne, anche nel campo operaio della forza lavoro, raccogliendo gli elementi più maturati di essi. Per il resto, considerato che complessivamente non questi i soli partiti che possono contare su un seguito di senso, è da notare che la solidarietà che unisce i rappresentanti di tutti i partiti comunisti i comitati di liberazione nazionale. In Liguria, il Partito Repubblicano Italiano si avvale con particolare successo una sua propaganda.

Politicamente parlando, le menti della Lombardia della Liguria, anche del Piemonte, senza distinzione di classe, pur compresa buona parte della aristocrazia, ha perso ogni fiducia in Carlo Savio e, almeno in questo momento è darsi a compiere nel considerare la repubblica.

Ma al di sopra di questi e simili problemi politici, l'attenzione immediata di tutti è rivolta, come si diceva più sopra, a quelli che sono considerati più direttamente problemi politici. Tutti temono un rincaro del costo della vita, sebbene finora nei piccoli centri, del momento della liberazione, il livello delle dei prezzi sia aumentato non in maniera preoccupante, e molto meno invece di quello che è avvenuto nei grandi centri, ove la corsa al rialzo ha avuto a che avendo dei risultati molto sensibili. In relazione a ciò, la questione

ati che al momento più forti, per cui la situazione attuale, molto organizzata della campagna, anche nel campo operaio abbia delle forze notevoli, raccogliendo gli elementi più maturati di essi. Per il resto, considero che complessivamente con questi i soli partiti che possono contare su un seguito di massa. E da notare che la solidarietà che unisce i rappresentanti di tutti i partiti formanti i Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale. In Liguria, il Partito Popolare Italiano evolve con particolare successo un'alta propaganda.

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In conclusione, l'uomo delle strade serio e cosenzioso, tipico del Nord, vorrebbe sinceramente che la situazione eccezionale creata dagli ultimi avvenimenti si normalizzasse al più presto; che il lavoro e il cambio dipendessero, senza ricorrere nella manutenzione ~~tra~~ incompetente burocrazia del fascismo; che gli animi dei cittadini fossero forti dell'idea politica che non una persona di loro va a bruciando, ma tutti verso un reale progresso democratico sulla difficile via della ricostruzione.

Si aggiungono qui alcuni esempi a situazioni particolari nei vari luoghi visitati, che vorremmo a rendere meno generico quanto è stato sopra esposto:

A Cremone, uno dei più tipici esempi di felici partigiani: 200-300 giovani ex detenuti per reati comuni hanno formato una banda armata che si chiama "La Primula Rossa" e che infesta le campagne vicine e che ha tentato anche di catturare il Prefetto e il Questore. La poca disponibilità di forze di polizia regolari aveva impedito, a circa un mese della liberazione della città, che contro di essa si potessero prendere provvedimenti risolutivi.

A Como c'era stato il concentramento finale di molti fascisti repubblicani e la reazione è stata molto forte. Adesso la situazione è normalizzata, i tribunali del popolo lavorano sinceramente, ed in alcuni paesi ove la situazione era pessima, grazie anche alla moderazione delle autorità socialiste e comuniste, la calma è tornata, e molti arbitri sono stati riparati.

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A Varese le fabbriche sono rimaste del tutto chiuse per tre settimane, ed era aspettato per prima cosa il carbone. L'intervento diretto del Prefetto del luogo, appartenente alla Democrazia Cristiana, in un momento di una certa confusione nel mondo operaio in seguito ad alcune espressioni al solito più "tecniche" che politiche, è valso a convincere i membri del C.L.M. di fabbrica della necessità di un maggior senso della misura.

A Biella, tutte le industrie tessili sono intatte e si hanno scorte per due o tre mesi. Biella è stata un gran centro di attività partigiana ed ora gli elementi di estrema sinistra sono molto forti. Il C.L.M. locale ha espresso il desiderio di non dipendere da Verocelli per l'alimentazione e mostra un marcato spirito di autonomia. La polizia del popolo, in mancanza dei carabinieri che furono tutti deportati in Germania, funziona con evidente soddisfazione della popolazione. Anche qui, come altrove il tentativo di smantellare il C.L.M., troverebbe forti resistenze.

A Ivrea, un grande industriale ha confermato l'opinione più diffusa, negli ambienti responsabili, sui Comitati di liberazione nazionale; che essi rappresentano un impulso così nuovo e, in un certo senso, una conquista della vita nazionale di tale portata, che pensare di sostituirli con la normale macchina burocratica, sarebbe un errore gravissimo. Bisognerebbe piuttosto che essi siano inquadrati, potenziando lo spirito democratico, nei normali organi del Governo centrale, in modo che quanto c'è di buono sentinai e fruttificatore e la sovranità di un periodo di accensione a poco a poco possano cadere.

La provincia di Cuneo ha dato il maggior numero di partigiani, con conseguenti forti rappresaglie e razzie. 260 partigiani, le prospettive di un raccolto inferiore al 10% di quello normale a causa del gelo e della siccità, rendono preoccupato il prossimo inverno. I Comuni di Briga Marittima e Tenda sono stati occupati da Autorità francesi e, a quanto pare, con un plebiscito che si è svolto contemporaneamente alla distribuzione di carte annonarie e di sale trovato sul luogo, annesso sent'altro alle franchie. I sinistri nuovi sono

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francesi, la moneta d'uso è francese, le Autorità alleate nella
che interverranno solo per regolare la distribuzione del grano di
quella zona che da solo serve al bisogno di mezzo provincia, e per
la tutela di tre grandi centrali elettriche che forniscono l'energia
a Genova, energia che sarebbe stata ora devoluta per Tolone e Marsiglia.
Nessun italiano può andare nei proietti comuni; le le autorità allea-
te hanno invitato quelle italiane di Cuneo a fornire i documenti

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precisi, di testimonianze dirette che comprovino l'operato del franco, così, ed a ciò sta ora provvedendo il Prefetto del capoluogo.

A Torino, in una riunione di industriali, la grande maggioranza di essi si è pronunciata a favore del C.I.R., perché essi continuano la loro opera dino alla Costituzione, ma è stato unanime nel richiedere il rispetto della legalità; nel voler contare su un'atmosfera di fiducia che incrina l'attività del singolo industriale e ne garantisca il lavoro; nel desiderare una pronta esagerazione sul valore della moneta e sulla possibilità dell'uscita. Il come in altri ambienti, ogni atto che purtroppo possa ricordare, a malgrado del senso di responsabilità dei dirigenti i partiti, le soppressioni fiscali, ha trovato e trova la più netta riprovazione. In questo senso, la autorità alleate sono intervenute con maggiore ener- che non altrove, e ciò ha aumentato la stima delle popolazioni verso di loro.

Particolarmente nel Piemonte, e Torino e ad Ivrea, la situazione in Val d'Aosta è seguita con appassionato interesse. Da informazioni raccolte ad elementi responsabili che avevano partecipato anche a riunioni politiche ad Aosta, ci si augurava che il Governo centrale, in base ai punti enunciati dal C.I.R. sosteneva, studiando la questione e prendesse con grande urgenza del provvedimento che tranquillassero quelle popolazioni e arginassero la propaganda francese. La quale, se per il momento ha facile successo giacendo sul naturale risentimento che gli costumi provano, in maniera magari piuttosto confusa, dopo tanti torti e vessazioni del passato re, non raggiungerebbe di fronte a concessioni concrete nel campo dell'autonomia, dello sgravio fiscale, dello sfruttamento delle acque, della parità di lingua, delle

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spetto della legalità; nel voler contare su un'atmosfera di fiducia che facciano l'industriali del ciclo industriale e ne garantiscono il lavoro; nel desiderare una pronta chiarificazione sul valore della moneta e sulla possibilità della moneta. Il caso in altri ambienti, o-gni atto che purtroppo possa ricordare, e malgrado del senso di respon-sabilità dei dirigenti i partiti, le sopraffazioni fasciste, le tro-vato e trova la più fatta riprovazione. In questo senso, le autorità alleate sono intervenute con maggiore energia che non altrove, e ciò ha annunciato la stima della popolazione verso di loro.

