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Declarations ON
Oct. 1944 - Jan. 1945

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Declarations ON Italy
Oct. 1944- Jan. 1945

29 January 1945.

I have the following comments to make on the draft joint statement of our two Governments with respect to Italy:

Paragraph 5, first sentence. After "relations", should not "with those countries with whom it has diplomatic relations" be inserted? The sentence as now drafted would appear to authorize and even compel the Italian Government to deal directly with any government, for example Yugoslavia and Greece, with whom Italy does not have diplomatic relations, and the Lublin Government, which is not recognized by the U.S. and U.K. Governments.

Paragraph 5, last sentence. Insert "regional" before "officers of the A.C." This change is only to prevent A.C. Headquarters and Headquarters personnel being required to move from Rome into A.M.G. territory.

(SIGNED) ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

3736

Draft of Joint Statement to be Issued on behalf of the
Governments of the United States & United Kingdom.

The following joint statement was issued to-day on
behalf of the Governments of the United States and United Kingdom.

2. On September 26th 1944, the President and the Prime
Minister issued a joint declaration on the subject of Allied policy in Italy.
They announced in particular that an increasing measure of control would be
gradually handed over to Italian administration subject to the effective
maintenance of law and order and regular administration of justice, and that
the first steps would be taken for the restoration of Italian economy.

3. Discussions have recently taken place in Washington con-
cerning practical measures to give effect to this declaration, and Field
Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean
Theatre of Operations, has now received directions from the Combined Chiefs
of Staff in Washington to put these measures into effect through the Allied
Commission at Rome.

4. The general purpose of these measures is to give the Italian
Government a greater degree of authority and responsibility in territory
under their jurisdiction. Accordingly in that territory, the provision of
surrender instrument will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day
administration, this will be subject of course to requirements of the Italian
campaign and over-riding military needs. Relationship of the A.C. to the
Italian Government will in general be one of advice and counsel rather than
of control. 3735

5. In particular, the Italian Government will in future con-
duct its relations direct and not through the A.C. The Commission will be

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kept generally informed of any negotiations in which the Italian Government may engage with other Governments. The Commission will discontinue present practice of approving decrees and other legislation of the Italian Government, as well as approval of Italian Governmental appointments except those of military significance. The officers of the A.C. permanently stationed in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be withdrawn as soon as possible and holding of elections for local public offices in this territory will be encouraged.

6. Italians held as prisoners of war in Italy, other than those who fought on the side of the Germans after the Italian armistice will be released upon the Italian Government entering into arrangements which give satisfactory assurances to the Theatre Commander that the services of men so released will be available in the war effort.

7. The Allies desire to encourage cultural relationships with the Italian people. Arrangements will be made to the fullest extent permitted within military exigencies for movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and the United Nations and for the flow of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical and artistic nature between Italy and the United Nations.

8. In the economic field the instructions to the Supreme Allied Commander are based on understanding that Italian authorities will develop the greatest measure of production and most effective and equitable distribution and control of consumption of local resources which existing conditions allow.

9. Further, the provisions for imported supplies will necessarily be dependent upon shipping which can be made available for this purpose having regard to imperative military requirements of the present time.

10. Subject to these considerations provision is being made for furnishing certain additional items of goods for basic civilian needs as part of military supply programme. The A.C. will in addition advise the Italian Government on preparation of programmes of supplies designed to commence the rehabilitation of Italian industry and agriculture the resulting imports involved will be additional to military programme and will be financed by foreign exchange made available to the Italian Government by U.S. and U.K. Governments under arrangements already made public.

11. Finally, the U.S. and U.K. Governments are discussing proposals for giving the Italian Government a greater measure of responsibility in financial matters.

SECRET

Ref: 4001/79/COS.

29 January 1945.

Subject: "New Deal" for Italy.

