

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/293
(VOL. III)

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

785017

BOLZANO SITUATION
SEPT. - DEC. 1945

000/104/293
VOL. III)

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

785017

4.302

Ex. Com.

I have already discussed this Confidentially with
you which is the essence of P.H. (A) On the letter which
we will have a reference.

LL
12/12/72

ERB

12/12

FILE

CLSD

MINUTE SHEET

300

my impression is that all these papers have been included in a C.A.S. file which was included to S.C. my only other comment is that I do not think that it is in relation to anti-fascist but these provisions for all purposes but only to give the Delegati certain functions in all these provisions in regard to the German-Spanish university. Col. de Angelis is personally opposed to the Dolzans-Trento ~~the~~ amalgamation plan which Sig. de Jaspert (with memories of the old Austrian Empire) has been rather hankering after.

Dec. 5.

301

You mentioned that the German Police were on it. There has been some kind of a meeting with the German Police and the anti-fascist movement.

785017

regard to the German speaking minority.
 Col. de Angelis is personally opposed to
 the Bologna - Trento ~~for~~ an agreement plan
 which Sig. de Gasperi (with memories of
 the old Austrian Empire) has been rather
 hankering after.

Dec. 5.

201

Section:

You instructed me to obtain Italian views
 on it. This has been done and is enclosed with
 photos of various views papers and the responsibility should
 now find for this morning. The photo is somewhat as
 the old meeting, but not finished. It is now in a state
 of confusion. Below I have appended the preliminary views
 which should not appear the agreement of the delegates
 but leave the Italian State free to take further action after
 the transition as they see fit. The two does not have the
 fourth point of the letter. These matters will be submitted
 to the Commission after study in accordance with your instructions
 in accordance with the Italian position will be
 submitted to you.

4460

(OVER)

100-100000
 100-100000
 100-100000
 100-100000

Placed (A) + (B).

CAS

299

7/10/88

Attach draft letter from P.D. to
C.C. & other documents were handed
to me by de Angles Prefect of B.D. & am
before his departure for work
I see nothing but good in them except
possibly the absorption of the 3 Tyrolean
Provinces ~~under~~ into the area to be placed
under the delegate. This of course ensures
that the German speaking population is
in the minority. May I hear your comments.

ML

4458

294A

294

Go. Can. may like to see attachment in reply.

to go D/O letter of his.

14 8/12

SS. 14/12 to Ex. 1000.

DD/14/12

303.

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

4454

For Com.

287

Sir, Translation of the "De Angelis" document
at Folio 277. Also at L.O. 281 letter from L.C. Lyons.
delivered by hand of De Ang.

2/2/20
P. 2/2/20

(288)

Discussed with Ex Commis meeting. Richard C.A.
to urge P.M. to action when new C.A. has been
forwarded.

12/2/20
12/2/20

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

Declassified by NSA on 08-28-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526
to urge PH to action when new C-17 has been
forwarded.
12/27/12

4457

Ex Com Sec

202

The Draft is approved in substance, the minor amendments in brackets are suggested.

Para 3. "It is proposed to take the following action" this is already in progress - the working group the instructions that the movement has not begun

Para 3d. "but it is proposed . . ."

The instructions which have been issued are "except those previously permanently admitted in Belgium who ^{are} allowed to remain except when they are refused". There is a technical difference & meaning between "denied" and "residence" "Denial" implies an abandonment of application to the country of origin which is not implicit in the word "denial".

It is suggested that the meaning of the word "denial" should be retained

CAS
12/12/1961
X 515

(Handwritten signature)

284

1. attached letter at 282 to signature - Poland (6) x CA Section have agreed to it. Suggest early despatch in view of request to return report from G-5 at 284.
2. Shall we send G-5 another letter or lines of 283?
3. 280 to info - suggest sending letter agreeing to para 4.
4. 274 to info - Col. Pindley is in Estrano now & will decide whether a D.P.R. etc. is necessary. Eo.

785017

Minute No. ²⁵⁶ ~~255~~

To: CRO

APPC has just telephoned asking for information as to what action has been taken toward the apprehension and punishment of Germans in Bolazono Province who failed to register in accordance with AMG order. Please send a signal to Regional Commissioner, Veneria Region, asking when information requested in folio 231 may be expected.

256

Capt B, Min 255 for action but first consult with C & S who may perhaps already have the information required.

T. M. 7/11

257

Min 5

Pre see back slip on cover. This file O.T.Y.

Ch. op.

258

CRO

249, 257 a 258 to info.

Draft letter to G-5 attached - just to show them we are trying & are worried. Polad (B) agrees about sending it - surely interim

13/11

259

CA Sec.

Propose sending attached draft to G-5 as an interim reply till we get more specific information from R.C. V.R. Polad (B) agrees would be grateful for your views.

13/11

13/11

Brig. Insh:

You will no doubt see this letter to displaced persons which reinforces my own view about the disposal of these Germans and Austrians

Intd) H.H. 5. Nov.

Captain Graybrooke

I L. h

an even dealing of the file on which is Ex. Com's copy of attached. Pl. follow up with Singer & what not.

Note also that attached is Mr N's copy - he wants it back.

1-11-50

785017

Captain Gray brode

I d h

you were dealing with
the file on which is Ex. 1000's
copy of attached. PL follow
up with Super & what not.

Note also that attached is

175 H's copy - he wants
it back.

175 H's

7/16/253

80801

e/c Pse have H's comment
typed on minute sheet of our
file & pass to me. 4253

See
175 H's

4253

785017

the usual res.

4/27/1910

237

1. Let 231- shall we pass to H.C. Veneria region plus map?

2. No action on 230.

3. Palad (B) might like a copy of 229.

to 240

233

Mrs S.

Right - 7 min 232 7 cause.

we ought to have sent copies of 224 to

Palad (A.S. for Pub. Safety - Palad also: do no refer

1-11/10

232

24/10

231, 235 to replicate res. I think A.S. & Palad

need not have a copy of 231 -

it enough really.

to 240

240

the Com. Tel. 238-7 for info. I have sent copy to CA Bureau

Encl 30710

242

P.A. - B/ when I next see Dr. Hoffmann

243

785017

217.

Executive Commissioner.

At p.182 Vol. II below AFHQ raise the question (at your instance, I believe) of the possible repatriation of undesirable Reich Germans now in Bolzano Province. The matter was referred to Venezia Region and their answer is at p.213. The only people who possibly ought to be repatriated are unregistered and are either political refugees from Germany or SS and Wehrmacht deserters and who are now in the hills. To prepare a list of Reich Germans who should be repatriated, as suggested by AFHQ to all intents and purposes is quite impracticable.

? Supply to AFHQ

6 Oct. 45.

C.S.O.

C.S.O.

218

You appear to disagree with the R.C.
Please discuss. We must get action taken
in AFHQ letter as rapidly. (Sept 12 - Oct 6)

WV 718

220.

Executive Commissioner.

Reference your minute 218 above, at 219 opposite is draft letter in reply to p.182, Vol.II, submitted for your approval.

8 Oct. 45.

C.S.O.

223

Issue MV 618

225.

Executive Commissioner.

Reference p.219 and your minute 223 above, at p.224 opposite in letter for signature.

14 Oct. 45.

C.S.O.

4431

The Prime Minister
to Admiral Stone

DEC 1 1945

Home,

My dear Admiral,

Considering the coming reconstitution of the Province of Bolzano the Italian Government has reexamined and confirmed its decision to give to the Alto Adige a satisfactory and sure order for the ethnical minority.

The Government has already taken important resolutions in favour of the German-speaking population. It proposes to endow the Alto Adige, within a short time, with a special legislation, corresponding fully to the interests of the people, protecting with opportune dispositions the traditional values and finally instituting in the region a pattern of administration.

To this end the Government has decided to send to Bolzano a high Delegate, whose principal task will be to direct local politics and to prepare, in cooperation with the most competent South-Tyrolians, the new order. The text of the decree and the note, which I beg to enclose, state the functions of the Delegate and the ideas which have induced the Government to adopt this measure. With a separate letter I shall request your opinion on the person of the Delegate.

Bearing in mind your suggestions on the South Tyrol problem, I am sure that you will like the decision which I communicate in the present letter. The request of your approval wants to express above all the sincere appreciation of the Italian Government and of myself for your and your officers cooperation for preparing the new order of South Tyrol.

I avail myself of this opportunity to communicate to you the view of the Government that the reconstitution of the Province of Bolzano be followed shortly by the appointment of an Italian

considering the coming restitution of the province of Bolzano the Italian government has reconsidered and confirmed its decision to give to the Alto Adige a satisfactory and sure order for the ethnic minority.

The government has already taken important resolutions in favour of the German-speaking population. It proposes to endow the Alto Adige, within a short time, with a special legislation, corresponding fully to the interests of the people, protecting with opportune dispositions the traditional values and finally instituting in the region a pattern of administration.

In this and the government has decided to send to Bolzano a High Delegate, whose principal task will be to direct local politics and to prepare, in cooperation with the most competent South-Tyrolians, the new order. The text of the decree and the note, which I beg to enclose, state the functions of the Delegate and the ideas which have induced the government to adopt this measure. With a separate letter I shall request your opinion on the person of the Delegate.

Hearing in mind your suggestions on the South Tyrol problem, I am sure that you will like the decision which I communicate in the present letter. The request of your approval wants to express above all the sincere appreciation of the Italian government and of myself for your and your officers' cooperation for preparing the new order of South Tyrol.

I avail myself of this opportunity to communicate to you the view of the government that the restitution of the Province of Bolzano be followed shortly by the appointment of an Italian ambassador to Vienna. The government wishes to create as soon as possible the basis for the good relations to be established with the neighbouring state.

Very truly yours

See N. 299.300.301.302

157
Draft of a decree for the institution of the office of extraordinary Delegate of the Government in South Tyrol

Having seen;

Having heard the Council of Ministers;

On proposal of the Prime Minister, in agreement with the Ministers of;

We have decreed and decree:

Art. 1

Depending from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is created the office of extraordinary Delegate of the Government in South Tyrol, in Bolzano. The office has temporary character.

Art. 2

The extraordinary Delegate:

- a) superintends the preparation of the legislative order to be instituted in the Alto Adige for the status of the ethnic minority of German language. Particularly, he institutes the local commissions of study of the various branches of the order, predisposes and coordinates their work;
- b) issues in name of the central Government decrees for the temporary regulation of the matters outlined under a);
- c) proposes, approves, revokes the decrees of the Prefects of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno dealing particularly with the political, administrative and economic interests of the South Tyrolean population;
- d) proposes to the Council of Ministers the drafts of laws elaborated by the commissions of study;
- e) directs and coordinates in the three provinces the activity of the statal administrations, of the enti, the institutes of public right and of all "enti" under the protection of the

Having heard the Council of Ministers;
On proposal of the Prime Minister, in agreement with the Ministers of

We have decreed and decreed:

Art. 1

Depending from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is created the office of extraordinary Delegates of the government in South Tyrol, in Bolzano. The office has temporary character.

Art. 2

The extraordinary Delegates:

- a) superintends the preparation of the legislative order to be instituted in the Alto Adige for the status of the ethnic minority of German language. Particularly, he institutes the local commissions of study of the various branches of the order, predisposes and coordinates their work;
- b) issues in name of the central government decrees for the temporary regulation of the matters outlined under a);
- c) proposes, approves, revokes the decrees of the Prefects of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno dealing particularly with the political, administrative and economic interests of the South Tyrolean population;
- d) proposes to the Council of Ministers the drafts of laws elaborated by the commissions of study;
- e) directs and coordinates in the three provinces the activity of the statal administrations, of the enti, the institutes of public right and of all "enti" under the protection or the vigilance of the state, in order to ensure that the ordered constitution of municipal South Tyrolean group be based on the principles of equality of rights and duties of all citizens and be carried out with the respect of the special laws and dispositions for the South Tyrolians.

Art. 3

.....

12/296
Relazione al Consiglio dei Ministri sull'istituzione dell'ufficio di Delegato straordinario del Governo in Alto Adige

Il decreto proposto esprime l'intendimento, ispirato ai principi democratici che guidano il Governo, di dare alla minoranza di lingua tedesca dell'Alto Adige un ordinamento legislativo che le garantisca l'esercizio della libertà civili nell'uguaglianza dei diritti e dei doveri di tutti i cittadini e nel rispetto dei valori etnici, linguistici e culturali che le sono propri.

Al Consiglio dei Ministri è nota la richiesta del Governo austriaco rivolta a ottenere dalle Nazioni Unite l'annessione dell'Alto Adige all'Austria. Questa richiesta, che attenta all'unità geografica conseguita dall'Italia al termine delle guerre per il risorgimento e l'unità della Nazione, è priva di qualsiasi fondamento giuridico. Inoltre, l'Italia ha consacrato dopo il 1918 il suo diritto alla frontiera del Brennero con un complesso imponente di opere che rende l'economia dell'Alto Adige inscindibile da quella delle altre province settentrionali.

Ciò premesso, l'Italia ha tutto l'interesse, sia nazionale sia internazionale, a tutelare lo stato della minoranza etnica di lingua tedesca in modo soddisfacente e sicuro.

L'Inghilterra e gli Stati Uniti non hanno mancato di manifestare al Governo italiano il loro punto di vista in proposito. I loro suggerimenti coincidono con la volontà del Governo di promulgare tutte le disposizioni legislative atte a dotare l'Alto Adige, entro un breve periodo di tempo, di un'amministrazione rispondente alle aspirazioni e agli interessi della popolazione.

ispirato ai principi democratici che guidano il Governo, di dare alla minoranza di lingua tedesca dell'Alto Adige un ordinamento legislativo che le garantisca l'esercizio delle libertà civili nell'uguaglianza dei diritti e dei doveri di tutti i cittadini e nel rispetto dei valori etnici, linguistici e culturali che le sono propri.

Al Consiglio dei Ministri è nota la richiesta del Governo austriaco rivolta a ottenere dalle Nazioni Unite l'annessione dell'Alto Adige all'Austria. Questa richiesta, che attenta all'unità geografica conseguita dall'Italia al termine delle guerre per il risorgimento e l'unità della Nazione, è priva di qualsiasi fondamento giuridico. Inoltre, l'Italia ha consacrato dopo il 1918 il suo diritto alla frontiera del Brennero con un complesso imponente di opere che rende l'economia dell'Alto Adige inalienabile da quella delle altre province settentrionali.

Ciò premesso, l'Italia ha tutto l'interesse, sia nazionale sia internazionale, a tutelare lo stato della minoranza etnica di lingua tedesca in modo soddisfacente e sicuro.

L'Inghilterra e gli Stati Uniti non hanno mancato di manifestare al Governo italiano il loro punto di vista in proposito. I loro suggerimenti coincidono con la volontà del Governo di promulgare tutte le disposizioni legislative atte a dotare l'Alto Adige, entro un breve periodo di tempo, di un'amministrazione rispondente alle aspirazioni e agli interessi della popolazione.

Il decreto proposto ubbidisce anzitutto al concetto di elaborare l'ordinamento della minoranza di lingua tedesca con il concorso dei suoi cittadini più competenti.

- 2 -

La nomina di un Delegato straordinario è an-
gerita:

a) dalla situazione particolare dell'Alto Adige
distinta dall'esistenza di una forte corrente se-
paratista nel periodo compreso fra la riconse-
gna alleata del territorio e la Conferenza della
pace che deciderà della frontiera con l'Austria;
b) dalla necessità di accentrare in un'autorità su-
periore ai Prefetti la preparazione di una legisla-
zione e l'attuazione di una politica che interessa
no la popolazione di comuni compresi in tre provin-
ce;

c) dall'opportunità di dare speciale risalto inter-
nazionale, all'azione del Governo in Alto Adige.

Deti i recenti risultati negativi degli Alti
Comissariati si è creduto utile limitare le fun-
zioni del Delegato alla condotta politica degli
interessi locali e al coordinamento delle inizia-
tive riguardanti la minoranza di lingua tedesca.

I poteri legislativi del Delegato straordinario,
il cui ufficio è temporaneo, sono limitati in
modo da mantenere al Governo centrale la massima
autorità nelle decisioni.

L'istituzione dell'ufficio del Delegato assu-
cura l'unità e il coordinamento fra l'iniziativa
politica locale e l'iniziativa del Governo centra-
le, anche nei riflessi internazionali.

L'ufficio è composto dal Delegato, da un Se-
gretario Generale, da un funzionario con il grado
di Consigliere di Prefettura, da un traduttore e
da due stenodattilografe.

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

La sua decisione della frontiera con l'Austria;

b) dalla necessità di accentrare in un'autorità superiore ad Prefetti la preparazione di una legislazione e l'attuazione di una politica che interessa no la popolazione di comuni compresi in tre provincie;

c) dall'opportunità di dare speciale risalto internazionale, all'azione del Governo in Alto Adige.

Dati i recenti risultati negativi degli Alti Commissariati si è creduto utile limitare le funzioni del Delegato alla condotta politica degli interessi locali e al coordinamento delle iniziative riguardanti la minoranza di lingua tedesca.

I poteri legislativi del Delegato straordinario, il cui ufficio è temporaneo, sono limitati in modo da mantenere al Governo centrale la massima autorità nelle decisioni.

L'istituzione dell'ufficio del Delegato assicura l'unità e il coordinamento fra l'iniziativa politica locale e l'iniziativa del Governo centrale, anche nei riflessi internazionali.