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Ad Asti, mentre la maggior parte dei partigiani delle formazioni autonome ha deposto le armi ed è tornata a casa, un certo numero, non più di 200, vaga nelle campagne e si dà ad un proficuo commercio di cavalli. Gli elementi delle vecchie forze di polizia sono pochi, quelli nuovi devono essere ancora inquadrati. Il C.L.N. ora sta molto bene come Giunta Consultiva, con in seno un rappresentante del Clero ed uno dei commercianti.

Ad Alessandria, si reputa un errore l'aver prediletto l'irrisorina scema di L. 1.200. come premio per ogni partigiano. D'altra parte la nuova Amministrazione della provincia è in difficoltà per mancanza di fondi. La popolazione è ancora sotto l'impressione di offerte verdate personali da parte di elementi estremisti che purtroppo sfuggono ad ogni controllo delle autorità politiche responsabili.

A Genova, la situazione alimentare incomincia gradatamente a migliorare. Le simpatie e la fiducia verso gli Alleati è unanime e da loro si attende che il porto possa riprendere il lavoro. La situazione politica non è del tutto chiara perché, mentre il C.L.N. di Genova, composto di persone molto stimate, continua ad agire con intelligenza, alcuni C.L.N. periferici o di fabbrica operano di propria iniziativa e temerariamente. L'opinione pubblica il concorso nel richiedere che si arrivi ad una veridistensione degli animi per promuovere la ripresa con l'aiuto e la collaborazione degli Alleati.

A Savona, il porto ostruito, la Galleria di Albisola tranata rendono questa città quasi isolata, recando la sola del retroterra per comunicazioni con Genova. L'alienazione è il problema che si impone per primo. Savona, fra le tante località che ha mostrato di non gradire i carabinieri, è quella che ha fatto il viso più ostile.

Ad Alessandria, si reputa un errore l'aver predisposto l'irrigoria somma di E. 1.500.000 come premio per ogni partigiano. D'altra parte la nuova Amministrazione della provincia è in difficoltà per mancanza di fondi. La popolazione è ancora sotto l'impressione di efferate vendette perpetrate da parte di elementi estremisti che purtroppo sfuggono ad ogni controllo delle autorità politiche responsabili.

A Genova, la situazione alimentare incammina gradatamente a migliorare. La simpatia e la fiducia verso gli Alleati è unanime e da loro si attende che il porto possa riprendere il lavoro. La situazione politica non è del tutto chiara perché, mentre il C.L.I. di Genova, composto di persone molto stimolate, continua ad agire con intelligenza, alcuni C. N. periferici o di fabbrica operano di proprie iniziative e tenacemente. L'opinione pubblica è concorde nel richiedere che si arrivi ad una verdissima degli animi per promuovere la ripresa con l'aiuto e la collaborazione degli alleati.

A Savona, il porto costruito, la Galleria di Albisola Tronata rendono questa città quasi isolata, rendendo le sole del retroscena per comunicazione con Genova. L'illuminazione è il problema che si impone per primo. Savona, fra le tante località che ha mostrato di non gradire i carabinieri reali, è quella che ha fatto il viso più ostile. Tuttavia la zona è fortemente repubblicana. In questi ultimi giorni, la situazione del C.C.N., che per qualche momento è stata inestinguibile, è migliorata per l'intervento dei comitati locali dei partiti comunisti socialisti democratici cristiani, in collaborazione con gli alleati.

67

Spazio, come è noto, ha molto sofferto, sia per i bombardamenti sia per la vicinanza della linea del fronte, sia ancora per la ritirata dei tedeschi che hanno fatto salire anche le piccole industrie. La situazione alimentare sarà grave per il prossimo inverno. Gli abitanti hanno l'impressione di essere abbandonati a loro stessi, senza che da alcuna parte si prendano iniziative di qualsiasi genere.

A Parma, è stato fatto presente che dagli autoparchi allentati pieni di automobili italiani e tedeschi facenti parte del bottino di guerra, esistenti nella zona, potrebbero essere presi alcuni autocarri da imbastire alla provincia almeno per quattro o cinque mesi. Nessi servirebbero al trasporto delle legumi, particolarmente importante perché la città è priva di esse, e a quello delle derrate.

Si da segnalare a Piacenza un movimento sindacalista molto esteso, ed un grande successo della propaganda comunista. La situazione è tranquilla, ed sono solamente in giro della lametole perché la Questura appare piuttosto disorganizzata, e l'azione straordinaria troppo lenta a mettersi in moto.

Anche nella provincia di Bergamo sono da segnalare atti di violenza da parte di pseudo patriotti: a Monza di Lombardia per esempio alcuni di essi catturati il sindaco, a forma di son fatti rilasciare due ex gerarchi fascisti detenuti in quelle prigioni e li hanno uccisi sul posto.

In queste provincie i comuni stanno già stendendo somme per prevenire con dei piani di lavori la disoccupazione.

I prezzi sono in aumento e la situazione della classe impiegatizia è critica.

da alcuna parte si prendano iniziative di qualsiasi genere.

A Parma, è stato fatto presente che dagli autarchi alleati pieni di autarchi italiani e tedeschi facenti parte del bottino di guerra, esistenti nella zona, potrebbero essere presi alcuni autarchi da imbastire alla provincia almeno per quattro o cinque mesi. Essi servirebbero al trasporto della legna, particolarmente importante perché la città è priva di legna, e a quello delle derrate.

E' da segnalare a Piacenza un movimento sindacalista molto esteso, ed un grande successo della propaganda comunista. La situazione è tranquilla, ci sono solamente in giro delle lamentele perché la Questura oppure piuttosto disorganizzata, e l'assise straordinaria troppo lenta a mettersi in moto.

Anche nella provincia di Bergamo sono da segnalare atti di violenza da parte di pseudo patrioti: a Monza di Lombardia per esempio alcuni di essi catturano il sindaco, a Formigioni si sono fatti rilasciare due ex gerarchi fascisti detenuti in quelle prigioni e li hanno uccisi sul posto.

In questa provincia i comuni stanno già stentando come per prevenire con dei piani di lavori la disoccupazione.

I premi sono in aumento e la situazione della classe impiegatizia è critica.

FINE

3036

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(66)

~~TOP SECRET~~EXTRACTALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat

K 182

SAC (P) (45) 11th Meeting
21 May 1945

TOP SECRET

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE
(POLITICAL)

* * *

4. CIVILIAN TRAVEL IN NORTHERN ITALY

(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 11th Meeting - Minute 4)

MR. ARTHUR STONE said that arrangements had been made with the Armies to allow travel of certain numbers of civilians who would be provided with a Quota pass. These arrangements would be effective 28 May 1945. The economic boundary line between Northern and Southern ITALY was also being abolished on that date.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Took note, with approval, of the above report.

* * *

Copy in File 3640/EC
3640/EC

4607/EC

~~TOP SECRET~~

3640/EC
6/6

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

785017

65

EXTRACTALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat

K 173

SAC (P) (45) 11th Meeting
18 May 1945~~TOP SECRET~~SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE
(POLITICAL)

. . .

4. CIVILIAN TRAVEL IN NORTHERN ITALY

(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 10th Meeting - minute 6)

REAR ADMIRAL STONE reported that the feasibility of allowing increased civilian travel into Northern ITALY was at present complicated by the existence of the economic boundary line between North and South. He would report again in due course.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Took note of the above.

. . .

Copy in: File 2610/EC

304/EC

4/19/45

3033

See 65

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

304

Ex. C.

(64)

Translation

Air Force Department

The Private Secretary of
H.E. the Minister

Rome, 21 May 1945

MAY 25 1945

To the Private Secretary of
Admiral Ellery Stone

Allied Commission

R O M E

As it was agreed, I enclose a copy of the letter
sent on the 21st by H.E. Gasparotto to Marshal Ian
BROOKIE, asking you to bring it to the attention of
Admiral Ellery STONE

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Cap. Fil. Aldo Tait)

s. Capt. A. Tait

s.o.

FILE
Gasparotto has been
fixed-up/
Col. Baldridge
3032
LWS
24 May

(1A)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Translation

Air Force Department

Rome, 21 May 1945

Dear Marshal,

I refer to my note of May 4th, explaining that it was necessary for me to proceed to Milan.

The situation of the Air Force in the north, which has grown considerably worse during the last few days, according to the information which I received today, makes my visit quite indispensable; I therefore renew my request, adding that I would like to leave by plane on the 25th.

I want to tell you that my visit will take place for technical motives only.

