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

785017

ACC

10000/109/605
(VOL. I)

2281

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10000/109/605
(VOL. I)

ITALIAN PEACE TREATY
JAN. - APR. 1946

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93.

Ex Comm.

Ref in 92. Info at para 3 of p 88 is apparently not correct. Col Chapman took report from MAAF + not from A.F. S/R, + he did not take report from Harry S/R.

H.P. 6/5-

M.A. 1/5

94.

Chief Commissioner.

Min. 93 ~~is~~ is submitted for your ~~signature~~ information

Your Min. 90 refers.

E.C.

✓ H.P. 10/✓ for Ex Comm. 9/7

4815

DAY 9 RECD
3 12 5

785017

Chief Commissioner.

88

approval
Attached is submitted for your information
signature

MAY 2 REC

91

MS/2/5

E.C. & Douglas Navy & AF/SC,
prepared statements also Euse

91.

CSO Please produce these

MS/2/5

92.

CSO Ref min 90. Air Forces Spc stated to Col CHAPIDAN
that as the Italian Air Forces were under command
MAAF (CASERTA) during the war, MAAF were in a
better position to give the info in the short time
available.

Naval Spc stated that as Commodore
ZIRONI was going to PARIS himself he took
all the necessary info, the naval in report
form.

Consequently no other info is
available.

AMK 6/5

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63.Ex. Comm.

Reference your Memo 62 enclosed is a draft Memorandum on Operation compiled from information available in this Section.

The enclosed is our opinion of the Italian Govt. possible reaction to the proposals contained in the U.S. Memorandum.

I have been trying to contact someone like Sig. Pernini to obtain the Patent situation but I do not anticipate there would be much to add to the enclosed draft.

I gather from Polad (A) that the matter has again been before the Council of Foreign Ministers, that the Soviet representative maintained his attitude and that the matter has been relegated for consideration later. The matter may not therefore be so urgent but the enclosed draft is available if required.

5/4/46

W. P. C. A. S.
W. P. C. A. S.

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Secret representative maintained his attitude and that the matter has been relayed for consideration later. The matter may not though be so urgent but the enclosed draft is available if required.

W. P. C. A. S.

5/4/46

77.
Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

I am most grateful for an excellent memorandum on epuration to which I have made some minor drafting amendments. I have included the preamble and the views of Civil Affairs Section in my covering letter to the US Charge d'Affaires (copy to you enclosed with ten copies of Epuration memorandum).

MSL
Acting Chief Commissioner.

MSL/JG.
E.L. minute seen by V.P. File returned. P.H. Co. Section.
11 April.

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52 Personal

53.51

Chief Commissioner

attached is submitted for your signature
information

I am enclosing copy to Br. Embassy.

Thank you. M. G. 7/3
summary of our paper
of 6/23/46!!
ML.

Send to F.C. 61.
for consultation with
Plans D-13 - draft
reply for me
JWS

62

V.P.C.A.S.

V.P. C.A.S.

62

I discussed this with Platts. They ask that (1) we should produce a report on Efuraton ~~now~~ up to date showing what has been done & what will have been done by the end of Efuraton (now due April 30th?) ^{our opinion as to} (2) we should give Reactioni & Italian ^{to} (a) the Soviet proposals (b) the first alternative produced by the U.S. delegation.

Would you have this done as a matter of some urgency? MS 11/4/46.

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So

CSO

You are, as I understand, sending a telegram
confirming that p. 27 represents reply of the Commission
that neither Navy nor A.F. Section has anything to
add.

W.S. 1/12

32.

Ex Com. Signal at 4:31 for info. 1/12
See by Ex Com. 1/12

Note ³³ Major Baumann (MMIA) spoke with Superior General
of Army on 15/12: survey is continuing but will
take a considerable time. R.B. 1/12

38.

Chief Commissioner.

40

Attached is submitted for your approval
information
signature

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30

Chief Commissioner.

40

information
Attached is submitted for your approval
signature

Issue
N/C 20/12

Sources are being consulted.
→ 26/12

OK with a few
suggested changes
SWS

41

Folios 34 - 40 seen by C.S.O. p. 63.

1011

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Ex Comm. ~~244~~ 2
 signed at ~~244~~ addressed to Land Forces S/C
 is passed to you for info H.S. 25/1

3

Chief Commissioners

Land, Sea & Air Force Sub Comm on
 taking immediate action will inform reply
 for your approval before Jan 30.

5/

175/2571

EC.

4

JAN 26 RECD
1815

26/1
 Tux
 6

A further telegram in in this matter. H.S. 25/1
 (See ~~244~~ 5)

244.7

785017

JAN 29 RECD
1815

26/1
Tux
6

A further telegram in in this matter. DS/10/1
(see 24/1/5)

24.7.

Capt B. Please follow up action being taken on
24/1/5 + 24/1/6 (see 24/1/6) JH/30/11

28

A/Cso

Ref min 3: it will be seen that at 27
MMIA have replied direct to AFHQ - the
original signal was sent direct to them.
Air Jones S/C have nothing to add.
Navy S/C, however, have and are preparing
a reply.

29.

21/3/1

A/Cso

Have seen Navy again (Captain Hartz) who
now states that they have not anything
to add.

21/3/1/2

2292

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TOP SECRET

REVISED BRITISH DRAFT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS MEMOR.

Corridor

SECTION I.

1. The Italian Government recognises the right of the Government of the United Kingdom to maintain in Italy, (which for the purposes of this Agreement denotes all territory under the administration of the Italian Government) forces under the the British High Command (or under the Supreme Allied Commander) including persons of non-Italian nationality employed by, in the services of, accompanying or following these forces (such forces and persons being hereinafter referred to as "the British forces") in connexion with inter-allied arrangements for the occupation of AUSTRIA and VENETIA GIULIA and with the maintenance of lines of communication with British forces in the Mediterranean area and in the Far East.

2. The provisions of this Agreement are designed to ensure the appropriate facilities and facilities as regards the British forces when present in, or passing through Italy and as regards all equipment and stores, belonging to such forces, or destined for their use either inside or outside Italy.

3. Supplementary agreement of detail on particular questions will be made as required between the British High Command and the appropriate Italian authorities.

SECTION II.

The British forces shall have full and unrestricted right to

stores, belonging to such forces, or destined for their use either inside or outside Italy.

3. Supplementary agreement of detail on particular questions will be made as required between the British High Command and the appropriate Italian authorities.

SECTION II.

The British forces shall have full and unrestricted right to enter, stay in and depart from Italy, including the right to navigate in Italian territorial waters and to fly over Italy on passage in that country or elsewhere. (The necessary technical arrangements for notifying such movements to the Italian authorities shall be made between the British High Command and the competent Italian authorities.

SECTION III.

1. The British forces shall be accorded all facilities, services and priorities they may require for the use of Italian ports (including dockyards and ship repair facilities), airfields, railways, coastwise shippings, inland waterways, roads, ~~post~~ posts and telecommunications. The requirements of the British forces shall be notified by the British military authorities to the competent Italian authorities.

2. In particular the British High Command shall have the right to

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designate for mutual convenience special areas in its ports for the ~~exclusive~~ use of the British forces or for other purposes sanctioned by the British High Command. Such areas will remain under Italian civil administration, but the British High Command shall have the right to police the areas and to control the operation of the port facilities situated therein.

3. The Italian Government agree to reserve for the exclusive ~~right~~ use of the British forces such special airfields and alighting ~~stair~~ areas, with all the necessary facilities and accommodation, as may be designated by the British High Command. Such areas will remain under Italian civil administration, but the British High Command shall have the right to police the areas and to control the operation of the facilities therein.

4. The British High Command shall have the right, if it deems necessary, to take over the control or operation, or assist with the operation of any section, of the Italian transport system, including the right to effect any necessary repairs.

5. The British High Command shall have the right to participate in any organization that the Italian authorities may set up for the Air Traffic Control of aircraft flying over Italian territory.

SECTION IV.

In order to meet the signals and post requirements of the

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4. The British High Command shall have the right, if it is necessary, to take over the control or operation, or assist with the operation of any section, of the Italian transport system, including the right to effect any necessary repairs.

5. The British High Command shall have the right to participate in any organization that the Italian authorities may set up for the air Traffic Control of aircraft flying over Italian territory.

SECTION IV.

In order to meet the signals and post requirements of the British Forces, the Italian Government will grant the following facilities to the British High Command:

- (a) Full access to, and use of, Italian telecommunications, radar and other communication services, including radio aids, as may be required for the purposes of the British forces.
- (b) The right to construct, maintain and operate such radio aids, radar stations and landline communications network as may from time to time prove to be necessary for naval, military or air purposes.
- (c) The competent Italian authorities will:
 - (i) Cooperate with the British forces in regard to the coordination and allocation of all frequencies required for radio communications networks and radar installations and
 - (ii) accord to the British Forces priority in the use of these frequencies which are essential to their purposes.
- (d) The British Forces shall be granted the right to conduct a postal system and to retain existing postal arrangements and franking privileges.

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SECTION V.

The Italian Government will make available to the British Forces such lands, buildings, installations, covered storage and similar facilities notified by the British High Command as may be from time to time required by the British Forces for the accommodation, maintenance, and training of troops, the operation and housing of aircraft, the storage of equipment, stores and supplies, or any other purpose. Any necessary requisitions will be carried out by the Italian Government.

SECTION VI.

- (a) The British High Command shall have the right to detain enemy or ex-enemy prisoners of war or deserted personnel, persons accused of war crimes, security aspects and other internees in camps on Italian territory.
- (b) The British High Command shall also have the right to detain displaced persons and refugees.
- (c) The Italian Government will afford the British military authorities such assistance and facilities as they may require for the maintenance and movement of persons mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

SECTION VII.

The British Forces shall have the right to engage local civilian labour either directly or through the intermediary of the competent local Italian authorities.

SECTION VIII.

(c) The Italian Government will afford the British military authorities such assistance and facilities as they may require for the maintenance and movement of persons mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

SECTION VII.

The British Forces shall have the right to engage local civilian labour either directly or through the intermediary of the competent local Italian authorities.

SECTION VIII.

The British Forces shall have the right to purchase local produce, supplies and manufactured goods in ITALY, either directly or through the intermediary of the competent local Italian authorities. In order that such purchases may not have an adverse effect upon Italian economy the British High Command will consult with the appropriate Italian authorities upon the particular articles which, from time to time, shall be excluded from local purchases by the British forces.

SECTION IX.

British service courts and authorities shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the British forces, where subject to British Naval, military and air force law.

SECTION X.

The British High Command shall have the exclusive right to arrange for the trial (by naval courts or other appropriate means) of British merchant

search of non-Italian nationality serving on board British ships who are accused of having committed any offence.

SECTION II.

(a) The British High Command reserve the right to conduct and carry to ultimate conclusion the trial by military government courts of any person charged with an offence committed before the effective date of this agreement and cognisable under any proclamation or order heretofore issued by or on behalf of the Allied Military Government, or cognisable under Italian law if committed against persons, property or security of the Allied forces.

(b) The British High Command reserve the right to conduct and carry to ultimate conclusion the trial by Military Government Courts of any persons charged with war crimes.

SECTION XII.

1. The British forces shall have the right to police their own installations, camps and other lands and buildings set aside for their special use and to employ military police patrols in other areas as may be necessary for the maintenance of good order and discipline. Persons who are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Italian authorities may be arrested by the British Service Police within such installations, camps, lands, buildings, and areas, and be detained by them until they can be handed over to the competent Italian authorities.

2. If persons subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the British

for the maintenance of good order and discipline. Persons who are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Italian authorities may be arrested by the British Service Police within such installations, camps, lands, buildings, and areas, and be detained by them until they can be handed over to the competent Italian authorities.

2. If persons subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the British Service Courts and authorities under paragraphs 9 and 10 above shall be apprehended for offences or suspect-offences against Italian law outside the installations, camps, lands, buildings and areas referred to in the preceding sub paragraph, they shall be handed over without delay for disposal to the appropriate British Service authorities. A certificate signed by a British Officer of field rank or its equivalent that the persons to whom it refers belong to one of the classes mentioned in paragraphs 9 and 10 above shall be conclusive. The procedure for handing over such persons will be a matter for local arrangements.

3. The Italian Government will arrest and detain at the request of the British High Command any persons deemed to be a danger to the security of British Forces in Italy.

SECTION XVII.

The Italian Government will make the necessary arrangements for ensuring the trial by Italian Courts of persons not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction

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of British Service Courts and authorities, alleged to have committed offences against the persons, property or security of the British forces. The Italian Government will give priority to the trials of such offenders and will inform the British High Command of the disciplinary action taken.

SECTION XIV.

The competent Italian authorities will take the necessary steps to establish machinery for such assistance as may be required for making investigations, collecting evidence and securing the attendance of witnesses in relation to cases triable under British jurisdiction.

SECTION XV.

(a) The Italian Government, in accordance with the arrangements already in force, will continue through its own organisation to examine and dispose of all claims referred to it by the British authorities for compensation for damage or injury proffered by persons resident in Italy, or by corporations having a principal place of business there, against members of the British forces. The British authorities will, in accordance with the existing arrangements, continue to retain certain categories of such claims for examination and disposal themselves.

(b) In all cases arising out of occurrences in which property of the one Government is damaged or destroyed, or in which one Government might otherwise assert against the other claims for death, injury or loss (as distinct from the claims of individuals), it is agreed that each Government will bear its own losses and will forbear from asserting any claims against

examination and disposal themselves.

(b) In all cases arising out of occurrences in which property of the one Government is damaged or destroyed, or in which one Government might otherwise assert against the other claims for death, injury or loss (as distinct from the claims of individuals), it is agreed that each Government will bear its own losses and will forbear from asserting any claims against the other.

SECTION XVI.

The British forces and property belonging to them or to their Government shall be exempt from all Italian taxation (including customs).

The British High Command will take the necessary steps to ensure that such property is not sold to the public in Italy, except in agreement with the

Italian Government.

SECTION XVII.

(1) The Italian Government will arrange to provide such amounts of Italian currency as the British forces may require and also as may be required by the competent British authorities for His Majesty's ships and vessels owned or chartered by the British Ministry of War Transport calling at Italian ports on military service during the period of this agreement.

