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

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

10000/132/121

350.00/385

South America

Jan. 1944 - Jan. 1945

Ref: P/350.00/385

7 January 1945

SUBJECT: Appointments of Italian Charge d'Affaires
in China and Latin America.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.

1. Reference AFHQ Telegram No. P-57768 dated November 25/302A in reply to our 6947 dated 23 November 1944.

2. In accordance with AFHQ Telegram under reference, the telegrams submitted by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of China and various Latin American Countries were withheld pending receipt from the Ministry of applications for Military Travel Authorizations in the several cases of the Charges d'Affaires whom the Ministry desired to appoint to these Countries.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was notified on 26 Nov 44 of the AFHQ instructions in this matter, and requested to submit the applications for Military Travel Authorization as soon as possible. Repeatedly since that date Political Section has discussed this matter with representatives of the Ministry and requested them to expedite the completion of the applications. To date, save in the case of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to China, these applications have not been forthcoming.

4. Political Section now is in receipt of a letter addressed to the undersigned, Vice President, Political Section, (No. 3/5 dtd 3 Jan 45) from the Secretary General of the Ministry, of which a copy is enclosed. The Ministry was informed that the granting of the MTA's will be made with greatest expedition possible upon receipt of the applications, whereupon the telegrams in question would be released under their original dates. To avoid embarrassment of the Italian Government, vis-a-vis the Chinese and Latin American Governments, Political Section suggested that it would request the U. S. Embassy to telegraph to the Department of State coincidentally with the dispatch of the telegrams under reference, pointing out that their transmission was delayed for reasons of military security, and to request the Department to notify the several Missions in Washington of this fact.

5. G-5 Section will note in the letter of the Secretary General a tone of resentment against what it considers, under present circumstances, an infringement of Italian diplomatic independence and freedom of action.

For the Chief Commissioner:

1 Encl: Memo No. 3/5 dtd 3.1.45.

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

ROME, JANUARY 3rd 1945

No. 3/5

Dear Schott,

I must confess that this Ministry has learnt with some surprise that the General A.C. at Caserta have seen fit not to forward the telegram with which we notified the Foreign Ministers of the Latin-American Republics of the appointment of the Italian Charge d'Affaires, as well as the one with which we acquainted the Chinese Government with the appointment of Sig. Anzilotti.

It is perfectly obvious that this suspension, that appears to us unwarranted, places us in an extremely unpleasant situation as regards a whole group of Governments, for reasons which are absolutely foreign to us.

Not even to consider acceptable, on the other hand, the principle that even the appointment of mere Charge d'Affaires must be previously approved by the Allies: this would signify a further stiffening of control that contrasts sharply to the assurances and promises made to us by the most authoritative sources and persons.

You will certainly perceive that the recent reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the United Nations, owing to the difficulties that we encounter in the financing of our missions abroad, to the obstacles raised in the cyphering and courier-service and, lastly, to these late measures, risks remaining solely theoretical and devoid, in practice, of any precise and extensive significance.

I therefore appeal to your unfailing courtesy, my dear Schott, begging you to draw the General Headquarters's most serious attention to the necessity that our diplomatic relations with Foreign Countries be given at last that independence and freedom of action in the field of financing and cyphering, couriers and appointments which are fully justified by our firm intention of loyally collaborating with the United Nations.

Believe me, cordially yours,

/s/ R. Prinas

William W. Schott, Esq.
Vice-President
Political Section A.C.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Il Segretario Generale

Rome, January 3rd 1945

N: 3/5

Dear Schott,

I must confess that this Ministry has learnt with some surprise that the General H. J. at Caserta have seen fit not to forward the telegram with which we notified the Foreign Ministers of the Latin-American Republics of the appointment of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, as well as the one with which we acquainted the Chinese Government with the appointment of Sig. Amilotti.