M.E. Bonomi who already knows about this has given his consent and has asked Admiral Stone personally to support my request.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Yours very truly,

A. L. Gasparotto

Air Vice Marshal
Ian SMITH
Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C.
R o m e

c.c.

2630

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

304
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

ES 15.15

May 18, 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have your letter of 18 May 1945, requesting approval of eight members of the Interministerial Committee to visit Milano, Genova and Torino in connection with the First Aid Importation program.

Travel authorization permits were issued to this party on 17 May 1945.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

3029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Translation

Camera dei Deputati

378

Rome, 17 May 1945

Excellency,

because of the transfer north of the central offices of the Italian Government, ordered in the autumn of 1943 by the so-called republican fascist Government, many things were taken from the Camera dei Deputati. Some of them have an important value: cars, typewriters, wireless sets, silver, etc.. But even more serious was the taking away of most valuable political, documentary and bibliographic material of a national interest.

From the evidence of an official, who adhered to the Committee for National Liberation of North Italy, and has just come back, this material is at present safe in Venice and the Presidency of the Camera is most anxious that the said things be brought to Rome without delay.

Because of the consideration you always showed to this Parliamentary Institution, I ask you to take the necessary action to facilitate this operation.

I would like to send to Venice Adv. Umberto Collaninzi, Director of the Ufficio dei Questori della Camera, in one of our cars, together with Mag. Giacomo Mattei, who is to recover for the other branch of the parliament, such acts and documents as belong to the Senate, among which the official documents of the House of Savoy, and the acts of the High Court of Justice; both of them supplied with the necessary credentials for the allied Authorities in Venice, to facilitate their task in every possible way.

Thanking you, I remain,

Truly yours,

E. V. E. Orlando

EC. DIST- 22 May 45
Action: DA 203
Info: Chief Commr
Exec Commr

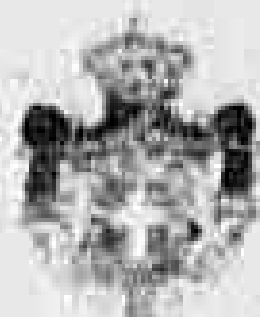
Admiral Ellery A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

e.e.

C.A. Section

This visit approved by C.G.
Details of the individuals are attached.
Passes can be issued when
cleared with Army and should
be handed to Marchese Cittadini.
22.5.45

E.S. MORROW
Maj.



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

GABINETTO

Ufficio di Collegamento
con la S. S.

MAY 22 REC'D

SEA

TO : The High Commission of
Major Morosini
MAY 22 1943
FROM : Previous correspondence

1. The Presidency of the Council
of Ministers has instructed me to inform
you that the driver who will accompany
Count Fazio di Cosentino on his trip to the
North of Italy is Signor Ferruccio Serio
of late Carlo, born in Turin the 7/1/1913
license n. 3543 address Rome, Piazza delle
Fosse 7.-

2. The vehicle used will be F.I.A.T.
1200 registered Rome n. 83044.-

3. The itinerary will be the one
already communicated.-

4. The Presidency of the Council
of Ministers will greatly appreciate the
urgent issuing of permits to Count Fazio
di Cosentino and driver.

PA Jh

Attes. 3027
(Marchese Cittadini Oss)

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

785017

Extract from minutes of 10th Supreme Allied Commander's
Conference (Political) of 10 May 1945

59

SAC (P) (45) 10th Meeting
10 May, 1945

EXTRACT6. CIVILIAN TRAVEL IN NORTHERN ITALY

SEAN ADMIRAL STONE reported that the Italian Prime Minister had recently requested approval for various members of the Italian government to proceed on business to Northern ITALY. The purpose of these visits would be solely political, and it was the Admiral's opinion that approval should be granted in view of the directive in SAN 487. He further recommended that the entire question of civilian travel to and from Northern ITALY should be examined.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Directed that the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission,

- (a) Arrange for the visit of the members of the Italian government to Northern ITALY.
- (b) Investigate, in conjunction with the military authorities concerned, the feasibility of allowing increased civilian travel into Northern ITALY and report to him accordingly.

Ex Com's Dir - 17 May

CA SECTION (Action)

FILE 3610/EC

304/EC

See a 3610/EC

See F 65

[Signature]
13/5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

413

Rome, 16 May 1949

Dear Admiral,

the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction points out that the liberation of the provinces of North Italy, where most of the Italian industrial system is concentrated, makes it necessary to proceed to verifications (which, to be correct have to be made on the spot) to ascertain the real urgent requirements of these regions for the economic rehabilitation. It is necessary to ascertain without delay the requirements of the North, as it has already been done for Central and South Italy, to complete the 'first aid plan' drafted with A.C., and which is already being applied in Washington; this also to avoid an unforeseen, even if only partial inactivity of the industries of the North from causing a state of trouble or misery, which is always dangerous.

I am therefore most grateful, my dear Admiral, if you will allow the following persons to go North. They are particularly able for making the above mentioned ascertainsments.

Eng. Fabio BRIGGERI
Eng. Carlo MIRANDA
Dr. Mario MORELLI
Conte Dr. Carlo FAIRA

}
{ General Industry
Confederation

Eng. Antonio BARDOSSIA

}
{ of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce
and Labour

Eng. Mario VIBANTI

}
{ of the Ministry for Public Works

Eng. Luigi BARRACINO
Dr. Roberto PRIGGI

}
{ of the Committee of Industrial Experts
C.I.I.

Truly yours,

S. I. Boschi

Admiral Ellery A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
United Commission
A O R R

e.o.

(Capt Acknowled)

60
31
5
Admiral

3023

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

17 May 1945.

Ref: 304/57/80.

SUBJECT : Visits to the North of Italian Officials.
TO : Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Italian Government.

1. The Allied Commission acknowledges receipt of letter No. 35427/10100-5 dated 16 May 1945 with reference to the proposed journey Northwards of officials concerned with the discovery of the Italian Government's archives.

2. With reference to the name of the driver for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs vehicle, has it occurred your notice that GIULIANO Mario originally appeared as one of the officials it was intended to send? You will recall that it was decided to reduce the size of the party to three only and no alteration to this can be made. A regular driver should therefore be substituted and his name, address and identity card number forwarded. Upon receipt of this information the necessary permit will be issued.

MORDEN

Copy to : Marchese Cesi-Cittadini.

3024

56

Tel: 735

Ref: 304/56/80.

17 May 1945.

SUBJECT: Archives of the Italian Administration.

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. The following are details of another Italian official, his driver and car, who desires to proceed Northwards to deal with Italian Government archives:

Prof. Emilio RE - Commissario degli Archivi di Stato

RENDENA Ferruccio - Driver, License No. 32976,

Car - LANCIA APRILIA, No. 69872 Roma.

Itinerary - MANTOVA, BRESCIA, VERONA, CHERNOGA, LAGO di GARDA, MILAN.

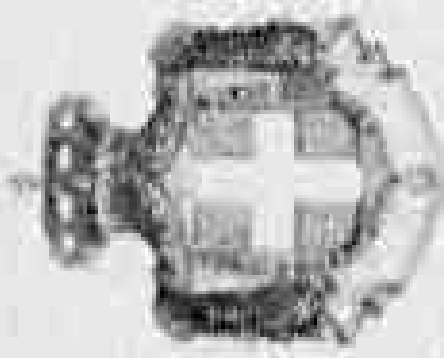
2. Will you please send the permit to Room 23, Third Floor, for this afternoon.

3. Permission for this visit has been obtained from FIFTH Army, action having been taken on your file.

Sgd E S MORDEN

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

3622



*Presidenza
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

CABINETTO

*Res. N. 35427/1010095
1.1.2*

N.H.

Marchese Gian Gaspare CITRADINI -
CESI - Commissione Alleata

ROMA

*Proposta al Regio del
Gen. N.*

OGGETTO

Invio al Nord di funzionari

Con riferimento alle precorse intese, si trascrivono
qui di seguito le indicazioni relative ai funzionari, itinerari ed
automezzi per i noti viaggi al nord :

PER LA PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Prof. Emilio RE - Commissario degli Archivi di Stato

Documento di identità : Libretto ferroviario Min. Interno n. 11738

Comm. Luigi TONNOLI - Direttore Archivio Presidenza Consiglio Mini-
stri

Documento di identità : Tessera di riconoscimento n. 49 della Presi-
denza Consiglio Ministri .rilasciata 16 maggio 1945/

AUTISTA : RENDINA Ferruccio - patente n. 32976 rilasciata dalla R. Prem
fettura di Roma 5.3.1935.