L'ufficio è composto dal Delegato, da un Segretario Generale, da un funzionario con il grado di Consigliere di Prefettura, da un traduttore e da due stenodattilografe.

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

585
BOLZANO PROVINCE
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A. P. O. 394

2
214

SUBJECT:

DATE 30 Nov 45

DEC 6 1945

to: Brigadier M.S. LUSH,
Executive Commissioner,
HQ, ALLIED COMMISSION, ROME.

REF R XH BZ 137/1

M2 dear Brigadier.

Very many thanks for your letter No. 100/EC of the 20th November which kept me in the picture.

The Government crisis will put the clock back a little I think. In any case we are ready to hand over when the time comes, though I had gone a bit slow with Legal and Finance pending information about the future.

Before I go on leave, you might like a brief account of the situation here to-day.

1. The Separation Centre is now ready to receive and interrogate

- (a) Enemy Nationals required for Security reasons.
- (b) Aliens "to be repatriated through Displaced Persons Camps, after interrogation".

Work on (a) was to start today, but the Area Commander has just told me he has to refer to HQ, No.2 District for clearer instructions. This means a few days delay.

Work on (b) will, I hope, start about 15th December. We have now obtained decisions as to categories, and yesterday we held a conference with the Questore and the CCRR. Commandant and prepared plans which will reach you in detail early next week. Various forms will have to be printed before we can start, and I am sure you would like this business carefully organized and have accuracy before speed. Much time has already been allowed to slip by, that a few days more will make little difference.

2. Following enquiries into a deficiency of Lire 140,000 (due to be produced in Court) together with various reports regarding the conduct of Italian CIC agents, we have so far put 32 under lock and key. Gen. Heydeman has sent an SIB Officer to conduct the interrogation and the first evidence to be taken is to say the least alarming. We have recovered many millions (Lire) worth of stolen property, including cocaine, and two of the agents have already offered to disclose the hiding place of 70,000,000 more in return for their freedom. It is too early to say what military Organizations are involved. I have kept Gen. Heydeman and Brig. Dunlop closely posted re this.

See h. 44-44
294A

- 2 -

3. The Prefect has been away longer than I hoped but no doubt he will be working in Rome for the benefit of this Province as much as if he were here. I nevertheless hope to see him before I go.

All is well here and I much appreciate ~~the~~ kind remarks contained in your letter.

When I come back, I hope the efforts of deflection observed by you will be unnecessary, and that your party will come straight to one of the loveliest places I have seen.

Yours *sincerely,*

S. Miller

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

785017

535-51

4 Com
276

971292

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5:383.7-45

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

DEC 3 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

282

Reference your 585/264/20 dated 24 November, 1945.

1. The scheme set out in your letter appears to be working satisfactorily, but it is not clear how acceptance by Germany has been obtained for the current moves.
2. Your comments would be appreciated.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. L. Hamblen Col
A. L. HAMBLÉN,
Brigadier General GSC,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

See n. 317.318.319.

7322

4441

(NND 5)

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISS. 4

Originator's Reference: RM11/350
Date/Time of Origin: DEC 011400

SECRET

Message Centre No: G/4799
Date Time Rec'd: DEC 021705A
Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AND VENEZIA REGION
TO: ACTION: HQ ALGER CITY AGENC

DEC 3 1945

SECRET.

Reference your telegram 8666 cite ACMAC and conversation McCleary Dunlop. Following position established at conference held Balzano 29 November. Total aliens registered to date 7460. Known that some further have avoided registration but number NOT thought to be large. Approximately hundred cases dealt with AMG courts for failure to register sentences one to six months imprisonment followed by compulsory repatriation. Separation Centre commences operation 30 Nov commencing with undesirables known to Police Agencies.

DIST

ACTION: EMAC COMMISSIONER

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE

SECRET

4443

ADVANCE COPY

71/02

Date /time Sent 011400

Date/Time Recvd 021705

From AMB VENEZUE REGION

TO ACTION H.Q. ALCOM CITE ACEXC

SECRET

Refers your telegram 8666 cite ACEXC and conversation McCleary-Dunlop.

Following position established at conference held BOLZANO 29 Nov.

Total aliens registered to date 7460. Known that some further have avoided registration but number NOT thought to be large. Approximately hundred cases dealt with AMB courts for failure to register sentences one to six months imprisonment followed by compulsory ~~expat~~ repatriation. Separation Centre commences operation 30 Nov commencing with undesirables known to Police Agencies.

Miss S

Above is information

AFHQ have been asked for

Pl. take n. a.

2/12

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

585 8

270

268

239

Ref: IIR/53/G-II(HP)

19 November 1945

NOV 20 1945

My dear Princess

The situation which you describe in the "Alto Adige" District is one that has concerned me for some considerable time.

Now that railway facilities are easier action is being taken to arrange the return of these Germans to Germany. They will be sent back at the rate of 1000 a week and I shall inform you when the move is completed.

Very truly yours,

Walter D. Brown

Walter D. Brown
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Counselor

IAN DEWANE STONE,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

(MISS SAMSON)

PA
4461 24/11
A

Filed July 6, 1964

Abstract

PFL3 No: 1011/650.12

1. Ref your DWA/53/2-11(DP) of 3 November.
Reference also by DALL/530.12 of 5 Nov; to Executive Commissioner.
" " your 585/24/70 of 5 Nov.
" " your telegram 8280 CINE KOME of 10 Nov. ¹⁵⁸
" " " 024.111 of 16 Nov to H. O., A.C. ¹⁵⁸
" " Bolzano Province's letter to you DALL/RG/100 of 15 Nov.
2. It is understood from conversation with Colonel Pindley that there may be changes in the directives contained in your letter of the 8 Nov. It is assumed however that the changes are most likely to affect your paragraphs 2(c) and 2(d) and that 2(a) and 2(b) will remain unaffected.
3. In the meantime we have received from H. O., No. 2 District a clarification of part of their instructions. They intend that only Germans who come in 'as part of the armed forces', shall be treated as P.O.s. I have already passed on this last information to P.O. Bolzano.
4. We are therefore ready to start moving out these people as soon as No. 2 District can supply the necessary S.I.s. Intelligence found.
5. Naturally we should commence with the most obvious cases, those mentioned in your paragraph 2 (a).
6. I must however call your attention to several real problems which will have to be faced. For example, what is to be the destination of Polish Germans whose homes are in (a) East Prussia (b) Silesia (c) the border provinces which are apparently being occupied by Poland.
7. I fully agree with the opinion expressed by the Provincial Commissioner Bolzano that this is a big problem and one that demands the full time services of an expert officer at Bolzano. It is clear that there must be the closest cooperation between H.O. and the receiving authorities in Austria and Germany and this, I feel, can only be effected through your Sub-Commission.
8. At the same time I feel that it is a problem which on our best tactics

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

2. It is understood from conversation with Colonel Windley that there may be changes in the directives contained in your letter of the 2 Nov. It is assumed however that the changes are most likely to affect your paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) and that 2(a) and 2(b) will remain unaffected.
3. In the meantime we have received from U.S. No. 2 District a clarification of part of their instructions. They intend that only persons who come in 'as part of the 'land forces', shall be treated as 'C.I.'. I have already passed on this last information to R.C. Bolzano.
4. We are therefore ready to start moving out these people as soon as No. 2 District can supply the necessary 'I.I.' Intelligence Squad.
5. Naturally we should commence with the most obvious cases, those mentioned in your paragraph 2 (a).
6. I must however call your attention to several real problems which will have to be faced. For example, what is to be the disposition of Polish Germans whose homes are in (a) East Prussia (b) Silesia (c) the border provinces which are apparently being occupied by Poland.
7. I fully agree with the opinion expressed by the provincial Commissioner Bolzano that this is a big problem and one that demands the full time services of an expert officer at Bolzano. It is clear that there must be the closest cooperation between U.S. and the receiving authorities in Austria and Germany and this, I feel, can only be effected through your Sub-Commission.
8. At the same time I feel that it is a problem which we can best tackle by starting to work upon it. The difficulties will show themselves by experience.
9. I am therefore proposing to Bolzano before the end of this week for a further discussion with R.C. Bolzano and Cmdr. G. sub area.

Copy to:

R.C. Bolzano, Executive Commissioner

R.C. Bolzano

Displaced Persons, Venetia

Regional Commissioner

294

M. 285

(Miss Ganssen)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 395
Office of the Executive Commission

Ref: 585/264/43

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5, APO

1. Reference your letter of 22 October 1945 on the above subject, and your G-5: 583.7-45 of 15 November 1945.

2. The question of the repatriation of Reich Germans and Austrians from Bolzano has been discussed at length with Headquarters Nr. 2 District. Attached for your information is copy of a letter from General Staff Intelligence, 2 District, on the treatment of German and Austrian nationals. At para 3 (d) it is requested that AEC publish a decree re-enforcing the registration of all aliens in Venezia Region. We will communicate with you further on the results of this.

3. In the meantime the following action to repatriate Germans from this area is being taken:

- (a) The employees of the 70 German firms brought into Italy during the war, and estimated as 5,000 will be repatriated.
- (b) The wives and employees of German officers and men will be repatriated.
- (c) Italians who opted for German nationality will await a decision as to their standing.
- (d) Germans who were living before the war in the province will be repatriated, except those previously permanently domiciled in Bolzano who will be allowed to remain except when FIA/CIC object.

It is expected that 1,000 Germans a week can be received at the Camp at Bolzano, provided they can be received by Germany at that rate.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Copy to:
G-5 APO
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (3)

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

272 4433
- 303

BOLZANO PROVINCE
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A P O 394

SUBJECT

DATE: 19 Nov 1945.
SWM/gq.

TO

REF R XII BZ

by Dear Brigadier

I have to inform you that the Prefect of Bolzano, Dr. Bruno De ANGELIS, has been called to Rome by Signor Parri by telegramme and he leaves Bolzano today for discussions with the Government.

At the same time he has received a telegramme from Signor Nenni that his proposals are being examined and the conditions are favourable. Those conditions I produced for you at Torbole on Wednesday.

Dr. De ANGELIS would be glad to see you at any time to discuss ~~the~~ subject either you or Mr. Hopkinson would like to talk about.

This letter is being brought to you by the Prefect. -

With my kindest regards

To:

Brig M.S. LUSH,
Executive Commissioner,
Allied Commission, Rome.

Copy to:
Mr. Harold Hopkinson,
Political Adviser, A/C Rome.

Ann. Bolzano

S. H. Miller

Reg. 315
CF 316

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

785017

585

JKD/zm

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

266

280

TO : HQ. A.C.
Attn: Executive Commissioner

NOV 19 1945

SUBJECT : Bolzano Province - Attacks on the Prefect

FILE NO : RXII/850.12

239

1. Further to my RXII/850.12 of 28 October, I now have to report a considerable improvement in the situation.
2. In the course of my recent visit to Bolzano I learnt that no further attack had appeared in the "Civiltà Democratica" of last week.
3. Moreover Ziller, the editor of the paper and author of the article, has already by seven votes to one lost the presidency of the Provincial C.L.N. and it is quite probable that he will cease to be the author of the C.L.N. paper the "Alto Adige".
4. I think therefore that we may leave matters where they are.


Regional Commissioner

See M. 284

PA
443724/11

(10)
SECRET and URGENT
279

Options of 1939.

19 Nov 45

BWK/lc

Regional Commissioner,
HQ, Venezia Region.

270

Not enclosed

1. At the request of the President of the Sudtiroler Volkspartei I send to you the enclosed documents in the hope you will kindly forward them to Rome as urgently as possible.

(a) The photostatic copies of the original Census Results of the 23rd June, 1939 accompanied by a memo explaining them.

(b) A covering letter and a memorial concerning the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1939, its effect on the population, the oppressive measures adopted, and the threats and promises alike applied to induce the people to opt for Germany.

2. I am sure most of the facts are known to you, but, as a decision regarding citizenship is about to be made, I would like to recommend the nullification of this infamous agreement.

3. I am reluctant to express personal views, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not give it as my considered opinion, that I believe the future peace of Europe might be endangered and the scales of Justice might well tremble, if the results of this Nazi-Fascist agreement are allowed to stand.

John W. Miller
4430 -
J. W. MILLER, Colonel,
Provincial Commissioner,
BOLZANO Province.

Copy to : Executive Commissioner, HQ, Allied Commission, Rome.

C CONFIDENTIAL

278

To : Brig. Lush through Brig. Dunlop.

13th November, 1945

The enclosed papers were given to me to-night by the Prefect in strictest confidence. They contain his views regarding the future policy for the Alto Adige, and are to be sent to Rome to-morrow, 14th November, 1945.

In view of the dilatory manner in which his past proposals have been treated, he wants to go to Rome to try and force his Government to face the problems of the Province.

He wants his Government to study the enclosed papers before he himself arrives, hence their despatch to-morrow.

He intends to offer his resignation unless his demands (and ours) are given due attention.

He has been guaranteed the help of certain Ministers and knows Sig. Farri is on his side, and hopes with so much weight from his friends to obtain a clear cut policy.

With difficulty he has at last obtained the support of the Socialist Party. He is not friendly with Sig. De Gasperi who has offered to him the appointment of Ambassador to Russia. This has been turned down as De Angelis feels the importance of his work here outweighs the Ambassadorship.

He may find political opinion too strong for him and thus have to go to Russia.

I informed the Prefect of my intention (with his permission) to show the papers to Brig. Dunlop, and to give them to Brig. Lush to-morrow, in order to let the Allied Commission know what facts and proposals were being placed before the Italian Government. He agreed but hoped in the event of Allied Commission disagreement with his proposals he would not be reproved, and gave me the papers solely to let me know what action he was taking with his Government.

TRANSLATION.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF BOLZANO TO THE
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE FRONTIER
BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA (ALTO ADIGE).

The AREA of BOLZANO has never been an ordinary Provincial Government, but really a political centre whose tasks are strictly in connection with the international decision on the frontier problem.

My conversations with leading Allied authorities and their approval of my views, the news which I collected either through Italian and foreign reporters or personally, the attentive examination of the main foreign press which I receive from SWITZERLAND, are inducing me to suggest to the Government to determine, without delay, its political direction on the question of the "Alto Adige" and to adopt a local policy which the latest international events suggest to be more clear and energetic and rather oriented towards AUSTRIA.

My initiative, as a Prefect, even if it has been and it is still very wide, in virtue of the Allied approval and because of the absence of decisions and even of information from the Government, obviously cannot surpass certain limits without losing value.

I am sure that the Government is aware of the fact that the United States' attitude on the question of the Southern Tyrol has recently changed to our disadvantage.

My own impression is that the slowness and a certain carelessness shown by the Government in Rome in handling the question of the frontier, has influenced the United States' policy, and that fact is inducing me to expose my own view on the situation, on the attitude of the United States, and also to submit some proposals which I think will help to determine the responsibility of the Italian Government.

I must add that the proposals which I am going to expose are well known by the Allies and that I am inclined to believe that they deem their adoption quite indispensable.

During the period May to November I directed my policy, acting generally by initiative.

- 1 - to avoid any conflict or incident either from the Italians or South Tyroleans, which could have influenced negatively the international opinion and a peaceful acceptance "in loco" of the future Allied decision.
- 2 - to prepare an atmosphere favourable to ~~the~~ cooperation between the Italians and the German speaking citizens.
- 3 - to demonstrate to the Allies the importance of the works performed in

I am sure that the Government is aware of the fact that the United States' attitude on the question of the Southern Tyrol has recently changed to our disadvantage.

My own impression is that the slowness and a certain carelessness shown by the Government in handling the question of the frontier, has influenced the United States' policy, and that fact is inducing me to expose my own view on the situation, on the attitude of the United States, and also to submit some proposals which I think will help to determine the responsibility of the Italian Government.

I must add that the proposals which I am going to expose are well known by the Allies and that I am inclined to believe that they deem their adoption quite indispensable.

During the period May to November I directed my policy, acting generally by initiative:

- 1 - to avoid any conflict or incident either from the Italians or South Tyroleans, which could have influenced negatively the international opinion and a peaceful acceptance "in loco" of the future Allied decision.
- 2 - to prepare an atmosphere favourable to the cooperation between the Italians and the German speaking citizens.
- 3 - to demonstrate to the Allies the importance of the works performed in the "Alto Adige" by the Italians after 1918 and to evidence the necessity of securing for the new Italian economy the possession of the hydro-electric plants which have been built by us.
- 4 - to limit the influence of the Austrian propaganda and the anti-Italian attitude shown by the Northern Tyrol.
- 5 - to induce our Government to take an open position towards the question of the frontier between ITALY and AUSTRIA and to adopt a more comprehensive policy towards the German speaking people, particularly bringing the problem of citizenship to a solution.

I hope that the Italian Government consider the serious troubles and the favourable results of my work. All of them are known by the Allies, which is very important.

Since the beginning, I considered it necessary that our Government took a quick and clear decision on the problem of option, a problem which would condition the matter of citizenship and the compilation of the electoral lists. The decision, if timely, would have convinced the United States of our real willingness to settle the question of the "Alto Adige" in a democratic way, and consequently the solution of the problem would have been more successful if faced long ago.