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(ii) The British Government will give credit to the Italian Government for (a) the net lire expenditure by the British forces in Italy and by the competent British Authorities referred to in (i) above during the period of this agreement after allowing for lire receipts from Army canteens, etc., and (b) the lire value of Italian supplies and services provided by the Italian Government to the British forces or to British ships during the period of this agreement. These credits shall be in sterling at a fair and realistic rate of exchange (which unless it be unfair or unrealistic shall be the Italian Government's official rate) and shall be applied in reduction of the Italian Government's debt to the Government of the United Kingdom for civilian supplies and services provided to the Italian Government or population since 1st September 1943. The amount of the credit as at (a) will be determined by His Majesty's Government and notified to the Italian Government from time to time. The amount of the credit as at (b) will be agreed from time to time between the two Governments.

SECTION XIX.

The Italian Government will, on request of the British High Command, attach to the British forces Italian officers or civilian officials for liaison duties to assist the British authorities in the execution of the provisions of this agreement.

SECTION XX.

The two governments shall consult together as may be required to

The Italian Government will, on request of the British High Command, attach to the British Forces Italian officers or civilian officials for liaison duties to assist the British authorities in the execution of the provisions of this agreement.

SECTION IX.

The two governments shall consult together as may be required to remove any difficulties which may arise in the execution of these arrangements and in order to make appropriate supplementary arrangements to cover other questions not dealt with in this Agreement. If any dispute arises as to the interpretation of this agreement, it shall be settled by a ruling of the British High Command after consultation with the competent Italian authorities.

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SECRET

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SUBJECT: Italian Military Contribution
to the War effort.

Confidential

LAND FORCES SUB COM, A.C. (MHA)

INT /222

2 May 46

TO : ARMED COMMISSION,
(for Executive Commissioner) ✓

Ref my conversation with Chief Commissioner and you on the above.

1. About 1500 hrs Monday 29 April we received a phone message from G-3 asking us to produce a statement on the above and that a Colonel CHAPMAN (USA) would call in for it at my office at 0900 hrs on Tuesday 30 Apr.

2. We duly produced a statement, as condensed as possible, of which I send you a copy herewith.

3. Col CHAPMAN arrived on the Tuesday and left by plane for PARIS (Council of Ministers) with the information from us (and also from the other two service Sub-Commissions) at 1145 hrs same date.

L. Browning

Major General,
 R. M. I. A.

LB/jw

Internal: G/3

See 1089-90-91-92-93

48008

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MEMORANDUM ON THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE
FURNISHED BY THE ITALIAN ARMY TO THE
ALLIED CAUSE FROM THE SIGNING OF THE
ITALIAN ARMISTICE UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME
(6 Sep 45 to 30 Apr 46)

INTRODUCTION

1. HISTORICAL NOTE

On the signing of the Armistice with ITALY in Sep 45 all ITALIAN Military Forces ceased fighting against the ALLIES.

Those forces in areas not under German occupation were reformed after a period of disintegration into formations and units to assist the ALLIES in Combat, Administration and Internal Security Duties. By VE Day these forces had reached a total of 370,000; full details of their strength and organization at this date are given in the ITALIAN ARMY STRENGTH STATE of 6 May 45 a copy of which is attached to the Memorandum as Appendix 'A'.

Italian Forces in the German occupied portion of ITALY varied in their reactions to the Armistice. In most cases they disintegrated rapidly. In certain cases they attempted to carry out active operations against the Germans but owing to lack of direction and coordination their individual actions, though in many cases gallant, had little effect on the general situation and after a brief period they too disintegrated. Subsequently numbers of these disintegrated forces joined up with the partisan movement and indulged in other underground activities against the Germans.

In YUGOSLAVIA the ITALIAN Army of occupation immediately threw over its alliance to the German cause and the majority joined up with MARSHALL Tito's Forces and continued to fight with him for the liberation of YUGOSLAVIA until the end of the war.

In other areas outside ITALY certain ITALIAN Forces did not allow themselves to be disarmed by the Germans and gave greater or less assistance to ALLIED causes as described below.

2. HOW THIS MEMORANDUM IS SET UP

The assistance given by the ITALIAN Army to the ALLIED cause has been divided into seven headings each of which is dealt with in detail in a separate section as follows :-

- SECTION I - ITALIAN COMBAT TROOPS UNDER ALLIED COMMAND
- SECTION II - ITALIAN SERVICE TROOPS UNDER ALLIED COMMAND

the end of the war.

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- SECTION II - ITALIAN SERVICE TROOPS UNDER ALLIED COMMAND
- SECTION III - ITALIAN TROOPS UNDER ITALIAN COMMAND
- SECTION IV - ITALIAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS
- SECTION V - ITALIAN FORCES OUTSIDE ITALY AND THE BALKANS
- SECTION VI - PARTISAN ACTIVITIES
- SECTION VII - MATERIAL ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CONTRIBUTION OF ITALIAN MILITARY SUPPLIES EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS

The total cost to the ITALIAN Government of the contribution of their Army to the ALLIED cause has been estimated at two hundred and fifty billion lire.

In addition to the assistance that is described in these sections the work of ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR in ALLIED hands subsequent to the Armistice should not be overlooked though it cannot easily be assessed. The majority of these Prisoners became willing co-operators and in many cases carried out work and duties that they could not have been ordered to perform under GENEVA Conventions.

SECTION I - COMBAT GROUPS UNDER ALLIED COMMAND

(a) C.I.L. In Dec 1943 the Italian Army organized on Italian Corps of Liberation (C.I.L.) consisting of 2 Divisions (25,000 strong) mostly of the parachutist or commando type armed, clothed and equipped from their own resources. This force fought under Allied Command (both in 5th and 8th Armies) from Jan to Sep 1944. Casualties amounted to - Killed 500, Wounded 1,400, Missing 200 (total 2,100) which were readily replaced by volunteers, but losses of equipment which could not be replaced, limited the availability of the force.

In June 1944 the Italian Government offered to continue and increase this force if Allied equipment could be provided and the Supreme Allied Commander, after obtaining C.O.S. permission to use the complete equipment of three British Divisions, readily accepted this offer.

(b) COMBAT GROUPS

In August 1944 the organization of six Italian Combat Groups (each 10,000 strong) was begun and provided as quickly as equipment could be made available. The first two groups went into action with 8th Army in Jan 1945, and the second two formed from re-organized re-inforced and re-equipped C.I.L. during March (one of them under 5th Army). These four groups (later called Divisions) enabled the Supreme Allied Commander to hold the line while Allied troops were withdrawn for training and rest, this helped to make possible the final breakthrough in April 1945.

The remaining Divisions could not be equipped in time to go into action but were fully organized and used to provide replacement and training facilities.

Casualties in the Combat Groups amounted to Killed 600, Wounded 1,800, and Missing 150 (total 2,550). They fought well and were a morale factor in encouraging the rest of the Italian War Effort on the Allied behalf.

Five of these groups (now known as Divisions) continued to aid the Allied Administration of North Italy until 1 Jan 1946 when they were handed back to the command of the Italian War Ministry. The sixth Division was disbanded.

The personnel, pay, war pensions, base hospital and other administrative services as well as part of the clothing and indigenuous part of their rations were provided by the Italian Government at their own cost.

(c) The cost to the Italian Government of combat troops in Italy is estimated by the War Ministry at ten and a half billion lire.

SECTION IIITALIAN SERVICE TROOPS UNDER ALLIED COMMAND(a) Strengths

- (i) In November 43 10,000 Administrative Troops were employed in rear areas;
- (ii) By May 45 these figures has risen to 220,000, of whom 47,000 were employed by FIFTH and EIGHTH Armies in forward areas, balance in rear areas;
- (iii) It should be noted that although the ALLIED authorities in ITALY asked continually for more ITALIAN Administrative Troops and although the ITALIAN Government were willing to provide them, the numbers were limited as above by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

(b) Employment

- (i) Administrative Troops in forward areas were employed particularly as Pack Transport Companies, Combat Engineers and Pioneers;
- (ii) Administrative Troops in rear areas were employed in addition as General Transport Companies, Signals, Medical, Provost, Ordnance, Smoke, Anti-Aircraft and Dock Companies.
- (c) Casualties among Administrative Troops notably among Pack Transport Companies serving ALLIED Units in the line, totalled 3,500 killed and wounded.
- (d) Cost of above borne by the ITALIAN Government was thirteen billion lire.

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SECTION III

THE ITALIAN TROOPS UNDER ITALIAN COMMAND:

Three principle categories:

Army Service Troops - strength 22,698 (V-E day)
 Internal Security Divisions and Battalions - strength 36,126 (V-E day)
 Carabinieri - strength 52,635 (V-E day)

Total casualties - Killed 4,348 - wounded - 365
 Total operational expense to Italian Government - 1,777,796,594 Lira.

Army Service Troops:

Handled food, clothing, equipment, clothing and equipment repair from Allied salvage, hospitalization, recruitment and motor vehicle repair, so that these functions for all Italian troops were performed by the Italians at their own expense.

Internal Security Divisions and Battalions:

Principally 3 light divisions, 1 in Sardinia and 2 in Sicily. Also battalions guarding important hydro-electric stations in South Italy and acting as train and road guards. During the period of active operations the work performed by these troops safeguarded the Allied rear areas, and, had the Italians not been available, Allied troops would have been required for these necessary functions.

Carabinieri:

This force of some 50,000 men co-operated loyally with the Allied Armies, controlling the civilian population and performing police duties from the rear to the front lines. The force also rendered valuable intelligence service for apprehending enemy agents and maintaining law and order and organizing the re-call of personnel to the Army as required to maintain it to full strength. The duties performed were such that control of civilians in the Army areas and the rear areas were performed by the Italians with a minimum of Allied supervision as areas became liberated.

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SECTION IV - ITALIAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS

With the signing of the Armistice the ITALIAN Divisions stationed in the BALKANS found themselves isolated from each other and cut off from the ITALIAN MAINLAND and from all their supplies and communications. These Divisions reacted as best they could against the local GERMAN formations, either engaging them directly or joining up with the Partisan Forces.

Outstanding examples of the former were the actions fought at CEFALONIA and CORFU, in the first of which the ACQUI Division lost 6,000 officers and men, while in the vain attempt to hold CORFU a further 7,000 casualties were incurred.

In the fight alongside the Partisans, the biggest single contribution was made by the GARIBALDI Division formed from the survivors of the VENEZIA and TAURINENSE Divisions, which continued to fight as an ITALIAN formation under command of the YUGOSLAV II CORPS until the cessation of hostilities.

Total ITALIAN losses in the BALKANS were :-

Killed 17,366, Wounded 4,812, Missing 16,350

The cost is estimated at 23 billion lire.

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SECTION V

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ITALIAN FORCES OUTSIDE ITALY AND THE BALKANS

ITALIAN Units stationed in CORSIKA reacted strongly against the GERMANS. In the first phase the ITALIAN Forces undertook a holding action to immobilize the GERMANY Troops located in the ISLAND, subsequently passing to the offensive and succeeding, with the help of FRENCH elements, to liberate the ISLAND completely by 4 Oct.

In the AEGEAN ITALIAN Units resisted strongly against GERMANY Air attacks and Landings. The number and weight of the GERMANY attacks prevailed in the end, and the remainder of ITALIAN Troops, on ALLIED orders had to evacuate the ISLANDS in their possession.

Particular mention should be made of the defence of LEROS, which fell after a siege of 50 days.

About 65,000 men took part in these operations. Casualties were:-

Killed 350. Wounded 563. Missing 2,450.

The estimated cost was 6 1/2 billion lire.

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SECTION VI - PARTISAN ACTIVITIES

Behind the enemy lines a strong and energetic ITALIAN irregular force persistently hampered the enemies efforts throughout 1944 and played an important part in taking over and administering many Northern Cities and Installations during the final advance and conclusion of the campaign in the Spring of 1945.

Approximately 150,000 men and women were actually engaged of whom some 10,000 are believed to have been killed, 6,000 wounded and 8,000 unaccounted for.

In addition to personal and private support the Partisan Force is estimated to have cost the ITALIAN Government some five billion lire in Pay, compensation, personal services and material.

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SECTION VII

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE
CONTRIBUTION OF ITALIAN MILITARY
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS

In addition to the contribution made by Italian Army units and personnel, it is calculated that 191 billion lire was contributed to the Allies in Metropolitan Italy in the form of military stores, buildings, remounts etc. This sum includes services rendered, requisitions, sundry expenses, stores lost by seizure, cost of civilian labour for work undertaken by the ITALIAN Army, as well as military stores and supplies furnished in the ordinary way.

4797

"Reply of Soviet Government, dated April 19, 1946 to American proposal for revision of Italian Armistice."

"As is known, the Soviet Government has already informed the Government of the United States that it takes a positive attitude to measures which might ease the position of Italy. For that reason the Soviet Government, in a desire to meet the wishes of the Italian Government, agrees to revise the armistice conditions with Italy now before the conclusion of the peace treaty for the purpose of introducing into them changes to ease the situation of Italy.

The Soviet Government is basically agreed with the draft agreement concerning changes in the armistice regime for Italy which has been proposed by the Government of the United States of America but considers it necessary to make the following comments with relation to its individual provisions:

1. The Soviet Government is agreed to the proposed abolition of the Allied Commission in Italy. In this connection the Soviet Government assumes that corresponding measures will be taken in other countries -- former allies of Germany in Europe -- as well.
2. The Soviet Government is agreed to the provision set forth in point 3 of Article III of the draft agreement with respect to the Italian naval forces.

As far as the merchant fleet is concerned, it is considered inexpedient from the standpoint of the purpose of easing the position of Italy, to limit further the rights of the Italian Government in disposing over and utilizing the Italian merchant fleet. On the contrary, according to the Italian Government of the right of full disposal over the merchant fleet as well as of civil aviation could constitute a matter easing the position of Italy.

3. As far as the question of the participation of France in the revision of the armistice regime for Italy, it is the opinion that it goes without saying that France has this right in as much as it is considered as a country having signed the armistice conditions with Italy.

The present answer of the Soviet Government is being communicated simultaneously to the Governments of Great Britain and France."

SECRET

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Ref: 2621/30.

9th April 1946.

Confidential

In reply to your letter of 27th March and in continuation of the Chief Commissioner's letter of 30th March, I am now able to send you a memorandum on operation compiled by the Civil Affairs Section of this Commission. I would ask you to note that the report is based on such information as is available within the Commission and should be read in the light of the fact that since September 1945 the Commission ceased to exercise direct control over the details of operation. We are able, however, to acquire most of the relevant information.

The views of the Allied Commission regarding the proposals of the Soviet Representative described in the first paragraph of the State Department's memorandum are that the reactions of the Italian Government would be most unfavourable. The Italians would reasonably represent that the wording of the proposed clauses is more direct and didactic than that of Article 30 of the Long Armistice Terms. We think that they would further represent that after 2 1/2 years as co-belligerents, the Italian Government has proved that the measures taken against Fascist institutions and personnel have already been effective and they would probably argue that if the United Nations had not felt this to be the case, that further directions on this subject would surely have been issued by the United Nations under the Long Armistice Terms. In fact, no further directions have ever been issued.