AUTOVETTURA : LANCIA-APRILIA -targa Roma n. 69872.

ITINERARIO : MANTOVA - PRESCIA - VERONA - CREMONA - LAGO DI GARDA
e MILANO.

PER IL MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Consigliere di Legazione Carlo PECIA di COSSATO

3020

1945/1231 rilasciato dal

33427/10100-5
1.1.2

Regola al figlio del
Cm. Sa

Oggetto Invio al Nord di funzionari

Con riferimento alle precorse intese, si trascrivono qui di seguito le indicazioni relative ai funzionari, itinerari ed automezzi per i noti viaggi al nord :

PER LA PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Prof. Emilio RE - Commissario degli Archivi di Stato
Documento di identità : Libretto ferroviario Min.Interno n.11768
Comm. Luigi TOGNOLI - Direttore Archivio Presidenza Consiglio Ministri
Documento di identità : Tessera di riconoscimento n.43 della Presidenza Consiglio Ministri .rilasciata 16 maggio 1945/

AUTISTA : RENDINA Ferruccio - patente n.32976 rilasciata dalla R.Pres. fetura di Roma 5.3.1935.

AUTOVETTURA : LANCIA-APRILIA -targa Roma n.69672.

ITINERARIO : MANTOVA - BRESCIA - VERONA - CREMONA - LAGO DI GARDA e MILANO.

PER IL MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Consigliere di Legazione Carlo PECIA di COSSATO
Documento d'identità : Libretto Ferroviario n. 4294 rilasciato dal Ministero Esteri il 17.7.1941.

AUTISTA : GIULIANO Mario - patente n.12513 rilasciata dalla R.Pres. fetura di Ferrara il 28.3.1934.

AUTOVETTURA : FIAT 500 targa Roma 58352

ITINERARIO : VENEZIA - SALO' CADERAABRIA

OK per pass. *[Signature]*
See 56557

PER IL MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Comm. Dr. CRISTOFORO TIRITO - ff. Vice Prefetto, ispettore

Documento d'identità : Tessera Min. Interno n. 44 anno 1944.

AUTISTA : CORSI Telemaco : patente n. 1247 rilasciata il 19.4.1928
dalla R. Prefettura di Roma.

AUTOVEICOLA : FIAT 1500, targa Roma 53924

ITINERARIO : Genova-Torino - Milano- Bergamo- Brescia-Venezia.

IL CAPO DI CABINETTO

lung

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
11/05/3.1.10

Rome, 19 May 1945

My dear Admiral,

In a letter of last September 18th, I happened to draw your attention on the necessity of taking an immediate and efficacious action to hasten the resumption of industrial activity in the provinces of North Italy which are so important for the economy of the country, this as soon as North Italy would be liberated.

For this reason, I asked for State Counsellor Piccardi, Commissioner of the I.R.I. to be allowed to proceed to Milan as soon as possible. In the above mentioned letter, I pointed out the economic and also the political and financial reasons - the protection of great interests which the State invested in North Italy through I.R.I. - which advise and demand the presence of Counsellor Piccardi in this town.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

S. I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery H. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

c.c.

BW
21/5
Held J.

Per mail 25/5/45
by Gen. Sect.
C.S.

19

(Capt. Bonomi) *[Signature]*

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

52

Ref: DM/52/80.

14 May 1945.

My dear Dr. De Gasperi:

I am in receipt of your letter of 7 May 1945 and fully appreciate the desire of certain of the officials of your Department to re-assure themselves on the safety of their families and property which they left in the North.

I think the time is near when restrictions placed on visits to the North will not be so arduous and I suggest that you renew this application, say in ten to fourteen days time.

Yours very truly,

ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Alcide De Gasperi,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

3016
11/5

304
Ministro degli Affari Esteri

Nr. 6/1251/580

Rome, May 7th 1945

MAY 12 REC'D

Dear Admiral,

as you are certainly aware, after the initiative a large number of officials and employees of this Department, owing to their attitude of loyalty to the legitimate Government, were confined into concentration camps by the German and fascist authorities or subjected to various police security measures.

Some of them - on whom I want specially to draw your kind attention - have left in Northern Italy their wives and their children, their interests and their properties, disregarding all personal inconveniences, in order to join the legitimate Italian Government. For many months they have been working in a particularly painful position, being often without news of their families, which were exposed to the risks of possible retaliations.

Now that the war is over, these officials are anxious to reach Northern Italy, even if for a short time, at the earliest possible occasion. They are moved principally by a sense of moral and material responsibility, which I find only too natural given the circumstances.

confined into concentration camps by the German and Fascist authorities or subjected to various police security measures.

Some of them - on whom I want specially to draw your kind attention - have left in Northern Italy their wives and their children, their interests and their properties, disregarding all personnel inconveniences, in order to join the legitimate Italian Government. For many months they have been working in a particularly painful position, being often without news of their families, which were exposed to the risks of possible retaliations.

Now that the war is over, these officials are anxious to reach Northern Italy, even if for a short time, at the earliest possible occasion. They are moved principally by a sense of moral and material responsibility, which I find only too natural given the circumstances.

My Department would furnish the necessary ³⁰¹¹ degree of transportation.

I want to emphasize that the total number is extremely limited: nine cases only, each largely explained in the enclosure.

Admiral Ellery W. BRUCE, U.S.N.R.
Chief of the Allied Commission

R. O. M. E.

cc 125
cc 125

Being aware of the restrictive directions issued by military authorities, I have expressly limited the number of applicants leaving aside many other deserving cases, which could be submitted to you on a later occasion.

I would be extremely grateful, my dear Admiral, if you could kindly approach the competent Military authorities recommending the acceptance of the request.

Thanking you in advance for your kind interest in the matter, I am, dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours

Lyndon

allungato alla data n. 6/1251/580
del 7 Ma 10 1945

1) - Dr. Giuseppe PIGNETTI - Console Generale di I° classe - Trovavasi a Smirne l'8/3/1943, occasionalmente separato dalla moglie venuta nel giugno precedente in Italia per dare alla luce un figlio. Da allora non ha più visto i suoi, non conosce neppure ancora suo figlio. Senza da tempo di notizie.

Generalità : Ronchetti Giuseppe di Carlo e di Angelina Ronchini Solimani, nato a Genova il 12/4/1890.

Documenti : tessera Ministero Esteri n. 2897 rilasciata il 10/8/41.

Destinazione : Trbusco (Brescia) - Villa Spina.

2) - Mef. Giovanni FORNARI - Is. Segretario di Legazione - 1.8.9.1943
Gerente Affari Consolari di I° Ala. Internato, assieme alla consorte, nel campo di concentramento di Mauthausen, poi a Salzbörg fino al 12-2-44, assegnato in residenza forzata a Como se ne allentano, clandestinamente per raggiungere il legittimo sovrano nel campo di Mauthausen, lasciando così moglie e due figli piccoli, rimasti senza appoggio dopo la morte del cognato avvenuta a Como due mesi fa.

Generalità : Fornari Giovanni di Giuseppe e di Maria Con-
sente de Ferrante, nato a Roma il 21/5/1903.

Documenti : tessera del Ministero Esteri L/02 rilasciata a Roma il 14/10/1941.

Destinazione : Villa Guardia (Como).

3) - Marchese Solimani MALASPINA - Is. Segretario di Legazione. Trovavasi a Dublino e le occupazioni della guerra nel 1940, occasionalmente separato dal figlio piccolo. La figlia - cinque anni - non ha più potuto rivedere il figlio, rimasto l'8.9.1943, nel Nord. Senza notizie da lungo tempo, ignora perfino l'attuale residenza del figlio.

Generalità : Malaspina Solimani, da Abruzzo e di Luisa van Eugenio, nato all'Aja l'8.5.1908.