(Museum release press + 100 - 2700)

5 copies held by the

-2-

My first proposal for a settlement which I submitted to the Government at the end of May, is a month late owing to the military crisis. My second proposal, approved at the end of July by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and afterwards by Admiral Stone himself, had the Allied approval on the establishment in BOLZANO of a commission for the revision of the citizenship problem. Said Commission had the double advantage of being appointed by the Italian Government and being approved by the Allies. Besides I obtained the participation on the Commission of high ranking German speaking people.

For the above-mentioned reasons I believe the failure to establish that Commission is an error. That error appears even greater if it is considered that Admiral Stone urged an answer from our Government on 20th August, 21st September and 15th October. The Italian Government has neither answered his requests nor my repeated messages. Why? Had it been an involuntary fault of the Italian Government or had it been a way to recall its own previous approval to the plan for reasons which I cannot understand and of which, in any case, the Prefect of Bolzano would be informed? This fact, of course, negatively influenced the Allied opinion and also the reputation of our policy towards the Alto Adige problem.

The divulgence officially of a plan for the settling of the frontier problem and an immediate execution of such plan would satisfy, even today, the Allied Commission in Italy and it seems that such acts would influence the United States' attitude, on the condition that such demonstration be dependent on the international factors which now influence this matter, and which, of course, be arranged with that of the Big Powers who supports us more decisively at the Brennero. That is England. In England, therefore, we should commit the task of bringing back the United States from sentimental valuations to consideration of "real politics" which would turn the Alto Adige problem to our advantage.

The Italian Government should not be surprised then if the sincere statements of President PASERI and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, DE CASPERIS, the allusions to regional autonomy (the joining of the Provinces of BOLZANO and TRENTO will be examined after the international decision on today it would not have enough influence, but on the contrary, to those who do not know the situation very well it would appear as an expedient), the example of the concessions to the VAL D'AOSTA, those decrees which have been decided in ROME before being discussed in BOLZANO with the leading German speaking authorities, had made a poor impression on international impression.

My own impression is that our Council of Ministers, when it examines the problem of the frontier between Italy and Austria, is influenced by a special disposition of mind which induces it to put to itself the question: "What does this exigent minority of German speaking people want from the Italian Government?" It would be more reasonable if they put to themselves the question: "What is the interest of the Allies in the Brenner question?" In my opinion, to solve the problem advantageously to us, we should address that question to ourselves, in the clearest manner.

At this international moment the Austrian policy appears to be of a range not inferior to that of Italy. On all the international relations and on our

problem and an immediate execution of such plan would satisfy, even today, the Allied Government in Italy and it seems that such acts would influence the United States' attitude, on the condition that such demonstration be dependent on the international factors which are influencing this matter, and should, of course, be arranged with that of the Big Powers who supports us more decisively at the moment. That is England. In England, therefore, we should commit the task of bringing back the United States from sentimental valuations to consideration of "real politics" which would turn the Alto Adige problem to our advantage.

The Italian Government should not be surprised then if the sincere statements of President MASSEI and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, DE GASPARI, the allusions to regional autonomy (the joining of the Provinces of BOLZANO and TRIESTE will be examined after the international decision as today it would not have enough influence, but on the contrary, to those who do not know the situation very well it would appear as an expedient), the example of the concessions to the VICE-KING, those decrees which have been decided in 1938 before being discussed in BOLZANO with the leading German speaking authorities, had such a poor impression on international impression.

My own impression is that our Council of Ministers, when it examined the problem of the frontier between Italy and Austria, is influenced by a special disposition of mind which induces it to put to itself the question: "What does this exigent minority of German speaking people want from the Italian Government?" It would be more reasonable if they put to themselves the question: "What is the interest of the Allies in the Brenner question?" In my opinion, to solve the problem advantageously to us, we should address that question to ourselves, in the clearest manner.

At this international moment the Austrian policy appears to be of a more not inferior to that of Italy. On all the international relations and on our problem too, lies heavily the potential conflict between the East and the West. If at the conference in London Russia has shown indifference towards the Southern Tyrol problem, it is because she intends to throw on Germany's Austria another responsibility. If Germany has most cleverly removed all the weight of his present policy on the vindication of the Southern Tyrol, (it did not escape Italy's attention the importance, European and not only Austrian, of the appointment of Gruber, Chief of the Northern Tyrol Volksrat, as Minister of Foreign Affairs in VIENNA), it was only to throw on the Western Powers a share of responsibility of his future appointment.

Today the decision on the Southern Tyrol question remains with England who cannot distract herself from the international situation originated by the Russian statement and by the Austrian attitude.

What is the greatest interest of England in the Brenner question?

- (a) To solve the Alto Adige problem in the best manner, that is to say avoiding resentment either of ITALY or AUSTRIA
- (b) To try to approach, as much as possible, the two regions in order to solve of the question which divides them, a coalition to join them.

2750
 England is undoubtedly interested in supporting Italy on the Brenner question. She is driven to act as a reconciler between Italy and Austria by her interest in approaching the two nations and by an indifference shown by Russia and also by the changed attitude of the United States towards the Southern Tyrol problem. But the principal reason for her eager interest could be drawn by the recent statements of M. K. K. who saw in the "democratic" boundary line of the Brenner the necessary limit for the defense of Italy against other barbarian invasions.

If the facts which I exposed above are correct, Italy's political line of conduct in the future should be as follows:

Direct negotiations with Austria, under the auspices of the Allied Governments in Italy, and before that, a prompt and efficient acknowledgment of the rights of the minority of German speaking people.

In my opinion it is necessary that the Italian Government prepares itself to make the largest concessions to Austria and to the ethnic minority, but will maintain itself on the national ethnic border of the Brenner and will request the whole availability of the electric energy which is most essential for our industries in N. Italy.

As a matter of fact the necessity of giving the Italian policy/department a new turn to be most urgent in order that it might influence the international situation opinion and stem its drifting movement towards the Austrian thesis. I suggest, therefore, that the Italian Government appoint, with the agreement of the Allies, a delegate for the Alto Adige whose principal task would be to prepare the settlement of the ethnic minority problem. During the study and elaboration of all provisions to be adopted on the collaboration of the leading members of the German speaking group.

I recall the attention of the Government to the fact that, in case the delegate obtain the approval of the Allied authorities, the political representatives of the minority should have agreed in anticipation to collaborate with him in the compilation of the new "statute".

The delegate's main tasks would be:

1. to keep himself in constant touch with the Allied organizations in order to deal with matters regarding the Alto Adige problem and political relations with Austria;
2. to start, in full accordance with the Allied Government in Italy, negotiations with Austria;
3. to pre-arrange, establish and coordinate the works of the different commissions (revision of the citizenship problems, the electoral law, the administration of justice in both languages, the competition to public posts by German speaking people);

our indignities in N. Italy.

a new turn

As a matter of fact the necessity of giving the Italian policy/agents to be most urgent in order that it might influence the international situation opinion and stem its drifting movement towards the Austrian thesis. I suggest, therefore, that the Italian Government appoint, with the agreement of the Allies, a delegate for the Alto Adige whose principal task would be to prepare the settlement of the ethnical minority problem, basing the study and elaboration of all provisions to be adopted on the collaboration of the leading members of the German speaking group.

I recall the attention of the Government to the fact that, in case the delegate obtain the approval of the Allied authorities, the political representatives of the minority should have agreed in anticipation to collaborate with him in the compilation of the new "statute".

The delegate's main tasks would be:

1. to keep himself in constant touch with the Allied organizations in order to deal with matters regarding the Alto Adige problem and political relations with Austria;
2. to start, in full accordance with the Allied Government in Italy, negotiations with Austria;
3. to pre-arrange, establish and coordinate the works of the different commissions (revision of the citizenship problems, the electoral law, the administration of justice in both languages, the competition to public posts by German speaking people);
4. to issue legislative decrees for the temporary settlement of matters relative to the ethnical problem;
5. to promote or to revoke the Prefecta dispositions;
6. to prepare the laws to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for examination as soon as they are passed by the local commissions. Such laws acquire full validity at the moment they have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

Should the Italian Government take into consideration the above mentioned proposals, I will take the liberty to persist in my request that they be discussed as soon as possible.

The speediness of a decision on the subject is, in my opinion, and not only in my opinion, a condition for a successful result.

L. J. J.

SECRET

Germans in BOLZANO Province.

15 Nov 45

SWM/lc

Regional Commissioner,
HQ, AMG, VENETIE Region.

NOV 19 1945

100

1. Reference letter DPR/53/G-II(DP) of 8th November, 1945 of which you spoke to the Executive Commissioner yesterday.
2. This is an enormous problem, and I know you agree that a responsible officer from Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission should come here to take the work off the hands of the Provincial Commissioner. I cannot do it with my present inadequate staff as much as I would like to. I know your difficulties about personnel too.
3. Reference para. 3 of the above mentioned letter there are various parts of Austria and Germany to which it is desired Displaced Persons should not be sent and contact with Germany and Austria has to be made regarding this, and also as to how many Germany can accept, and when. This is a Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission problem which concerns thousands of people who do not want to move, as reversal of the normal state of affairs.
4. In accordance with what I believe to be your wishes, I am not to inform 60 Sub Area, S.I.G., and Civil Officials concerned of the decision contained in the letter under reply until further authoritative instructions are received from you. For example the letter does not refer to that of HQ, No. 2 District which stated certain categories of civilians would be treated as POW and about which we have already written to HQ, No. 2 District.
5. Unless there is co-ordination between HQ, Allied Commission and HQ, No. 2 District we might well find 60 Sub Area, the S.I.G. and S.C.I. working on different instructions from those now received from Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, which would aggravate this already difficult and complex situation.

S. Miller 4431
S. C. MILLER, Colonel,
Provincial Commissioner.

See M 284

Copy to : HQ, Allied Commission, (for Executive Commissioner).
Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission -
reference their letter DPR/53/G-II(DP) of 8 Nov.

(Miss Jackson)

785017

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

585-50 Section
5110
273
NPS/Sec
264

G-5: 183.7-45

15 November 1945

NOV 19 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
A.F.C. 394

231

Reference our letter of 28 October subject as above.
Telephone conversation, 9 November, Col Fiske - Lt. Col. Seagrave
also refers.

1. It is understood that the request for information contained
in our letter under reference has been passed to Bolzano Region and
that the matter is being pressed by you.

2. An interim report on the status of the matter will be
appreciated.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

17 NOV 1945

Norman P. Seagrave
NORMAN P. SEAGRAVE
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.

See 282

4430

(Rou SANSON)

(1 page only)

585/8
262
272
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

Tel. 489081 Ext. 392

Ref: DPR/53/G-II (DP)

16 Nov 45

SUBJECT: Germans in BOLZANO Province.

TO: RO VENEZIA Region.

262
269
272

Reference DPR/53/G-II (DP) of 8 Nov 45.

- 1 Please delete the exception to Para 2 (c) of the above mentioned letter. No Italian who opted for German nationality will be repatriated at this stage even if he left Italy for Germany.

4.87
C.B. FINLAY,
Colonel.
Director.

Copy to: Executive Commissioner,
Polad (B),
Provincial Commissioner, BOLZANO,
Hq. "A" Group, DPR S/C (2) - 1 copy for IT 23 Bolzano.

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

555 4
26-A
271
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 396
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 591/41/20

14 November 1945

SUBJECT: French Subjects in Bolzano

TO : French Representative

1. Attached herewith is list of 27 French subjects registered in Bolzano Province. The majority of French citizens have long since left the Province.

2. They have no local representation in Government affairs; their political views are unknown.

B. SANDSON

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Encl: 1

PA 4
4125

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

535
265A
271
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 591/41/20

14 November 1945

SUBJECT: French Subjects in Bolzano

TO : French Representative

1. Attached herewith is list of 27 French subjects registered in Bolzano Province. The majority of French citizens have long since left the Province.

2. They have no local representation in Government affairs; their political views are unknown.

B. SAMMON

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Encl: 1

PA
4435

British Embassy,
Rome.

8th November, 1945.

NOV 12 1945

204/116/45

Many thanks for your letter of 1st. November which contained a lot of interesting and useful information.

As regards item 2, I do not quite follow the connection between the training of secretaries and proportion 1 representation. Perhaps you would be kind enough to develop this a little.

With reference to item 3, I agree with you that the estimate of 45,000 for returned Italians is exaggerated. Incidentally, I had not realised that there ever was any restriction on emigration of Italians into the Province as indicated in paragraph three of this item. I should be very grateful if you would let me know under what legislation this restriction was imposed.

As regards item 4, I think it is important that as much progress as possible should be made on the preparation of the electoral lists in spite of the absence of a decision on the question of the optants. I will find out how the latter matter stands and see if there is anything we can do to press on with it.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Brigadier Lush.

H.L. d'A. Hopkinson

Colonel S.W. Miller, M.C.,
Provincial Commissioner,
Bolzano

Note - re penultimate para - *no further action* matter in
- absence. All instructions issued by H. Goul & Co

of 4,000 for returned Italians is exaggerated. Incidentally, I had not realized that there ever was any restriction on emigration of Italians into the Province as indicated in paragraph three of this item. I should be very grateful if you could let me know under what legislation this restriction was imposed.

As regards item 4, I think it is important that as much progress as possible should be made on the preparation of the electoral lists in spite of the absence of a decision on the question of the optants. I will find out how the latter matter stands and see if there is anything we can do to press on with it.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Brigadier Lush.

H.I. G.A. Hopkinson

Colonel S.W. Miller, M.C.,
Provincial Commissioner,
Bolzano

*Note - re. perultimate para. - important matter in
obeyance till instructions issued by H. Galt & Co
Section 60 to who can vote. 19/11.
Copy to: Brig Lush, EC, MA &c*

*44 2/27 -
2/27/11
[Signature]*

284

W. J. Anderson

785017

585-40

Ex Com

289

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
12/10-9/1.6.1.

269

Rome, 9 November 1945

NOV 13 1945

My Dear Admiral,

knowing that this letter is of great interest to you, and referring to your previous letters, I inform you that the Italian Government has been studying a decree regulating the matters regarding the citizenship of the population of the Alto Adige and nearby provinces.

The problem to be solved are complex from the legal as well as from the political point of view, and the people concerned expressed different opinions. Thus far the study and preparation have been delayed. However, I have orders to have the procedure hastened, so as to be able to issue the decree as soon as possible - after obtaining the agreement of the Allied Commission.

As you suggested, the said decree foresees the formation of special commissions which will have to decide about doubtful cases, according to detailed rules.

The Italian Government agreed about the advisability of carrying on the work for the preparation of electoral lists, considering the possibility for citizens speaking a foreign language to be temporarily registered, with the reservation that they might be cancelled after the ascertaining and acknowledgment of citizenship to be made according to the law which is being prepared and will also take into account the specific regulation which is necessary, considering its importance and delicate character.

Yours very truly,

B. Mussolini Parri

See M 284

Admiral Henry A. Spence
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

2/c

Local govt. file
considering this
letter.

EC DIST - 13 Nov

ACTION: C A 250
INFO: CHIEF COMAR (2)
FORAD A
FORAD B
EX COMAR

AMG VENEZIA REGION

6280

10 Nov 45

ROUTINE

SECRET PD

REQUEST YOU ANSWER URGENTLY OUR FIVE EIGHT FIVE SLANT
TWO THREE FOUR SLANT RASTY CHARLIE OF TWO SIX OCTOBER OMA
PARAS TWO AND THREE PD

PARAS TO AMG VENEZIA REGION FROM HQ MORE SITE ADSD PARAS

REQUEST YOU INFORM US OF RESULTS OF REINFORCEMENT OF
REGISTRATION ORDER AS SET OUT IN DISTROS LETTER GEORGE RIGAR
ITEM SLANT TWO TWO EIGHT FIVE OF TEN OCTOBER OMA PARA THREE
PARAS END PARAS

Ex. Commissioner

239

Lt. Col.
G.S.O.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 591/35/80

7 November 1945

SUBJECT: French Subjects in Bolzano

TO : Regional Commissioner,
Venetia Region

1. We would be grateful if you could reply to our
591/35 of 25 October 1945 on the above subject.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

B/w
11
M. J. P.
7/10

4234

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

Ref: 591/RC

23 October 1945

SUBJECT: French Subjects in Bolzano

TO : Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region

1. Could you please let us know how many French subjects there are at present in Bolzano, what political views they hold, and whether they have representation in local government affairs.

2. The French Representative to the Allied Commission, Capt. Moullac, is anxious to have this information.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

See 36

See 40

P/V
S/H
plus 200

4423

Pace per
in
indica

MIENCO dei cittadini francesi residenti nella Provincia di Bolzano:

Doc. No.