To: VP Establishments Section
VP Civil Affairs Section
VP Economic Section
VP Political Section
Italian PW Sub Commission
IRO

1. I enclose a copy of a draft Joint Statement designed to be issued on behalf of the Governments of the United States and United Kingdom about the Macmillan "New Deal".

2. It is desired to transmit the views of the Allied Commission by signal tomorrow to Mr. Macmillan, and it is therefore probable that the Chief of Staff (who is today at Caserta) will wish to discuss the draft statement at tomorrow's Chief of Staff Meeting.

J. S. Macmillan
Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

Copy to: SO to CG (letter only)

3733

Statement on Italy issued from Downing Street
on 22nd January 1945

The following was issued from 10 Downing Street tonight:

Attention is drawn to the misquotation of a passage in the Prime Minister's speech of January 18 to which, wrested from its context, wrongful publicity has been given in Italy and elsewhere.

"The Prime Minister is quoted as saying 'We do not need Italy,' whereas what he actually said was 'Let me say once and for all that we have no political combinations in Europe or elsewhere in respect of which we need Italy as a party. We need Italy no more than we need Spain because we have no designs which require the support of such Powers'.

"These words were called for by and relate to the suggestion which had been widely made that Great Britain was embarking on a system of 'power politics' in Europe, and especially in the Mediterranean.

"They in no way supersede or modify the Prime Minister's other statement last August about Italy, quoted below, nor do they imply that Italy now or in the future should be excluded from an honourable role in the European political system. Following are passages referred to:

" 'On leaving the shores of Italy after a profoundly interesting and instructive visit, I should like to send a few words of encouragement and hope to the Italian people. I was most deeply touched by the extraordinary kindness with which I was welcomed in all villages and small towns through which I have driven in travelling the entire front.

" 'There is no doubt that, in the zone of the armies, the relations of Italians with British, American and other Allies are of a most friendly and co-operative character. The same is true of all the rest of the liberated territories.

" 'Of course, owing to the hard conditions of war, disorganisation caused by demolitions of the enemy, shortage of shipping and transport, much hardship may arise in particular places. I have given directions to British representatives in various international bodies concerned to do their utmost, in harmony with their colleagues, to meet these difficulties, and I am sure these efforts will be warmly supported by our Allies.

" 'At the end of the war in Europe which may not be so far off as was formerly expected, there is one gift which will certainly be given to Italy when normal conditions are restored - the priceless gift of freedom. Hard work, strong resolves, high inspiration and, above

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all, true unity with all, will be needed if Italy is to nourish her people and resume her place among the leading Powers of Europe.

" 'Political excitement and clashes of many parties will not achieve those simple joys and rights which the mass of people so desire. There was an English statesman many years ago - a great commoner, as he was called, who made a famous exhortation to the classes and bitter factions of the British, when he exclaimed "Be one people". Seventy years later this was the theme which Mazzini preached and which Garibaldi accomplished.

" 'Italy must recapture the ideals of freedom which inspired Risorgimento. May this thought rest with you through your troubles, and may your many friends, both in England and across the ocean see their hopes rewarded. - Naples, August 18, 1944' ".

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" 'There is no doubt that, in the zone of the armistice, the relations of Italians with British, American and other Allies are of a most friendly and co-operative character. The same is true of all the rest of the liberated territories.

" 'Of course, owing to the hard conditions of war, disorganisation caused by demolitions of the enemy, shortage of shipping and transport, much hardship may arise in particular places. I have given directions to British representatives in various international bodies concerned to do their utmost, in harmony with their colleagues, to meet these difficulties, and I am sure these efforts will be warmly supported by our Allies.