The Allied Commission considers that the Italian Government could have little grounds for taking exception to the first alternative proposal of the American Delegation which appears to be merely a re-affirmation to continue the obligations already undertaken under the Armistice Terms. In this connection I agree with the concluding paragraphs of the memorandum prepared by the Civil Affairs Section to the effect that the abolition, operation and, in some cases - reorganisation of Fascist institutions, has in the main been completed effectively.

M. S. LUSH

David M. S. Lush, Esq.,
 Charge d'Affaires a.i.,
 US Embassy,
 Rome.

Copy to: UK Embassy
 Chief Com.
 Poland (A)
 Poland (B)
 CA Sec (with 10 copies of
 memo).

J.L. 15/4

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

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

MEMORANDUM ON EPURATION.

1. Subsequent to the issue of Decree No. 704 on 2nd August 1943 which suppressed the National Fascist Party, a number of decrees were issued dealing with various aspects of Epuration or Defascism.

The first Italian Government after the Armistice (Badoglio) made Epuration or Defascism the responsibility of a Minister who was later known as the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

2. It was not, however, until 27th July 1944 when the Government issued Decree No. 159 entitled "Sanctions against Fascism" that comprehensive machinery was set up for Epuration.

Under this decree a High Court of Justice was instituted for the trial of members of the Government and of high ranking officials accused of Fascist crimes. Other officials were to be tried by Courts of Assize.

As regards purging of the Administration, the decree covered officials and employees of civil and military State Administrations, of local authorities and other public bodies and institutions, of special concerns operating under public authority and of certain private concerns.

Commissions of first instance presided over by a judicial official were to be set up in every Ministry to hear Epuration proceedings. In the Provinces, Commissions presided over by a judicial official were to be appointed to hear Epuration proceedings against local officials.

Between the issue of DL. 159 on 27th July 1944 and the Spring of 1945, some 120 subsidiary decrees or circulars were issued dealing with Epuration.

Between the issue of DL.159 on 27th July 1944 and the Spring of 1945, some 120 subsidiary decrees or circulars were issued dealing with Epuration.

Under the decrees referred to above, there were four main categories of activity, namely, the punishment of Fascist crimes and acts of violence and high treason against the Constitution; the general purging of the Administration; the recovery of wealth corruptly obtained under Fascism and the forfeiture of property of Fascist organisations.

For the hearing of cases against statal or para-statal employees, it is estimated that the Italian Government appointed some 300 Commissions up to the Spring of 1945.

3. In November 1945, the Italian Government, with a view to speeding up Epuration, decided to make changes in the Epuration legislation and in the organisation for dealing with this subject.

Accordingly, Decree No. 702 was issued on 9th November 1945. The main changes brought about by this decree were briefly as follows: only officials and civilians of equivalent rank down to the seventh grade inclusive were liable to Epuration if they had shown activity as Fascists. New provisions enabled Epuration to be applied to those directors and managers in certain stock and other companies who, technically speaking, were not employees, but proceedings were not to be enforced if the accused were of acknowledged technical and administrative capacity, provided certain conditions were fulfilled such as open opposition to Fascism prior to the beginning of the war.

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Employees of lower grades were not, however, liable to epuration unless they had shown serious Fascist bias or had committed certain named acts or held certain named offices.

The procedure for dealing with the professions was varied. Commissions which handled their cases were abolished and the professions made virtually responsible for their own purging.

A time limit, within which proceedings must be brought, was set. This was to 31st March 1946, or three months after the handing back of Allied Military Government territory to the Italian Administration. The date has recently been deferred until 30th April in the case of Northern Italy.

In other respects the provisions of DL 159 continue to operate.

The Government also decided on the abolition of the Office of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism. Epuration came directly under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and Ministers were made solely responsible for Epuration of their officials and employees. This involved the distribution of files of cases to the various Ministries.

The effect of these changes in procedure and organisation, as stated by a member of the Government, was that the total number of officials of the first five grades who now became subject to Epuration proceedings numbered 393 out of a total of 4,984 officials.

The following tables are attached:

- (a) Appendix "A". Table showing results of Epuration in Grades 1 to 7 up to 28th February compiled from information obtained by the Sub-Commissions of the Allied Commission in conjunction with the various Ministries.
- (b) Appendix "B". Table showing results of Epuration in all grades (excluding those coming under Provincial Commissions) up to 15th January 1946 received from Italian Government sources.

Grades 1 to 7 up to 26th February compiled from information obtained by the Sub-commissions of the Allied Commission in conjunction with the various Ministries.

(b) Appendix "B". Table showing results of Duration in all grades (excluding those coming under Provincial Commissions) up to 15th January 1946 received from Italian Government sources.

(c) Appendix "C". Table showing results of Duration in Provinces up to 15th January 1946, received from Italian Government sources.

4. The Allied Commission initiated discussions with the Italian Government on the abolition of fascist organisations and institutions early in 1944 but it was not possible for the Italian Government to make much progress until it had established itself in ROME.

These organisations or institutions divided themselves broadly into three classes:

- (a) Those of a statal character whose objects had been wholly objectionable.
- (b) Those of a statal character whose objects had been partially beneficial but whose methods had been objectionable.
- (c) Those which were not purely statal in character, whose objects had been partly useful (or at least not objectionable) but which had some objectionable features or connections.

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It was agreed with the Italian Government that bodies within the first class (a) should be abolished and their property handed to liquidators, that as regards the second class (b), after epuration successors with an entirely different title were to be created.

Many of those in the third class (c) were not State bodies but were in the form of companies, in some instances with shareholders. In such cases the receivers were to be appointed pending purging of their administrations.

It was recognised that some time would be necessary to complete the abolition, reorganisation or epuration. Of the twenty-seven Fascist organisations involved:

9 have been abolished,
11 have been epurated,
1 being non-political, continues under the care of the Vatican.

Of the remaining 6, no precise information is available as to the present position, but it is considered that it can be safely assumed that abolition or epuration is in progress, if not completed.

At Appendix "D" is a table giving particulars of these Fascist organisations.

Action was taken by the Italian Government to eliminate elements of the Secret Police, OVR, on successive liberations of territory. More comprehensive action only became possible after the liberation of the North when full records of the organisation became available in the latter half of 1945: this led to a careful examination of the files, a listing of all persons concerned and to further arrests.

5. In assessing the results of the epuration effected by the Italian Government, it must be borne in mind that the work had to be initiated by administrations that were, in many cases, disorganised, and that there was a great deficiency of experienced and qualified personnel and of facilities for dealing with cases speedily.

Of the remaining 6, no precise information is available as to the present position, but it is considered that it can be safely assumed that abolition or epuration is in progress, if not completed.

At Appendix "D" is a table giving particulars of these Fascist organisations.

Action was taken by the Italian Government to eliminate elements of the Secret Police, CVM, on successive liberations of territory. More comprehensive action only became possible after the liberation of the North when full records of the organisation became available in the latter half of 1945: this led to a careful examination of the files, a listing of all persons concerned and to further arrests.

5. In assessing the results of the epuration effected by the Italian Government, it must be borne in mind that the work had to be initiated by administrations that were, in many cases, disorganised, and that there was a great deficiency of experienced and qualified personnel and of facilities for dealing with cases speedily.

It must also be remembered that a considerable amount of epuration was effected by means outside the law especially in the North of Italy at the time of the collapse of the National Socialist Republic. In some instances epuration may have been carried to excess.

6. Although it is difficult to assess the degree to which epuration has been either equitable or thorough, it is considered that the Italian Government has made a genuine and effective effort to carry out its obligations in implementing Article 30 of the Long Armistice Terms.

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APPENDIX

DETASCIS RETURNS FROM SUB-COMMISSIONS OF THE ALLIND COMMISSION
 (From Ministries dealt with by them)

GRADES I - VII, as at 28th February 1946.

Sub-Commission	Employees		Duration Proceedings		Appeals		Dismissed
	Number	Investigated	Initiated	Concluded	Lodged	Heard	
Education	7168	7099 - 99%	613 - 9%	462 - 75%	165	86 - 52%	118 - 26%
Legal	3228	3077 - 95%	517 - 17%	431 - 83%	129	52 - 40%	58 - 13%
Local Government	764	764 - 100%	269 - 35%	225 - 84%	102	55 - 54%	13 - 6%
Public Safety	729	506 - 69%	249 - 49%	139 - 56%	48	16 - 33%	22 - 10%
Agriculture	813	742 - 91%	205 - 28%	160 - 78%	49	14 - 29%	22 - 14%
Finance	8290	4169 - 50%	1267 - 30%	1007 - 79%	367	111 - 30%	113 - 11%
Industry & Commerce	4620	2387 - 52%	708 - 29%	591 - 83%	190	64 - 33%	130 - 22%
Transportation	3981	3981 - 100%	679 - 18%	580 - 85%	192	56 - 29%	205 - 35%
Communications	442	439 - 99%	221 - 50%	202 - 91%	85	24 - 28%	33 - 16%
Public Relations	49	49 - 100%	37 - 76%	20 - 54%	16	5 - 31%	14 - 70%
Totals	30064	23213 - 77%	4765 - 21%	3817 - 80%	1343	483 - 36%	728 - 19%

Percentages worked out as follows:

Investigated	of Number
Initiated	of Investigated
Concluded	of Initiated
Heard	of Lodged
Dismissed	of Concluded

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APPENDIX "A"

FROM SUB-COMMISSIONS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION
(Industries dealt with by them)

I - VII, as at 28th February 1946.

Enquiry Proceedings		Appeals		Appeals	
Initiated	Concluded	Lodged	Heard	Dismissed	Retired
643 - 9%	462 - 75%	165	86 - 52%	116 - 26%	26
517 - 17%	431 - 83%	129	52 - 40%	58 - 13%	55
269 - 35%	225 - 84%	102	55 - 54%	13 - 6%	15
219 - 49%	139 - 56%	48	16 - 33%	22 - 16%	2
205 - 28%	160 - 78%	49	11 - 29%	22 - 14%	26
1267 - 30%	1007 - 79%	367	111 - 30%	113 - 11%	23
708 - 29%	591 - 83%	190	64 - 33%	130 - 22%	10
679 - 18%	580 - 85%	192	56 - 29%	205 - 35%	479
221 - 50%	202 - 91%	85	24 - 28%	33 - 16%	4
37 - 76%	20 - 54%	16	5 - 31%	14 - 70%	-
4765 - 21%	3817 - 80%	1343	483 - 36%	728 - 19%	640

Number
of Investigated
of Initiated
of Lodged
of Concluded

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DEFASCISM REPORTS from Ministries of the Italian Government
to the Allied Commission as at 16 Jan. 1946.

Exemption Returns in respect of Administrations and Bodies with the exception
 by Province Commissions.

Ministry, Administration, or Body.	Employees	Investigated.	Exemption proceedings		Appeals	
			Initiated	Concluded.	Lodged	Heard
Presidency of the Council	1496	1123	385	366	225	49
Foreign Affairs	1090	1025	357	266	67	45
Ind. Commerce, Labour	1693	1693	403	311	274	92
Agriculture	5115	4885	1058	601	111	25
Public Works	7145	4500	1095	408	129	23
Justice	20000	12000	1377	1107	328	51
Finance	71307	25196	3514	2868	427	39
Treasury	7269	4031	2369	2121	223	16
Carabinieri	8576	1154	1313	185	41	—
Navy	11655	6992	1260	950	183	26
Air	11397	13610	1357	835	228	46
Public Instruction	23604	11108	1080	810	263	66
Italian Africa	3243	1464	599	445	44	3
Communications	181133	110991	7187	4750	1451	142
Interior	35785	18664	3898	1199	285	100
Press - Information	531	477	167	165	28	15
Totals	394041	219613	27454	17387	4307	738

Above figures include all Grades from 1 to 14.

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APPENDIX "A".

tries of the Italian Government
 sion as at 16 Jan. 1946.

s and Bodies with the exception of those separable
 Commissions.

Proceedings Concluded.	Appeals		Dismissed Personnel	Retired Personnel	Lesser pun- ishment.
	Lodged	Heard			
366	225	49	63	49	220
266	67	45	13	92	72
311	274	92	51	4	142
601	111	25	55	6	13
408	129	23	78	7	196
1107	328	51	52	68	740
2868	427	39	154	61	1046
2121	223	16	121	37	2202
185	41	--	--	4	47
950	183	26	40	7	319
835	228	46	6	12	459
610	263	66	175	79	385
445	64	3	14	4	263
4750	1451	142	581	28	1991
1199	285	100	148	70	591
165	28	15	29	3	97
17387	4307	738	1580	531	8803

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APPENDIX "C".FOURTH QUARTER REPORT AS AT 15 January 1946.REGIONAL RETURNS.
(Exclusive of Northern Italy.)

Regions	Number of Employees	Investigated	Initiated	Concluded	Resulting in dismissal	Lodged	Heard
EMILIA	--	--	163	--	73	--	--
TORENTINA	21990	10090	5280	1572	647	422	--
MARCHE	8238	6547	911	174	70	12	--
UMBRIA	6824	5950	676	192	104	72	--
LAZIO	5308	3019	1900	1149	249	179	106
ABRUZZO e MOLISE	11384	5450	1086	699	153	242	33
CAMPANIA	152050	70104	1705	295	69	70	--
PUGLIA	20130	11605	302	502	117	23	--
LUCANIA	9313	1492	62	4	--	--	--

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LAZIO	5308	5019	1900	1149	249	179	106
ABRUZZO e MOLISE	11384	5450	1086	699	155	242	33
CAMPANIA	152050	70104	1795	295	69	70	--
PUGLIA	20130	11605	802	502	117	25	--
BASILICATA	9313	1492	62	4	--	--	--
CALABRIA	2190	335	114	2	1	--	--
SICILIA	37023	29713	1145	202	20	56	6
SARDEGNA	2585	423	124	27	6	42	--
Totals	276843	144726	14076	4818	1569	1086	145

Blank spaces mean that data has not been received.