Documenti : tessera del Ministero Esteri n. 2897 rilasciata a Salerno il 21.5.1944

Giovanni Napolitano - 1° Sottosegretario di Legazione - 1° 8.5.1941
 Capiente Affari Generali di Legazione - 1° 8.5.1941
 con onore, nel senso di concentramento di potere, poi a dal-
 nomadismo fino al 12-1-1944. assegnato in residenza Corrente
 a loro se ne allungano, clandestinamente per raggiungere il
 legittimo governo nel corso 1944, lasciando così moglie e
 due figli piccoli, rimasti senza appoggio dopo la morte del
 compare avvenuta a Camp Due nel 44.

Generalità : Giovanni Napolitano di Giuseppe e fu Maria Con-
 detta de Verrone, nato a Roma il 21/5/1901.
Documenti : tessera del Ministero Esteri 1/02 rilasciata
 a Roma il 24/10/1944.

Destinazione : Villa Guardia (Como).

3)- Marchese Polietto Malaspina - 1° Sottosegretario di Legazione. Trovavasi a
 Berlino al lo scoppio della guerra nel 1940, occasionalmente
 separato dal figlio piccolo. L'allora - con un anno - non
 ha più potuto rivedere il figlio, rimasto 1° 8.5.1943, nel
 Nord. Senza notizie da lungo tempo, ignora perfino l'attua-
 la residenza del figlio.

Generalità : Malaspina Polietto, fu Giorgio e di Luisa
 van Tuglen, nato all'Aja 1° 8.5.1908.

Documenti : tessera del Ministero Esteri n. 28718 rilasciata
 a Berlino il 21.5.1944

Destinazione : Bernabio (Toro) Italia Germanica.

4)- Marchese Francesco Cavallotti - Conducente di 2° classe - Sottosegretario dopo
 1° 8.5.1943 in Roma alle utenze polifoniche diaporta dal
 radi-fascista, Firenze, per tale ragione, separato dalla
 moglie e del figlio piccolo, attualmente a Venezia. Loro
 da tempo di loro notizie.

Generalità : Cavallotti Francesco di Giorgio e di Medioni
 Giulia nato a Roma il 18/3/1901.

Documenti : tessera del Ministero Esteri n. 2063 rilasciata-
 ta a Roma il 17.10.1944.

Destinazione : Venezia - San Marco 1378.

5) - Dott. Edoardo Nazzari - Condole di 1° classe - 1.8.9.1943 in servizio a Parigi, internato al campo di concentramento di Vittori, poi a Salomaggiore, asserito in residenza forata a Venezia se ne allontanò, clandestinamente per raggiungere il le. Italo Nazzari nel febbraio 1944, lasciando colà la moglie e una figlia piccola. Il nome non ha più notizie da luoghi suoi.

Generalità : Edoardo Nazzari, fu Giovanni e di Villa Nova nato a Trieste il 12.1.1905

Documenti : lettera del Ministero Esteri n. 2792 rilasciata a Roma, il 1.8.1943

Destinazione : Venezia - accademia 578.

6) - Dott. Roberto Natta - Vice Condole di 1° classe in servizio in Corsica, 1.8.9.1943 si ritirasse alla rappresentazione e persecuzioni anti-fasciste. Raggiunse il 5. Governo a Salerno. Separato, in conseguenza del suo stato imbecille, dalla moglie e da due figli piccoli fin dal marzo 1943. La moglie trovata in Dronero, con particolare toccata dalla guerra partigiana. Manca di notizie da molti mesi.

Generalità : Roberto Natta di Guido e di Teriotta via dall'Isola, nato a Torino il 27-5-1912.

Documenti : presente automobilistica n. 2267 rilasciata il 13.11.1942, dalla prefettura di Varese.

Destinazione : Dronero (Cuneo) Villa Santa Croce.

7) - Dott. Edoardo Natta - Vice Condole di 1° classe in servizio a Cannes 1.8.9.1943. Internato - insieme alla moglie, alla sorella e ad un figlio - nel campo di concentramento di Vittori; poi a Salomaggiore. Lasciato in residenza forata a Dronero Arzio se ne allontanò, clandestinamente nel maggio 1944 per raggiungere Roma lasciando colà moglie e due figli piccoli nonché due sorelle (una delle quali vedova di guerra con un figlio piccolo) che sono a suo carico. Manca di notizie.

3013

12-1-1943

Luca Maria : Venezia - ascendente 378.

6)- Mott. Roberto : Vice Console di 2° classe in servizio in Corsica, 1.8.1913 si iscrive alla rappresentanza e perseguitazione fascista. Partecipa al 2° governo Salerno. Separato, in conseguenza del suo stato di servizio, dalla moglie e da due figli piccoli nel dal marzo 1943. La moglie trova in Bre-nero, zona particolarmente toccata dalla guerra partigiana. Morte di notizie da molti mesi.

Generalità : Roberto Mott di Guido e di Carlotta via Fel-
leini, nato a Torino il 27-8-1912.

Documenti : patente automobilistica n. 2967 rilasciata il
13.11.1942, dalla prefettura di Varese.

Destinazione : Bronero (Como) Villa Santa Croce.

7)- Dott. Eusebio : Vice Console di 1° classe in servizio a Cannes
1.8.1913. Interrogato - italiano alla mobile, alla sorella
e ad un figlio - nel corso di concentramento di Vittori; poi
a Salomaggiore. Assunto in residenza forata a Busto Ar-
sizio come allentato, ciondolosamente nel maggio 1944 per
ragioni di salute lasciando colà moglie e due figli piccoli
nonché due sorelle (una delle quali vedova di guerra con un
figlio piccolo) che sono a suo carico. Morte da notizie.
3013

Generalità : Eusebio Mott fu Giuseppe e fu Pomini Emma
nato a Roma il 26-4-1914.

Documenti : patente automobilistica 19111 rilasciata 1.8.
2.1944 dalla prefettura di Varese

Destinazione : Busto Arsizio (Varese) Villa Arimondi in
Saccoonago.

8) - Don Giovanni Battista ZUPPA DI CASANO, Console di 1° classe. L'8/9/43 trovavasi in congedo presso la famiglia a Pollina (Trapani). Se ne allontanava il 17/3 per recare clandestinamente in linea. Raggiungeva il governo a Brindisi donde veniva tra l'altro inviato in missione ad Algeri per collaborare con quelle autorità alleate. Da allora non vede più la moglie e le 4 figlie piccole e manca di qualsiasi notizia di esse.

Generalità : Zuppa di Casano don Giovanni Battista, fu Francesco e fu Filadelfo Masco del Gallo, nato a Napoli il 21.10.1894.

Documenti : Tessera Ministero Esteri N.16 rilasciata il 10.4.1944.

Destinazione : Pollina (Trapani)

9) - sig. Umberto OMAR - Commissario tecnico per l'oriente. L'2/9/1943 in servizio a Tetuan, trovavasi occasionalmente deputato della moglie e da due figli piccoli trovatisi a Padova, ed in servizio non ha più potuto vederli né averne notizie.

Generalità : Umberto Omar di Omar e di Ilana de Beni Omar, nato ad Ascardi il 16.10.1896.

Documenti : Tessera Ministero Esteri n.32 rilasciata a Salerno il 10.9.1944.

Destinazione : Padova

Veature per effettuare il viaggio al nord

1) - sig. OMAR - tessera n. 55772 - autista: sig. Fulvio 3014

Caso a Napoli il 23.10.1941.

Documenti : Tessera Ministero Esteri N. 15 rilasciata il 29.07.1941.

Destinazione : Pollina (Siracus)

2) - sig. Umberto Carr - funzionario tecnico per l'oriente. L'8/9/1941 in servizio a Tetuan, trovavasi occasionalmente separato dalla moglie e da due figli piccoli trovatisi a Padova, ed in seguito non ha più potuto vederli né averne notizie.

Generalità : Umberto Carr di Carr e di Maria di Beni Carr, nato ad Aschard il 15.10.1885.

Documenti : Tessera Ministero Esteri n. 15 rilasciata a Salerno il 19.5.1941.

Destinazione : Padova

Veeture per effettuare il viaggio al nord

- 1) - PIAT 500 - targata ROMA - 55772 - autista: sig. Fulvio Tosi ^{20.1.4}
- 2) - Lancia "ardita" - targata RA. - 10065 - autista: sig. Nicola Gallardi
- 3) - PIAT 1100 - targata BS 18198 - autista Giovanni Bonmartini

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

9/10B/CA

11 May 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have before me your three letters of 29 April, 2 May and 6 May on the question of officials going to the North to locate the Government archives and other documents.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the Commanding General has agreed to a limited number of officials going into Fifth Army area on or after 17 May. He stipulates that the officials must be accompanied by an Allied Officer.