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 of freedom. Hard work, strong resolves, high inspiration and, above
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- 2 -

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SECRET

To Sec
FOR INFORMATION ONLY7162 HC
W.SFOR ACTION: AGWAR FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFFS INFO: CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
BASE SECTION LONDON FOR BRITISH CHIEFS ***

AFHQ, SYDNEY WILSON

PX 34291

HEADQUARTERS

6 OCT 1944

PRIORITY

A. C. C.

***ADDRESS CONTINUED: OF STAFF HQ COMZONE ETOWEN SHARP

SECRET. 1. Joint statement on ITALY by the President and the Prime Minister issued to the press on 26 Sept, which has been given wide publicity in ITALY, has naturally occasioned many enquiries from Allied as well as Italian sources. In the absence of directives from you as to the time and manner of implementation of the policies laid down, I am instructing the Chief Commissioner that specific action is to be taken.

2. In order to enable me satisfactorily to answer these enquiries and to cut short the present period of speculation, I request that I may be given Directives as soon as practicable. I hope these may cover the matters directly raised by the announcement, most important of which is taken here to be the naming of direct Italian representatives to the 2 Governments, as well as matters necessarily raised by implication, as for example, any modification in the relations between other United Nations and Italy.

3. In connection with the naming of direct Representatives I request the t specific guidance be given on whether Italian Representatives are to be allowed secret communication with their Government. I also hope that character and scope of the functions of any representatives will be clearly defined. This I consider essential if there is to continue any satisfactory working relationship between the ACC and the Government. I wish that there may be avoided any situation such as recently arose through an important direct communication, the fact and contents of which were generally known in Italian circles but were unknown to the senior officers of ACC or AFHQ, until reported by OSS on an intelligence basis.

4. If there is implied in the statement a forth-coming reorientation of the functions of ACC, I request that the ACC and this Headquarters may be given an opportunity to comment. Considerable study has been and is being given to the possible future reorganization of ACC, as a result of which and on basis of experience in the field, I believe we may be in a position to offer useful suggestions which may fit within the framework of whatever policies may be laid down.

DISTRIBUTION:

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Info: A/CC

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PRIORITY

THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

AFHQ WILSON FOR ACTION, SHARE VISA/LES FOR EIGHENOWEN, TO CENTRAL DISTRICT

UK BASE SECTION LONDON, TO BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR INFORMATION

SECRET.

FAN 455.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of MAF 796 refer.

1. As announced in joint statement of President and Prime Minister on policy towards ITALY, the UK and US have decided to enter into direct relations with the Italian Government. They have communicated this decision to Italian Government through the UK High Commissioner and the US Representative respectively. SIR NOEL CHARLES will be the representative of the UK to the Italian Government, with the personal rank of ambassador. Mr. KING will be accredited formally to the Italian Government as US Ambassador. As to the other UNITED NATIONS, it is considered that the nature of their relations with the Italian Government is a matter to be worked out between the respective governments and the Italian Government. For your information in this connection, it is understood that the other American republics and the USSR are reestablishing formal diplomatic relations with ITALY.

2. It is, however, the intention of the US and UK Governments that, in general, their 2 representatives should for the time being handle only political questions of specific interest to their respective governments, while Allied Commission should continue to deal with economic and administrative matters as well as with questions arising out of the armistice terms.

INFO-ACTION: SO to Chief Commissioner 2
INFO: C.O.S.

For Sec

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AFHQ WILSON FOR ACTION, TO BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INFORMATION

SECRET.

PAN 455.

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INFO-ACTION: 50 to Chief Commissioner 2