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APPENDIX "D"DISSOLUTION OR CONVERSION
OF FASCIST ORGANIZATIONSBODYACTION TAKEN

Ente Opere Assistenziali	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista Famiglie Caduti	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista della Scuola	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista dei Postolografanti	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista degli addetti alle aziende industriali	Dissolved
Rovanti d'Arma	Dissolved
Comitato Nazionale Forestale	Dissolved
Legione Volontari d'Italia	Dissolved
Organizzazioni Sindacali	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista dei Ferrovieri dello Stato	Decree for dissolution in preparation
Ente Nazionale Viticoltura Cerealicoltura	Dissolution in progress
Associazione Combattenti	Dissolution in progress
Associazione Mutilati	Exhausted
Legione Gariboldina	Exhausted
Opolavoro	Exhausted

Associazione Combattenti

Associazione mutilati

Associazione Garibaldina

Asa lavoro

CIL

Comitato Difesa di Guerra

Unione Ufficiali in congedo

Ingegnere Antonio Provinciali

Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia

Ministero Militare

Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale

Federazione Universitaria Cattolica

Associazione Nazionalista del Pubblico Impiego

Legge Morale

C.O.N.E.

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated

Expirated in progress
4788
Non political and continues
under care of the Vatican

Present situation unknown

Present situation unknown

Present situation unknown

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TOP SECRET.

21st March 1946.

UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSALS FOR 'MODUS VIVENDI'

Confidential

(Title) Agreement modifying the conditions of Armistice with Italy.

(Preamble). Whereas hostilities have ceased; whereas Italy, as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany, has co-operated loyally with the United Nations and has contributed materially towards the final victory over the common enemy; whereas the Armistice Terms have thereby become in part obsolete or have been superseded by events; whereas the Government of Italy has requested and the Government of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France have agreed to a modification of the Armistice regime in the light of existing circumstances.

Article I. The instruments embodying the conditions of Armistice signed on September 3rd and September 29th, 1943 shall henceforth be modified in the manner provided by the present agreement, which shall govern the relations between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France, acting in the interests of the United Nations, and Italy, pending the coming into force of a definitive Treaty of Peace.

Article II. Those provisions of the said Instruments not expressly preserved by the present agreement or by either of the Agreements referred to in Article IV below shall be deemed to be abrogated.

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signed on September 3rd and September 29th, 1943 shall henceforth be modified in the manner provided by the present agreement, which shall govern the relations between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France, acting in the interests of the United Nations, and Italy, pending the coming into force of a definitive Treaty of Peace.

Article II. Those provisions of the said instruments not expressly preserved by the present agreement or by either of the agreements referred to in Article IV below shall be deemed to be abrogated.

Article III. The Allied Commission shall concern itself solely with matters arising out of the present agreement, and shall be reduced to the smallest proportions necessary for the execution of this task.

Article IIIA. The responsibilities of the Supreme Allied Commander in regard to the Italian Armed Forces shall continue as heretofore. The Supreme Allied Commander shall continue to control the Italian production of armaments and to have a full right to impose measures of disarmament and demilitarization.

Article IIIB. The employment and disposition of the Italian Navy and the Italian Merchant Fleet shall continue to be subject to the terms of the Cunningham-de Courten Agreement of the 23rd September 1943, and the amendment thereto of the 17th November 1943.

Article IIIC. Pending the coming into force of a Treaty of Peace, Allied Military Government shall be maintained in Venezia Giulia. Allied

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Military Government shall also be maintained in the province of Udine so long as military necessity requires.

Article IID. The Italian Government will exercise no jurisdiction over the Dodecanese Islands or Italy's African possessions and will continue to recognize the arrangements made for their administration.

Articles IV - VI inclusive, read as in your telegram No. 538 (of 23rd January).

Article VIA. reads as in your telegram No. 538, subject to the insertion of the words "United Nations" before the words "War Crimes Commission".

Article VII. The Italian Government, in full recognition of the absolute and untrammelled right of the Italian people to choose by constitutional means the form of democratic Government they desire, undertake at the earliest possible occasion to provide, through free elections for an expression of the popular will.

Article VIII. The Italian Government re-affirms its acceptance of the obligations which it has undertaken in the conditions of Armistice signed on the 29th September 1943 or otherwise, to safeguard the persons of foreign nationals and the property of foreign States and nationals, to comply with such requirements as the United Nations may prescribe in regard to restitution, including restitution of ships and vessels, reparations, deliveries, services or payments by way of reparations, to hold enemy property in Italy at the disposal of the United Nations and to comply with the requirements of the latter as to the disclosure, control and disposal of Italian assets pending the coming into force of a Treaty of Peace.

at the earliest possible occasion to provide, through free elections for an expression of the popular will.

Article VIII. The Italian Government re-affirms its acceptance of the obligations which it has undertaken in the conditions of Armistice signed on the 29th September 1943 or otherwise, to safeguard the persons of foreign nationals and the property of foreign States and nationals, to comply with such requirements as the United Nations may prescribe in regard to restitution, including restitution of ships and vessels, reparations, deliveries, services or payments by way of reparations, to hold enemy property in Italy at the disposal of the United Nations and to comply with the requirements of the latter as to the disclosure, control and disposal of Italian assets pending the coming into force of a Treaty of Peace.

Article IX. The present Agreement shall be without prejudice to any claims of the United Nations against Italy, whether arising out of inter-governmental settlements, reparations, restitution, restoration of property and compensation for loss of damage thereto, private indebtedness, treaty rights or other claims not specifically referred to, and shall in no way affect the final disposition of Italian territory and shall be without prejudice to the imposition of obligations, limitations or restrictions upon Italy by the Treaty of Peace.

TOP SECRET.

14th March 1946.

UNITED STATES PROPOSALS FOR 'MODUS VIVENDI'.

Agreement modifying armistice regime.

Whereas Italy as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany has

co-operated loyally with the United Nations and has contributed materially towards the final victory over the common enemy;

Whereas the armistice terms have thereby become in part obsolete or have been superseded by events;

Whereas the Government of Italy has requested and the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and France have agreed to a modification of the armistice regime in the light of existing circumstances;

It is considered that the armistice terms should be modified by an interim agreement pending the coming into force of a definitive treaty of peace.

I. The additional conditions of armistice of September 29th 1943 are hereby abrogated.

II. Relations between the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet and French Governments acting in the interest of the United Nations and Italy shall be governed by the armistice of September 3rd 1943 as modified by the present agreement.

III. The Allied Commission is hereby abolished.

Confidential

It is considered that the armistice terms should be modified by an interim agreement pending the coming into force of a definitive treaty of peace.

I. The additional conditions of armistice of September 29th 1943 are hereby abrogated.

II. Relations between the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet and French Governments acting in the interest of the United Nations and Italy shall be governed by the armistice of September 3rd 1943 as modified by the present agreement.

III. The Allied Commission is hereby abolished.

A. A special section of Allied Force Headquarters with the Supreme Allied Commander as Chairman shall be established to assume the control functions of supervision and direction of the Italian armed forces heretofore exercised by the land, navy and air force sub-commissions of the Allied Commission. This section shall control the size and character of all Italian armed forces and shall control the production of armaments.

B. The employment and disposition of the Italian navy and the Italian merchant fleet shall be under the command and control of the special section authorized and directed to be established in accordance with sub section A above and in all other respects shall continue to be subject to the terms of the Cunningham-de Courten agreement of September 23rd 1943 and the amendment

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thereto of November 17th 1943.

C. Pending the coming into force of a treaty of peace Allied Military Government shall be continued under the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean in Venezia Giulia and so long as military necessity may require in the province of Udine.

D. The provisions of the present instrument shall not apply in or affect the administration of any Italian colony or dependency or the rights of powers therein possessed or exercised by the United Nations except in such cases and to such extent as the United Nations may direct.

IV. Simultaneously with the coming into force of the present agreement further agreements shall be concluded between the United States and Italy and between the United Kingdom and Italy providing for the maintenance in Italy of allied forces under redeployment and for the retention of allied forces required for the maintenance of allied lines of communication to Austria.

V. Italian prisoners of war now held under the jurisdiction of the United States, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France shall be repatriated as promptly as transport facilities permit.

VI. The Government and people of Italy will abstain from all acts detrimental to the interests of the United Nations.

A. The Italian Government will co-operate in the apprehension and surrender for trial of or in making available for witnesses Italian subjects or nationals of States at war with the United Nations listed by the United Nations War Crimes Commission or the International Military Tribunal established by the agreement signed at London on August 8th, 1945.

B. The Italian Government will co-operate with the United Nations

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V. Italian prisoners of war now held under the jurisdiction of the United States, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France shall be repatriated as promptly as transport facilities permit.

VI. The Government and people of Italy will abstain from all acts detrimental to the interests of the United Nations.

A. The Italian Government will co-operate in the apprehension and surrender for trial of or in making available for witnesses Italian subjects or nationals of States at war with the United Nations listed by the United Nations War Crimes Commission or the International Military Tribunal established by the agreement signed at London on August 8th, 1945.

B. The Italian Government will co-operate with the United Nations in the search for and restitution of looted property which may be located in Italian territory.

VII. The Italian Government in full recognition of the absolute and untrammelled right of the people of Italy to choose by constitutional means the form of democratic Government they desire here by renews its pledge to submit to the will of the people. To this end the Italian Government undertakes to provide through free elections for an expression of the popular will on the democratic form of Government to be chosen by the people it being understood that the choice shall be decided by the majority of the popular vote which shall be binding upon the present Government and

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64

from the bodies constituted through such elections.

VIII. The present agreement shall be without prejudice to any claims of any of the United Nations against Italy arising out of hostilities conducted in or by Italy and shall in no way affect the final disposition of Italian territory nor shall it impair any limitation or restriction which may be imposed upon Italy in the Treaty of peace.

IX. The present agreement shall enter into force upon signature thereof by the President of the Council of Ministers of Italy and by the Supreme Allied Commander in Italy and shall remain in force until superseded by other arrangements or until the voting into force of the peace treaty with Italy.

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60

30 March 1946.

SECRET

Confidential

59

Dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of 27 March 1946,
enclosing a memorandum based on a telegraphic instruction
which you have received from the American Deputy on
the Council of Foreign Ministers in London regarding
antifascist clauses for the draft Italian peace treaty.

I will send you our views as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy,
Rome.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, March 27, 1946

SECRET

Confidential

My dear Admiral,

I am enclosing a memorandum based on a telegraphic instruction which we have received from the American Deputy on the Council of Foreign Ministers in London regarding anti-fascist clauses for the draft Italian peace treaty. I would be most grateful for your views on the proposals being considered by the American delegation in this regard and for any recent pertinent information which may be available in the Allied Commission regarding the extent and effectiveness of the Italian epuration program based on existing Italian legislation.

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key
David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure:
Memorandum

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

See 60 76.
hw 61 62.63.

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MEMORANDUM

Confidential

58

SECRET

We have been informed by the American Deputy on the Council of Foreign Ministers in London that the Soviet representative desired the inclusion in the provisions of the Italian treaty on human rights of the following two points:

- 1) There should be removed from Government and public positions and from leading positions in important private enterprises all members of the Fascist Party who played more than a nominal part in its activities;
- 2) All kinds of Fascist organizations must be dissolved by Italy insofar as it has not already done so.

Although the U.S. and U.K. Delegations pointed out that if there was any doubt that Italy had not lived up to its armistice obligations with respect to the elimination of Fascist institutions or dismissal of Fascist personnel, the question should be taken up through the Allied Commission, the Soviet Delegation insisted that, in order to prevent any possible resurgence of Fascism, some provisions along the above lines must form part of the treaty.

To meet Soviet insistence on first point, U.S. Delegation is considering desirability of providing in peace treaty that all former Fascists who had been removed from office under Italian epuration legislation or in pursuance of article 30 of long armistice terms would be ineligible from holding public office permanently. The opinion is expressed with regard to this latter proposal that such provision in Italian treaty would not be distasteful to the Italian Government.

In light of the Soviet desire for specific mention of elimination of Fascism (point 2), the American Delegation is considering the following alternative clauses to meet Soviet concern on this point:

- 1) By adding a new article in which Italy would reaffirm her determination to abolish Fascist institutions and disband all Fascist organizations in accordance with the obligations which the Italian Government has toward associated powers and Italian people; or

2) By

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-2-

- 2) By insertion of new paragraph in Preamble which would state that Italy has already taken measures in compliance with its own legislation and armistice to abolish Fascist institutions and disband all Fascist organizations.

The comments and suggestions of the American Embassy in Rome are invited with respect to the above proposals, as well as information regarding pertinent Italian epuration legislation and the extent to which it has been applied in Italy.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
ROME.

March 29. 46

My dear Maurice

(56)

Very many thanks for
your 2621/EC of today's date
sending me a copy of Stokes'
report. I think it is
good & if only one of his
suggestions is followed up his
visit would have been well
worth while. Yr sincerely
Lew. by EC. Noel Charles

4718

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MAR 30 1946

55

28. March 1946.

I have two letters and two telegrams to answer. Thank you for them all. We were devastated to hear of your crash arrival - it must have been most alarming and the pilot can be congratulated on having saved your lives by some quick and courageous thinking. I do hope you were not too badly shaken.

It was very good of you to tell me what action you had taken on the various points which impressed themselves on you here and I read your memo to Bevin with great interest: I am showing a copy to my Admiral (who still suspects you are a Tory in disguise) and to Noel Charles.

I have only two comments.

In para 10 you recommend the retention of the Commission after the Peace Treaty. The present plan of the powers that be is to abolish the Commission before the Peace Treaty or at any rate so to emasculate it as to make it merely a cipher. This political gesture will remove from Italy an organisation which has helped and, if only they would leave us alone, could continue to help the country.

My next comment is that not only do we want British business men to visit Italy but that the Foreign Office, Department of Trade or Treasury, or all three, must see to it that the requests made for the last 6 months by the British Embassy for an Economic Adviser, who can help the Italian Government with good British advice, should be met. The Americans have an economic staff of 40-50 for this work: the British have none.

M. S. LUSH

Richard Stokes, Esq., MP.,
House of Commons,
LONDON.

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Copy in: File 600/EC.

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Ref: 262/EC.

27 March 1946.

51.
You may be interested to read Dick Stokes' notes on his Italian visit which he tells me he has sent to Mr. Devin.

M. S. LUSH

H.E. Sir Noel Charles, Bt, KCMG, MC,
British Ambassador,
British Embassy,
ROME.

LSL/JC.

Lu 56

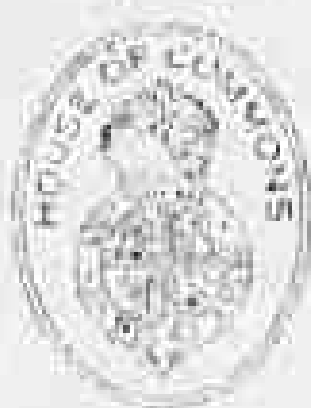
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Encs/33M



32 Victoria Street,
London W. 1.

51.