It is perfectly obvious that this suspension, that appears to us unwarranted, places us in an extremely unpleasant situation as regards a whole group of Governments, for reasons which are absolutely foreign to us.

Now can we consider acceptable, on the other hand, the principle that even the appointment of mere Chargé d'Affaires must be previously approved by the Allies: this would signify a further stiffening of control that contrasts sharply to the assurances and promises made to us by the most authoritative sources and persons.

You will certainly perceive that the recent re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the United Nations, owing to the difficulties that we encounter in the financing of our missions abroad, to the obstacles raised in the expediting and courier-service and, lastly, to these late measures, risks remaining solely theoretical and devoid, in practice, of any precise and extensive significance.

I therefore appeal to your unfailing courtesy, my dear Schott, begging you to draw the General Headquarters' 4031

William W. SCHOTT, Esq.
Vice President
Political Section A.C.

p.b.e.

serious attention to the necessity that our diplomatic relations with Foreign Countries be given at least that independence and freedom of action in the field of financing and equipping, couriers and appointments which are fully justified by our firm intention of loyally collaborating with the United Nations.

Believe me, cordially yours

R. P. Murphy

POL SEC

TO: ALCOM

FROM AFHQ SIGNED SACMED	SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 82/25
REFERENCE No: F 57768	CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: NOV 25 1302A	PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY
	OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE FHGEG

SECRET. (REUR 6947 of 23 November 44)

Prior to release of the telegrams applications for Military Travel Authorization will be submitted to this Hq on the individuals concerned for security clearance.

ACTION

Dist

Action - Political Section (2)
Info - Chief Commissioner
Security
File

721, 6 and G-5 (Shapley)
who confirmed above & advised
G-2 wished to screen the named
individuals before offering nomination
& sending telegram. *used*
Nov. 26

ll. hepri notified Nov. 26
WMS.

11. Citradine, nikel, 2. 4. 1940 - 1945 - 1945

HEAL QUARTERS
26 NOV 1944

DATE and Time of RECEIPT NOV 25 1830A

Distribution:

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SECRET

GEORGE FIVE AFHQ FOR ACTION AND US POLAD AND BR RESMIN FOR INFO

AICOM

6947

SECRET

PRIORITY

POLITICAL

SECRET PD

PARA ONE PD ITALIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS SUBMITTED FOR TRANSMISSION TELEGRAMS TO THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES SUBSEQUENTLY MENTIONED INFORMING THEM OF ITS INTENTION INITIALLY TO APPOINT CHARGE D'AFFAIR TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS WHO ARE NAMED AS FOLLOWS CIN CHINA DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION ENRICO ANZILOTTI SMCLN BRAZIL DASH MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY SECOND CLASS ANGELO CASSINIS SMCLN CHILE DASH COUNSELLOR OF LEGATION MARIO DI STEFANO SMCLN COLOMBIA DASH CONSUL NICCOLO MOCATO SMCLN COSTA RICA CMA HONDURAS CMA NICARAGUA CMA AND PANAMA DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION LUIGI RICCIO SMCLN CUBA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION RENATO GIARDINI SMCLN ECUADOR DASH CONSUL EUGENIO PRATO SMCLN MEXICO DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION FRANCESCO SILI SMCLN PERU DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION GIUSEPPE TELESIO AND URUGUAY DASH FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION CASTO CARUSO PD

