

ACC

10000 | 132 | 134

372

Bulgaria
June 1944 - MAR. 1945

0932

10000 | 132 | 134

372

Bulgaria

June 1944 - MAR. 1945

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: F 40839
Date Time of Origin: MAR 101842A

Message Centre No: D/4686
Date Time Rec'd: MAR 101345A
Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEG
TO: ACTION ALCOM ROME

SECRET

SECRET

ACC BULGARIA advise following Italian Legation personnel Eta
BARI approx 13308 March 9. PATISTEL ALDO. IRACE GIOVANNI.
SPANU GIACOMO. FRANCHESHINI MAURO. PONTONI. ALDO. TORTA
GIOVANNI.

ACTIONDist

Action - Maj STESART (2)
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
Liaison Div
P Safety SC
File

272/385

Cittadini informed 4422
10 Mar 45
[Signature]

SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Liaison Div

Originator's Reference: M/839
Date Time of Origin: MAR 160040A

Message Centre No: D/5144
Date Time Rec'd: MAR 161000A
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: ACC BULGARIA BRITISH DELEGATION
TO: AFHQ, ALCOM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL.

AFHQ, FA 43648 March 14.

Reference further application dated 14 March for MARIA NUSDORFER.

This woman married Italian ex PW on 14th March and is now proceeding KULA
with husband. We have issued permit 6435 under her new surname VISALLI.

ACTIONDIST

ACTION: Liaison Div
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
Pub Safety
File 2
Float

372/385-x

4421

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
16 MAR 1945
A. C.

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: FX 43648
 Date/Time of Origin: MARCH 14/1900

Message Centre No: D/5057
 Date/Time Rec'd: MARCH 15/0700
 Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AFH SIGNED ALEXANDER COTTE FREDDI

TO: ACC BULGARIA (BRITISH DELEGATION) INFO: ALLIED COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL..

AF permits may be issued to the following.

SERIAL	NAME
51	DALLA VIA ROSA (?)
52	ABBATE VINCENZO
53	MAROTTA SANTE
54	MUGDORFER MIRA
55	COTTENI BIANCA
56	COTTENI LUIGI

Please despatch Ets to this HQ and ALLIED COMMISSION

4420

INFO - ACTION

DIST

INFO-ACTION : LIAISON DIV (2)

INFO : A/PRESIDENT
 CHIEF COMMISSIONER
 P SAFETY SC
 FILE (2)
 FLOAT

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS

15 MAR 1945

A. C.

312/080-4

Ref: P/372/385-4

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: Message from Italian Military Attache' in Bulgaria.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The following message from the Italian Military Attache' in Sofia has been received for the Cabinet, Italian War Ministry, Rome:-

"382. On 16 Feb repatriation of Italian ex P.W. commenced. 1712 already moved to Salonika and progress continues. By March 5 move will be completed.

"As stated in letter 181 December 15, tendency to retain Italian Military personnel in Bulgaria increased. I have been informed on several occasions by Deputy Soviet High Command that all personnel must leave. Instructions requested. MONTEZEMOLO"

Major,
Political Division
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Copy to : Cipher Security Mission ✓

4419

JY/385-4

SECRET1279
1084
Political SecALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 Section
APO 512

RHP/lcb

20 February 1945

SUBJECT: Message from Italian Military Attache, Bulgaria.

TO : H. Allied Commission, APO 394. —

Follows paraphrase of message received through
APO Bulgaria from Italian Military Attache, Sofia. Please
pass to Cabinet, Italian War Ministry, Rome.

1388. On 16 Feb repatriation of Italian ex
P.W. commenced. 1702 already moved to Salonika and
progress continues. By March 5 move will be completed.

As stated in letter 101 December 15, tendency
to retain Italian Military personnel in Bulgaria
increases. I have been informed on several occasions
by Deputy Soviet High Command that all personnel must
leave. Instructions requested. MONTENEGRO".

For Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3:



Roy H. Eger
ROY H. EGER,
Captain,
Balkans Section.

4438

SECRET

Ref: P/392/385

17 February 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to their note-cable of the 2nd January, has the honor to inform them that the British, U. S. and Soviet Governments, have agreed that the Italian Government should not enter into direct relations with countries with which the British, U. S. and Soviet Governments have no direct diplomatic relations.