March 20th 1945.

Brigadier Maurice Lush, C.B.E.,
C.O. Staff,
Main Headquarters,
Allied Commission for Italy,
C.M.F.

Dear Maurice,

I enclose herewith for your interest a
copy of a memorandum which I sent in to Ernest
Havin on my return from Italy. If there are any
points which you consider are flagrantly wrong I
should be very glad of your criticism.

With best wishes and trusted thanks to
you and Frank and all at the Casa Lush for your
kindness to me.

Yours sincerely,

Dick White

W. WHITE.

See m. 52.53.

f. 54.55.

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Notes on Italian Situation
 Mr. R.R. Stokes' visit 17.2.46 to 3.3.46.

50.

1. Italy has been a co-belligerent for two years and should not be treated on the same footing as the Germans. Her fleet served the Allied cause in the Mediterranean, her Air Force was most useful in operations particularly over Yugoslavia and whilst certain of her battalions fought in the North of Italy against the Germans it is reckoned that over 300,000 Italian troops were engaged in guarding key points. During the period of co-belligerency there has been no sabotage.
2. If she is not to be reduced to utter ruin and chaos steps must be taken now to help her get on her feet. It is estimated that unless raw material is supplied quickly there will be two million factory workers unemployed in the industrial North by Easter. Even now though paying a full 40 hour weeks wages there is only material and coal enough for about 33% capacity. This is having a demoralising effect.
3. The organisation of Anglo-Italian Co-operation in trade and reconstruction remains difficult until a treaty has been signed and a trade credit arranged between the two governments. Meanwhile the British Banks quite naturally will not play.
4. It will be disastrous if the terms of the treaty imposed are so severe as to make it impossible for the present Italian Government to survive the signing of it. The fact that Italy is a co-belligerent should be constantly borne in mind and the following observations may be useful.
5. Italy should be allowed to retain her fleet and be invited to partake in the policing of the Mediterranean under U.N.O. Those ships not considered necessary for this work should be cut up soon to supply the scrap iron essential to her industry.
6. The Tyrol should be left as part of her territory with appropriate safeguards for minorities. It is quite preposterous to contemplate handing the Tyrol back to the Austrians who fought to the bitter end against the Allied Armies and constituted a Nazi stronghold. It would also deprive Italy of much of her hydro-electric power.
7. Trieste should become a free port administered by the Italians. The Eastern frontier if adjusted should leave the coal and bauxite mines in Italian territory.
8. An Allied Military Mission should supervise the training of whatever Air or Land Forces may be deemed necessary.

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Copy in: File 600/EC.

/over

- 2 -

Similarly for the police. In this connection it is important that the increase in the strength of the Carabinieri from 65,000 to 75,000 recently approved by A.P.M.A. should receive approval of the Combined Staffs at Washington at once so that the increased force may be ready to hand by the time the elections take place in June.

9. Italy should be allowed to administer the colony of Tripolitania and partake in the administration set up by U.S.C. for Eritrea and Somaliland. The Italians are good colonists and it is senseless to shut one's eyes to the incapacity of the natives in North Africa to look after themselves as it is to the inevitable need for Italy to have some area to which to send part of an ever increasing population.

10. The Peace Treaty should be constructive and not punitive and the promises made to the Italians during the war if they joined Mussolini - promises which owing to the circumstances have unhappily not been fulfilled should not be forgotten. The Allied Commission has done a grand job. I could hope that the Military will be recalled except for policing purposes when the Treaty is signed and the Commission left in charge to give the very vital political advice which the Italian Government must have during the reconstruction period - advice of a nature which is completely outside the capacity and outlook of military government.

Pending the Treaty can something be done on one or all of the following points.

1. Get more business men to visit Italy. The Prime Minister told me I was almost the first British visitor who had talked business though he had been flooded out with Americans.

2. Now that the rate of exchange has been altered from 400 lire to 200 lire to pound sterling cannot we follow America's example and give the Italian Government credit in London against the lire spent by soldiers in Italy, at least to the difference between 200 and 400?

3. Make arrangements for the supply of raw material so as to keep the workers employed in exchange for a fair percentage of the finished product. This is particularly necessary in textiles, aircraft production and engineering generally.

One other comment: the 2nd Pole Corps constitutes a difficult problem. The Italians do not wish the Polish Army left on Italian soil after the Treaty as they cause inevitably disturbing political currents. Could not the Australian Government be asked to harbour the lot? Australia is badly in need of good stock and these are fine men. General Anders told me that 80% are peasants, 15% factory workers or lower grade office workers and only 1% with

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land or other vested interests. This was a surprise to me. I suggested to him he might select without political discrimination half a dozen men from amongst the English speaking Poles and send them over here to help disillusion those people who think that the End Pole Corps consists of nothing but Barons, Landlords and Capitalists.

H9

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7 March 1946.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I do not know whether you have yet seen a copy of the full-page advertisement of "The Committee for a Just Peace with Italy" which appeared in the "New York Times" of February 12, 1946.

Dealing with paragraphs 6 and 7 of the advertisement, I requested that an analysis be made of what restrictions could be considered as being in force under the armistice regime and I am enclosing herewith a copy of the memorandum dated 4 March 1946 prepared by the Deputy Vice President of the Economic Section.

If you would like additional copies of either enclosure I should be glad to supply them.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W Stone

HARRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

Air Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.,
British Ambassador,
84 Via Venti Settembre,
Rome.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

47

13242/P

4 March 1946

SUBJECT : Restrictions on Italy Under Armistice Terms.

TO : The Chief Commissioner

1. This memorandum is submitted in response to your request for an analysis of what economic, commercial, and financial restrictions which at present bind the Italian Government would be removed if the Armistice Terms were abrogated and replaced by an Interim Agreement.
2. Paragraph 6 of the advertisement run by the Committee for a Just Peace with Italy (text Attached) refers to general limitations on sovereignty; paragraph 7 refers specifically to restrictions on commercial and financial relations. I have analysed the general limitations in paragraph 4 below, and the commercial and financial restrictions in paragraph 5 below.
3. In making the following analysis I have omitted all formal restrictions which have in fact been relaxed by FAN 487, FAN 583, and other directives. In the case of each actual restriction, I have attempted to indicate whether the restriction would probably be retained in any Interim Agreement designed to replace the present Armistice Terms, with a view to answering the question: What would be Italy's concrete gains if the Armistice were abrogated?

4. General restrictions on Italian sovereignty in effect at the present time are:

- (a) The right to maintain Allied Military Government in Venezia Giulia and Udine - this restriction could presumably not be relaxed until the Peace Treaty (which would decide the disposition of Venezia Giulia).

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- (b) The right to limit the size of the Italian Army, C.G.M.S., Navy, and Air Force, to direct the utilization of Italian war ships and merchant ships, and to control the construction of new fortifications and military installations - presumably this restriction will be maintained until a final Peace Conference decision on the extent to which Italy is to disarm.
 - (c) Clearance of certain governmental appointments - I am unable to say whether it would be in accord with Allied policy to relax this restriction at the present time.
 - (d) The ultimate disposition of war material is reserved to the Allied Forces - I assume that this question is bound up with the decision as to the disarmament of Italy and that this restriction would therefore be retained in an Interim Agreement.
 - (e) The Italian Government is obligated to supply all required information and documents - I assume that since such important questions as war criminals, German external assets, etc., remain unresolved, this restriction would be retained if the Armistice were abrogated.

5. Present economic and financial restrictions are:

- (a) Supply of lire currency to the Allied Forces in Italy and an obligation to recognize all AL lire as an Italian Government currency - this restriction will undoubtedly be continued until the final peace settlement.
- (b) The right of the Allied Forces in Italy to requisition needed supplies, services, facilities, and premises - this right

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would undoubtedly remain in substance, except that an Interim Agreement might specify that such requisitioning would be effected through the Italian Government.

- (c) Clearance of Reserved Commodity List items - if the Armistice were abrogated, it would appear desirable to obtain the Italian Government's voluntary agreement to clear RCL items with the Combined Boards as long as such clearance is necessary. RCL clearance does not apply to Italy alone but is carried out on a general basis. This restriction could then be omitted from any Interim Agreement.
- (d) Channeling of remittances from neutral countries to Italy through US or UK - we have recommended to CCS that this minor restriction be lifted and it should not be retained in any Interim Agreement.
- (e) Clearance of repayments by Italy of external debts existing before 8 September, 1943 - in view of its bearing on Italy's foreign exchange position and reparations problem, it is likely that US/UK Governments would desire this restriction kept until the Peace Treaty.
- (f) Reports are required from the Italian Government on its foreign exchange transactions - I believe this requirement could be omitted from any Interim Agreement.
- (g) Restriction on production of war material - I imagine this restriction would be maintained until a final decision is taken on whatever Peace Treaty provision is to govern this activity.

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- (h) The Italian Government is bound to comply with United Nations reparations instructions - in view of the present disagreement over reparations, I imagine this restriction would be incorporated in any Interim Agreement.
 - (i) Limitation on the forwarding of transactional correspondence - Italy may not send transactional correspondence to Germany, Austria, Japan, Korea, Formosa, or Manchuria. As decisions in this matter are partially dependant on other Allied administrations, it would appear this restriction would have to be continued if the Armistice were abrogated.
 - (j) The Italian Government is obligated to protect Allied property in Italy. This provision can hardly be abrogated until a final decision is taken at the Peace Conference as to whether Italy will be required to compensate Allied owners of damaged property.
 - (k) The Italian Government is required to accept Allied instructions regarding German and Japanese property - this question is tied up with the disposition of enemy external assets and the restrictions could hardly be abrogated at this time.
 - (l) The Italian Government is required to keep the Allied Commission generally informed on trade and other negotiations - I am unable to say whether Allied policy favours relaxation of this restriction at this time.
 - (m) The Italian Government is obligated to maintain a foreign exchange control and to adopt measures in support of the international economic objectives of the United Nations - while the US/UK Governments

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43.
would probably insist on retention of
these obligations in an Interim
Agreement, it is my own view that they
should now be dispensed with.

/s/ B.E.L. Timmons
B.E.L. TIMMONS Lt.Col.
Deputy Vice President
Economic Section

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

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1945. (42)

A Public Declaration

by

THE COMMITTEE FOR A JUST PEACE WITH ITALY

America cannot be indifferent to her responsibility of exercising international leadership in the rebuilding of a war-stricken world.

More than six million Americans of Italian origin, whose contributions to the war effort bespeak their deep and abiding loyalty to America, are united with all other Americans in the conviction that the first concern of humanity today is a just and lasting peace.

It must be recognized that Italy has, for nearly two years, fought on the side of the Allies with its entire fleet and with its land and air-forces. The spirit of resistance and sacrifice was exemplified by the Italian partisans who, in the words of Marshal Alexander and General Clark, constituted the most effective resistance movement in Europe.

It must be recognized also that a free, democratic Italy in the heart of Europe is essential to the maintenance of the very peace of Europe.

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effective resistance movement in Europe.

It must be recognized also that a free, democratic Italy in the heart of Europe is essential to the maintenance of the very peace of Europe.

It is in this spirit that we urge our government to insist with all its authority and prestige that Italy be given a peace in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration and the pledges made by President Roosevelt and President Truman.

For the good name and faith of America, and in the interests of a lasting world peace, the Government of the United States should insist:

1. That the boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia be based on the Wilson line as modified by the State Department in September, 1945; that Trieste remain, as it is in fact, an Italian city; and that if the port of Trieste is internationalized, it then be put under Italian administration.
2. That France and Italy find an amicable solution to their frontier problems; that because of their importance to the economic life of Italy, Tenda and Briga remain Italian.
3. That the present Austrian-Italian frontier be maintained in view of the paramount economic importance of that region to Italian national life.
4. That all colonies acquired by Italy before the Fascist assumption of power remain Italian. The proposal to transfer such colonies to the United Nations Organization does not meet with our approval unless this principle is given universal application and is not used as a pretext to give these Italian colonies to other nations.
5. That war reparations or indemnities be not exacted of Italy—this, in accordance with the declared policy of our government.
6. That restrictions presently imposed on Italian sovereignty by the terms of the Armistice be abolished forthwith and in advance of the final peace treaty which may yet require several months before it is concluded. This would recognize Italy's rights as a co-belligerent nation.
7. That all restrictions to Italy's resumption of normal commercial and financial relations with other nations be removed forthwith to enable her to acquire basic commodities such as foodstuffs and raw materials which are indispensable to her national recovery.
8. That the remaining units of Italy's Merchant Marine, without which she cannot survive, be restored to her.
9. That in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, Italy be actually granted the rights of a friendly, peace-loving democracy, and that she be not considered as an enemy nation. Italy has clearly earned this distinction through her enormous sacrifices and her gallant contributions to the Allied Cause.
10. That Italy be accorded membership in the United Nations Organization.

THE COMMITTEE FOR A JUST PEACE WITH ITALY • 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Charles Poletti, CHAIRMAN OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

Eduard Corisi, CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Joseph Di Fede, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL.Ref: 2621/EC.28 February 1946.*my dear Parsons:*

I discussed your letter dated 18th February with the Heads or Acting Heads of the Service Sub-Commissions. It looks to me as if the American drafters in their thinking have confused the proposal, which I believe may be part of the Peace Treaty, for a quadripartite Inspectorate (to supervise disarmament and demilitarisation) with the functions of the Service Sub-Commissions in regard to the training, administration and supply of the Italian armed forces.

The Service Sub-Commissions really perform two functions. They supervise the implementation of the Armistice Terms with respect to the Italian Armed Forces and they also deal with the organisation, administration, training, etc., of these armed forces. The ways in which they function in this latter aspect are not identical. The Air Forces and Land Forces Sub-Commissions wear two hats. They are responsible to the Chief Commissioner as his advisers on their respective armed forces. They are responsible to AFHQ for their operational functions. But whereas the Land Forces Sub-Commission takes the title of MIA for the latter functions, the Air Forces Sub-Commission has no separate title. Operational functions with regard to the Italian Navy are carried out almost exclusively, not by the Navy Sub-Commission, but by C-in-C MED and, I believe, in the proposals for the *modus vivendi* there is a clause which retains the operation of the Cunningham-De Courten Agreement. So that an inter-service mission trying to combine both operational and supervisory functions does not appear advisable.