No similar permission has yet been received from G.O.C. Eighth Army, but the agreement already received will allow entry to Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Verona where, I understand, important documents have been located.

It has been suggested to me that the first visit should be made by a smaller number of officials than was proposed in your first letter. It would, perhaps, be better to send Dott. Bullo and not more than two companions on this first visit. If you will arrange for me to have the names of those whom you finally select, and also the numbers on their Identity Cards, I will arrange for the necessary permits to be issued.

Yours very truly,

ELBERT W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

2166

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(11)

FIAT 1500

license plate Rome 53924

Driver

TRAMONTANA FILIPPO
N.C.O. of the Police

*For info party of the...
from the...
~~...~~*

3012

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894

21 May, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To : The Office of the C.E.
Subject : Officials to be sent to Northern Italy in order to collect the Italian Archives.

The "Caro al Segretario" of the Ministry of Interior informs me with attached letter, that Signor Filippo DI RICCIOLI cannot leave for the North on behalf of the Ministry of Interior.

In his place the said Ministry wish to send Signor Luigi RUCCA.

Can this substitution be effected?

C. M. C.

(Marchese Cittadini Casti)

3011

304

44

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

3524/10.230.5/1.1.2

Rome, 8 May 1945

38

Dear Admiral,

In my letter of the 2nd, I mentioned a restricted number of officials to be sent without delay to the provinces of the North to recover the archives taken away by the so called republican government.

I pointed out that the work of the said personnel would be most useful to save the valuable material taken from the various administrations.

In case superior military requirements would not make it possible to organize at present the transfer of the people mentioned in the said letter, I ask you, my dear Admiral, to examine the possibility of sending North, at least, Prof. Emilio Re, Commissioner for the State Archives, who, being most competent in all matters concerning archives, gives the best guarantee that he will fulfil an efficacious work for the end we mean to reach.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

B. I. Bonomi

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M E

e.o.

EC LIST - 10 MAY 45

Action: C.A.Sec (2)

INFO: CHIEF CONAR

Exec CONAR.

(HARRY PETERSON)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

7 May 1945

TO: SO(M) LO, Rome

Please dispatch following signal:

REFERENCE NO. 7133

TO MILAN FOR GMEI, CC PNB

FROM HQ ALCOM FROM MORRIS

ROUTINE
PRIORITY

SECRET

MAY 7 REC'D

American Legation Berne informs us Italian Charge d'Affaires has reported to Rome he received on April 27 message from Bonarelli at Como that he and colleagues were trying to save archives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs which were in Fascist hands. Archives are stated to be at Salo and Cadenabbio.

Would appreciate having information that may be available.

Authenticated: /s/ J. A. Quayle
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

cc: Executive Commissioner
Mr. McBride
CC Files

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7850176072
MAY 3 1945D/9911
MAY 070955B
ROUTINEFrom: G-5 HQ 5 ARMY FOR HIDE CITE OUR 111
To: HQ ALCON FOR CAS

RESTRICTED

Ref your 6598.

Visit of Italian Govt delegation to BRESCIA would be acceptable after May 17. Suggest that the delegation also visit VERONA, where there are other Fascist Republican Govt records which may be of interest to them. Request that application for travel permits be made to this Hq in normal way when names of individuals have been selected. Also request that party be accompanied by Allied conducting officers.

Dist

Action - C.A. Section
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
Exec Comm
File 2
Float

HEADQUARTERS
7 MAY 1945

1. C.

PA

3007

RESTRICTED

(Has Handed)

3-15-45

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

42
GLB/new

206/PRE

5 May 45

SUBJECT: Attached Letter

MAY 7 REC'D

TO : Executive Commissioner

40

1. Reference attached request from the Under-Secretary of Press, Theatre, and Tourism.

2. They really have many matters to get straightened out in the north and isn't there some way we can get permission for them to go north?

Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN
Director,
Public Relations Branch

Encl. (1)

*Spoke by Bureau
to get permission from
American to go north
for 50 to 100 men*

7/6/45

GLB

3665

(Mac-Grath)

Translation

Consigliere del Presidente del Consiglio

Il Sottosegretario di Stato
per la Guerra, Maresciallo e Soldato

Roma, 27 April 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

In accordance with the agreement reached between the Italian Government and Allied authorities according to which a number of Government officials and experts will be sent to North Italy as soon as liberated, in order to prevent the loss of archives and to protect, in agreement with Allied authorities, the interests of this Government, all its depending bodies, would you be so kind as to arrange for your proper agencies to grant, as quickly as possible, travel permits to the following persons who are to go to North Italy on behalf of the bodies indicated below:

Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]
S.W.T.C.
L.S.C.C.

Mr. [Name], [Name]
Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name], [Name]
Mr. [Name], [Name]
Mr. [Name], [Name]
Mr. [Name], [Name]

I shall greatly appreciate if you will also grant me and my secretary, Mr. [Name], permits to be heard, facilities for visiting the [Name] liberated cities as soon as possible.

(420)

(Mr. F. Libonati)

3604

[illegible]

(1987)

(1440, 7. 1500, 1510)

3004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

40

Tel: 735

7 May 1945.

Ref: 304/40/SG.

SUBJECT: Archives of the Italian Administration.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Referring to letter 35995/10100.5/1.1.2 dated 2 May 1945 from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers passed to you for action, you should know that the Chief Commissioner's Office is being pressed very hard for permission for the persons named in the above-mentioned letter to proceed North. Considerable importance is attached to the recovery of records of Italian archives moved North and therefore this application is recommended. Formal approval will be given by this office as soon as permission is received from the Army.
2. Received today is the attached letter dated 4 May, reference 34202/10100.5/1.1.2, from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers substituting the name of Prof. Mario GIULIANO for Francesco CAVALLETTI. For your information it is believed that Professor GIULIANO is Signor REALE's private secretary and if the party already named is to be regarded as a selection of technical experts it would seem that possibly Professor GIULIANO does not fall within this category. On these grounds it might be considered advisable to retain CAVALLETTI in the party.

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

3603

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI.

39
Rome, 4 maggio 1945

Prot. No. 34202/101005
1.1.2.

Alla Commissione Alleata
Ufficio Italiano di Collegamento
(Marchese Cittadini-Cesi)

R O M A

OGGETTO : Invio di Archivistici al Nord.

A modifica delle precedenti intese verbali circa la scelta dei funzionari da inviare al Nord per il recupero degli Archivi asportati dal sedicente governo fascista, prego far presente al competente Ufficio Alleato che il prof. Mario GIULIANO viene designato dal Ministero degli Esteri per l'anzidetta missione in sostituzione del dott. Cavalletti.

Resta ferma la designazione del dottor Carlo Fecia di Cossato.

IL CAPO CABINETTO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017304th EX Comm

(30)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
33995/10100.5/1.1.2

Rome, 2 May 1945

See folio 27

Dear Admiral,

after receiving your letter of September 27th 1944, 4/CG 091.1 mentioning the possibility of sending, at the right time, expert functionaries to the provinces of North Italy, to locate and save the archives of the Public Administrations, which were transferred there by the so-called republican government, the Presidency of the Council contacted the various Ministries to meet this important requirement.

Capt. Brooke, archivist of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the A.C., was always kept informed about the results of the action that was being taken.

With the liberation of North Italy from Nazi-fascist occupation, the initiative about which you showed such concern has become possible.

It is the interest of the various Ministries that the archives, to which such an important part of the administrative activity is linked, should not get lost.

I realize nevertheless that superior reasons do not make it possible at present to send a large number of officials to the provinces of the North, and I will only say that it would be advisable to send at least a few officials of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, of the State Department and of the Ministry of the Interior.