5 NOV 1945

- 1) Antichan Augusto di Augusto e Rosso Imolina, n. Tolosa 12/1/1903, elettricista, residente a Bolzano - via Verona Nr. 21 - in Italia dal 1907;
- 2) Strolewski ved. Carlo Sara di Giuseppe e Ornelia Carolina, n. La Haye 22/7/1886, privata, in Italia dal 1937, Bolzano - via Romani II;
- 3) Gossu Celestina di Luigi e Pina Maria Domenica, n. Marsiglia 13/2/1914, impiegato, residente a Bolzano - via Claudia Augusta 52 - in Italia dal 24/4/1945;
- 4) Graniani Giulienne di Felix e Alie Yvette, n. Marsiglia 1/8/1929, residente a Bolzano - via Claudia Augusta 20 - in Italia dal 1945;
- 5) Decous de la Seyriere Jean di Paul e Rebiere Jeanne, n. Marsiglia 8/12/1902, residente a Bolzano - via Castel Sarentino 14 presso Unterkefler - in Italia dal 24/4/1945;
- 6) Claustres Pierre di Jean Pierre e Adeline Fournie, n. Goubet 5/2/1915, residente a Bolzano - via S. Arrigo 17 presso Mumbler, come servo agricolo - in Italia dal 19/2/1945;
- 7) Robin Paolo di Luigi e di Renodier Antoinette, n. Tolosa 18/1/1920, operaio, abitante a Lana di Mezzo 74;
- 8) Goutel Francesco di Etienne Giuseppe e di Arsene Ortensia, n. Mauria di Insolre 1/2/1920, meccanico, abitante a Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 9) Barthelamy Sylvain di Maurice e di Greco Elena, n. Parigi 2/7/1927, tipografo, residente a Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 10) Vauleon Paolo di Paolo e Mariot Maria Luisa, n. Rennes 6/7/1928, studente, residente a Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 11) Jarden Lucien di Elie e Piennellon Jeanne, n. Parigi 19/1/1911, operaio agricolo, residente a Montecole di Paveses II;
- 12) Labre Henri di Emilio e Daria Maria, n. Pau 12/2/1894, scrittore, residente a Gludon;
- 13) Mony Pierre di Luciano e Aline Durant, n. Villars Grotto 12/1/1899, commerciante di bestiame, abitante a Gludon;
- 14) Mony Paulette di Pierre, e di Maria Teresa Thierry, n. Argentat 9/10/

- impiegato, residente a Bolzano - via Claudia Augusta 52 - in Italia dal 24/4/1945;
- 4) Graziella Juliaenne di Felix e Alice Ivette, n. Marsiglia 3/8/1929, residente a Bolzano - via Claudia Augusta 20 - in Italia dal 1945;
- 5) Decous de la Peyrière Jean di Paul e Rebiere Jeanne, n. Marsiglia 6/12/1902, residente a Bolzano - via Castel Sarentino 14 presso Unterkofler - in Italia dal 24/4/1945;
- 6) Clément Pierre di Jean Pierre e Adeline Fournie, n. Tourbat 5/2/1915, residente a Bolzano - via S. Arrigo 17 presso Munsiter, come servizio agricolo - in Italia dal 19/2/1945;
- 7) Robin Paolo di Luigi e di Renodier Antonietta, n. Tolosa 18/1/1920, operaio, abitante a Lana di Mezzo 74;
- 8) Costel Francesco di Etienne Giuseppe e di ArnaudOrtenzia, n. Marsiglia 1/2/1920, meccanico, abitante e Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 9) Barthelamy Sylvain di Maurice e di Greco Elena, n. Parigi 9/7/1927, tipografo, residente a Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 10) Voulson Paolo di Paolo e Mariot Maria Luisa, n. Rennes 6/7/1925, studente, residente a Lana di Mezzo 172;
- 11) Jordan Lucien di Elie e Panchalion Jeanne, n. Parigi 19/1/1911, operaio agricolo, residente a Montebello di Pavesio 11;
- 12) Lebre Henri di Emilio e Berta Maurie, n. Pau 12/3/1924, scrittore, residente a Giudarno;
- 13) Mony Pierre di Luciano e Aline Durent, n. Vallera Totoneta 12/4/1899, commerciante di bestiame, abitante a Giudarno;
- 14) Mony Paulette di Pierre, e di Maria Teresa Tisser, n. Argentan 9/10/1922, casalinga, residente a Giudarno;
- 15) Mony Colette di Pierre e di Maria Teresa Tisser, n. La Fert di Millon 27/11/1926, casalinga, residente a Giudarno;
- 16) Lebre in Winter Valtrude Augustina di Guglielmo e di Maria Plitche, n. Madonna 19/11/1901, casalinga, residente a Giudarno;
- 17) Nadelic Maria Giuseppeina di Costa Emilio e fu Corné Castelli, n. Mondovì 24/5/1884, casalinga, abitante a Montebello (Provo allo Stalvio) 51;
- 18) Nadelic Emilio fu Emilio e Giordina Maria, n. Parigi 7/4/1897, 1920 di guerra, abitante a Montebello (Provo Stalvio) 51;

- 2 -

19) Mariotti in Matteo Margherita di Pietro e di Margherita Angela, n. 3.000, viaur
dur Ecole 22/6/1922, casalinga, abitante ad Agumee (Prato allo
Stelvio) 21;

20) Matteo Rene Leon di Leon Roger e di Marchet Laurence, n. 1913/26/26/
10/1917, impiegato, abitante ad Agumee (Prato allo Stelvio)
21;

21) Marchet in Matteo Laurence in Giuseppe e di Margherita Giulia, n. 1913/
22/11/1926, casalinga, abitante ad Agumee (Prato allo Stelvio)
21;

22) Matteo Leon Roger fu Leon e di Emma Isabella, n. 1916/6/1922, pita
tore, abitante ad Agumee (Prato allo Stelvio) 21;

23) Jacob Giuseppe fu Emilio e di Emma Anna, n. 1913/5/1926, giore
nelista, abitante ad Agumee (Prato allo Stelvio) Nr. 1;

24) Villante Adolfo Pietro di Pietro e fu Delemaire Luisa, n. 1911/5/11/
1922, giornalista, abitante a Montebello (Prato allo Stelvio)
Nr. 51;

25) Villier Laurence in Dubourg fu Roger e Isref Maria, n. 1915/10/1926,
casalinga, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr. 10;

26) Dubourg Emilio fu Clemente e di Potcher Maria, n. 1915/8/1920,
rappresentante, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr. 10;

27) Dubourg Claude di Emilio e Villier Laurence, n. 1915/7/1922, rappre-
sentante, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr. 172.

- 22) Mateo Leon Roger fu Leon e di ombra Iambella, n. Pau 16/5/1895, pittore, abitante ad Agmes (Prato allo Stelvio) 2N;
- 23) Jacob Giuseppe fu Emilio e di Anna Anna, n. Troja 18/3/1896, giornalista, abitante ad Agmes (Prato allo Stelvio) Nr.1;
- 24) Villette Adolfo Pietro di Pietro e fu Delamare Luisa, n. Rouen 5/11/1883, giornalista, abitante a Montecitorio (Prato allo Stelvio) Nr.51;
- 25) Villier Laurence in Dubourg fu Roger e Iurel Maria, n. Cas 25/10/1886, giornalista, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr.10;
- 26) Dubourg Emilio fu Clemente e di Pothier Maria, n. Cas 19/8/1880, rappresentante, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr.10;
- 27) Dubourg Claude di Emilio e Villier Laurence, n. Cas 6/7/1812, rappresentante, abitante a Prato allo Stelvio Nr.172.

HEADQUARTERS
VENETIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

585/41
Ex Com
259E
263

TO : HQ. A.C.

8 Nov 1945

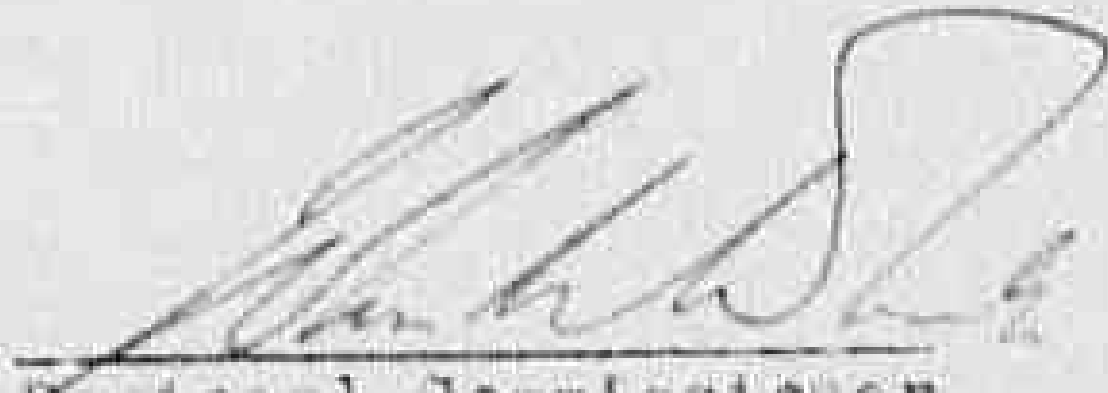
SUBJECT : French Subjects in Bolzano.

FILE NO : RXII/850.12

REF61ACNO1

1. Ref your 591/EC dated 22nd October.

2. Attached herewith list of 27 French subjects registered in Bolzano Province together with covering letter from the Provincial Commissioner.


Regional Commissioner

Encls. 1

Remove from file & forward to
Lombardy Dept with letter of 39

SECRET

CFH/ep

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED OF USION

APC 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPK/53/G-LI (DP)

Tel. (89081 Ext. 392

8 November 1945

NOV 11 1945

SUBJECT : Germans in Bolzano Province.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region.

1. Reference Provincial Commissioner Bolzano's letter R XII/82/244 dated 31st October 1945.

2. A ruling has been given by U.A. Section and concurred with by PULAD that the following action should be taken :-

(a) Employees of 70 German Firms brought into Italy during the war estimated as 5,000.
Action. To be repatriated.

(b) Wives and employees of German Officers and men.
Action. To be repatriated.

(c) Italians who opted for German Nationality.
Action. Not to be repatriated, but to await decision as to their standing excepting those who left Italy and assumed German Nationality who should be repatriated.

(d) Germans who were living pre-war in Bolzano Province.
Action. Those temporarily resident in the exercise of a profession or trade may be repatriated out those previously permanently domiciled in Bolzano will be allowed to remain unless objection is taken by F.S.S. or C.I.G.

3. The Camp of this Sub-Commission at Bolzano has always been available to receive and repatriate such individuals as it has been decided to return to Germany. As soon as C.I.G. and S.C.I. have processed these Germans they can be accepted at the rate of approx. 1000 per week provided that they can be received by Germany at that rate.

4. So as not to swamp the Camp accommodation at Bolzano it would be best if the Germans were moved first and the Italians second. Rate of flow and bid for transport to be made by S.C. 'A' Group, R.P.A.S.C., Venezia Region.

(H. J. L. L. L.)

S.B. FIDELAY

265

war estimated at 5,000.
action. To be reactivated.

(c) Italians who opted for German Nationality.
Not to be repatriated, out to great decision as to
their standing excepting those who left Italy and
assumed German Nationality who should be repatriated.

1. The Camp of this Sub-Commission at Holano has always been available to receive and repatriate such individuals as it has been decided to return to Germany. As soon as G.I.C. and S.C.I. have processed these Germans they can be accepted at the rate of approx. 1000 per week provided that they can be received by Germany at that rate.

4. So as not to swamp the Camp accommodation at Bolzano it would be best if the Germans were moved first and the Italians second. Rate of flow and bid for transport to be made by H.C. 1st Group, D.P.R.3.C., Venetia Region.

(Following)
 S.B. FIDELL
 Colonel,
 Director.

One to five Executive Commissioners.

TABLE 1

Product name: Combi-atomer, BioLabs.

U.S.C. 141 Group, U.P.A.S.C. (2) - 1 copy for IT 23 Bolzano, PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, BOLZANO.

4.2.17.58

22-7263

SECRET

your portfolio is \$5,000.

(A) Officer and employees of Gordon Officers and men.

(c) Individuals who voted for German Nationality.

any level that can meet minimum required standards for safety and health should be restricted.

(a) ~~On the basis of the~~ **These are in Bolzano Province.**

Action. Those temporarily resident in the exurbs of a

profession or trade may be repatriated out those

reviously permanently domiciled in Bolzano will be

It need to remain unless objection is taken by 7.5.5.

U.S. to

3. The Camp of this Sub-Commission at Bolzano has always been available to receive and repatriate such individuals as it has been decided to return to Germany. As soon as G.I.C. and S.C.I. have processed these Germans they can be accepted at the rate of approx. 1000 per week provided that they can be received by Germany at that rate.

4. So as not to swamp the Camp accommodation at Bolzano it would be best if the Germans were moved first and the Italians second. Rate of flow and bid for transport to be made by N.C. 1st Group, D.F.B.G.C., Venezia Region.

Chrysomelidae

~~CH. DUNLAP~~

Colonel,

Disposit.

Copy to:- Executive Commissioner.

TABLE (B).

Boonville, Mo. 64608

U.S.O. 1st Group, D.P.A.S.C. (2) = 1 copy for AT 23 Bologna.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

265

SE
LE
CO
DE
TE

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

785017

585

Per

SEN. MAURIZIO CUNEO
PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
ROMA

Relazione riservata del Prefetto di Bolzano
al Governo Italiano
sugli sviluppi della questione dell'Alto Adige

1187

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

785017

Relazione riservata del Prefetto di Bolzano
al Governo italiano
sugli sviluppi della questione dell'Alto Adige

13 Novembre 1945

4418

Relazione al Governo Italiano sugli sviluppi
della questione dell'Alto Adige

L'A.M.G. di Bolzano non è mai stato un comune Provincial Government, ma un centro politico i cui compiti hanno stretta attinenza con la decisione internazionale per l'Alto Adige.

Le mie conversazioni con esponenti alleati e la loro approvazione dei miei punti di vista, le notizie da me raccolte sia per mezzo di informatori italiani e stranieri sia personalmente, l'attento esame della principale stampa estera che ricevo dalla Svizzera, mi persuadono a suggerire al Governo di precisare senza ritardo il suo indirizzo nella questione dell'Alto Adige e di attuare una politica locale che gli ultimi sviluppi internazionali consigliano più chiara e vigorosa e meglio orientata verso l'Austria.

La mia iniziativa di Prefetto, anche se è stata ed è molto estesa sia in ragione del consenso all'ente sia per l'assenza di decisioni e perfino di informazioni da parte del Governo, non può evidentemente superare certi limiti senza perdere di valore.

Sono certo che il Governo è a conoscenza del fatto che l'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti nella questione del Sud Tirolo è di recente mutato a nostro sfavore.

L'A.M.G. di Bolzano non è mai stato un comune Provincial Government, ma un centro politico i cui compiti hanno stretta attinenza con la decisione internazionale per l'Alto Adige.

Le mie conversazioni con esponenti alleati e la loro approvazione dei miei punti di vista, le notizie da me raccolte sia per mezzo di informatori italiani e stranieri sia personalmente, l'attento esame della principale stampa estera che ricevo dalla Svizzera, mi persuadono a suggerire al Governo di precisare senza ritardo il suo indirizzo nella questione dell'Alto Adige e di attuare una politica locale che gli ultimi sviluppi internazionali consigliano più chiara e vigorosa e meglio orientata verso l'Austria.

La mia iniziativa di Prefetto, anche se è stata ed è molto estesa sia in ragione del consenso all'ente sia per l'assenza di decisioni e perfino di informazioni da parte del Governo, non può evidentemente superare certi limiti senza perdere di valore.

Sono certo che il Governo è a conoscenza del fatto che l'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti nella questione del Sud Tirolo è di recente mutato a nostro sfavore.

4417

Ho l'impressione che sulla politica degli Stati Uniti abbiano potuto influire la lentezza e una certa negligenza del Governo di Roma nel manovrare la questione dell'Alto Adige, mi in duce a esporre il mio punto di vista sulla situazione e sull'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti, e a presentare alcune proposte che tra l'altro servono a precisare la responsabilità del Governo italiano.

Devo aggiungere che le mie proposte sono conosciute dagli Alleati, e ho ragione di credere che essi ne ritengano indispensabile l'adozione.

Dal maggio al novembre, ho diretto la mia politica, agendo generalmente d'iniziativa:

- 1 - a evitare qualsiasi conflitto e disordine, sia da parte italiana sia sudtirolese, che potesse influenzare negativamente l'opinione internazionale e il pacifico accoglimento "in loco" della futura decisione alleata;
- 2 - a preparare un ambiente favorevole alla cooperazione tra gli italiani e i cittadini di lingua tedesca;
- 3 - a mettere nella maggiore evidenza presso gli Alleati l'importanza decisiva del lavoro compiuto dagli italiani in Alto Adige dopo il 1918, e a dimostrare loro la necessità di garantire alla nuova economia italiana il sicu-

na certa segretezza del governo di Roma, nel manovrare la questione dell'Alto Adige, mi induce a esporre il mio punto di vista sulla situazione e sull'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti, e a presentare alcune proposte che tra l'altro servono a precisare la responsabilità del Governo italiano.

Devo aggiungere che le mie proposte sono conosciute dagli Alleati, e ho ragione di credere che essi ne ritengano indispensabile l'adozione.

Dal maggio al novembre, ho diretto la mia politica, agendo generalmente d'iniziativa:

- 1 - a evitare qualsiasi conflitto e disordine, sia da parte italiana sia austriaca, che potesse influenzare negativamente l'opinione internazionale e il pacifico accoglimento "in loco" della futura decisione alleata;
- 2 - a preparare un ambiente favorevole alla cooperazione tra gli italiani e i cittadini di lingua tedesca;
- 3 - a mettere nella migliore evidenza presso gli Alleati l'importanza decisiva del lavoro compiuto dagli italiani in Alto Adige dopo il 1948, e a dimostrare loro la necessità di garantire alla nuova economia italiana il sicuro possesso degli impianti idroelettrici da noi costruiti;
- 4 - a limitare l'influenza della propaganda su -

4418

stracca e l'atteggiamento anti italiano del Nord Tirolo;

5 - a indurre il nostro Governo a prendere una posizione più netta nella questione dell'Alto Adige e a svolgere una politica più comprensiva e sollecita verso la popolazione di lingua tedesca, in particolare risolvendo il quesito degli statuti di cittadinanza.