PAREN TO GEORGE FIVE FOR ACTION AND US POLAD AND BR RESMIN FOR INFO FROM AICOM

SIGNED STONE PAREN

PARA TWO PD THESE TELEGRAMS ARE BEING HELD PENDING APPROVAL OF THEIR RELEASE BY AFHQ PD PLEASE EXPEDITE REPLY

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

✓ China	1st Sec of Leg ENRICO ANZILOTTI ✓
③ Mexico	1st Sec of Leg FRANCESCO SILI ✓
① Brazil	Min Plen, 2nd Class ANGELO CASSINIS ✓
④ Peru	1st Sec of Leg GIUSEPPE TELESIO ✓
⑥ Ecuador	Consul EUGENIO PRATO ✓
④ Uruguay	1st Sec of Leg CASTO CARUSO ✓
⑤ Cuba & Dominican Republic	1st Sec of Leg RENATO GIARDINI ✓
⑧ Venezuela	Counsellor of Leg <i>[Signature]</i>
⑤ Colombia	Consul NICCOLO MOSCATO ✓
② Chile	Counsellor of Legation MARIO DI STEFANO ✓
⑩ Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	1st Sec of Leg LUIGI RICCIO ✓

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Mr. Schell.

This was prepared at my request by the U.F.A. You may like to have a copy for the U.S. Embassy in case they wish to inform W'k. I also would like one for Sir M. Amelio. I

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND
LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

also mention his
letter at his next V.P.
meeting

1. - On October 25th, 1944, Commodore Stone informed the President of the Council that the Department of State in Washington had stated that an accord had been arrived at by the American Republics, with the exception of Argentina; that diplomatic relations should be resumed with the Italian Government and that a formula had been agreed upon by 19 of the Republics on the text of an announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy to be issued on October 26th, 1944.

2. - Following the said communication 15 Republics have, as to date, advised the Italian Government of their decision to resume diplomatic relations with Italy, namely:

Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Ecuador
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Dominican Republic
Uruguay
Venezuela.

3. - Diplomatic Representatives in Rome have already been

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

appointed by 5 Republics, namely:

- Brazil: Chargé d'Affaires, Minister Plenipotentiary Vasco Leitao da Cunha (already in Rome).
The Italian Government have granted their agreement on October 30th.
- Peru: Ambassador, H.E. Pedro Irigoyen, appointed on October 25th. Agreement granted on October 29th.
- Cuba: Chargé d'Affaires Mr. Miguel Figueroa. (was already in Rome as Chargé d'Affaires at the Holy See).
- Mexico: Chargé d'Affaires Mario Garza Ramos (already in Rome).
- Dominican Republic: Minister Plenipotentiary Pedro Troncoso Sanchez. (Agreement granted on October 31st.).
4. - The Chilean Government have informed that a Chargé d'Affaires will be sent as soon as possible and eventually an Ambassador.
5. - No communication as to date has been received from:
Bolivia
Guatemala
Haiti
El Salvador.
6. - The Argentine have uninterruptedly maintained relations with Italy.

Rome, November 11th, 1944.

HEADQUARTERS ARMYED COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

EWS/dfe

A/CC 091.112-1

25 October 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Confirming the advice which I have sent to you this evening through Lieutenant Commander Apostolo, I have the honor to inform you that the Department of State at Washington has advised that an accord has been arrived at by the American Republics with the exception of Argentina that diplomatic relations shall be resumed with the Italian Government and that a formula has been agreed upon by nineteen of the Republics on the text of an announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy to be issued on October 26. It is expected that the agreement on the part of the twentieth Republic will be forthcoming at any moment.

Yours very truly,

HILBERT W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Political Section ✓
Chief of Staff
(A) Files

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C O P Y

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 25, 1944

URGENT

My dear Commadore Stone,

I am just in receipt of a telegraphic instruction from the Department of State at Washington stating that an accord has been arrived at by the American Republics with the exception of Argentina that diplomatic relations shall be resumed with the Italian Government and that a formula has been agreed upon by nineteen of the Republics on the text of an announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy to be issued on October 26. It is expected that the agreement on the part of the twentieth Republic will be forthcoming at any moment.

I have been instructed by my Government to inform the Italian Government of the foregoing and accordingly I shall be glad if you will be good enough to take the necessary steps to that end.

Very truly yours,

/s/ A. Kirk

Commadore Henry W. Stone,
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission,
Rome.

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EMS/dfc *h.c.*
A.S.