The quadripartite nature of the special section fills us with horror. Its very nature would stultify the valuable work now being done by the (Allied) Sub-Commissions. We cannot imagine the French assuring any sympathetic interest in the training of the Italian Army nor the Russians in the maintenance of the Fleet, nor either in the work of the CC.RR. The reactions of the Italians to the French having a say in the organisation of their armed forces would be violent. "Why", they would ask, "after abrogation of the Armistice Terms, should the French and Russians acquire a stronger position in Italy than before?"

This of course strikes at the whole problem of having a *modus vivendi* at all because it seems to us that if we attempt to change the present arrangement under which the French and Russians are merely observers and substitute a *modus vivendi* of which the French and Russians will be signatories, then these two Powers will inevitably insist on active participation in the working of such an arrangement.

The quadripartite nature of the special section fills us with horror. Its very nature would stultify the valuable work now being done by the (Allied) Sub-Commissions. We cannot imagine the French assuming any sympathetic interest in the training of the Italian Army nor the Russians in the maintenance of the Fleet, nor either in the work of the O.C.F.R. The reactions of the Italians to the French having a say in the organization of their armed forces would be violent. "Why", they would ask, "after abrogation of the Armistice Terms, should the French and Russians acquire a stronger position in Italy than before?"

This of course strikes at the whole problem of having a *modus vivendi* at all because it seems to us that if we attempt to change the present arrangement under which the French and Russians are merely observers and substitute a *modus vivendi* of which the French and Russians will be signatories, then these two Powers will inevitably insist on active participation in the working of such an arrangement.

We can only fall back on the proposal made in the Chief Commissioner's letter 2806/EC of 8 Dec 1945 and suggest the following formula, which was designed to keep the Russians and French from having a broader role than at present:

"The Italian Government agrees that the existing Navy, Army and Air Force Sub-Commissions will be accepted by them as Missions to advise and assist the Italian Government in matters pertaining to their respective Services. These Missions will receive their directions from SACMED."

It is hard to define exactly what coordination among the Service Sub-Commissions is done by the Chief Commissioner but it is considerable. There is a great deal of political coordination done at the level of the Chief Commissioner with the Prime Minister, then there is supply and maintenance of the Services, problems of disarmament (e.g.,

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the island and the War Office request on armament manufacture) which are only a few examples of the necessity for a coordinating office. But please do not let the War Office imagine that a section composed of representatives of four nations would do much in the way of coordination. Badal would be the result as proved by the ineffectiveness of the present Advisory Council.

I understand that this letter is now academic but I have given you the gist on the telephone.

(Signed) Laurence Lush

Brigadier P. G. A. Parsons,
Asst Chief of Staff,
G-5 Section,
A. P. H. C.

WEL/JC.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

Copies to: Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Maj. Gen. L. Browning, CB, CBE, MC,
GOC, Land Forces S/C (PMIA).

Rear Admiral G. Warren,
Director, Navy Sub-Commission

Air Vice Marshal I. Brodie,
Director, Air Forces Sub-Com.

with copy of
Brigadier
Parsons's letter
under reference.

Confidential TOP SECRET 37
 M.M.I.A. Comments on G-5 Proposal of 15 January 1946.

1. The proposal seems to be connected with the last paragraph (15) of A.C. Draft of an Interim document to replace the Armistice Terms, which ran as follows:-

"15. An Allied Commission shall be established under the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander and the Italian Government for the mutual regulation and implementation of the terms of this agreement, and the solution of any questions which may arise therefrom. This Commission will also coordinate the activities of the Navy, Army and Air Force Missions".

The proposal seems to cut right across this original idea, across the decisions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff built up over a long period and already made known to the Italian Government, and across the original premises of the War Office Planning Staff as explained below.

2. The proposal appears unsound and unverifiable for the following reasons:-
 - (a) C.C.S. Directive has laid down a clear policy for the size, character and control of the Italian Army up to the Peace Treaty. The command and administration of the Army has already been handed back to ITALY. To reassume command and to change drastically its character or conditions of service or the existing method of con-

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of the War Office Planning Staff as explained below.

2. The proposal appears unsound and unwelcome for the following reasons:-
- (a) C.C.S. Directive has laid down a clear policy for the size, character and control of the Italian Army up to the Peace Treaty. The command and administration of the Army has already been handed back to ITALY. To reassume command and to change drastically its character or conditions of service or the existing method of control and advice pending the Peace Treaty would be more than ITALY, in its present unsettled political and economic state could stand without complete chaos resulting.
 - (b) Our planning staff has stated (vide Troopers signal 94917 of last May) that strategic interests require ITALY to be friendly to us, to look to WESTERN Europe for support and NOT to be allowed to fall an easy prey to any hostile power. This policy has so far been followed with complete success. In view of recent events any change of policy as proposed would endanger our interests.
 - (c) Present Italian relations with RUSSIA and FRANCE would make it impossible for this four-power mission to achieve success, even if the four powers could even agree among themselves, which seems unlikely. To place the Italian Army under the control and scrutiny of RUSSIA and FRANCE (and consequently of RUSS-SLAVIA) would be fatal to our avowed intentions in (b) above.

- 2 -

2. (d) Italian Theatre has been an Anglo-American responsibility throughout. British and U.S. flags have been flown everywhere (including on the S.A.C. car) and the Italian Armed Forces (including Carabinieri) have been and are being organized, trained, armed, equipped, fed and administered under a system, and from resources planned and made available by British and U.S. authorities working together. This has not been easy but, with the complete understanding between us, we have made it work and it is now firmly established. The idea of four nations having a finger in the pie is unthinkable. It would be cumbersome, inefficient and wasteful in time, effort and personnel, and be a poor return to ITALY for what she has done for us since 1943. Moreover, as RUSSIA and FRANCE have not contributed and can not contribute any material resources to the present or future Italian Army, they should have no say in how the resources supplied by the U.S. and U.K. are allocated or used.

(e) The Italian Service Ministries have supported loyally the Anglo-American Missions. They are cooperating to the full extent of their power, complete confidence and goodwill (without which success would be impossible) have been established. To bring in RUSSIAN and FRENCH influence at this stage would be a moral if not a physical breach of faith. It would cause dejection, hatred and mistrust and so weaken the Italian will to make good as to play straight into the hands of the Communists - another case of "perfidious

Anglo-American Missions. They are cooperating to the full extent of their power, complete confidence and goodwill (without which success would be impossible) have been established. To bring in RUSSIAN and FRENCH influence at this stage would be a moral if not a physical breach of faith. It would cause defection, hatred and mistrust and so weaken the Italian will to make good as to play straight into the hands of the Communists - another case of "perfidious Albion".

(f) The functions of service missions cannot be performed anywhere but in Rome, in daily touch with the Italian Government and Service Ministries and close to the Embassies concerned. Liaison units throughout ITALY to act as Inspectorates are also essential. All these are going concerns ready for any new responsibilities the Peace Treaty may give them. In this, continuity is essential and any drastic changes most unwise.

3. The terms of the Peace Treaty are unknown to me but unless there is to be a complete reversal of policy (which I cannot envisage) I cannot condemn too strongly the new proposal⁶⁹.

Sheet 3/.....

- 3 -

35

3. (a) Exclude RUSSIA OR FRANCE in the mission.

(b) Centralize control in one inter-service multi-national body.

(c) Destroy the efficient existing machinery.

4. I am convinced that the best solution is to carry on as at present until the Peace Treaty, the Chief Commissioner, A.C., coordinating the activities of the three Sub Commissions on behalf of S.A.C. and as his Deputy President. After the Peace Treaty, by agreement with the Italian Government, the solution appears to be that the existing Service Sub Commissions should continue (adjusted as necessary) with or without a coordinating H.Q. super-imposed, but in any event working with and responsible to the Ambassadors of the U.S. and U.K.

It would be unwise to go into more detail than this until we know the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Browning

2367

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

It would be unwise to go into more detail than this until we know
the terms of the Peace Treaty.

19 February 1946.
LB/cc

d. Browning

Major General,
M.I.A.

4701

2368

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017TOP SECRET and URGENTBrig. G. A. PARSONS
G-5, AFHQ, CMF

3d

18 February 1946

Confidential

Dear Lush

The War Office are apparently considering an American draft of an agreement modifying the Armistice Terms. We have not seen the agreement but have been asked to comment on the following proposal for carrying out the functions now being performed by the Service Sub-Commissions, based on the assumption that the Allied Commission is to be abolished.

"A special section with the SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER as chairman composed of representatives of the Armed Forces of the UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, the SOVIET UNION and FRANCE shall be established at ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS to assume the functions of organization and command of the Italian Armed Forces heretofore exercised by the LAND NAVY and AIR FORCE Sub-Commissions of the ALLIED COMMISSION. This section shall direct the size and character of all Italian Armed Forces and shall control the production of armaments."

We are not required to consider the general implications of abolishing Allied Commission as we cannot do so without seeing the whole agreement, but I would be grateful if you would let me have your views on the above proposal as a matter of urgency.

The point I am not altogether clear about is the extent to which the Chief Commissioner coordinates the work of the Service Sub-Commission and what the "loss" would be if he (or rather the Commission) ceased to do so and were replaced by the International body envisaged in the Draft agreement.

Yours Sincerely,



Brig. M. S. Lush, CB, MC
Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 394

See in. 35.
7. 36. 37

4700

2369

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785017

(20ES-25)

2621
31

TO: ALCOM LITE AG 220

FEB 1

INFO FOR G-OPS

Confidential

843

TOP SECRET

REF YOUR SIX XRAY FIVE NINE THREE SIX SEVEN OF TWO FOUR JANUARY AND FOR
 XRAY FIVE NINE FOUR FIVE NINE OF TWO FIVE JANUARY TO LAND FORCES SIX
 COMMISSION TO NAVAL AND AIR FORCES SIX COMMISSION HAVE NOTHING TO
 ADD TO THE REPLY OF LAND FORCES SIX COMMISSIONS CONTAINED IN LETTER
 ITEM HAS TAKEN SLANT TWO TWO TWO OF TWO NINE JANUARY TO REF PARA THREE
 OF SAME LETTER TO THE INFORMATION REQUESTED TO WILL PROBABLY NOT BE
 AVAILABLE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS SINCE A SURVEY HAS TO BE MADE ON THE GROUND TO
 SURVEY HAS ALREADY STARTED TO

Int DISC
 Land Forces 3/0
 Navy 3/0
 Air Forces 3/0
 Polad (A)
 Polad (B)

See item 32.4 33

PRIORITY

Office of the Executive Commissioner

300 N. W. H. D. S. 101

4759
PA
1/12

2370

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

785017

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: Italian Coastal, Frontier and AA Defences

LAND FORCES SUB-COM, AC (MILIA)

INT/222

Confidential

29 JAN 46
JAN 31 1946TO : A.F.H.Q. (G.Ops)
(two copies of enclosures) (one copy only of original
Italian typescript)Reference your signal EX 59367 of 24 January and your
EX 59459 of 25 January.

1. It is understood that photostatic copies of all information held at AFHQ regarding Italian Coastal, Frontier and A.A. defences are now in the possession of the War Office, LONDON and the War Department, WASHINGTON, for historical record purposes and that the original documents were destroyed.

2. All Allied Commission files have been searched for relevant information with negligible results.

3. The Italian Ministry of War has been approached by this HQ but in the short time available no results have been obtained. Steps have been taken, however, by the Ministry of War to obtain this information as soon as possible which will be forwarded to you in due course.

4. Attached at Appendix 'A' is a lay-out and detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the GIBRA area together with translation.

Attached at Appendix 'B' is a detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the NAPLES area together with translation.

Attached at Appendix 'C' is a detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the PARI area together with translation.

This at the moment represents all the relevant information available at this HQ.

Attached at Appendix 'A' is a lay-out and detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the CINOA area together with translation.

Attached at Appendix 'B' is a detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the HAWKS area together with translation.

Attached at Appendix 'C' is a detailed description of the Coastal Defence Artillery in the RURI area together with translation.

This at the moment represents all the relevant information available at this HQ.

MGACR/FC

M. W. D. P. Brigadier-General
Major-General,
MIA.

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

HQ Allied Commission (for coordination with Navy and Air Sub-Commissions as ordered by Chief Commissioner.)

HQ Navy Sub-Commission

HQ Air Forces Sub-Commission.

Polad (A)

Polad (B)

See M. 28

30.31

TO: SECRET

By
(copy)

2373

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Appendix 'A' to MIA I

DATA RELATIVE TO THE ARTILLERY AT PRESENT DEPLOYED IN COASTAL DEFENSE (excluding Navy)
JURISDICTION OF THE GENOA MILITARY TERRITORIAL COMMAND

List No	Calibre	Type and Nationality	Type of mounting	Mounting No.	Barrel No.	Emplacement - Location - Route to site
1	90/53 90/53	Italian	Pedestal	-	-	Fixed - Vicinity of S. Bartolomeo - 3 Km beyond S. Remo
2	149/35 149/35 149/35 149/35	idem	Wheeled	20 517 39 34	14888 8220 12585 16676	Mobile - Vicinity of Lingueglietta (Imperia) 2nd class road S. Lorenzo-Cipressa - Lingueglietta. Position easily accessible. 8 km from Via Aurelia, 8 km from railway
3	105/15 105/15	French	Spring	33366 33370	33366 33370	Mobile - "Pstocch" beyond S. Lorenzo al Mare. 2nd class road - S. Lorenzo - Cipressa - 3 km from via Aurelia, 3 km from railway.
4	75/46	M34 It.	Pedestal split trail	018606	18606	Fixed - S. Lorenzo al Mare - Rly box no. 113921. 10 metres below the Aurelia State Hwy. 1 km from the S. Lorenzo Rly Station.
5	105/15 105/15 105/15 105/15	French	Wheeled	-	33364 33363 33366 33362	Mobile - La Colla in Civezza Dist, Commune of S. Lorenzo. 2nd class road S. Lorenzo-Civezza. The road is 3rd class for a stretch near the troop. 6 km from the rly, 7 km from via Aurelia
6	90/53	Italian	Pedestal	029399	29399	Gun dismantled - Pineto, nr the rly turn between Alasio and Albenga, 400 metres along the state Highway, 2 km from rly.
7	76/45	Italian	Tripod	-	19841	On fortifications - Vadino on the Albenga State Highway - Albenga - Alasio. 2 1/2 km from Albenga Rly Stn

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Appendix 'A' to MIA LETTER INC/222 dated 29 Jan 46.