Si deve sperare che il Governo italiano abbia misurato le gravi difficoltà e i favori volti risultati dal mio lavoro. Le une e gli altri sono conosciuti dagli Alleati, ciò che ha molta importanza.

Vorrei invece sottolineare il fatto che i miei interventi presso il Governo italiano per ottenere un maggior interessamento e una più acuta vigilanza hanno avuto risultati insufficienti.

Dal principio, ho considerato necessario che il nostro Governo prendesse una decisione rapida e chiara nel problema delle opzioni, problema che condiziona gli statuti di cittadinanza e la preparazione delle liste elettorali. La decisione, se tempestiva, avrebbe permesso agli Stati Uniti della nostra effettiva buona volontà di sostenere l'Alto Adige in forme democratiche, e avrebbe di conseguenza limitato l'efficienza morale delle insistenze austriache. Il problema poteva essere risolto con tanto maggiore successo quanto prima fosse stato affrontato.

indurre il nostro Governo a prendere una posizione più netta nella questione dell'Alto Adige e a svolgere una politica più comprensiva e sollecita verso la popolazione di lingua tedesca, in particolare risolvendo il quesito degli statuti di cittadinanza.

Si deve sperare che il Governo italiano abbia misurato le gravi difficoltà e i favori voluti risultati del suo lavoro. Le une e gli altri sono conosciuti dagli Alleati, ciò che ha molta importanza.

Vorrei invece sottolineare il fatto che i miei interventi presso il Governo italiano per ottenere un maggior interesse e una più acuta vigilanza hanno avuto risultati insufficienti.

Dal principio, ho considerato necessario che il nostro Governo prendesse una decisione rapida e chiara nel problema delle opzioni, problema che condiziona gli statuti di cittadinanza e la preparazione delle liste elettorali. La decisione, se tempestiva, avrebbe permesso agli Stati Uniti della nostra effettiva buona volontà di sistemare l'Alto Adige in forme democratiche, e avrebbe di conseguenza limitato l'efficacia morale delle insistenze austriache. Il problema poteva essere risolto con tanto maggiore successo quanto prima fosse stato affrontato.

Una mia prima proposta di regolamento, presentata al Governo alla fine di maggio, subì il ritardo di un mese in seguito alla crisi

- 4 -

al ministeriale. La mia seconda proposta, al provata alla fine di luglio dalla Presidenza del Consiglio e successivamente dall'Ammiraglio Stone, ha determinato il consenso alla to all'istituzione in Bolzano di una Commissione per la revisione degli statuti di citta- dinanza. Alla Commissione era assicurato il duplice vantaggio di essere nominata dal Governo italiano e di avere il gradimento al- leato. Per i suoi lavori, avevo già ottenuto la partecipazione dei principali esponenti di lingua tedesca.

Per le ragioni accennate, dove ritenere un errore che la Commissione sia mancata. L'errore sembra più grave quando si conside- ri che l'Ammiraglio Stone ha sollecitato im- talmente una risposta immediata del nostro Governo il 20 agosto, il 21 settembre, il 19 ottobre. Il Governo italiano non gli ha ri- sposto, come non ha risposto alle mie numere se sollecitazioni. Perché? Già stata una man- canza involontaria del Governo o sia stato un modo per ritornare sulla propria preceden- te approvazione del progetto per cause che non riesco a spiegarmi e che avrebbero comun- que dovuto essere comunicate al Prefetto di Bolzano, questo episodio ha avuto un'influenza negativa sull'opinione silesta e sul pre- stigio della nostra politica in Alto Adige.

La divulgazione ufficiale di un preciso piano per la sistemazione dell'Alto Adige e un immediato principio di esecuzione di tale piano sarebbero ancora oggi graditi alla com-

del Consiglio e successivamente dall'Amiraglio Stone, ha determinato il consenso alla istituzione in Bolzano di una Commissione per la revisione degli statuti di città. Alla Commissione era assicurato il duplice vantaggio di essere nominata dal Governo italiano e di avere il gradimento alleato. Per i suoi lavori, avevo già ottenuto la partecipazione dei principali esponenti di lingua tedesca.

Per le ragioni accennate, devo ritenere un errore che la Commissione sia mancata.

L'errore sembra più grave quando si consideri che l'Amiraglio Stone ha sollecitato immediatamente una risposta immediata del nostro Governo il 10 agosto, il 21 settembre, il 19 ottobre. Il Governo italiano non gli ha risposto, come non ha risposto alle mie numerose sollecitazioni. Perché? Sia stata una mossa involontaria del Governo o sia stato un modo per ritornare sulla propria precedente approvazione del progetto per cause che non riesco a spiegare e che avrebbero comunque dovuto essere comunicate al Prefetto di Bolzano, questo episodio ha avuto un'influenza negativa sull'opinione alleata e sul prestigio della nostra politica in Alto Adige.

La divulgazione ufficiale di un preciso piano per la sistemazione dell'Alto Adige e un immediato principio di esecuzione di tale piano sarebbero ancora oggi graditi alla Commissione Alleata in Italia e sembrano anzi necessari per influire sull'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti; alla condizione che una te-

- 5 -

le dimostrazione sia messa in funzione dei fat-
tori internazionali che ormai influiscono sul-
la questione, e quindi concertata con quella
delle grandi Potenze che ci sostiene più deci-
samente al Brennero, ed è l'Inghilterra. Al-
l'Inghilterra dobbiamo affidare il compito di
ricostituire gli Stati Uniti da valutazioni sen-
timentali alle considerazioni di "real politics"
che determinano il problema dell'Alto Adige a
nostro vantaggio.

Il Governo italiano non deve sorprendersi
se le sincere dichiarazioni del Presidente Par-
ri e del Ministro De Gasperi, se gli accenti
alle autonomie regionali (l'unione delle pro-
vincie di Bolzano e di Trento potrà essere esa-
minata dopo la decisione internazionale ma og-
gi non avrebbe efficacia per influenzarla e un
si per chi non conosca a fondo la situazione
passerebbe per un espediente), se l'esempio del
le concessioni alla Val d'Aosta, se infine quei
decreti che sono stati decisi a Roma prima di
essere discussi a Bolzano con gli esponenti di
lingua tedesca, hanno avuto così scorsa presa
sull'opinione internazionale.

Ho l'impressione che il nostro Consiglio
dei Ministri, quando prende in esame le que-
stioni dell'Alto Adige, subisca uno stato d'a-
nimo che lo induce a domandarsi che cosa mai ve-
glia dal Governo italiano questa esigente mino-
ranza di lingua tedesca. Sarebbe molto più ra-
gionevole domandarsi che cosa vogliono gli Al-
leati nella questione del Brennero. A mio giu-
dizio, per risolvere a nostro vantaggio il pro-
blema, dobbiamo anzitutto porci questa domanda.

delle grandi Potenze che ci sostiene più decisamente al Brennero, ed è l'Inghilterra. All'Inghilterra dobbiamo affidare il compito di ricondurre gli Stati Uniti da valutazioni sentimentali alle considerazioni di "real Politik" che determinano il problema dell'Alto Adige a nostro vantaggio.

Il Governo italiano non deve sorprendersi se le sincere dichiarazioni del Presidente Parron e del Ministro De Gasperi, se gli accenti alle autonomie regionali (l'unione delle provincie di Bolzano e di Trento potrà essere esaminata dopo la decisione internazionale su oggi non avrebbe efficacia per influenzarla e anzi per chi non conosca a fondo la situazione passerebbe per un espediente), se l'esempio delle concessioni alla Val d'Aosta, se infine quei decreti che sono stati decisi a Roma prima di essere discussi a Bolzano con gli esponenti di lingua tedesca, hanno avuto così scarsa presa sull'opinione internazionale.

Ho l'impressione che il nostro Consiglio dei Ministri, quando prende in esame le questioni dell'Alto Adige, subisca uno stato d'animo che lo induce a domandarsi che cosa mai voglia dal Governo italiano questa esigente minoranza di lingua tedesca. Sarebbe molto più ragionevole domandarsi che cosa vogliono gli Alleati nella questione del Brennero. A mio giudizio, per risolvere a nostro vantaggio il problema, dobbiamo anzitutto porci questa domanda, con la massima chiarezza.

- 6 -

In questo momento internazionale, la politica dell'Austria sembra avere una portata non troppo inferiore a quella dell'Italia. Su tutti i rapporti internazionali, e quindi sul nostro problema, pesa in modo decisivo il conflitto potenziale tra Occidente e Oriente. Se alla Conferenza di Londra la Russia si è dichiarata in differenza al problema del Sud Tirolo, essa ha così lasciato all'Austria di Renner una responsabilità di più nel difficile equilibrio europeo; e se Renner ha abilmente spostato tutto il peso della sua attuale politica estera sulla rivendicazione del Sud Tirolo, (al Governo italiano non può essere sfuggita l'importanza europea, e non solo austriaca, della scelta di Gruber, capo del Nord Tiroler Volkspartei, a Ministro degli Esteri a Vienna) è stato per attribuire a sua volta alle Potenze occidentali una parte di responsabilità nella sua scelta di domani.

Oggi il peso della decisione del Sud Tirolo spetta dunque principalmente all'Inghilterra, che non può estrarre dalla situazione internazionale creata dalla dichiarazione russa e dalla presa di posizione austriaca.

Quale è il massimo interesse dell'Inghilterra al Brennero?

a) risolvere il problema dell'Alto Adige in modo da non renderci ostile né l'Austria né l'Italia;

b) cercare anzi di avvicinare per quanto possibile la nostra posizione a quella della stessa

troppo inferiore a quella dell'Italia. Su tutti i rapporti internazionali, e quindi sul nostro problema, pesa in modo decisivo il conflitto potenziale tra Occidente e Oriente. Se alla Conferenza di Londra la Russia si è dichiarata in differenza al problema del Sud Tirolo, essa ha così lasciato all'Austria di Renner una responsabilità di più nel difficile equilibrio europeo; e se Renner ha abilmente spostato tutto il peso della sua attuale politica estera sulla rivendicazione del Sud Tirolo, (al Governo italiano non può essere sfuggita l'importanza europea, e non solo austriaca, della scelta di Gruber, capo del Nord Tiroler Volkspartei, a Ministro degli Esteri a Vienna) è stato per attribuire a sua volta alle Potenze occidentali una parte di responsabilità nella sua scelta di uomini.

Oggi il peso della decisione del Sud Tirolo spetta dunque principalmente all'Inghilterra, che non può sottrarre dalla situazione internazionale creata dalla dichiarazione russa e dalla presa di posizione austriaca.

Quale è il massimo interesse dell'Inghilterra al Brennero?

- a) risolvere il problema dell'Alto Adige in modo da non rendersi ostile né l'Austria né l'Italia;
- b) cercare anzi di avvicinare per quanto possibile i due Stati, così da fare della stessa questione che potrebbe dividerli una condizione per unirli.

L'Inghilterra è senza dubbio interessata

a 7 "

a sostenere l'Italia al Brennero. In particolare essa è sospinta a funzioni di conciliatrice fra l'Italia e l'Austria dall'interesse di avvicinare i due Stati, dalla dichiarazione di indifferenza della Russia, e dal mutato atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti per il Sud Tirolo.

Le ragioni più profonde del suo interesse si possono trarre perfino dalle recenti dichiarazioni di Fogliatti che ha ravvisato nel confine "democratico" del Brennero il limite necessario per la difesa della nuova Italia da altre invasioni barbariche!

Se le premesse che ho esposto sono esatte, si delinea chiaramente la linea politica che conviene all'Italia di adottare: trattativa diretta con l'Austria sotto gli auspici del Governo alleato in Italia, e prima ancora, per timore, efficace riconoscimento dei diritti della minoranza di lingua tedesca.

Occorre a mio giudizio che il Governo italiano si prepari sin d'ora, tenendo assolutamente fermo sul confine nazionale allo spartiacque del Brennero e sull'intera disponibilità dell'energia elettrica per le nostre industrie del Nord alle più ampie concessioni verso l'Austria e verso la minoranza etnica.

In linea di fatto, poiché sembra necessaria un'impostazione nuova per influenzare l'opinione internazionale e arrestare il suo movimento dalla Austria

di avvicinare i due Stati, della dichiarazione di indifferenza della Russia, e del mutato atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti per il suo ruolo.

Le ragioni più profonde del suo interesse si possono trarre perfino dalle recenti dichiarazioni di Fogliatti che ha ravvisato nel confine "democratico" del Brennero il limite necessario per la difesa della nuova Italia da altre invasioni barbariche!

Se le premesse che ho esposto sono esatte, si delinea chiaramente la linea politica che conviene all'Italia di adottare: trattative dirette con l'Austria sotto gli auspicci del Governo alleato in Italia, e prima ancora piuttosto, efficace riconoscimento dei diritti della minoranza di lingua tedesca.

Coccorre a mio giudizio che il Governo italiano si prepari sin d'ora, tenendo nascosto fermo sul confine nazionale allo spartizione del Brennero e sull'intera disponibilità dell'energia elettrica per le nostre industrie del Nord alle più ampie concessioni verso l'Austria e verso la minoranza etnica.

In linea di fatto, poiché sembra necessaria un'importante nuova per influenzare l'opinione internazionale e arrestare il suo movimento di deriva verso la tesi dell'Austria, suggerisco di procedere alla nomina, con il gradimento alleato, di un delegato italiano per l'Alto Adige che abbia il compito princi-

" 8 "

pale di preparare "in loco" la sistemazione della minoranza etnica, fondando lo studio e l'elaborazione di tutti i provvedimenti da adottare sulla collaborazione attiva degli esponenti di lingua tedesca.

Richiamo l'attenzione del Governo sul fatto che nel caso in cui il delegato abbia il gradimento degli Alleati, i rappresentanti lituani della minoranza si sono già dichiarati pronti a collaborare con lui, e nelle Commissioni da costituire, per la compilazione del nuovo statuto.

Il delegato dovrebbe avere i compiti di:

- 1 - mantenere i rapporti con gli organi alleati, per quanto si riferisce all'Alto Adige e alle relazioni con l'Austria;
- 2 - iniziare e svolgere, in assoluto accordo con il Governo alleato in Italia, i sondaggi e le trattative con l'Austria;
- 3 - predisporre, istituire e coordinare i lavori delle diverse commissioni necessarie a studiare il nuovo ordinamento (per la revisione degli statuti di cittadinanza, per la legge elettorale, per la bilinguità nell'amministrazione della giustizia, per i ruoli e i concorsi a incarichi pubblici di persone di lingua tedesca, ecc.);
- 4 - emanare decreti legislativi per la regolamentazione provvisoria della materia relativa alle questioni etniche;

proporre e revocare i decreti del Profetto;

dotare sulla collaborazione attiva degli esponenti di lingua tedesca.

Richiamo l'attenzione del Governo sul fatto che nel caso in cui il delegato abbia il gradimento degli Alleati, i rappresentanti politici della minoranza si sono già dichiarati pronti a collaborare con lui, e nelle Commissioni da costituire, per la compilazione del nuovo statuto.

Il delegato dovrebbe avere i compiti di:

- 1 - mantenere i rapporti con gli organi alleati, per quanto si riferisce all'Alto Adige e alle relazioni con l'Austria;
- 2 - iniziare e svolgere, in assoluto accordo con il Governo alleato in Italia, i sondaggi e le trattative con l'Austria;
- 3 - predisporre, istituire e coordinare i lavori delle diverse commissioni necessarie a studiare il nuovo ordinamento (per la revisione degli statuti di cittadinanza, per la legge elettorale, per la bilinguismo nell'amministrazione della giustizia, per i ruoli e i concorsi a incarichi pubblici di persone di lingua tedesca, ecc.);
- 4 - emanare decreti legislativi per la regolamentazione provvisoria della materia relativa alla questione etnica;
- 5 - promuovere e revocare i decreti del Prefetto;
- 6 - proporre al Consiglio dei Ministri le leggi approvate dalle commissioni locali. Tali leggi dovrebbero acquistare piena validità con la

HEADQUARTERS VIETNAM REGION
A.M.C.

Subject: Bolzano, Prefect.
To : Headquarters, Allied Commission (attn. Ex. Comm.)
File No: RX11/850.12

4th November

NOV 6 1949

1. With further reference to my RX11/850.12 of 28th Oct. I have to report that I visited Bolzano on 2nd and 3rd Nov.
2. On the morning of Saturday 3rd Nov., Col. Miller and I had a further talk with Dott. de Angelis the Prefect of Bolzano.
3. As I had feared, the weak and wordy "reply" to the attack in the Demo-Christian newspaper, has now produced a further full page counter reply in the "Civiltà Democratica" of this week. Incidentally Colonel Miller has found out that the "reply", alleged to have been produced by de Angelis' Capo di Gabinetto, was, in fact, written by de Angelis himself. I confess this revelation has lowered my opinion of de Angelis.

4. The Prefect feels considerably damaged by the tone of the articles, which he thinks reduces his influence for good. I have just read this week's attack and feel that it is the typical sort of critical attack that can be made on any person in authority in these difficult times.

5. There is no doubt but that de Angelis did lay himself open to criticism by a certain amount of smug complacency in his, by now famous, Merano speech.