A/CC 091.112-1

26 October 1944

Dear Mr. Kirk:

The information contained in your letter of yesterday with regard to resumption of diplomatic relations with the Italian Government by the twenty American Republics was communicated orally to the Prime Minister last evening and confirmed by letter of this morning.

Very truly yours,

H/ E - M. S.

ELDERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
U.S. Representative to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

cc: Political Section
Chief of Staff Section
'A' Files

T. MARINIS

Guy St. Martin

Italian Government, Milan

J. L.

100/one

16 January 1944

enclose a translation of a memorandum which Brunas gave me with the explanation that it was personal rather than official and that its object was to suggest some way in which the standing of the Royal Italian Government might be made to compare more favourably with that of the Fascist Republican Government, especially in Latin America; such but he thought would have its effect on the attitude of the Spanish Government which has not been helpful over the question of Italian ships in Spanish waters, etc. From what my American colleagues has since said to me I gather that the actual proposals made by Brunas for action in South America may be premature so far as Washington is concerned. But he asked that you should give a copy of this memorandum to Civil Affairs who would no doubt wish to forward it to the State Department for information if nothing else.

It would be most helpful if you could let us know in due course what the Foreign Office think of Brunas' ideas. So much at least is true that in many ways the Fascist Government are taking their weight felt abroad more than the Royal Government. This of course applies particularly to their contacts with Italian colonies in foreign countries.

Before closing I should say that Brunas is very much alive to the undesirability of the Royal Government putting forward any such proposal officially if it is likely to be turned down. Nevertheless you should know when he thinks the time has come, he intends to suggest to the General to ask whether the British and the American Governments would be prepared to receive a visit from a representative of the Royal Government to explain their difficulties at first hand in London and Washington and to bring back news of the outside world from which the Italian Government feel completely cut off. An additional advantage no doubt in Brunas' mind is that such a visit, even if quite unofficial, would give the Italian Government face and pro tanto make their work in Italy and other foreign countries so much the easier.

Roger Watkins, Esq.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION2148
19 JAN 1944
19 JAN 1944

Spain's attitude toward the Royal Italian Government has become so hostile during the last three months that it has lent colour to some recent German statements concerning possible recognition by Franco of the Mussolini Government.

Although this news was later denied, Spanish hostility is plainly manifested in almost every question in which we are concerned (Italian merchant and war vessels in Spanish waters; repatriation of officers and crews, etc.). The Spanish attitude is certainly encouraged by the atmosphere of diffidence and the situation of inferiority in which the Royal Government is being apparently kept by the Allies, as compared with the vigorous endorsement which the Mussolini Government has immediately received from Germany, without hesitations or reservations.

The Royal Government's international position has also been gradually weakened by lack of direct means of communication with their representatives abroad, by default of any contact with Italians in foreign countries (about 12 millions), by the impossibility of sending abroad any news and information, directly from Italian sources, aiming to illustrate Italy's situation, activities and intentions.

All this is inevitably bringing about a deterioration of our activities in foreign countries, confusion of thought among Italian colonies abroad, lack of leadership in our diplomatic and consular representatives. Fascist Republican activities, powerfully assisted by Germany, have been gradually strengthened and developed by our leaving them a free hand.

2.- It seems advisable, in the interest of the common cause, that the Royal Government's authority and international standing be upheld by the Allies. Re-establishment of direct communications and Italian participation to the Advisory Committee for Italy are initial steps in the right direction, but it is necessary to continue.

In order to prevent any possible future attempt by Germany to secure recognition of the Mussolini Government by Franco, it is indispensable to take without delay a strong and determined stand. Such action would also overcome undoubted Spanish hostility against us and ought to

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JAN 1944

extended to Latin America. If, for instance, those South American Republics, such as Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Equator etc., which have severed relations with Italy without declaring war, had a possibility of resuming them, this would be a further reason for Franco to abstain from any action (such as recognition of the Fascist Social Republic) liable to harm his own standing in the Latin world.