The three Governments recognize, however, that Italy has certain interests in such countries as Rumania and Bulgaria which require supervision and attention. The three Governments, therefore, see no objection to the handling of questions connected with the protection of such interests on an unofficial basis by Italian representatives already in those countries.

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Copies to: U. S. Embassy
British Embassy
G-5 Section, AFHQ
British Resident Minister, AFHQ
U. S. Political Advisor, AFHQ

4417

Look
3/11/385

4417
3/11/385

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/as

11 February 1945

G-5: 091.112-63

SUBJECT: Proposed resumption of Italo-Bulgarian Diplomatic Relations.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is made to the interim reply under G-5: 091.112-63 of 8 January on the above subject.

2. Your attention is called to G-5: 091.112-62 of even date, the contents of which are equally applicable to the case of Bulgaria.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

T. B. Jackman
T. B. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel

4436

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: No 25 to Ankara

FILE No. _____

TO : Cpl. Decker. Pol. SN.

6 Feb 1945.

Your note of 31/1/45

A. Ministry regards this ^{telegram} as cancelled.

B. I have given them back the
copies submitted.

4415

ask the Ministry

TO: Political Section.

FROM: C.S.M.

17th January 1945

Our note of 16th about Rome- to Ankara No. 25 which we asked you to hold.

A. We had a talk with Marchese Dalla Rosa today about the whole question of making arrangements for communication with SOFIA and BUCHAREST.

B. We made a plan which will avoid compromising the good system by relys, pending their being able to send good cyphers to SOFIA and BUCHAREST.

C. Under this plan Ministry is going to submit telegrams addressed to these two Legations which will set them on the right course.

The number 25 to Ankara will not be necessary and we will find out whether they want to cancel it. Meanwhile it should not be sent.

F.R. Cathy

372/385-5

4414

Mr. Cathy (C.S.M.):
Does the Ministry wish to cancel No. 25
to Ankara?

DMD
31 Jan 45

To : Political Section:
From: CSM.
17 Jan. 1945.

Note by CSM on Communications between Foreign Ministry
ROME and Italian Minister SOFIA?

A. On 13th January Minister ^{FR} submitted to AG a telegram to ANKARA asking their Embassy there to get into touch with MAMELI in SOFIA and find out whether he can establish communication with Foreign Ministry ROME through the intermediary of Allied Commission, SOFIA.

B. As this message for ANKARA was in the best cypher approved for them and ANKARA could not have passed it on to MAMELI without de-grading it, with consequent prejudice to the cypher, it is held in AG and we shall be talking to the Ministry about it tomorrow 17th January.

C. In the meanwhile we should like to be able to say, if we can find out, whether such a link could be opened through the two Allied Commissions and more generally what the possibilities are for communication with SOFIA.

D. Should be grateful for your views.

FR Cally.

Copies to: Col. Henderson
Political Section ✓
Sigs. Int. AFHQ

16th January '45

4413

TO/ POLITICAL SECTION
FROM. C.S.M.
16TH JANUARY 1945

Telegram No.25 in cypher AD to Ankara Submitted by the
Foreign Ministry.

Returned herewith less one copy plain text.

A. As the information in this has to be passed to SOFIA
by ANKARA and SOFIA has no copy of the secret cypher in which
Rome sends it, we think that this would be bad for the se-
curity of the secret cypher in question.

B. Therefore request you to hold it, while we discuss with
Ministry (tomorrow) the whole question of secure commu-
cation with SOFIA.

F.R. Catty

4412

Cipher Security Mission:

Please see attached telegram (No. 25 to Ankara).
Do you agree to the dispatch of this message?

B.M. Becker
Chief Clerk
Political Section

15 Jan 45

4411

28 January 1945

Ref: P/372/335

SUBJECT: Evacuation of Italian Diplomatic and
Military Personnel from Bulgaria and Rumania.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.

1. Reference SACRED's Telegram No. FX 8778, dated 19 Jan 1915A.
2. There is submitted herewith, as a matter of record, a memorandum received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 6/24/115 dated 23 January 1945 stating the views of the Italian Government on the above subject.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Memorandum No. 6/24/115
dated 23 January 1945.

4410

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/24/115
WS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

Reference is made to the Memorandum of the Political Section n° 372/385 of 7th December, 1944.