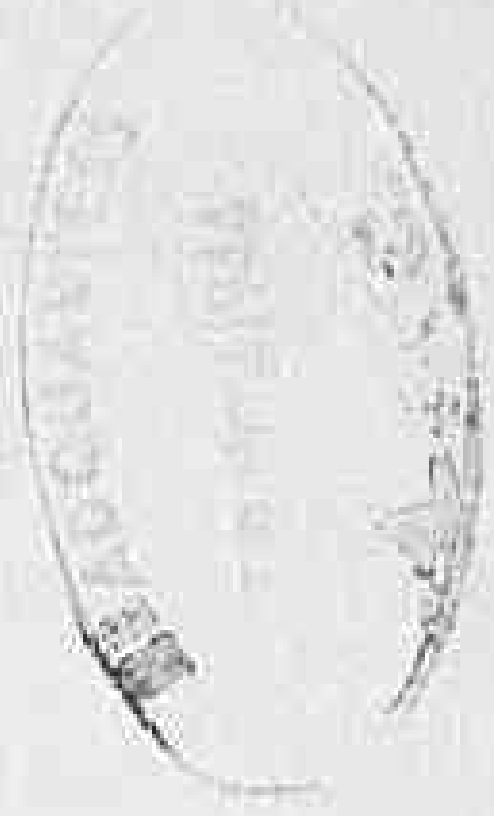
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3727

Extracted from RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE
dated 27 September 1944

Rappresentanti d'Italia a Londra e Washington

Maggiore autorità al nostro Governo - L'Allied Control Commission muterà il suo nome in Allied Commission - Ricostruzione dell'economia italiana

Una dichiarazione comune di Churchill e Roosevelt

Radio Londra ha trasmesso l'evening la seguente comunicazione:

Dichiarazioni concernenti l'Italia sono state fatte congiuntamente da Roosevelt e da Churchill. Il Primo Ministro di Gran Bretagna e il Presidente Roosevelt hanno continuato le discussioni ad Hyde Park, residenza estiva del Presidente, durante i giorni di lunedì e martedì 18 e 19 settembre, su vari soggetti concernenti la politica post-bellica.

I risultati di tali conversazioni non possono essere per il momento rivelati, alla per considerazioni di strategia militare, sia perché non ancora studiati dagli altri Stati alleati.

Sono stati pure discussi i problemi dell'Italia di oggi e su questo soggetto il Presidente e il Primo Ministro Churchill hanno emanato il seguente comunicato:

Il popolo italiano, liberato dalla tirannia fascista e nazista, ha dimostrato durante questi ultimi 12 mesi la sua volontà di essere libero e combattere a fianco delle democrazie e di prendere posizione fra le Nazioni Unite, fedeli ai principi della pace e della giustizia.

Noi crediamo ed incoraggiamo quegli italiani che vogliono una rinascita politica della loro Patria e che stanno completando la distruzione del sistema fascista, e desideriamo fornire agli italiani maggiori opportunità di prestare la loro opera per la disfatta dei comuni nemici.

Il popolo americano e quello britannico sono stati colpiti da orrore per la recente azione di violenza collettiva avvenuta a Roma, ma ritengono che la maggiore responsabilità affidata al popolo italiano e al suo governo sarà il migliore mezzo per impedire a tali fatti di accadere di nuovo. Una sempre maggiore autorità sarà gradatamente concessa all'amministrazione italiana, purché tale amministrazione dia prova di mantenere l'ordine e di rispettare le leggi, ed assicuri il funzionamento regolare della giustizia.

Per tali motivi, l'«Allied Control Commission» muterà il suo nome in «Allied Commission».

L'Alto Commissario britannico in Italia prenderà il titolo ad-

dizionale di Ambasciatore; il rappresentante degli Stati Uniti in Roma ricoprirà di già tale carica.

Il Governo italiano sarà invitato a nominare rappresentanti diretti a Washington e a Londra.

Il primo compito immediato riguardo l'Italia è di lenire la fame, le malattie e il timore.

Abbiamo dato istruzioni ai nostri rappresentanti al convegno dell'UNRRA perché appoggino l'invio di aiuti sanitari e di rifornimenti essenziali all'Italia.

Stanno lieti di sapere che tale punto di vista è stato accolto dagli altri membri del Consiglio dell'UNRRA.

Allo stesso tempo prenderemo i primi provvedimenti per la ricostruzione dell'economia italiana, un'economia depressa da lunghi anni del governo di Mussolini, spogliata delle materie prime dalla politica tedesca, rovinata da distruzioni vendicative.