Here are the names of the officials chosen for each of the above-mentioned Administrations:

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:

BENVOLINI, Prof. Ottorino
Director of the RA Scuola Media

TOMELLI, Luigi Director of the Archives

Admiral Henry H. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

EC 151ST - 3 MAY 45 3001

ACTION : CA JUC
INFO : CHIEF COMM
EXEC COMM

DO
V/S
Held

MS/K

(Mrs. HORTON)

(31)

STATE DEPARTMENT : FOCIA DI CERRATO Carlo
Conseiller of Legation

CAVALLETTI Francesco - Consul //

MINISTRY OF THE : DI GIOVANNI Filippo
INTERIOR Deputy Prefect Inspector

VICARI Angelo
Deputy Prefect Inspector

FIRMINO Cristoforo
Prefecture Counsellor

Hoping that these names will be approved by the A.C., and waiting for
your answer, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

A. I. Bonomi

(36)

304/36/80

3 May 1945

Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

(29)

The Chief Commissioner acknowledges receipt of letter 33705/101002-5/1/1.2 of 28 April and of letter addressed to him by H.E. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs but regrets that the travel of individuals into the Army Zone is not at present permitted except for those specially requested by the military authorities as in the case of Dr. Fano of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

Copy to Comandante S/c

See M 35

2959

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

34

304/34/33

1 May 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

29

With reference ~~to your~~ letter 53705/10000-
5/1/1.2, dated 29 April, and to the letter addressed to the
~~Chief Commissioner~~ by H.E. The Minister of Posts and Tele-
graphs, it is regretted that the travel of individuals into
the Army Zone is not at present permitted except for those
specially requested by the military authorities as in the
case of Dr. Pano of your Ministry.

see 36

[Signature]
Executive Commissioner

His Excellency Ivo De Bona
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

2998

*President of the Council of
Ministers*

304

341

To: FIVE ARMY FOR AND FIVE IV

6598

1 May 43

ROUTINE

MAY 1 RECD

RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ARRIVES TO SEND REPORTS FORWARD TO BRISOLA TO
THESE ARE THE ARMY IMPORTANT STATE DOCUMENTS AND FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS TRANSFERRED
THESE ARE

THESE ARE THE ARMY REPORTS FOR THE IV CORPS FROM ALONG WITH AFRICAN DATA

THESE ARE THE ARMY REPORTS IN ADDITION TO WHAT THE IV

THESE ARE THE ARMY REPORTS IN ADDITION TO WHAT THE IV

RECEIVED

Chief Commissioner

Exec Commissioner

FROM: CX Section

600

A. E. BISHOP GANTER Lt Col

NICHOLAS PIERCE
CWO, IMA
Asst Adjutant

2997

per 443

(HAG:Am:gn)

304
ALLIED ~~COMMUNICATIONS~~ COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Travel into the Army Zone. FILE No.

TO : Executive Commissioner. 30th April 1945

This involves a Commission policy, and the Council of Ministers. It seems preferable therefore that the reply should be made by your office rather than from a Sub-Commission. Draft reply for consideration is appended.

MAY 1 1945
REC'D


J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director,
Communications Sub-Commission.


(1705 8105)

299636

D R A F T

TO: The Chief of the Cabinet,
Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

With reference to your letter 33705/101000-5/1/1.2
dated 28 April and to the letter addressed to the Chief
Commissioner by H.E. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs,
it is regretted that the travel of individuals into the
Army Zone is not at present permitted, except for those
specially requested by the military authorities.

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3-048

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

a. 35703/10100-5/1/1.2

to the Allied Commission

ROME

APR 30 1945

His. Ex. the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications pointed out to this Presidency of the Council that he needed to ascertain as soon as possible the situation of the services of the competence of his Ministry in the regions of North Italy.

This to get the necessary information to organize even now the liaison which will take place when the Administration of North Italy will be handed back to the Italian Government.

Unable to do this verification himself, His. Ex. Devoletto would like to to entrust some trustworthy person, such as his private secretary, Dr. Mario PETRONIO with a general inspection in the main centres in North Italy, to bring him information about the conditions of the plants, administrative organizations, and also of the various categories of personnel.

Including a letter addressed personally by His. Ex. Devoletto to Admiral Stone, to ask the Commission to see that Dr. Mario PETRONIO may be able to fulfil his mission

COMHNS S/C

the chief of cabinet

47

Chief Commr decides that
action taken on this matter
be brought to his attention
on 1 MAY 1945

S.S.

(Sgd) L. W. STEWART
RHS

(Tall & Low)

E. C. DNT - 30 APR 45

ACTION COMHNS S/C(2)

INFO : CHIEF COMMNR

EX COMMNR

2993

100-10100-5
4/5
H. H. H.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

COPY

COPY

MINISTRY FOR POST AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

Rome, 28 April 1945

To the Chief Commissioner A.C.
 HENRY C. STONE

R O M E

Following upon the liberation of Northern Italy I should deem advisable and interesting to ascertain as soon as possible both from the technical and administrative point of view of the general situation of the services in these regions, coming within the sphere of my ministry, also with the aim to be able to examine numerous and complicated problems which are to be confronted when the northern administration will pass under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

As I cannot go personally, I should like to send a functionary who enjoys my complete confidence, my private Secretary, Dr. MARIO PETRONIO, to carry out a complete survey of the whole situation of the services in all their aspects.

As Your Excellency knows in the last days S. E. FANO started with specified tasks: .

I shall be very grateful to you if you will accept favourably my request which is made in the sole interest of the service, to grant a permit to Dr. MARIO PETRONIO to enable him to fulfill his mission.

Thanking you, I remain yours sincerely.

/s/ Avv. M. Cavoletto 2952

COPY

2185

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

30H

(27)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

n. 53421/10100.5/1.1.2

Rome, 29 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

ADD 100 2000

The liberation of North Italy from Nazi-fascist occupation has brought up a problem which greatly concerns the Administration of the State and of the other public organizations.

As you well know, between the 8th of September 1943 and the 4th of June 1944, the unlawful Italian Government taking advantage of the German force transferred to the North an important part of the bureaucratic organization of the State and of the public organizations, and an even more important part of their patrimony.

As you will admit, to recuperate this property as well as all the administrative acts and documents is of great importance for the reorganization and resumption of national life.

The Ministers and the chiefs of the public Administrations have expressed this wish to me, suggesting to send North without delay expert functionaries of a sound democratic faith, to collect and save, in agreement with the Allied Authorities, the documents and property of the various organizations.

This work of recuperation can only correspond to the intention of the Allied Authorities to meet the requirements of our Country, to make less difficult, in the middle of so many ruins, a serious attempt at reconstruction.

Trusting in your great comprehension, I hope, my dear Admiral, that you will kindly examine this proposal without delay, and I feel sure of getting your friendly support.

I am waiting for your answer which will enable me to tell the various Ministers to contact the competent organs of A.C. about the modalities of the initiative.

I remain,

Truly yours,

S. I. Bonomi

See 38

S.I.C.

Bl 10/45
Noted

E. E. DIST - 30 APR 45
2951
ACTION: E A SECT (2)
INFO: ENIG - COMINT
EX - COMINT

304
EX (26)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

Ref 7/10.9/4

12 April, 1945

SUBJECT: Collaboration with Italian Government;
Liberation of Northern Italy.

TO : Vice President, Economic Section
National Advisory
All Sub-Commissions

APR 12 1945

The following is the text of a letter addressed by the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner and is passed to you for information:

"The development of the military operations, and the great victories of the valiant armies of the United Nations make us believe that the liberation of Northern Italy is now imminent."

"This event, which fulfills the wishes of all the Italians, renders urgent the questions which concern the various political and administrative problems which interest these institutions."

"My Government follows therefore with great interest the work and the plan drafted for this end by the Allied Commission and its Regional Commissioners, to give us the greatest possible support and the most efficient and useful collaboration."

"While informing you, my dear Admiral, about our enthusiasm and good will, I must also tell you that I have issued orders to all the Ministers for them to answer without delay the requests of the Allied Commission and call them, such as those within the limits of its competence, to the attention of the provisions that the liberation of April 1945 will bring."

"I am sure that the organization of the Prefecture and of the Province, the Interior Department has already made plans for the assignment of the personnel, in agreement with the competent Allied Sub-Commissions."

"The other Ministries have also drafted plans for what concerns their respective services."

2990

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

My Government follows therefore with great interest the work and the plan drafted for this end by the Allied Commission and its Regional Commissioners, to give in the greatest possible support to the post-war alignment and useful collaboration.

"While informing you, my dear General, about our
conclusion and so on, I must also tell you that I
gave direct orders to all the institutions for them to accept
without delay the state of the United Convention and
conclude it, and at the same time the limits of its
operation, to the solution of the problems that the
direction of these will bring.

who also organizes the organization of the Prefecture and of the gastrop, the Interior Department has already made plans for the management of this structure, in accordance with the important Allied sub-coordinations.

with other Ministries now also drafted plans for that concern their respective sector.