6. The point which strikes me most forcibly in the recent articles is that the existence of AMG is not mentioned once. I feel that we have been to blame in the earlier days in that we gave de Angelis too much rope, we let him run off to Rome to make political bargains with Parri etc., with the result that now he has tried to take onto himself all the credit and he has got himself into the pillory instead.

attack in the Demo-Christian newspaper, has now produced a further full page counter reply in the "Civiltà Democratica" of this week. Incidentally Colonel Miller has found out that the "reply", alleged to have been produced by de Angelis' Capo di Gabinetto, was, in fact, written by de Angelis himself. I confess this revelation has lowered my opinion of de Angelis.

4. The Prefect feels considerably damaged by the tone of the articles, which he thinks reduces his influence for good. I have just read this weeks attack and feel that it is the typical sort of critical attack that can be made on any person in authority in these difficult times.

5. There is no doubt but that de Angelis did lay himself open to criticism by a certain amount of sang complacency in his, by now famous, Merano speech.

6. The point which strikes me most forcibly in the recent articles is that the existence of AMG is not mentioned once. I feel that we have been to blame in the earlier days in that we gave de Angelis too much rope, we let him run off to Rome to make political bargains with Parri etc., with the result that now he has tried to take unto himself all the credit and he has got himself into the pillory instead.

7. Nevertheless, Bolzano Province is under Allied Military Government, and I gather that there is at least the possibility that it will remain so. I need not tell you that it would make our next moves more easy if I knew the answer to that question. Nevertheless, for the moment Bolzano is under AMG and an attack on the Prefect is an attack on AMG, - unless we want to change the Prefect.

8. I do not think we should change de Angelis. He has made mistakes, but he is an honest man doing his best. I should certainly not recommend changing him for Ziller, the leader

426

284
of the attack.

9. Today I gave definite instructions to de Angelis that he was not to reply to the attacks in any way, nor were his friends to write. We shall see what appears next week. If there is another attack I shall tell Ziller that Bolzeno is under Allied Military Government, that the responsible person through the Provincial Commissioner, is myself, that I am a strong supporter of the liberty of the press, and that I hope he will direct his attacks, as is only right, at me. That may work, or not, at any rate we can see.

10. The attacks are, I am sure, inspired by party politics. De Angelis is a Socialist. The Christian Democrats are the strongest Italian party in the province and they want the power. While not tragically serious the attacks are not a satisfactory feature for they unsettle a population which, already has plenty of problems. De Angelis has a good deal of pain from sciatica and his present nervous tension does not do his health any good.

11. I shall report to you in a separate letter the most valuable constructive proposals put forward by de Angelis in the course of a recent discussion with Colonel Miller.

12. I should like to close this report with a tribute to the good judgement and sound common sense displayed by the Provincial Commissioner during these discussions.


Provincial Commissioner

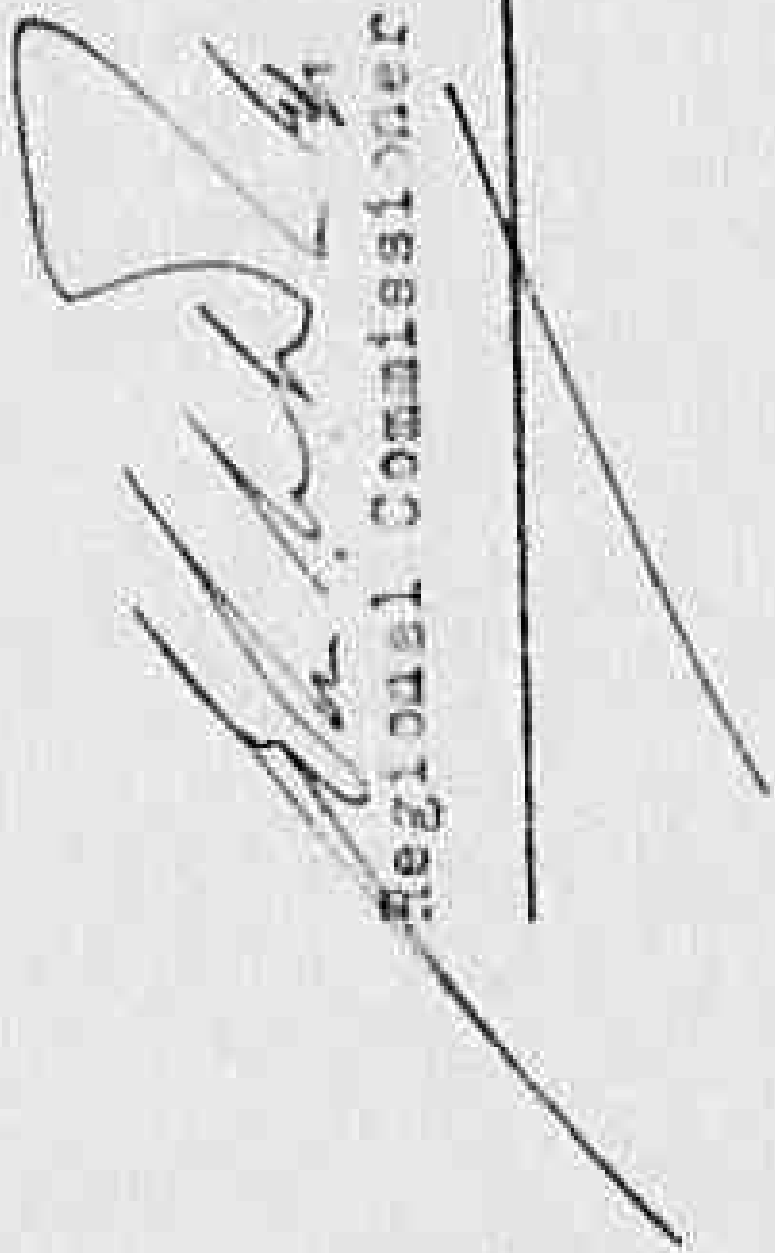
Reptd. PC Bolzeno.

politics. De Angelis is a Socialist. The Christian Democrats are the strongest Italian party in the province and they want the power. While not tragically serious the attacks are not a satisfactory feature for they unsettle a population which already has plenty of problems. De Angelis has a good deal of pain from sciatica and his present nervous tension does not do his health any good.

11. I shall report to you in a separate letter the most valuable constructive proposals put forward by de Angelis in the course of a recent discussion with Colonel Miller.

12. I should like to close this report with a tribute to the good judgement and sound common sense displayed by the Provincial Commissioner during these discussions.

Reptd. PC Bolzano.


Regional Commissioner

4406

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

277

303

Ref: 535/276/30

5 December 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. Further to our 535/264/30 of 24 November 1945, a conference was held in Bolzano on the above subject on 29 November 1945.

2. It was established that 7,460 aliens have registered to date. It is known that some have avoided registration, but the number is not thought to be large.

3. Approximately one hundred cases for failure to register have been dealt with in AMG courts. Sentences ranged from one to six months imprisonment, followed by compulsory repatriation.

4. The Separation Centre for Reich Germans started operating on 30 November, the first inmates being undesirables known to police agencies.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
G-2 AFHQ
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section

FILED
See V 4

4400

585 50

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS VENEZIA REGION
A.E.G.

4th November

NOV 6 1945

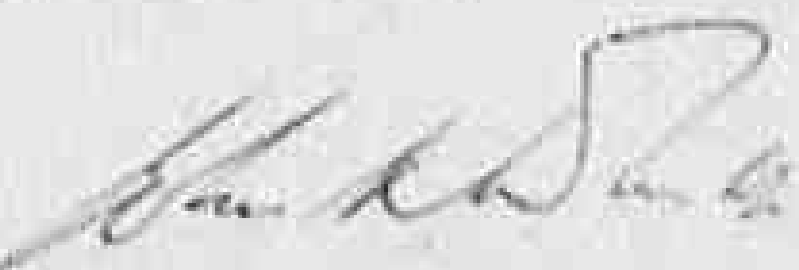
To: H.Q. Allied Commission
(attn. Executive Commissioner)
Subject: Bolzano Policy
File No: XXII/850-11

1. As I have reported to you in another letter, I have just returned from a visit to Bolzano. I have had a long discussion with Colonel Miller and I remain of the opinion already expressed to you in D/O form, that Bolzano is one of our greatest responsibilities.

2. I know that the continuance of AMG control in Bolzano is a matter now being discussed on a high level. I should be wanting in my duty if I did not record my strengthened opinion that it should be so continued. If AMG administration be not continued, then a very strong Liaison Group should be maintained in Bolzano Province.

3. I have made up my mind, even in the face of the heavy demands for officers coming from your Headquarters, to strengthen the Bolzano team by every means in my power. I consider that the time has come when I should put before you proposals for a minimum strength for Bolzano, to be regarded as second only to Venezia Giulia, i.e. on a parity with Udine. I shall be visiting Lt. Col. Bright on Wednesday and shall, at that time, discuss with him a possible reduction in his assumed establishment.

4. In this connection I recommend to you that Colonel Miller remain as Provincial Commissioner Bolzano.


Regional Commissioner

Reptd. PC Bolzano.

me
6 NOV 1945

HEADQUARTERS
VENETIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

585 41
JKD/zn

E.C.

CASER

257

7 NOV 1945

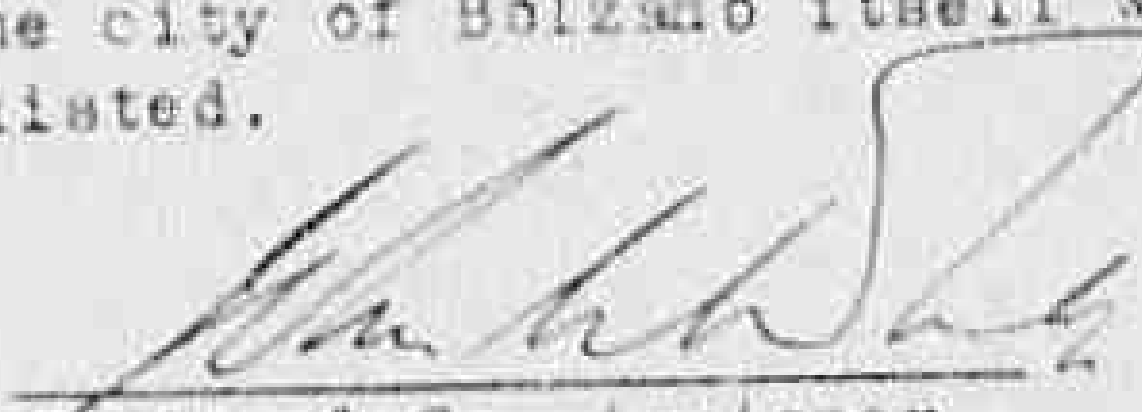
TO : HQ. A.C.
SUBJECT : Bolzano - Italian Immigration
FILE NO : RXII/850.12

5 Nov 45

- 7 NOV 1945

NOV 9 1945

1. You will remember that one of the matters of complaint by the Sud Tirol Volks Partei has been the amount of recent Italian immigration into the province of Bolzano.
2. The Provincial Commissioner has discussed this matter with the Prefect, and he has now received a written report from which it would appear that the matter has been exaggerated.
3. The Prefect's figures give the number of immigrants since 3 May 1945, as under 15,000. Moreover, according again to his opinion, the figure of 15,000 includes many Italians driven out of Bolzano owing to the anti Italian attitude of the late German High Commissioner, and other Italians who went South to escape the constant air raids.
4. It is to be remembered that Bolzano is one of the few Provinces in North Italy where there is little or no unemployment. No doubt the impression of a flood of Italian immigration has been strength, owed by the fact that many of the 15,000 have flocked into the city of Bolzano itself where serious overcrowding already existed.


Regional Commissioner

see M 258

4404

564

Thursday Nov. 9th

254

Freedom 541

Col. Seagrave wants to know for information what steps have been taken in regard to punishment to the late Germans at Polzamo who did not register.

231

Col. Seagrave wrote a letter on this subject on Oct. 22nd to Brig. Lusk - The Brigadier wrote to him on Nov. 5th but did not reply to this question.

Col. Seagrave fears his letter was lost in the mail.

See Mr 255-256

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

785017


 585 51
 British Embassy.
 Rome.

6th November, 1945.

NOV 8 1945

29N/11A/45

Secret.

To: Brigadier M. Lush, Allied Commission.

From: Mr. H.L. G.H. Hopkinson, British Embassy.

 244A
 With reference to my memorandum of the 27th October about
 Reich Germans in the Province of Bolzano, may I draw your attention
 privately to the letter written by Signor Prunas to Admiral Stone
 on the same subject on 25th October, of which Sir Noel Charles
 received a copy from the former?

 Possibly you have seen it already. As you know I
 definitely agreed with Signor Prunas that something ought to be
 done to avert German activities in the North.

 J. A. A. Hopkinson

see 7258

4402

(copy) (copy) (copy)

JKD/zm

245

7 NOV 1945

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : HQ. A.C.
Attn: Executive Commissioner ✓

5 Nov 45

SUBJECT : Bolzano Province - Reich Germans

NOV 8 1945

FILE NO : RXII/850.12

234

1. Ref your 585/234/EC of 26 Oct. I have to report that the question of repatriation of Reich Germans and Austrians from Bolzano has been the subject of considerable discussion with HQ No. 2 District and also with the Director Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission. ^{145 L 247}

2. You will have received a copy addressed to Brigadier Lush, of a D/O letter written by Colonel Miller to Colonel Findlay. (Further copy attached herewith for ease of reference).

3. This letter shows the position reached at the present time

4. It is hoped to have the Bolzano Separation Centre in operation at an early date.

5. In the meantime we are seeking agreement with No. 2 District that civilians as defined in para 3 (c) of the 2 District letter GSI/2205 of 10 Oct. should not be treated as P.O.W. but should be repatriated through No 23 Displaced Persons Camp.


Regional Commissioner

Copy to: P.C. Bolzano
D.P. & R.S. Venezia

Encls.

4401

785017

585
5814

COPY

BOLZANO PROVINCE
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 304

288 21

SUBJECT : French Subjects in Bolzano

3 Nov 45

TO : HQ. Venezia Region, AMG Padova

REF : RXII/BZ/270

212

1. Ref your RXII/850.12 of 27th October 1945.
2. Herewith particulars of 27 French subjects registered with the Questura. As you know, the majority of French citizens have long since left this Province.
3. I do not know what political views they hold.
4. They have no local representation in Government affairs.

/s/ S.W. Miller, Colonel,
Provincial Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No. 785017

(4)

D/Ex. Com.

CSO

See sec 1, 2, 3 for info ~~to sub.~~
Submastering

8/11 Noted. F

~~and~~ EPB 40
-7/11

4393

*58540
2519 51
-6*

Secret

244 12

I Nov 1945.
SWW/gg.

NOV 5 1945

123.

Dear

When here you asked me to keep you personally in touch with the political situation and I think perhaps the time has come for the first instalment.

As you know the Prefect is ill and has been carrying on with his work from his bungalow in Merano. I had lunch with him last Thursday and gathered from his conversation that he was a tired man, and resented the personal attacks made on him in the papers by Christian Democrats and more still by the C.L.N.

He told me that after much thought he felt the time had come to propose the appointment of a German speaking Prefect together with an Italian "Delegato Speciale", who would carry much power.

I met the Prefect officially on Monday during which time the a/m subject was not mentioned, but many others were: - viz.

1. Dual Language.

- See 9/6 4*
- (a) Already being taught in schools.
 - (b) All public offices, streets and shops to bear signs in both languages.
 - (c) Translated copies of the Italian law to be published.
 - (d) Sentences in Tribunale to be written in Italian with a certified German translation.
 - (e) Hearings in Tribunale to be in Italian if both Prosecutor and Defendant are Italian speaking, but to be in German if both South Tyrolians. Should either the Prosecutor or the Defendant be of the other ethnical group, hearings to be in both languages. (This will require a special law allowing German speaking lawyers to become

(Karl KEMPBRIDGE)

-2-

248

Judges and will create appointments of German speaking Chancellors and official interpreters.

2. Proportional Representation.

There are no South Tyrolian Secretaries in this Province although there are many Italian Secretaries who speak German. It is thought a school of instruction, under competent instructors could be set up to train South Tyrolian aspirants to the standard required.

3. Immigration.

It has, I think, been reported to you that some 45 000 Italians have immigrated into this Province since May 1945.

The Prefect pointed out that many had legitimately returned to their jobs having been expelled by the German High Commissioner. This seems reasonable. I had a cross check made from labour returns in this office, which showed a figure of abt. 16 000 and the Prefect has today forwarded a report compiled independently showing approximately a similar figure.

A decree is about to be published removing from the Province Italians who have irregularly immigrated since 9 Sept 1943, but the Prefect feels he would like to say in the same decree that suitable action is also being taken to remove enemy aliens. *The only just one.*

4. Citizenship.

✓. We spoke about the Electoral Lists and the Prefect is against starting work on them until a decision regarding options has been received from his Government.

As regards the Commission to be set up by the Italian Government to decide doubtful cases of citizenship, the Prefect thought that if the Chief Commissioner and the Italian Government agree, such a Commission could well be formed by officials from this Province, viz: An Italian President and a Tyrolian Vice-President, each to take the Chair every week of 10 days. This seems sound.

Lastly, in view of unkept promises in the past, we talked of Guarantees on the following lines:

(a) Special ethnical laws and decrees to be embodied in the Constitutional laws of Italy.