It might also be considered appropriate to approach Brazilian authorities with the suggestion that, on account of the plight of so many Italians residing in that Country, diplomatic relations ought to be resumed with the Royal Government. This would have a definite influence on Portuguese attitude and as a consequence on the Madrid Government, pledged as they are to a Peninsular policy.

The Argentine Government, who after the death about a year ago of their Ambassador to Rome, Dr. Malbran, have so far left their Embassy in charge of a Charge' d'Affaires, might also be induced to appoint a successor to Dr. Malbran, accredited to the Royal Government. Such a step would also be warranted by the fact that the so called Fascist Republican Government have apparently forced all foreign diplomatic representatives to leave Rome, and would be reciprocated by the proposed appointment of the new Italian Ambassador to Buenos Ayres.

In brief ^{what} ~~it~~ is suggested is some concerted action in our favour by the Latin world, which would certainly contribute to isolate Falangist Spain and to discredit the Mussolini Government.

Brindisi, January 2nd, 1944

to sing for the children & to Mrs

Received by the Editor
February 19, 1941.



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. 16

RENOPARDUM: PER LA COMMISSIONE AMBITATA DI CONTROLLO

L'assoggettamento della Spagna nel riguardi dell. Governo è diventato talmente ostile durante gli ultimi tre mesi che in conferenza una certa attardiosità ed alcune recenti dichiarazioni di orgine tedesca in merito all'eventuale riconoscimento da parte di Franco del Governo Massolind.

Sebbene tale notizia sia stata in seguito smentita, l'ostilità della Spagna si manifesta chiaramente in quasi tutte le questioni che ci riguardano (navi da guerra mercantili italiane nei porti spagnoli; rimpatrio degli ufficiali e degli equipaggi, ecc.). L'atteggiamento della Spagna è certamente incoraggiato dall'atmosfera di diffidenza e dalla situazione di inferiorità in cui il Governo del Re viene apparentemente mantenuto dagli alleati, a differenza del vigoroso appoggio che il Governo Mussolini ha immediatamente ricevuto dalla Germania, senza esitazioni o riserve.

La posizione internazionale del R. Governo è stata gradualmente indebolita anche a causa della mancanza di messi diretti di comunicazione con i suoi rappresentanti all'estero, dell'assenza di qualsiasi contatto con gli italiani all'estero (circa dodici milioni), della impossibilità di inviare all'estero notizie e informazioni, emananti direttamente da fonti italiane e intese a illustrare i provvedimenti e i provvedimenti dell'Italia.

... e i loro
della Italia. -

MEMORANDUM: PER LA COMMISSIONE ALIBATA DI GOVERNO

L'atteggiamento della Spagna nei riguardi dell'R. Governo è diventato talmente ostile durante gli ultimi tre mesi che la considero una certa attendibilità di alcune recenti dichiarazioni di origine tedesca in merito all'eventuale riconoscimento da parte di Franco del Governo Mussolini.

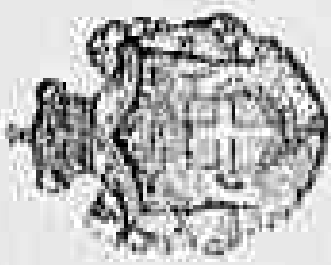
Sebbene tale notizia sia stata in seguito smentita, l'ostilità della Spagna si manifesta chiaramente in quasi tutte le questioni che ci riguardano (navi da guerra mercantili italiane nei porti spagnoli; rimpatrio dagli Ufficiali e degli equipaggi, ecc.). L'atteggiamento della Spagna è certamente incoraggiato dall'atmosfera di diffidenza e dalla situazione di inferiorità in cui il Governo del Re viene apparentemente mantenuto dagli alleati, a differenza del vigoroso appoggio che il Governo Mussolini ha immediatamente ricevuto dalla Germania, senza esitazioni o riserve.