LOCATED IN COASTAL DEFENSE (excluding Naval) LOCATED IN THE AREA OF
 A MILITARY TERRITORIAL CONTROL

TOP SECRET

Emplacement - Location - Route to site	State of Efficiency	Notes
Fixed - Vicinity of S. Bartolomeo - 3 km beyond S. Rando	One gun in bad condition and the other in scraps	(a) Manufacturers data cannot be ascertained as documentary records are missing.
Mobile - Vicinity of Lingueglietta (Imperia) 2nd class road S. Lorenzo-Cipressa - Lingueglietta. Position easily accessible. 8 km from Via Aurelia, 8 km from railway	Some parts of the guns are missing. They have limbers.	(b) The list numbers will enable the approximate location of the guns to be located on the attached 200,000 map tracing.
Mobile - "Rotonda" beyond S. Lorenzo al Mare. 2nd class road - S. Lorenzo - Cipressa - 3 km from via Aurelia, 3 km from railway.	Serviceable	
Fixed - S. Lorenzo al Mare - Rly box no. 113924. 10 metres below the Aurelia State Hwy. 1 km from the S. Lorenzo Rly Station.	Serviceable	
Mobile - La Colla in Civezza Dist, Comune of S. Lorenzo. 2nd class road S. Lorenzo-Cipressa. The road is 5th class for a stretch near the troop. 8 km from the rly, 7 km from via Aurelia.	Two guns are without wheels.	
Gun dismounted - Pineta, in the rly tunnel between Alasio and Albenga, 400 metres along the state highway, 2 km from rly.	Serviceable.	
On fortifications - Vading on the Albenga State Highway - Albenga - Alasio. 2 km from Albenga Rly Sta	Serviceable	

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90/53	Italian	Pedestal	029013	29013	Cement emplacement - Vadino
90/53			029010	29010	(Albenga) 2 1/2 km from the State H
90/53			029012	29012	way (steep mile track) 2 km from
90/53			029009	29009	railway station.
149/35	Italian	Wheeled	10664	10664	Area of Capeto Albenga - 3 1/2 km f
149/35				16886	the State Highway and 4 km from
149/35				14881	Albenga Railway Station.
149/35				16695	
149/12	Italian	Wheeled	-	17572	Propped - Prati di Arrozain, Anfo
149/12			05906	5906	Basita Dist. 100 metres from the
					di Tece rd. 5 km from Albenga Rly
105/28	Italian	Wheeled	014077	14077	Ready to move - Rd June Leca - So
					Cisano. 5 km from Albenga Rly St
149/35	Italian	Wheeled	-	10956	Ready to move - Borgnetto S. Spirito
149/35			-	16663	Collina Castellare. 1 1/2 km from Bor
149/35			-	16664	S. Spirito Rly Stn and 1 1/2 km from
149/35			-	16670	state highway
75/27 C.F.	Italian	Pedestal	-	4504	Concrete emplacement.
75/27 C.F.			-	2686	Vade Ligure (Agip)
75/27 C.F.			-	4451	
75/27 C.F.			-	2401	
320	Mod 70/84	Limber	-	46100K	Fixed on limber - Ilva (Dock) Coy
320	PR Iron		-	48450K	about 1 km from Savona Let. Rly Stn
320			-	48510K	
90/53	Italian	Fixed	-	5220	Fixed. Ilva (Dock) Coy Shed about 1
90/53		Pedestal	029251	51311	from Savona Let. Station.
90/53				50008	
90/53				5219	
76/45	id	id	-	13121	Fixed Ilva (Dock) Coy. Shed about 1
76/45			-	19849	from Savona Let. Station.

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Cement emplacement - Vadino
(Albenga) $\frac{1}{2}$ km from the State High-
way (steep mule track) 2 km from the
railway station.

The laying mechan-
isms of the gun are
damaged.

Area of Capote Albenga - $\frac{3}{4}$ km from
the State Highway and 4 km from the
Albenga Railway Station.

Barrels are in good
condition, some parts
missing. Barrel mount-
ing No. 16886 lacks
wheels.

Trooped - Prati di Arona, Anforesi
Masita Dist. 100 metres from the Fiume
di Teco rd. 5 km from Albenga Rly Stn.

The laying mechanisms
of the guns are
damaged.

Ready to move - Rd June Leon - Salea -
Cisano. 5 km from Albenga Rly Stn.

Serviceable.

Ready to move - Borgoglio S. Spirito
Cellina Castellana. $1\frac{1}{2}$ km from Borgoglio
S. Spirito Rly Stn and $1\frac{1}{2}$ km from the
state highway.

In good condition.

Concrete emplacement.
Vado Ligure (Agip)

Barrel No. 2401 is
dismounted.

Fixed on timber - Ilva (Dock) Coy. Jura
about 1 km from Savona Int. Rly Stn.

In good condition.
Laying mechanism
deficient.

Fixed. Ilva (Dock) Coy. Shod about 1 km
from Savona Int. Station.

In good condition.
Laying mechanism
deficient.

Fixed Ilva (Dock) Coy. Shod about 1 km
from Savona Int. Station.

In good condition.
Laying mechanism
deficient.

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13	105 105 105 105	German	Podestal	-	-	Concrete emplacement - Bosco delle Pinfe a Savona. 4 km from the State Highway and 5 km from the Rly Stn.
13	149/35 149/35	Italian	Wheeled	-	10464 12578	Trapped - Bosco delle Pinfe Savona. 5km from State Highway, 6 km from Rly Stn (3rd Lt. Formosi).
19	90/53 90/53 90/53 90/53	"	Podestal	-	5329 - 5272 5265	Concrete emplacement - No. 2 gun is used - down - Vittorio a Savona
20	149/35 149/35 149/35 149/35	"	Fixed	012582 010088 014906 -	- - 1219 26730	Mobile - Celle Ligure - 1 km from the via Aurelia and 1 km from Torino Rly station. Disassembled for about 150 mtrs.
21	90/53 90/53 90/53	"	Podestal	029058 029073 029086	29068 - -	Disassembled - Albino - rd to Villa Bordone. 6 km from State Highway and 15 km from the Verace (Savona) Rly Stn
22	90/53 90/53 90/53 90/53	"	Podestal	- 029564 - -	50452 29564 29426 29062	Concrete emplacement - Albino Superiore. 2 km from State Highway 3.5 km from Albino Rly Stn
23	100/17 100/17 100/17	Mod 14 Italian	Wheeled	20102 20214 22745	23779 20273 20915	Mobile. Verace. Near the Via Aurelia and a short distance from the Rly - 1/2 km
24	75/27 75/27	Mod. 914 Italian	Wheeled	1436 14460	1436 2785	Disco
25	149/35 149/35	Italian	Wheeled- Fixed	07217 1506245 2810339 26725	7217 629745 10332 26675	Trapped - Brasi Celle Ligure. 5 km from the via Aurelia along the road (suitable for wheeled traffic) Calle - Sandr. 5 km from the Celle Ligure rly station.

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emplacement - Bosco delle
Savone. 4 km from the State
and 5 km from the Rly Sta.

Barrels dismantled and
without breeches having
been blown up.

- Bosco delle Ninfie Savone.
State Highway, 6 km from Rly
(to Cornaci).

Servicable.

emplacement - No. 2 gun is
down - Valleria a Savone.

Laying mechanism is
damaged.

- Colle Ligure - 1 km from the
Rly and 1 km from Savone Rly
Station. For about 150 mtrs.

2 guns have blown-up
breeches. 2 guns with
barrels complete but
deficient of breech
blocks.
Breech blocks
deficient.

- Colle Ligure - rd to Villa
6 km from State Highway and
from the Portico (Savone) Rly Sta

emplacement - Albino
rd. 2 km from State Highway
from Albino Rly Sta

The laying mechanism
of the guns are damaged
and some parts are
missing.

Savone. Near the Via Aurelia
short distance from the Rly - 1 km

2 Guns have their wheels
without tyres and are
deficient of breech blocks.

Ditto

No. 2 Gun is deficient of
a breech block.

- Lancia Colle Ligure. 5 km from
Aurelia along the road (suitable
for transport). Colle - Savone. 5 km
Colle Ligure Rly station.

Deficient of breech blocks.

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26	11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/35	Italian	Wheel- fixed	028106 028102 010655 010683	28106 28102 10655 10683	Trapped - Case D. Ambrogio Piani di Ivrea Veranze. 500 metres from the Via Aurelia, 3.5 km from Veranze Rly
27	11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/35	Italian	Diets	12240 5634 3251 1198	10640 5634 7111 1198	Trapped - Pian delle Vigne - Esseggi Area north of Cogoleto, 3 km from both Via Aurelia and the Rly Sta along the North Cogoleto - Scierborance Road.
28	11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/35 11/9/37	"	Mobile	- - - -	- - - -	Mobile - Field. Fire Area (Cogoleto) 4 km from the rly. 4 km from the State Highway.
29	11/9/13 11/9/13 11/9/13	"	"	- - -	- - -	Mobile - Field. Schiva (Cogoleto) Area 6 km from the Railway 6 km from the State Highway.
30	11/9/19 11/9/19	"	"	- -	024721 024906	Trapped - S. Giustino (Savona) 6 km from the Veranze - Giove Ligure rd and 3 km from the Veranze Rly station.
31	5/21	"	Armoured tower, twin-firing sights	-	-	Fixed coastal position at Arenzano, 2 km from the Rly and 1 km from the State Highway (near Ponte Ceruso).
32	1/5/28	"	Naval	-	-	Fixed coastal position - Veltre - Villa Buccheria Celliara. 3 km from the Rly Station and 2 km from State Highway
33	90/53 90/53 90/53 90/53	"	Podestai	- - - -	- - - -	Fixed AA - Palmaro - Pro
34	7/6/45	"	Podestai	-	-	Fixed coastal position in Castelluccio Pegli once 100 metres from the State Highway and 3 km from Pro Rly Station.

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28106 Trapped - Case D Ambrogio Piani di Serviceable.
 28102 Ivrea Verano. 500 metres from the
 10655 Via Aurelia, 5.5 km from Verano Rly Sta.
 10685

10640 Trapped - Piani delle Vigne - Essegia Serviceable
 5634 Area north of Cogoloto, 3 km from both the No. 1 gun is turned
 7444 via Aurelia and the Rly Sta along the over.
 1408 North Cogoloto - Reinforced road.

- Mobile - Field. Tire Area (Cogoloto) Serviceable.
 - 4 km from the rly. 1/2 km from the State
 - Highway.
 -

- Mobile - Field. Schivo (Cogoloto) Area Serviceable.
 - 6 km from the Highway.
 - 6 km from the State Highway.

04781 Trapped - S. Gintina (Savona) 6 km from The solid rubber tyre
 04786 the Verano - Giove Highway rd and 3 km has been removed from
 from the Verano Rly Station. one of the wheels.

- Fixed coastal position at Arenzano, 2 km Damaged.
 from the Rly and 1 km from the State
 Highway (near Ponte Corvo).

- Fixed coastal position - Valtre - Villa The barrels have
 Luciana Galliera. 3 km from the Rly been "spiked".
 Station and 2 km from State Highway

- Fixed AA - Salaparuta - Pro Damaged
 -
 -
 -

- Fixed coastal position in Castelluccio- Damaged.
 Fogli area 100 metres from the State
 Highway and 3 km from Pro Rly Station.

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No.	Date	Origin	Type	Location
35	105/32	German	aval	Fixed: area of Villa Ansaldo at
	105/32			Waltolo in Sestri S. 4 km from the Rly
	105/32			2 km from the State Highway.
	105/32			
36	119/13	French	Wheelled	Mobile Field - Geranest (Campanerone)
	119/13			12 km from the railway. 10 km from
	119/13			the state highway.
37	90/53	Italian	Pedestal	Fixed AA - Forte Concesione-5 km
	90/53			from the rly 4 km from the state
	90/53			Highway.
	90/53	Italian	Pedestal	Fixed AA - Forte S. Simone (Genoa. 7 km
	90/53			from the railway. 7 km from the State
	90/53			Highway
	90/53			
39	90/35	Italian	Pedestal	Fixed AA - Campo Italia - Genoa - 4 km
	90/35			from the station. 1 km from the State
	90/35			Highway
40	149/13	Italian	Wheelled	Mobile Field - S. Gero di Struppa - Ca de
	149/13			Rio. 14 km from rly - 3 km from the State
	149/13			Highway.
41	75/27	Italian	Wheelled (missing)	Field Mobile - S. Eusebio (Genoa). 6 km
				from rly. 4 km from State highway.
42	105/28	Italian	Naval	Fixed - Villa Camero at Quarto dei
	105/28			Mille. 6 km from rly and 2 km
	105/28			from the State Highway.
43	76/45	Italian	Pedestal	Fixed - Firo al Piccione a Quinto al
	76/45			Mare. 2 km from the rly and 150 metres
	76/45			from the State Highway.
44	381	Italian	Armored Tower	Fixed. Monte Moro. 16 km from rly, and
	381			15 km from Apparizione Military State
				Highway

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TOP SECRET

- Fixed: Area of Villa Ansaldo at
Mantova in Sestri S. 4 km from the Rly
2 km from the State Highway. Damaged
- Mobile Field - Caranovi (Campomonte)
12 km from the railway. 10 km from
the state highway. Fair.
- Fixed AA - Forte Concazione-5 km
from the rly 4 km from the State
Highway. Fair
- Fixed AA - Forte S. Simone (Genoa. 7 km
from the railway. 7 km from the State
Highway Fair
- Fixed AA - Campo Italia - Genoa - 4 km
from the station. 1 km from the State
Highway Damaged
- Mobile Field - S. Piero di Strigno - de de.
Ric. 14 km from rly - 3 km from the State
Highway. Good
- Field Mobile - S. Lucido (Genoa). 6 km
from rly. 4 km from State highway. Damaged.
- Fixed - Villa Carrara at Quarto dei
Mille. 6 km from rly and 2 km
from the State Highway. Good
- Fixed - Fico di Piccione a Quinto di
Mare. 2 km from the rly and 150 metres
from the State Highway. Damaged
- Fixed. Monte Moro. 16 km from rly, and
15 km from Apperizione Military State
Highway Fair

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45	152/35 152/35 152/35 152/35	Italian	Naval	- - - -	- - - -	Fixed - Monte Moro. 18 km from the 17 km from the State Highway.
46	90/53 90/53 90/53 90/53	Italian	Pedestel	- - - -	- - - -	Fixed AA - M. Moro. 15 km from the 14 km from the State Highway.
47	105/28 105/28 105/28	Italian	Mobile	14262 014403 14265	16586 14403 6594	Mobile - Scogliara: Frazione di G. Reached by cable track from Campo 10 km from rly (Chiavari Stn) 1 state highway.
48	47/32	Italian	Mobile	058388	58388	Mobile - Rocca di Leivi - Villa Reached by cable track from Campo
49	26	Italian Mod 35.	Mobile		046583	14 km from Chiavari Rly St. 1 km
50	135/45 135/45 135/45 135/45	Italian	Pedestel	6224 6229 - -	13138 13143 - -	Fixed - Galleria M. Della Grada 4 km from Rly. 10 km from state
51	105/28	Italian	Mobile	06543	6543	Mobile - Circonvallazione at Mont 1 km from road - 2 km from Chiav
52	75/27	Italian	Mobile	05515	5515	Mobile - Curlo (Pinetra) Reached track running from the Curlo chu finishing 400 metres from the gr the Chiavari railway station.
53	149/35	Italian	Mobile	21965	149043	Mobile - Lavagna cotton mill - Lavagna rly station - 70 metres State highway.