(b) These guarantees to be filled with and protected by the

x. In spite of his saying (writing) this I find from C.A.O. that much has been done. *See.*

-3-

2440

United Nations.

This is high policy and I think, the Prefect will shortly put some such proposals to his Government and I therefore thought you might like to have this advanced information.

With my kind regards
yours sincerely

William

To: Mr. H. Hopkinson,
Political Adviser,
Allied Commission, Rome.

Copy to: Brig M.S. Lush *RS. MC.*
Executive Commissioner,
Allied Commission, Rome.

785017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 247

Bolsano

31 October 45

NOV 5 1945

244

Dear

Findlay

I hope Brown gave you the substance of a conversation we had here regarding the repatriation of civilian enemy aliens to Austria and Germany. There are some 10,000 of them in this Province, many of whom are undesirable (financial racketeers, prostitutes and such like).

Amongst them too are law-abiding citizens who will not be disturbed until later.

I understood from Mr. Hopkinson recently that it was the policy of the Commission to repatriate these people as soon as possible. It is certainly General Hayden's wish that it should be so, and that a start should be made without delay.

When talking to him yesterday, I showed him a copy of the attached letter, which he had never seen, and is against in principle.

I therefore suggest that with the Chief Commissioner's permission civilian undesirables should ~~be~~ be repatriated through No. 23 Displaced Persons Camp after screening has taken place at the Bolsano Separation Center.

The CIC and OSI are setting up a screening agency at this Separation Center and it will be ready to start interrogations in ten days time or earlier.

Civilians will of course not be interrogated until approval to this policy is received from HQ.

I would suggest that either you or somebody comes up here to go into the details of the scheme if it is approved.

See M. 251-253 ... 4395

(ART BRAYBROOK) 205 70

- 2 -

246
✓

I would say that General Heydeman hoped repatriation of families into the Russian zone will not take place for reasons known to you.

The Prefect is about to publish a decree removing from this Province Italians who have irregularly immigrated to Bolzano since the 9th September, 1943 (some 15,000).

From a political point of view it might be as well if removal instructions for both sides were issued at the same time to avoid a feeling of discrimination.

My kindest regards

Yours Ever

S. Miller

TO : Col. Charles R. WINDLEY, DSO,
Director,
Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-
Commission,
HQ, ALLIED COMMISSION, C.E.F.

Copies to : Brig. M. B. LUSH, CB, MC,
Executive Commissioner,
HQ, ALLIED COMMISSION, C.E.F.

M. ROBINSON, Esq.
Political Advisor,
HQ, ALLIED COMMISSION, C.E.F.

Brig. J. K. DUNLOP, OBE, MC, TD,
Regional Commissioner,
HQ, VENETIAN Region, A.N.G.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
CMV

245
10 October 1945

GSI/2205

Subject: Treatment of German and Austrian Nationals.

1. The rules for the treatment of German and Austrian nationals in 2 District are restated and amplified for guidance.

2. German and Austrian nationals will not be arrested only because of their nationality. Any who held positions of authority in the Nazi Party will be arrested.

3. German and Austrian nationals who were brought into Italy as members of the German armed forces but demobilized in Italy before the German surrender will be dealt with as follows:-

- (a) German armed forces. All members of the German armed forces will be treated as PW.
- (b) Deserters from the German Armed Forces who have fought with Italian partisans. They will be evacuated as PW with a document stating that they fought with the partisans.
- (c) German/Austrian civilians or ex-service personnel who were brought into Italy since September, 2nd, 1939, and who worked to assist the German war effort will be evacuated as PW.
- (d) All Germans and Austrians should under Italian law be registered with the nearest Questura or Commissariato. It is the duty of FSS/CIC to see that they hold lists of these persons. AC have been asked to publish a decree in territory still under AMG reinforcing the registration of all aliens.

4. The severest standards will be applied in the interpretation of this letter.

/s/ XXXXXXXXX, Capt. for
Lieut. Col.
CS.

268

SECRET

5 November, 1965.

REF 505/744/20.

SUBJECT: British Consensus in 1944-1945.

TO: Regional Commissioners,
VIRGINIA REGION.

3107

720

1. On receipt of your letter of 1 Oct 65, with enclosure, I recommended to C-5, that only those British Consensus who constituted a consensus in 1944-1945 should be immediately informed and disseminated. I envisaged smaller treatment for the remainder less dangerous risk consensus at some future date.

2. Since then, and before 1970, have given their views, representations have been made by the British National Advisory and the Italian Government, that all British Consensus living in 1944-1945 should be informed. They saw, on the other hand, sign in his letter, copy of which is attached, probably the only Consensus not in the catch who was now at large.

3. I should be glad to have your immediate comment. If you agree with the total information, please add your practical suggestions as to how this should be done.

For the Chief Commissioner

M S 17

Original,
Executive Commissioner.

10/11/65.

Copy to: 10/11/65 (1)
10/11/65 (1)
C-5, 10/11/65
10/11/65

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

*E.G. This seems reasonable.
What is in position?*

OCT 31 RECD
CCO 558

DHLA

2221

Ministero degli Affari Esteri
MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI
Rough Translation

No. 985 Segr. Pol. Roma, October 25th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

This Ministry has been informed that there are still in the 'Alto Adige' district numerous German citizens who have been residing in the region even before the liberation by the Allies living there practically undisturbed, only formal police measures having been taken in regard to them. Most of them are former Nazi officials; their feelings are clearly hostile to Italy, and their activities, mainly devoted to anti-Italian propaganda, contribute in spreading in that region a state of restlessness and anxiety, which has deplorable repercussions on the population's state of mind and on public order.

The question is of special importance, not only from the viewpoint of Italian legitimate interest in 'Alto Adige', but also because of the general principle it involves. In fact, all German citizens who, at the time of liberation by the Allies, were living in European territories which did not belong to the Reich, have been first interned in some camps and subsequently repatriated to Germany. It does seem equitable that similar criterion should be applied to Germans residing in Italy.

p.t.o.

ED Dist - 30 Oct

Admiral W. Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

ACTION: CA SEC (2)
INFO: CHIEF COMM.
EX COMM. 9604/ED

I do trust you are in agreement with the above viewpoint and I would request you to draw the attention of the competent Allied Authorities to such question which the Italian Government considers of special importance.

I am awaiting to hear from you on the subject, and with the assurance of my appreciation for your kind interest in the matter, I remain, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours

(signed) [illegible]

This Ministry has been informed that there are still in the area of the island of Sicily, and in the area of the island of Sardinia, some Italian citizens who have been residing in the region over the last few years. It is stated that these citizens have been living in the region since the end of the war, and that they have been working in the region since that time. It is stated that these citizens have been working in the region since the end of the war, and that they have been working in the region since that time. It is stated that these citizens have been working in the region since the end of the war, and that they have been working in the region since that time.

The Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory, and that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory, and that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory. It is stated that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory, and that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory. It is stated that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory, and that the Ministry is of the opinion that the situation in the region is not satisfactory.

10-10-1945

10-10-1945

10-10-1945

10-10-1945

1228

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

785017

224 585 4

241

OCT 10 1945

Executive Commissioner.

Will you please refer to your letter 535/224/80 of October 13th to G-5, AFHQ, about the Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

I was a little disturbed to see that no recommendation for repatriation of these people to Germany was made except in the case of persons who are a menace to internal security. My recollection is that at one of the Chief Commissioner's political meetings which Mr. Kirk, you and I attended, it was decided that real Reich Germans would all be returned to Germany as soon as possible and that the matter should be taken up with AFHQ. I believe that this was never done but I still feel that the presence of these persons, even though they may not be actually dangerous, is undesirable. They inevitably serve as a rallying point for local German-speaking separatists. They have never been properly de-Nazified and I feel sure that a great many of them are still Nazis at heart and are carrying out a certain amount of quiet Nazi propaganda. They are also a source of provocation to the local Italians. My own view is that we should make the greatest efforts to round them all up and get them out of the country. If Bolzano is not to be turned back the problem is not quite as pressing but I still think that we ought to initiate vigorous action.

W. L. G. G. G. G.
Political Advisor (NR)

27.X.45

Copy to Political Advisor (A)

4330

(100 50/100)

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
VENETIAN REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

23 October, 1945

OCT 29 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
(Att'n: Executive Commissioner (three copies))

SUBJECT : Bolzano Developments

FILE NO : RXII/550.12

1. Colonel S.M. Miller, Provincial Commissioner, Bolzano, has sent me a letter dated, Bolzano 26 October, reading:-

"My dear Brigadier,

I send you herewith a criticism of the Prefect of Bolzano and a reply by his Chief of Cabinet.

Neither show a surfeit of dignity.

I had lunch with the Prefect yesterday, and he is coming to see me on Monday, after which date I think there will be some news for you."

2. The criticism referred to appeared in the paper of the Christian Democratic Party and the reply, written by De Angelis' Capo Gabinetto appeared in the daily paper "Alto Adige." I shall not burden you with the full record of the two articles. The attack invited De Angelis to resign, based on an alleged admission by De Angelis at Merano that the relations between Tiroler and Italians had worsened. The answer was poor polemical stuff, and in a weakly written third paragraph the writer, obviously a spokesman of De Angelis, expressed the view that the Prefect would be glad to resign "since it would make him free from the burdens and difficulties (mostly due to the malevolence and absolute lack of co-operation from certain citizens) etc."

3. In view of this letter I sent a manuscript note today up to Colonel Miller in the following terms:-

28 October

My dear Dusty,

in view of the 26th October

I send you herewith a criticism of the Prefect of Bolzano and a reply by his Chief of Cabinet.

Neither show a surfeit of dignity.

I had lunch with the Prefect yesterday, and he is coming to see me on Monday, after which date I think there will be some news for you."

2. The criticism referred to appeared in the paper of the Christian Democratic Party and the reply, written by De Angelis' Capo Gabinetto appeared in the daily paper "Alto Adige." I shall not burden you with the full record of the two articles. The attack invited De Angelis to resign, based on an alleged admission by De Angelis at Merano that the relations between Firoler and Italians had worsened. The answer was poor polemical stuff, and in a weekly written third paragraph the writer, obviously a spokesman of De Angelis, expressed the view that the Prefect would be glad to resign "since it would make him free from the burdens and difficulties (mostly due to the malevolence and absolute lack of co-operation from certain citizens) etc."

3. In view of this letter I sent a manuscript note today up to Colonel Miller in the following terms:-

28 October

My dear Dusty,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 16th October with the copy of the Civiltà Democratica of the 11st and the Alto Adige of the 25th.

There seems to me to be a cumulation of errors. I read the original Merano speech made by De Angelis, and thought it an unnecessary adventure. The attack of the 11st is unfair, but really does not go beyond the sort of criticism that would be reasonable comment in England. The reply of the 25th is a very feeble effort.

The truth is that the situation has deteriorated, we know that, and we have so reported to Rome.

The causes of the deterioration are many but three are outstanding:-

- (1) The foolishly provocative behaviour of the Bolzano Division.
- (2) The failure, on the part of the Italian Government, to make a bold statement as to a "Charter of Liberties" for Bolzano;

- 2 -

238
(3) The feeling that, at the London Conference, the future of the Alto Adige did come up for discussion and that the question still remained open. On none of these grounds can De Angelis himself be accused.

I do think that De Angelis has played politics too much and has not given the attention that he should to the regular administration of the Province.

I note that you expect developments. A resignation by De Angelis would be a thing requiring very careful handling. His succession by another local man obviously raises very serious problems. So would the appointment of a career Prefect from the South. In any case we should have to keep A.C. exceedingly well in the picture.

I received your telephone message about General Heyden's visit to Bolzano. Unfortunately I have tours in Vicenza and Verona fixed for tomorrow, 29 and Tuesday 30. I did think that I should have to go to Trieste on Wednesday 31st but that is off. I have to visit Treviso and Belluno on the 1st and plan to reach you on the 2nd Nov.

If, however, the situation does develop quickly I could drive up and back on Wednesday if that would be any help to you.

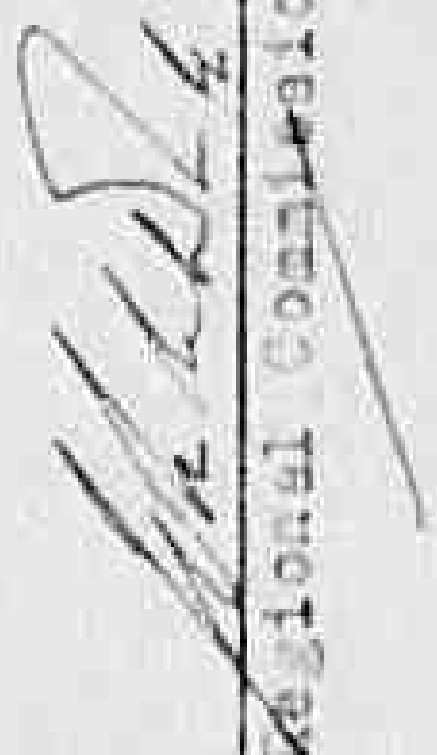
I have great confidence in your ability to handle the situation. If possible keep De Angelis from making speeches or rushing into print.

Yours,

J.K. "

4. That is where the matter stands at present. De Angelis has been a sick man for some time and he may quite possibly resign. In that case a situation will arise requiring careful handling.

I shall continue to keep you informed.


Regional Commissioner

If, however, the situation does develop quickly I could drive up and back on Wednesday if that would be any help to you.

I have great confidence in your ability to handle the situation. If possible keep De Angelis from making speeches or rushing into print.

Yours,

J.H. "

4. That is where the matter stands at present. De Angelis has been a sick man for some time and he may quite possibly resign. In that case a situation will arise requiring careful handling.

I shall continue to keep you informed.



Regional Commissioner

430r

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/237/EC

26 October 45

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section (for Public Safety S/C)

Herewith copy of our letter 585/224/EC of 12 October 45
to G-5, AFHQ, on the above subject. It is very much regretted you
were not on the original distribution.

F. H. C.
Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

4401

PA
2/10

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/235/EC

26 October 1945

SUBJECT: The "Ladin Union"

TO : Poled (B)

1. Reference my 585/EC of 24 September 45
2. The following has been received from the Regional Commissioner Venetia Region:

"I have received information from the Provincial Commissioner, Bolzano, showing that the newspaper report was a complete travesty of the truth.

"An application was in fact made to the Prefect for the formation of a 'Ladin Union' but the application was refused by him on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence of popular support.

"Apart from this there have been discussions on the subject of bilingual schools in the Province. In this matter there is no difference between the Ladin communes and the other bilingual communes of the Province."

FAC
Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

4886

1 2 3 4
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SECRET

Ref: 585/234/80

26 October 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : Regional Commissioner, Venetia Region

1. Further to our 585/224/80 of 12 October 45 to G-5 AFHQ, copy to you.

2. In order that the problem involved in the ultimate repatriation of the Reich Germans in Bolzano Province may be assessed, G-5 AFHQ wish to be informed of the number of those who have been registered who originally resided in each of the Allied occupied zones of Germany. A map showing these zones is attached.

3. It is noted that the registration of aliens as ordered in Regional order number 17, which was published on 22 August 1945, should have been completed 7 days later by the terms of this order. G-5 wish to be informed of the steps which are being taken to apprehend and punish those who have failed to comply with the AMG order.

4. It is assumed that the local Military Security Authorities are kept fully advised of your activities in this connection, so that unregistered aliens who are apprehended can be subjected to security screening.

Copy to Public Safety S/C

T-100
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

SECRET

see M236
F 236
400.

785017

585

EX-Commissioner

SECRET

93106

251

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

22 October 45.

OCT 21 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

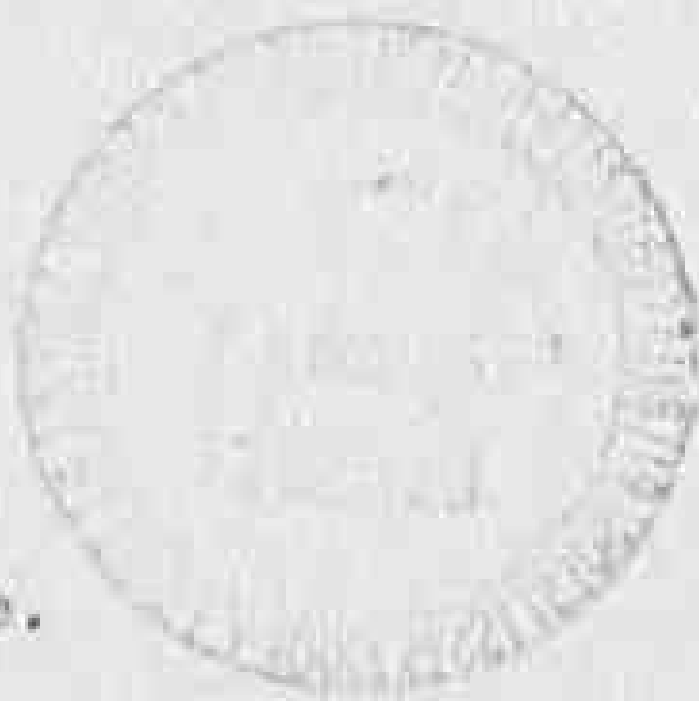
TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your 585/224/TC of 12 Oct 45 and 585/225/TC of 19 Oct 45.