La posizione internazionale del R. Governo è stata gradualmente indebolita anche a causa della mancanza di mezzi diretti di comunicazione con i suoi rappresentanti all'estero, dell'assenza di qualsiasi contatto con gli italiani all'estero (circa dodici milioni), della impossibilità di inviare all'estero notizie e informazioni, emananti direttamente da fonti italiane e intese a illustrare la situazione, le attività e i propositi dell'Italia.

Tutto questo provoca inevitabilmente il progressivo deterioramento delle nostre attività negli altri paesi, disorientamento tra

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MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. _____

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le colonie italiane all'estero, mancanza di direttive per i nostri rappresentanti diplomatici e consolari. ^{Invece} le attività del Governo Fascista Repubblicano, potentemente assistito dalla Germania, si sono gradualmente rafforzate e sviluppate avendo noi lasciato loro campo libero.

2 - Sembra consigliabile, nell'interesse della causa comune, che l'autorità e la posizione internazionale del Governo del Re vengano sostenute dagli Alleati. Il ripristino delle comunicazioni dirette con l'estero e la partecipazione italiana al Comitato Consultivo per l'Italia costituiscono passi iniziali nella giusta direzione, ma è necessario continuare su questa via.

Allo scopo di prevenire ogni possibile tentativo futuro da parte della Germania di ottenere da Franco il riconoscimento del Governo Mussolini, è indispensabile prendere senza ritardo un'atteggiamento vigoroso e deciso. Una azione in tal senso servirebbe anche a smontare l'indubbia ostilità della Spagna verso di noi e dovrebbe

essere estesa pure all'America Latina. Se, ad esempio, quelle Repubbliche (come Cile, Perù, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, ~~pur non dichiarando la guerra~~ ^{che} hanno rotto le relazioni diplomatiche con l'Italia) avessero ora la possibilità di ristabilirle, ciò costituirebbe un'ulteriore ragione per Franco di astenersi da qualsiasi gesto (come il riconoscimento della Repubblica sociale fascista) che possa danneggiare il suo prestigio nel mondo latino.

Potrebbe inoltre essere considerato opportuno rivolgersi alle

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17 JAN 1944

le colonie italiane all'estero, mantenendo di dirittive per i nostri rappresentanti diplomatici e consolari. Invece le attività del Governo fascista Repubblicano, potentemente assistito dalla Germania, si sono gradualmente rafforzate e sviluppate avendo noi lasciato loro campo libero.

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Potrebbe inoltre essere considerato opportuno rivolgersi alle autorità brasiliane per sottoporre loro la proposta che, in co-**4038** razione della difficile situazione di tanti italiani residenti in quel paese, dovrebbero essere riprese le relazioni diplomatiche col Governo del Ra. Ciò non mancherebbe di avere una influenza concreta



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. _____

- 3 -

sull'atteggiamento portoghese e, di conseguenza, sul Governo di Madrid il quale è vincolato al Blocco Peninsulare.-

Il Governo argentino che, dopo la morte del suo ambasciatore a Roma Dott. Malbran or è circa un anno fa finora lasciato l'Ambasciata affidata a un Incaricato d'Affari, potrebbe pure venir indotto a nominare un successore del Dott. Malbran accreditato presso il R. Governo. Un simile passo sarebbe inoltre giustificato dal fatto che il cosiddetto Governo fascista repubblicano ha apparentemente obbligato tutti i rappresentanti diplomatici stranieri ad abbandonare Roma. La nomina del successore del Dott. Malbran troverebbe inoltre riscontro nel proposto invio di un nuovo R. Ambasciatore a Buenos Aires.

In conclusione, ciò che si propone e qualche iniziativa ed azione in nostro favore da parte del mondo latino, azione che contribuirebbe certamente a isolare la Spagna falangista e a screditare il Governo Mussolini.-

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