Questi provvedimenti devono essere considerati anzitutto come un mezzo militare per permettere all'Italia e al suo popolo di impegnare in pieno le loro risorse nella lotta per sconfiggere la Germania e il Giappone.

Per ragioni militari noi dovremo aiutare l'Italia a provvedere alla ricostruzione della sua forza motrice, delle ferrovie, dei trasporti motorizzati, delle strade e delle altre comunicazioni utili allo sforzo bellico, e per breve tempo dovremo inviare ingegneri, tecnici, periti industriali che aiutino l'Italia nella sua ricostruzione. L'applicazione di regolamenti per il commercio col nemico saranno modificati nei riguardi dell'Italia, in modo da permettere i contatti commerciali dell'Italia con l'estero e si capiranno portare benefici al popolo italiano.

Noi tutti desideriamo affrettare la venuta del giorno in cui le ultime vestigia del fascismo saranno spazzate dall'Italia, quando l'ultimo tedesco abbandonerà il suolo italiano, quando non vi sarà più bisogno che alcun militare alleato rimanga in Italia, il giorno in cui libere elezioni potranno essere fatte in tutta Italia e quando l'Italia potrà mettersi al posto che le spetta nella grande famiglia delle Nazioni libere.

Ob/c

3726

COPY

Autoline recd 10/7/44 *WS***TELEGRAM RECEIVED**

From: SECSTATE WASHINGTON

Date: October 5, 1944

No.: 241

Code: CLEAR

Received: October 6, 1944

U R G E N T

The President today made the following statement October 4:

Quote in accordance with the policies with respect to Italy which were outlined jointly by the Prime Minister and me in a statement issued to the press on September 26th measures are now being taken to provide Italy with supplies necessary to prevent civilian hunger, sickness and fear during the forthcoming winter. Steps are also being taken to restore the damaged transportation and electrical generating facilities of Italy to the extent necessary to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan. A delegation of supply officers has been called from Italy to Washington to review the needs and requirements of the Italian civilian population in addition to the substantial quantities of food and clothing which are now being shipped and have for some time been shipped into Italy. 150,000 tons of wheat and flour are now scheduled for shipment. Steps are being taken to increase the bread rations in those areas in Italy where food supplies are below the standard necessary to maintain full health and efficiency. The distribution of food and essential supplies within the country has been seriously impeded by damage done to the transportation system and the wholesale commandeering of trucks by the enemy. To meet this emergency need it is planned to send 1,700 additional trucks to Italy; in addition preparations are under way to supply substantial quantities of generating equipment including temporary power facilities to furnish electricity to essential industries and public utilities in central Italy which have been brought to a standstill by the almost complete destruction by the Germans of power plants. The aid which the Allied have already given to Italy has been substantial since the invasion of Sicily. To the end of this year 2,300,000 long tons of civilian supplies will have been shipped to Italy. Of this total 1,107,000 tons were food and the balance consisted of coal, fertilizer, seeds, medical and sanitary supplies and clothing; as an integral part of military operations the Army has done a great deal to repair roads and bridges and railroads and to repair water and power systems and motor transport.

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Through these and other measures of assistance which are now in preparation the Italian people will be enabled to increase their already significant contribution toward the defeat of the enemy. By doing these things this country is serving the military aims and objectives of the United Nations which require the greatest possible contribution from the manpower and the resources of every nation engaged in the final overthrow of Germany and Japan."

Please inform Schott and Antolini.

HULL

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Extracted from BASIC NEWS dated 10 Oct 44

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI COMMENT ON EDEN STATEMENT

ROME, October 9 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, in an interview given Saturday to *New York Times* correspondent Herbert Matthews, said that in order for a new democratic Italy to arise, Allied understanding, as well as material aid, was necessary.