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- Fixed - Monte Moro. 18 km from the rly and 17 km from the State Highway. Good condition.
-
-
- Fixed AA - M. Moro. 15 km from the rly. Fair
- 14 km from the State Highway
-
- 16586 Mobile - Scoglio : frazione di Campesecco. Barrels "spiked",
14103 Reached by mule track from Campesecco. and w/s
- 5594 10 km from rly (Chiavari Stn) 4 km from state highway.
- 58388 Mobile - Bocca di Levari - Villa dei Pini. U/s. Only the barrels
Reached by mule track from Campesecco. remain with the
140583 14 km from Chiavari Rly Stn. 1 km from road. mounting frames
tempered with.
- 13138 Fixed - Gallorbo M. Delle Grazie at Chiavari. 4 gun-troop in two
13143 4 km from Rly. 10 km from state highway. twin firing slit towers.
Electric working install-
ations in addition to
other parts.
- 5943 Mobile - Circonvallazione at Monte Chiavari. In good condition.
1 km from road - 2 km from Chiavari rly stn.
- 5515 Mobile - Curlo (Pignone) Reached by a mule U/s. wheels and
Track running from the Curlo church and laying mechanism
finishing 400 metres from the gun. 8 km from Chiavari railway station. deficient.
- 11043 Mobile - Lavagna cotton mill - 80 metres from In good condition.
Lavagna rly station - 70 metres from the the wheels have been
State Highway. taken off and are
laying near the gun.

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54	105/28	Italian	Mobile	-	14556	Mobile - Bosco di Lavagna. 1 km from the State Highway - 2 km from the Lavagna rly sta.
55	149/35 149/35	Italian	Mobile	No. Mountings	5714 12335	Mobile - Bosco di Lavagna - 1 km from the state highway - 2 km from the Lavagna rly station.
56	100/17 100/17	Italian	Fixed Engin- eering	2085 2099	995 1009	Fixed - Salsogin di Gostri Levante. 30 metres from the State Highway and 1 km from the rly.

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44558 Mobile - Bosco di Lavagna. 1 km from
the State Highway - 2 km from the
Lavagna rly stn.

U/s. Barrels "spiked"

Only barrels without
breechlocks.

5714 Mobile - Bosco di Lavagna - 1 km from
the state highway - 2 km from the
Lavagna rly station.

In good condition.
One gun with the
barrel inverted
lying near the
mountain.

995 Fixed - Spingale di Sestri Levante.
1009 30 metres from the State Highway and
1 km from the rly.

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APPENDIX 'B' to MIA letter
dated 22 dated 29 Jan 16

INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

DATA RELATIVE TO THE ARTILLERY AT PRESENT DEPLOYED ON COASTAL DEFENSE
(exclusive of the Navy) IN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE NAPLES
MILITARY COMMAND.

List of the Troops :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| - S. Agata di Massalubrense | - 539 Troop of 305/17 |
| - "Chioppa" area (Massalubrense) | - 125 " " 155/25 |
| - West of Capo (Massalubrense) | - 274 " " 305/17 |
| - Turinello di Torvini (Massalubrense) | - 280 " " 149/35 |
| - Ponte della Persica (Castell. di St.) | - " " 75/51 |
| - S.E. of Torre Lamigata | - 285 " " 152/45 |
| - College of P. d'Ischia | - 281 " " 149/35 |
| - NE of Serrera Fontana (Ischia) | - 124 " " 152/45 |
| - NW of Mt. 125 of M. Marecoco | |
| (Porio d'Ischia) | - 538 " " 305/17 |
| - SE Misida Island | - 1 gun of 90/53 |
| - SE Misida Island | - 2 guns of 76/40 |

Attached are returns giving detailed information about each Troop.

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ARTILLERY DESCRIPTION

Data relative to the ex 539th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station : E. Agate 81 Massalubrense

Calibre of guns : 305/17

Type : Armstrong

Number of guns,) 1st gun (1)

Gun number and date of manufacture) 2nd gun No. 28248 - year 1918

Position of gun) Lat. - 46° 36' 15"

No. 28248) Long. - 4° 51' 58"

Ht. - 360 metres.

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st gun	Good	Fair	- (1)	Deficient
2nd gun	Good	Fair	Fair	Deficient

Note : - (1) The breech of the first gun is submerged in a pool of water and it is not possible to see the number, manufacturer's date, and whether supplied with a breech block.

The guns are heavily rusted.

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ex 125th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station : Near Pastona (Massachusetts) "Chicopee" area.

Calibre of the guns : 155/25

Type : French - S. Etienne

Number of guns, gun numbers and date of manufacture	}	1st gun	No. 26233	E
		2nd gun	No. 26234	E
		3rd gun	No. 26257	E
		4th gun	No. 26235	E

Position of gun No. 26234 E	}	Lat.	- 40° 36' 15"
		Long	- 1° 54' 20"
		Ht	- 340 metres.

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech Block	Laying mechanism
1st gun	Fair No. 026233E	Good	Fair	Deficient
2nd gun	Fair No. 026234E	Good	Damaged	Deficient
3rd gun	Fair No number	Good	Damaged	Deficient
4th gun	Fair No. 026235E	Good	Damaged	Deficient

Note : The materials are heavily rusted - there are 4 sights.

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ConfidentialINSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ex 274th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station: West of Caco (Massalubronse)

Calibre of the guns: 305/17

Type: Armstrong

Number of guns,	}	1st Gun No. 28234 Year 1918
gun numbers,		2nd Gun No. 28218 Year 1917
date of manufacture		

Position of Gun	}	Lat. - 40° 35' 38"
No. 28218		Long - 1° 53' 35"
		Ht. - 34.0 metres.

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Good No. 28234	Good	Exists (some parts missing)	Deficient
2nd Gun	Good (Carrone type)	Good	Exists (rusted)	Deficient

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

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Data relative to the ex 280th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station : Near Turiello di Termini (Mazsalubrense)

Calibre of the guns : 149/35

Type: Ansaldo

Number of guns,	}	1st Gun No. 23101
gun numbers, date		2nd Gun No. 8597
of manufacture		3rd Gun No. 5966
		4th Gun No. 8260 - Year 1918

Position of Gun) Lat. - 40° 35' 51"

No. 8597) Long - 1° 53' 17"

Ht. -240 metres.

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun,

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Good	Good	Deficient	Deficient
2nd Gun	Good	Good	Deficient	Deficient
3rd Gun	Good	Good	Deficient	Deficient
4th Gun	Good	Good	Deficient	Deficient

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ... Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station: Ponte della Pernaia (Castellamare di Stabia)

Calibre of the Guns: 75/51

Type: French

Number of guns,	}	1st Gun No. 63306 E	-	Year -
		2nd Gun No. 63308 E	-	Year 1939
gun numbers, date		3rd Gun No. 63305 E	-	Year -
of manufacture		4th Gun No. 63307 E	-	Year -

Position of Gun	}	Lat. - 40° 43' 42"
No. 63306 E		Long. - 2° 02' 01"

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Fair	Fair	Deficient	Deficient
2nd Gun	Fair	Fair	Deficient	Deficient
3rd Gun	Fair	Fair	Deficient	Deficient
4th Gun	Fair	Fair	Deficient	Deficient

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ex 285th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station: Capri S.E. of Torre Damigata

Calibre of the Guns: 152/45

Type: Ansaldo

Number of guns,	}	1st Gun No. 10415
		2nd Gun No. 7160
gun numbers date		3rd Gun No. 7165
of manufacture		4th Gun No. 8682

Position of Gun No. 10415	}	Lat. - 40° 35' 15"
		Long. - 1° 45' 20"
		Ht. - 205 metres

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breach block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Good No. 10415	Good	Good	Good
2nd Gun	Good No. 6432	Good	Good	Good
3rd Gun	Good No. 7165	Good	Good	Good
4th Gun	Good No. 8682	Good	Good	Good

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

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Data relative to the ex 281st Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station: College of Porto d'Ischia

Calibre of the Guns: 149/35

Type: Ansaldo

Number of guns,	}	1st Gun No. 10953	-	Year 1918
gun numbers, date of manufacture		2nd Gun No. 12559	-	Year 1918
		3rd Gun No. 12564	-	Year 1918
		4th Gun No. 12560	-	Year 1918

Position of the Gun (new college building of Porto d'Ischia)

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Fair	Fair	Fair	Deficient
2nd Gun	Fair	Fair	Fair	Deficient
3rd Gun	Fair	Fair	Fair	Deficient
4th Gun	Fair	Fair	Fair	Deficient

Note: The breeches and spare parts and accessories of the guns are in the same college building where there is also an aiming mechanism without the head of the binoculars.

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INSPECTION OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ex 124th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station : about 300 metres to the NE of Serrera Fontana (Tashia).

Calibre of the guns : 152/45

Type : Ansaldo

Number of guns,)	1st Gun	No. 12488 - year 1911
gun numbers, date)	2nd Gun	No. 12489 - year 1911
of manufacture)	3rd Gun	No. 12416 - year 1911

Position of gun)	Lat.	- 40°	42'	35".5
No. 12416)	Long.	- 1°	26'	35"

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st gun	Fair	Fair	Good	Deficient
2nd gun	Fair	Fair	Good	Deficient
3rd gun	Fair	Deficient	Deficient	Deficient

mounted on a limber
which is on the turn
table in rear of the
deployed troop.

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Data relative to the ex 538th Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station : about 250 metres to the NW of Mt. 125 of M. Mareccoco
(Forte d'Ischia).

Calibre of the guns : 305/17

Type : Armstrong - Vickers (Turni - Spornio)

Number of guns,)	1st Gun	No. 28322	N. 3407	year 1923
gun numbers, date)	2nd Gun	No. 28289	N. 3397	year 1923
of manufacture)				

Position of Gun)	Lat.	40° 44'	58"
No. 28289)	Long.	1° 25'	22"

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying mechanism
1st Gun	Good	Good	In the breech and in the case of both guns	Deficient
2nd Gun	Good	Good	pieces missing or taken away.	Deficient

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INSPECTORATE OF ARTILLERY

Date relative to the Army coastal Defence Troop.

Station : SE of the Island of Nisida

Calibre of the guns : 90/53 mod.41

Type : Ansaldo

Number of guns, gun numbers, date of manufacture	}	One gun - No. 29243 - Ansaldo Genoa 1941
--	---	--

Position of Gun No. 29243	}	Lat - 40° 47' 36"
	}	Long - 10° 42' 43"
		Ht - 90 metres.

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech block	Laying Mechanism
1st Gun	Good No. 029243	Good	Good	Good

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INSTRUCTIONS OF ARMED FORCES

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Data relative to the . . . Army Coastal Defense Troop.

Station: SE of Florida Island

Calibre of the Guns : 76/40

Type : Armstrong.

Number of guns, gun numbers, date of manufacture	1st gun	No. 11769
	2nd gun	No. 11682

Position of Gun No.	Lat	- 40° 47' 38"
	Long	- 1° 42' 47"

State of efficiency of the parts of each gun.

	Mounting	Barrel	Breech Block	Laying mechanism
1st gun	Good No. 11769	Good	Good	Incomplete
2nd gun	Good No. 11682	Good	Good	Incomplete

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Appendix 'C' to MIA letter
DVI/222 dated 29 Jan 46

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

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Data relative to the ex 146th, 141st and 142nd Army Coastal Defense
Troops, located in the area of jurisdiction of the Bari Military
Territorial Command.

Calibre of the guns : 152/40

Type : Naval.

Number of guns,)	146th Troop - 2 guns - year 1900
and date of)	141st Troop - 4 guns - year 1900
Manufacture)	142nd Troop - 2 guns - year 1900

Position of the Troops	(146th Troop - Lat. 41° 11' 26" - Long 4° 12' 17"
	(141st Troop - Lat. 41° 08' 20" - Long 4° 23' 34"
	(142nd Troop - Lat. 41° 02' 54" - Long 4° 39' 56"

All the guns are serviceable.

4737

2400

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

2621
INCOMING MESSAGE
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Message Centre No: G/8062
Date Time Rec'd: JAN 25 1700A
Precedence: IMPORTANT
FX 59367
JAN 24 1854A
AFHQ SIGNED SACRED CITE FHGCT
LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION AC MELA INFO ALCOM
JAN 24 1946

TOP SECRET Confidential

TOP SECRET.

Para 1. Certain information has been requested urgently by TROOPERS in connection with the proposed terms of the Italian Peace Treaty.

Para 2. For much of this information a detailed survey would be required but in view of shortage of time and personnel this is not possible.

Para 3. Request however you forward as much as possible of the following information to reach this HQ for 30th January 46.

A. A general report not rpt not in detail showing:-

(1) Extent to what fired and coastal defences in SICILY and SARDINIA have been demolished since June 1943.

(2) Condition of existing fired and smoke screen defences in SICILY and SARDINIA with particulars reference apprehending major installations.

B. A general report as to types of fortifications and installations now existing in metropolitan Italy for coastal and frontier

A. A general report not rpt not in detail showing:-

- (1) Extent to what fired and coastal defences in SICILY and SARDINIA have been demolished since June 1943.
- (2) Condition of existing fired and smoke screen defences in SICILY and SARDINIA with particulars reference apprehending major installations.

B. A general report as to types of fortifications and installations now existing in metropolitan Italy for coastal and frontier defence or offensive action.

Para 4. It is believed that certain of above information may be available

in your HQ but there is no objection to you supplementing it from Italian

Ministry of War provided purpose of obtaining this information is not rpt not disclosed.

AC DIST
Info Action Executive Commissioner (2)
Info Chief Commissioner
File (Skeleton)

see M2, 3 & 4

Note: Copy of original cable delivered

to Land Forces (MMIA)

2401

785017

2402

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Maps
Film ON
35mm Roll

2403