2. In order that the problem involved in the ultimate repatriation of the Reich Germans in Bolzano Province may be assessed, you are requested to inform this Headquarters of the number of those who have been registered who originally resided in each of the Allied Occupied Zones of Germany. A map showing these zones is attached.

3. It is noted that the registration should have been completed by 29 Aug 45. Information is requested as to the steps which are being taken to apprehend and punish those who have failed to comply with the AMG Order.

4. It is assumed that the Local Military Security Authorities are kept fully advised of the activities of AMG in this connection, so that unregistered aliens who are apprehended can be subjected to Security Screening.



R. Parsons

F.G.A. PARSONS
Brigadier, G.S.
Deputy Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

See 264
273

Encl: Map as above.

Copy to: G-2.

See 4/22-23-24
F. 237

see 234

See 282

(PUBS SAMPLE)

SECRET

Ex Commission

585

584

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

230

9335

G-5: 383.2-10

22 October 1945

SUBJECT: German Subjects.

807 21 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn: Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division)

1. Reference is made to your letter SD/540.03 of 16 Oct. 45.
2. This subject is already being dealt with through the Executive Commissioner, whose 585/224/EC of 12 Oct. refers.
3. The question of the ultimate repatriation of German Nationals from Italy is under consideration.

P. L. Hamblen

A. L. HAMBLÉN
Brigadier General, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Copy to: Executive Commissioner,
Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394



SECRET

4383

(MISS SANDSON)

SECRET

9341

Ex Comm

(229)

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZUELA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

20 October, 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission

OCT 23 1945

SUBJECT : "Ladin Union".

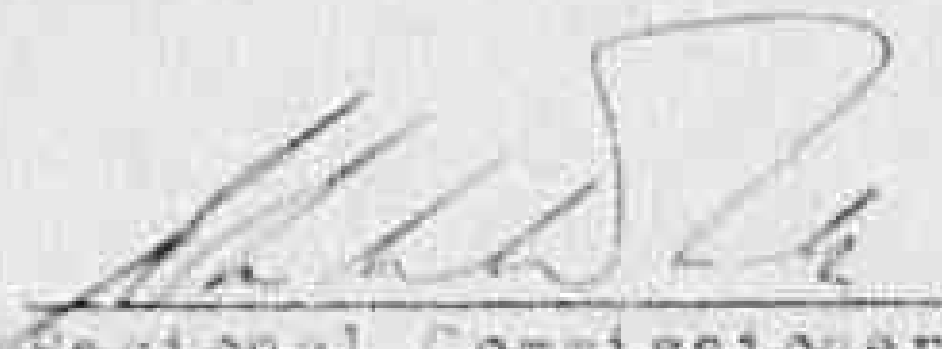
FILE NO : RXII/000.01

1. On the 24th September you sent us a letter under reference 585/EC on the subject of the alleged activities of the 'Ladin Union'.

2. I have received information from the Provincial Commissioner, Bolzano, showing that the newspaper report was a complete travesty of the truth.

3. An application was in fact made to the Prefect for the formation of a 'Ladin Union' but the application was refused by him on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence of popular support.

4. Apart from this there have been discussions on the subject of bilingual schools in the Province. In this matter there is no difference between the Ladin communes and the other bilingual communes of the Province.


Regional Commissioner

JKD/lec

Dec 23 1945

(MISS SANDOZ)

Ref: 535/225/50

19 October 1945

SUBJECT: Registration of Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5 Section,
AFHQ

1. Reference verbal enquiry from Brigadier Parsons as to the registration of Germans in Bolzano Province.

2. Please find attached Regional Order No. 17 relative to the registration of Aliens.

3. The publication of this order was completed throughout Bolzano Province on 22 August 1945, the latest date for completion of registration was 7 days after the publication of this order (Article 1, Section 1).

For the Chief Commissioner:

F. H. McCLEARY

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5. Feb 23/1

11/20/46
H. C.

785017

5854

Please HQ to dealing with registration
of which persons in Bolzano which
contains copy of Regional order 17.
NO action What is the case

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (ATTN: REGIONAL LEGAL OFFICER), VENEZIE REGION.

7027

12 October 1945

PRIORITY

(26)

UNCLASSIFIED PD

PARA ONE PD PLEASE WIRE DATE BY WHICH THE PUBLICATION OF REGIONAL
ORDER NUMBER SEVENTEEN WAS COMPLETED THROUGHOUT BOLZANO PROVINCE PD
PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PAREN ATTENTION REGIONAL LEGAL OFFICER
PAREN VENEZIE REGION FROM H. ALCOM CITE ACLEG PAREN

We have the answer -
22 August 45.

Miss S
you are dealing
with this yes no?

Secret

16/10

BA 17/10

LEGAL S/O

302

He (Miss Sample)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET.

Ref: 585/224/50.

12 October 45.

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

TO : G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference is made to your G-5:091.112-75 dated 12 September 15, on the above subject.
2. There are at present in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 3,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 50,000.
3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.
4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Bolzano towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous from the political and public security angle.
5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of course be dealt with as prisoners of war and sent to appropriate camps and cages.
6. As regards the unregistered Reich Germans whose presence constitutes a sufficient menace to internal security to justify their repatriation to Germany, it is recommended that they should, as and when they are discovered, be placed in concentration camps where the necessary action for their repatriation can be undertaken.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-2 Section, A.F.H.Q.
Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region.

Plad (A)

Plad (B)

G-4 Section is Public Safety

(214/875)

1240

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

224

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

SECRET

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/224/20.

12 October 45.

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

TO : G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.

182

1. Reference is made to your G-5:091,112-75 dated 12 September 45, on the above subject.
2. There are at present in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 5,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 30,000.
3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.
4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Bolzano towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous from the political and public security angle.
5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of course be dealt with as prisoners of war and sent to appropriate camps and cages.
6. As regards the unregistered Reich Germans whose presence constitutes a sufficient menace to internal security to justify their repatriation to Germany, it is recommended that they should, as and when they are discovered, be placed in concentration camps where the necessary action for their repatriation can be undertaken.

For the Chief Commissioner:

See File 241

See File 230-231

24 5 11/45

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-2 Section, A.F.H.Q.
Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region.

Filed (A)
Filed (B)

C.A. Section on Public Safety.

(214/34/3)

11/12/45

(221 to 222)

9 8
(221) Copy letter 850.12 dated 6 Oct 45
from RC Vreys to CAC
2 Inst, only "The - Balance"

(222) Letter RX11/850.12 dated 6 Oct
45 from RC Vreys, subject as above
4311 -
Transferred to file 8277/42

SECRET

SECRET

Ref: 585/ 130

October 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO: C-5 Section,
A.P.H.Q.

1. Reference is made to your C-5:091.112-75 dated 12 September 1945, on the above subject.
2. There are at present in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 3,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 30,000.
3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.
4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Bolzano towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous from the political and public-security angle.
5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of

3,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 30,000.

3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Poland for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.

4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Poland towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous from the political and public-security angle.

5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of course be dealt with as prisoners of war and ^{sent to} placed in appropriate camps and caged.

6. As regards the unregistered Reich Germans whose presence constitutes a sufficient menace to internal security to justify their repatriation to Germany, it is recommended that they should be, as and when they are discovered, placed in concentration camps where the necessary action for their repatriation can be undertaken.

For the Chief Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AFHQ

R C V. R

3,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 50,000.

3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.

4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Bolzano towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous ^{from} ~~in~~ the political and public-security angle.

5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of course be dealt with as prisoners of war and ^{sent to} ~~placed in~~ appropriate camps and cages.

6. As regards the unregistered Reich Germans whose presence constitutes a sufficient menace to internal security to justify their repatriation to Germany, it is recommended that they should ~~be~~, as and when they are discovered, be placed in concentration camps where the necessary action for their repatriation can be undertaken.

For the Chief Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AMHQ

R.C.V. R

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

785017

(215-216)

Letter RX11/85012 dated 2 Oct 45
from RC Vevye Region, and
enclosure, subject Treaty in
Balyan transferred to 8244/EC

585-90
8
HEADQUARTERS
VENETO REGION

Allied Military Government
APO 394

JKD/an
218

1 October 1945

TO : HQ. A.C.
Attn: Executive Commissioner

OGI-4 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

FILE No: BXII/024.111
184-1

1. In your 585/EC of 17 Sept. you raised the question of the presence of Reich Deutsch in Bolzano Province.

2. I attach a copy of a letter received from Lt. Col. McBratney on this subject.

73

Regional Commissioner

Encl.

(See 224)

(csc)

C O P Y

BOLZANO PROVINCE
VENETIAN REGION
Allied Military Government
AIO 394

DATE: 26 Sept. 45
HBM/as

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO: HQ Venetian Region A.M.G.
Attn: Regional Commissioner

REF: RXIL/B3/270

1. Ref. is made to your 024.111 and A.C. ref 585/3c and G-5. 091.112-75.

2. There are in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 3567 Reich Germans but I am convinced that the number is much greater. At this writing I am engaged in getting the registration up to the figure I think more correct - viz 30,000 at least.

3. Of the registered Reich Germans very few are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security but many of them are undesirable due to the fact that they are the main supporters of the black-market.

Moreover - they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period.

4. The unregistered Reich Germans who came to Bolzano towards the end of the war represent those who for personal and political reasons do not wish to declare themselves. Potentially they are dangerous to the political and public-security situation. Moreover after the surrender on 3rd May 45 many SS and Wehrmacht deserters took to the hills and many still are at large and as winter comes on they will come down to the valleys and being destitute and desperate - will create a further public security problem.

5. It is recommended that - at the discretion of the Regional Commissioner who are considered undesirable

585/20 and G-9. 091.112-75.

2. There are in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 3557 Reich Germans but I am convinced that the number is much greater. At this writing I am engaged in getting the registration up to the figure I think more correct - viz 30,000 at least.

3. Of the registered Reich Germans very few are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security; but many of them are undesirable due to the fact that they are the main supporters of the black-market.

Moreover - they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period.

4. The unregistered Reich Germans who came to Bolzano towards the end of the war represent those who for personal and political reasons do not wish to declare themselves. Potentially they are dangerous to the political and public-security situation. Moreover after the surrender on 1st May 45 many SS and Wehrmacht deserters took to the hills and many still are at large and as winter comes on they will come down to the valleys and being destitute and desperate. - All create a further public security problem.

5. It is recommended that - at the discretion of AG, those Reich Germans who are considered undesirable be returned to their home-land.

6. A list of all aliens with a note of their last legal dwelling place can be made available - on demand.

7 No 4.
WILLIAM E. McMAHNEY
Lt. Col., S.R.,
Provincial Commissioner

Copy to : Capt. Brown

437.

8

(208-212)

207/208 - Draft letter to RC Venezuela Reg.

209 - Minute

210 - Letter 585/EC of 2 Oct 45
to 2 Division

211/212 - Letter 585/EC of 3 Oct 45
to RC Venezuela Region

All above subject drafts in
Belgium transferred to 8274/EC

personal

Brigadier Lash,
Executive Commissioner, AG

I think you will be interested to read the last report on the situation in Bolzano Province which has been prepared by Captain Ker, until recently SCI Representative in Merano. I had several conversations with Captain Ker in Merano and, as my own observations generally bore out his conclusions, I had already reported on similar lines to the Foreign Office.

2. In general, his report conveys a very fair impression of the situation. There are one or two errors of fact and in some places I think that the emphasis is not correctly placed. There are also one or two cracks at AMG, Bolzano, some of which, however, I am afraid may not be altogether unjustified.

3. As regards the question of action against Reich Germans and in particular what Captain Ker describes as "the hard core of Nazi resistance" I had hoped that the instructions which were sent to Brigadier Dunlop following on our discussions a month or so ago would already have led to an improvement in the situation. I suggest that, preferably without mentioning this report, you might like to telegraph to find out how the matter stands. If on receiving his reply it appears that the situation is still unsatisfactory you might like to suggest to him that some of the measures advocated by Captain Ker should be adopted.

4. May I please have these papers back in due course?

27. ix. 45

H. L. A. Hopkins

Political Advisor (HR)

4373

205

Letter RX11/850.12 dated
30 September 1945 subject
"Troops in Belgium Transferred
to 8274/EC.

4372

583
CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.C. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/1400M

24 September 1945

SUBJECT : AVV. FEUTH-NIOLUSSI, Eduardo

TO : Chief Staff Officer, to Executive Commissioner

1. Enquiries into the above named have revealed very little in Rome as his activities have been carried out mostly in Bolzano and Alto Adige.

2. He was born at Trento on 22nd June, 1888 and was a lawyer, profession. On 15th May 1921 he was appointed Deputy in the Italian Parliament by the college of Bolzano, and was a member of the permanent Commission of communications in 1922-23. His speeches in Parliament dealt with Government communications, political conditions of the new provinces (Alto Adige), ethnical minorities etc.

3. His other activities dealt with:-
recruitment in the new provinces;
delegation of Public Security of Trento;
pensions for invalids in the new provinces;
removal of ammunition near Bolzano; Val d'Adige and Isarco
teaching of German in the schools of Bolzano;
reformation of financial laws;

4. He was an advocate for the independence of the Tyrol.

5. In 1931 the Italian Police ordered a very strong vigilance on his wife when she was about to enter the country from Innsbruck.

6. The above, and the information already forwarded by you, indicate that he is a man who has been very pro-German, and one whom we will have to watch closely, as he is almost certain to be a factor in the "free Austria" and "Free Germany" movements.

to be taken into the above named have revealed very little in Rome as his activities have been carried out mostly in Bolzano and Alto Adige.

2. He was born at Trento on 22nd June, 1888 and was a lawyer by profession. On 15th May 1921 he was appointed Deputy in the Italian Parliament by the college of Bolzano, and was a member of the permanent Commission of communications in 1922-23. His speeches in Parliament dealt with Government communications, political conditions of the new provinces (Alto Adige), ethnical minorities etc.
3. His other activities dealt with:-
 - recruitment in the new provinces;
 - delegation of Public Security of Trento;
 - penalons for invalids in the new provinces;
 - removal of ammunition near Bolzano; Val d'Adige and Isarco;
 - teaching of German in the schools of Bolzano;
 - reformation of financial laws;
4. He was an advocate for the independence of the Tyrol.
5. In 1931 the Italian Police ordered a very strong vigilance on his wife when she was about to enter the country from Innsbruck.
6. The above, and the information already forwarded by you, indicate that he is a man who has been very pro-German, and one whom we will have to watch closely, as he is almost certain to be a factor in the "free Austria" and "Free Germany" movements.

SJH/nb

4371

S. J. Harvey
S. J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

Marlene Cattalini informed as above

PA

PA 29/9

CONFIDENTIAL

Avv. Heinrich Himmler.

Se stato di Berlino al Parlamento Italiano nel 1919 al 1924, dimostrando particolare ostilità all'Italia.

Nel 1925 si trasferì all'estero stabilendosi a Monaco di Baviera dove divenne un violento agitatore nazionalsocialista. Il movimento nazionalsocialista è sede vita in Baviera a varie associazioni politiche e culturali irredentiste, fasciste anti-italiane.

Nel 1937, quando Hitler assunse all'Italia i ventini del governo, Heut-stabulsi (nato) all'opposizione.

Dopo l'8 settembre 1943 egli si stabiliva ad Innsbruck e riprendeva una violenta agitazione per l'ammissione dall'Italia alla Germania.

Dopo l'arrestato l'avv. Heut-stabulsi riprendeva in pieno la sua attività di capo del movimento irredentista sud-tirolo in Innsbruck, in stretto contatto con le autorità militari del luogo. È probabile che gli attuali dirigenti della Volkspartei siano con lui in permanente contatto e ne usino ciascuno le istruzioni.

Scritto Stato Visto in carcere

Major Harvey

aderi' al movimento nazionalsocialista e diede vita in Baviera a varie associazioni politiche e culturali irredentiste, formate anti-italiane.

Nel 1937, quando Hitler assicurò all'Italia i confini del Brennero, Deut-Nikolussi passò all'opposizione.

Dopo l'11 settembre 1943 egli si stabiliva ad Innsbruck e riprendeva una violenta agitazione per l'annessione dell'Alto Adige alla Germania.

Così l'arrestato l'avv. Deut-Nikolussi rivendeva in pieno la sua attività di capo del movimento irredentista austriaco di Innsbruck, in stretto contatto con le autorità militari del vicino. E' probabile che gli attuali dirigenti della Volkspartei siano con lui in permanente contatto e ne assumano le istruzioni.

*Sarebbe stato Vito Accenti
inviato a Berlino*

4370

Adolf Toller

Avv. REUT-NIKOLASSI

Deputy of Bolzano at the Italian Parliament from 1919 to 1924, showing particular hostility to Italy.

In 1925 he went abroad and stayed in Monaco di Baviera where he became a violent agitator of the German people. He adhered to the nazi-socialist movement and formed various political and cultural associations, strongly anti-Italians.

In 1937, when Hitler marked the borders of Brennero for Italy, Reut-Nikolassi passed to the opposition.

After 8th September 1943 he stayed at Innsbruck and started a violent agitation for the annexation of the Alto Adige to Germany.

After the armistice Avv. Reut-Nikolassi started again his activity as chief of the South-Tyrolean irredentist movement from Innsbruck, in contact with the military authorities of Tyrol. It is probable that the present leaders of the Volkspartei are always in contact with him and they follow his instructions.

He was seen recently at Bolzano.

I 257