The Prime Minister said that until British Foreign Secretary Eden's statement on the Italian colonies had been amplified by further official Allied statements, he was not able to express an opinion on this question. Referring, however, to the effect that Eden's statement had produced on the Italian people, Bonomi emphasized that Italy's position today is not in reality what it might have become on July 25 of last year.

«Let us suppose,» he continued, «that immediately after that date, anti-Fascist Italy, democratic Italy, almost all the Italians, had denounced the pact of alliance with Germany and had faced the inevitable German attack, which was then less to be feared than the more powerful one launched in September.

«An Italy fighting the Germans would have been supported by the Anglo-American armies for the same military reasons for which Russian armies immediately ranged themselves with Rumanian forces. We should have attained co-belligerency without passing through surrender.»

This did not occur, said the Prime Minister, because the Italian leaders of the time were not equal to the situation. He added:

«As soon as Italy was freed from Mussolini's yoke, which prevented Italians from manifesting any form of will, she ranged herself instantly at the side of the Allies, at one with their war aims, striving for their ideals, intimately linked with their fortunes. To use the expression of my great friend Benedetto Croce, we at once felt ourselves to be among the victors.»

Emphasising the necessity for democratic Italy to be received as a sister nation by the great world democracies, he concluded:

«Italy must feel that the sorrows through which she has passed, and is still passing, have washed away the 20 years of Fascist domination; that, free from shame, she may today look in the face those by whose side she fights, with the heartfelt desire, some day not far off, to become their ally. I believe that the American people will understand and value this, our unanimous feeling. I am confident that the great democracies of the world will appreciate the profound justice underlying our needs and requests.»

(UNN)

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1 1
 Extracted from BASIC NEWS dated 5 Oct 44

ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES ITALIAN AID PLANS

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Plans were announced today by President Roosevelt for the use of substantial Allied supplies for help to rebuild Italy.

The President summoned today a delegation of supply officers from Italy to review measures for preventing civilian "hunger, sickness, and fear" during the coming winter.

Steps have been taken, the President said, to enable the Italian people to throw their full weight of resources into the fight against Germany and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt said.

"In accordance with the policies with respect to Italy which were outlined jointly by Prime Minister Churchill and me, in a statement issued to the press on September 26, measures are now being taken to provide Italy with supplies necessary to prevent civilian hunger, sickness, and fear during the forthcoming winter. Steps are also being taken to restore the damaged transportation and electricity generating facilities of Italy to the extent necessary to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan.

"A delegation of supply officers has been called from Italy to Washington to review the needs and requirements of the Italian civilian population.

"In addition to the substantial quantities of food and clothing which are now being shipped and have for some time been shipped into Italy, 150,000 tons of wheat and flour are now scheduled for shipment.

"Steps are being taken to increase the bread ration in those areas of Italy where food supplies are below the standard necessary to maintain full health and efficiency.

1,700 Trucks to Italy

"The distribution of food and essential supplies within the country has been seriously impeded by the damage done to the transportation system and by the wholesale commandeering of trucks by the enemy.

"To meet this emergency, it is planned to send 1,700 additional trucks to Italy.

"In addition, preparations are under way to supply substantial quantities of generating equipment, including temporary power facilities, to furnish electricity to essential industries and public utilities in central Italy which have been brought to a standstill by the almost complete destruction by the Germans of the power plants.

"The aid which the Allies have already given to Italy has been substantial. Since the invasion of Sicily to the end of this year, 2,300,000 long tons of civilian supplies will have been shipped to Italy. Of this total, 1,107,000 tons were food, and the balance consisted of coal, fertilizer, seeds, medical and sanitary supplies, and clothing.

"As an integral part of military operations, the Army has done a great deal to repair roads and bridges and railroads, and to repair water and power systems and motor transport.

"Through these, and other measures of assistance which are now in preparation, the Italian people will be enabled to increase their already significant contribution toward the defeat of the enemy.