"I trust that this Commission will see its requests answered without delay; except those requests, as it was done before, those of a general character can be sent to the Pr. already of the Council, those concerning the Pr. facts and the personnel of the Pr. in Sar. to the Interior Department; the technical and Administrative problems will be sent to the various other Administration of whose competence they are."

16-3-2000

ROBERT R. FLECK, Col
acting Executive Commissioner

At

(Miss Hester)

0566

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

785017

30H

2/10.B/CA.

7 April 1945.

APR 10 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.11103 dated 4 April 1945 and note with satisfaction the instructions which you have issued to your Ministers with regard to close cooperation in matters concerning planning for the North.

I have instructed various Sub-Commissions of Allied Commission concerned and informed them of the contents of your letter.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

2059

RA 12/4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
A. 1103

Rome, 2 April 1945

APR 4 1945

Dear General,

The developments of the military operations, and the great victories of the valiant allies of the United Nations make us believe that the liberation of North Italy is now imminent.

This event, which fulfills the wishes of all the Italians, renders urgent the questions which concern the various political and administrative problems which interest these territories.

My Government follows therefore with great interest the work and the plan drafted for this end by the Allied Commission and its Regional Commissioners, to give us the greatest possible support and the most diligent and useful collaboration.

While informing you, my dear General, about our comprehension and good will, I must also tell you that I gave strict orders to all the Ministries for them to answer without delay the requests of the Allied Commission and collaborate, each of them within the limits of its competence, to the solution of the problems that the liberation of North Italy will bring.

For what concerns the organization of the Prefecture and of the Province, the Interior Department has already made plans for the reorganization of the personnel, in agreement with the competent Allied Sub-commissions.

The other Ministries have also drafted plans for what concerned their respective services.

I trust that this Commission will see its requests answered without delay; among these requests, as it was done before, those of a general character can be sent to the Presidency of the Council, those concerning the Prefects and the personnel of the public safety to the Interior Department; the technical and administrative problems will be sent to the various other Ministries of whose competence they are.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

A. L. Bonomi

General Wilfrid M. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
S O M A

E. C. DIST - APR 4 1945

Action - CA SEC (2)

Info - C Com
Ex. Com

23
HJW/ram

1 December 1944.

12.05/5/53

My dear Mr. Prime Minister :

With further references to your letter of 30 September and mine of 1 October on the subject of early visits of high Italian Officials to Northern Areas promptly after their liberation, I should like to reaffirm my statement that early preparation for such visits on the part of the Italian Government, is a foresighted act.

However, I must also repeat that the decision as to how soon such officials can be admitted into Milan or other similar areas, is a military one and must be guided by the circumstances prevailing at the time visits are contemplated. The opinion of the Allied Command is in agreement with this point of view and it is felt that present action can best be limited to the preparation of information which will be useful when the military situation permits. The visit of commissioners, and the establishment of any definite schedule of time for their movement is not possible at this time.

Very truly yours,

P/A
encl
4/11
ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

H.E.
Ivano Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

2957

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

22

Ext: 300

Ref: 324/22/000

23 November 1944.

SUBJECT: Industrial Plants in Northern Italy.
TO : DMO, Economic Section.

1. I forward copies of correspondence between this Headquarters, the Prime Minister, and AMG 5 Army.

2. With regard to the final letter from AMG 5 Army, dated 21 October (7 misprint for November) and received on 23 November, if you are in agreement with AMG 5 Army will you please draft a reply to the Prime Minister for the signature of the Chief Commissioner.

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Encls: 11.

Copy for: 20 to DG.

23
~~22/00~~

BU
22
25/11

2142
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ref: 502/COS.

4th October 1944.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of 26th September.

I have delegated my Chief of Staff, Brigadier M.S. Lush, and Mr.A.Antolini, Acting Head of the Economic Section, to represent this Commission and meet a committee of Italian Ministers for exchange of views regarding the problems which will have to be faced on the liberation of Northern Italy.

/s/ MILNEY W. STONE,
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief Commissioner

M.E. Ivance Bonad,
President of Council of Ministers,
Italian Government.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Acting Chief Counselor wr.

4

Attached is submitted for your ~~information/signature/approval~~.

Under the new set of I suggest Mr. John

9 Attached: May I discuss

→ Mr. (15/15)

29.4
 Mr. DeBorne have
 letter to Baroni
 as per conversation
 of 9/30.

Exec. Comm.
suggest you
F. Stone. It's the
Two

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

NO. 400, 400 341
404 Sec. 4 Gen.
Rec'd. 2/1/4
by DFE

3

Rome, 26 September 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

The liberation of North Italy being imminent and considering the grave problems that the authorities of occupation will have to solve, the Italian Government would like the Allied Control Commission to designate a representative to take part in an exchange of views with a Committee of Italian Ministers, exchange of views which will be particularly seasonable at the time of the reunion of North Italy with Central and South Italy.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
Rome

ACTION
SEE 9

2983

Trans. E.C.

F38507



*Al Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Roma li 26 Settembre 1944

Caro Ammiraglio STONE,

Nell'imminenza della liberazione dell'Italia settentrionale, ed in vista dei gravi problemi che le autorità di occupazione dovranno risolvere, il Governo italiano gradirebbe che la Commissione Alleata di Controllo delegasse qualche suo rappresentante a partecipare ad uno scambio di vedute con un Comitato di Ministri italiani, scambio di vedute che si rende particolarmente opportuno nel momento della congiunzione dell'Italia del Nord con l'Italia centrale e meridionale . =

In attesa di conoscere il pensiero della S.V.,
invio cordiali saluti. =

2502

HQ. AFCE. and
to 4
1/1/44
By

2

Roma 11 26 Settembre 1944

Caro Ammiraglio STONE,

Nell'imminenza della liberazione dell'Italia settentrionale, ed in vista dei gravi problemi che le autorità di occupazione dovranno risolvere, il Governo italiano gradirebbe che la Commissione Alleata di Controllo delegasse qualche suo rappresentante a partecipare ad uno scambio di vedute con un Comitato di Ministri italiani, scambio di vedute che si rende particolarmente opportuno nel momento della congiunzione dell'Italia del Nord con l'Italia centrale e meridionale . = 2962

In attesa di conoscere il pensiero della S.V.,
invio cordiali saluti. =

W. Ellery
Al Signor Ammiraglio

ELLERY W. STONE

FF. Capo Commissione Alleata di Controllo

ROMA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017MEMORANDUMTHE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
22.09/3.1.10

Rome, September 1944

TO ADMIRAL MILVY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission
R O M S

Dear Admiral,

Foreseeing that the provinces of North Italy could be rapidly liberated, because of the favorable development of the military operations, I deem it necessary to think of the state of the industrial plants of these regions.

The way in which the important plants of the central regions have been devastated, unfortunately leaves no doubt about the terrible state in which we will find the northern ones, which are the greatest industrial resources of the country.

We are therefore extremely preoccupied, because of their economic importance as well as because of the political and social repercussion they have through the large number of the workers.

It is obviously necessary to take from the beginning effective measures to limit and circumscribe the extent of possible damages.

Most useful will be the work of the people that the Allied Military authorities will probably have to appoint, in some industries, to substitute the managers if these were Nazi-fascist or if they happen to be away or unable to fulfill their post.

I suggest that my Government could give valuable information to the Allies, about the appointment of the commissioners; in this way, only people with real ability and technical competence, and above all, with a real knowledge of the problems in question would be appointed.

The necessity of getting information from my Government is still greater in the case of the enterprises related to the industrial reconstruction - I.R.I. - in this case, abundant information could be given by the present commissioner of the I.R.I., Counsellor of State Piccardi.

Considering the large sums invested by the Government in the industries of the north through the I.R.I., especially in Lombardy, I deem it absolutely necessary that Counsellor Piccardi should be allowed to go to Milan immediately after the liberation of the city.

If, as I hope, you agree with what I have exposed to you, would you take the necessary steps to come to an agreement with the A.M.C. for a previous consultation about the appointment of commissioners, and also give the Counsellor Piccardi the authorization to go to Milan.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

WPA, S.C.

ACTION
448

IES A-6

2223

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