"By doing these things, this country is serving the military aims and objectives of the United Nations, which require the greatest possible contribution from the manpower and resources of every nation in the final overthrow of Germany and Japan."

(OWI)

3721

Extracted from BASIC NEWS
dated 29 September 1944.

The Future of Italy

Referring to his visit to Italy, Mr. Churchill said:

"I had conversations with the Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi, and also talked with him and Marshal Badoglio together — they are friends. The Marshal has faithfully observed the conditions imposed at the armistice a year ago. He has done his best to send all possible Italian forces, particularly naval forces, into the struggle with Germany, and he has worked steadily for the improvement of relations between Italy and Britain and between Italy and the Allies. His behavior, on leaving office, in giving cordial support to his successors, is most creditable. Finally, I had an interview with the Lieutenant General of the Realm, whose sincerity and ardor in the Allied cause and whose growing stature in Italian eyes was equally apparent.

"What impressed me and touched me most in my journeys in Italy was an extraordinarily good will toward British and American troops everywhere displayed by the Italian people. As I passed through small towns and villages behind the lines, day after day, the friendliness and even enthusiasm of the peasant and the workman and the shopkeeper and of all classes was spontaneous and convincing. I confess that I cannot feel any sentiment of hostility toward the masses of misled or coerced Italian people.

"Obviously, no final settlement can be made with them until north Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present government stands has been broadened and strengthened. There are good hopes that this will be achieved — I might say soon, but it is safer to say in due course. It would be a miserable disaster if the Italian people, after all their maltreatment by their former allies and Fascist elements and Mussolini, were to emerge from the European struggle only to fall into savage and violent internal feuds. It was for that reason that, on leaving Rome, I tried to set before the Italian nation some of the broad safeguards which are the breath of our nostrils in this country, and which sustain the lives and freedom of the individual against all forms of tyranny, no matter what liveries they may wear, or what slogans they may mouth.

Punishment of Criminals

"We were all shocked by the horrible lynching outrage in the streets of Rome a week or so ago. Every measure of precaution and authority will be taken to prevent the outbreaks of mob vengeance, however great the provocation may be, and for this, responsibility rests not only with the Italian Government but, ultimately, with Allied military power. Punishment for criminals who have committed the most cruel and barbarous acts under orders from the Germans, punishment of men who have made themselves agents of betrayal of 300 or 400 hostages who were shot *en masse* in the catacombs of Rome — punishment for that there must certainly be, but it must be punishment of courts of justice, and in strictest adherence to the forms and principles of justice. This shameful incident has been a baffling factor in the Italian scene. Nevertheless, it has not deterred us from issuing a joint statement to which I already referred, and which, so far as Britain was concerned, was of course approved by the War Cabinet before I gave my agreement to it.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CMF
Office of the Chief of Staff

SECRET

REF : 501/4/CCS.

7 October 44.

SUBJECT : Anglo-American Declaration - ACC Policy.

TO : Political Section
Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section
Establishment Section
Navy Sub-Commission
Army Sub-Commission
Air Forces Sub-Commission
Communications Sub-Commission
War Materials Disposal & I POW Sub-Com.
Public Relations Branch
Adv. HQ. ACC.

1. Attached for your information is copy of the reply received from AFHQ to an enquiry from the Acting Chief Commissioner concerning the policy to be followed by ACC following the recent joint Anglo-American declaration.

W. H. P. R. Radulovic
to Brigadier, Y. G. R.
Chief of Staff.

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S E C R E T

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

ACTION ACC

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED

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OCT 041711A

110/04

PRIORITY

CITE FHGEG

SECRET . Instructions are being sought from combined Chiefs of Staff on action to be taken arising out of joint Anglo-American declaration and on points raised by you. Refer your S347 of 28 Sept. We are asking for opportunity to comment on any contemplated change in light of experience of AFHQ and ACC. Pending receipt of instructions ACC will make no change in title and take no action on the basis of the declaration.

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S E C R E T

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