1) The Turkish authorities have already been asked to grant the free transit and embarkation in a Turkish port of the Italian Prisoners of War at present in Bulgaria and Rumania amounting to about 5000 men.

2) However as a result of information recently received strongly advising the hastening of their return, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the Allied Commission to take into consideration the possibility of repatriating these Italians directly through the ports of Rumania (Constanza) and Bulgaria (Varna) rather than through Turkey, by means of the Allied ships which make the voyage to the Black Sea ports of the U.S.S.R.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. have virtually given their consent to the above repatriation.

3) With the said Italian soldiers a few hundred Italian civilians who need to return to Italy could also be repatriated.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the Political Section would kindly use their good offices with the view to obtaining the repatriation of the above mentioned Italians as the urgency of their distressed condition requires.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs awaits a kind reply at the earliest convenience of the Political Section.

Rome, January 23rd 1945



INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: FX87784
 Date Time of Origin: JAN 191815A

Message Centre No: C/8674
 Date Time Rec'd: JAN 201020A
 Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE FHGEG
 TO: (1) MIDEAST INFO (2) ACC BULGARIA (3) ACC ROUMANIA (BRIT DELEGATION)
 (4) ALCOM (5) MIL ATTACHE ANKARA

SECRET

SECRET.

INFO - ACTION

Reference your A1/79518 January 16 not to ACC ALCOM. Subject is evacuation of Italian diplomatic personnel and Italian military personnel from BULGARIA and ROUMANIA.

1. At the present time evacuation is NOT possible via BLACK SEA ports.
2. The evacuation of military personnel will continue via RUPEL PASS - SALONIKA as soon as the situation permits.
3. The evacuation of diplomatic personnel (excluding those on priority who may travel by air) is desired via TURKEY and EGYPT at the earliest opportunity.
4. At present the limiting factor to 3 above is individual approval by this HQ which will be signalled as soon as full details are submitted by ACC.
5. ACC please expedite application forms.

INFO - ACTION

DIST
 INFO-ACTION: Pol Sec
 " " Land Forces
 INFO: A/President
 Chief Commissioner
 C.o.S.
 C.A. Sec
 WMD & POW
 Pub Safety



SECRET

4408

File

Ref: P/372/385

27th January 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with reference to their memorandum No. 6/86/35 of the 8th January regarding the sequestration of Italian Real Estate Property by the Bulgarian Government, has the honour to inform them that the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria has been requested to negotiate an adjustment of this matter with the Bulgarian Government. A further report will be forwarded to the Ministry so soon as it is received.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Palazzo Chigi,
ROME.

172/285

4407

8752
AHALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

WGE/mls

24 January 1945

SUBJECT: Sequestration of Italian real estate property in Bulgaria.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.
(Attention: Political Section).

1. Reference your P/372/385 letter dated 11 January 1945.
2. The Allied Control Commission, Bulgaria, has been requested to negotiate an adjustment of this matter with the Bulgarian Government.
3. As soon as a report which has been requested is received you will be advised.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:



W. G. Elder
W. G. ELDER,
Lt. Colonel,
Cdn. Prov. Corps.

Copies to:
U. S. Political Adviser.
British Resident Minister.
U. S. Embassy.
British Embassy.

Dr.
27/1/45

4406

Ref: 9/372/335

11th January 1945

SUBJECT: Concentration of Italian
real estate property in
Bulgaria.

TO : G-2 Section, Allied Force
Headquarters.

1. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been informed by their representative in Bulgaria that the Bulgarian Government are concentrating the real estate property of Italian citizens or firms whose residence or seat is in German occupied Italy.
2. The Ministry therefore request that the Allied authorities in Sofia be invited to rule that there shall be no difference of status or treatment between the property of persons or firms whether their residence or seat is in German occupied Italy or in liberated territory.
3. Should it prove impossible for technical reasons that this equality of treatment be laid down, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the appropriate Allied authorities in Bulgaria would arrange that experts chosen amongst the Italian community in Bulgaria and acceptable to the Italian Legation there, be chosen as sequestrators of the property in question.
4. The Political Section would be glad to learn what reply should be returned to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the Chief Commissioner.

H. J. A. HOOKERMAN,
Acting Vice-President,
Political Section.

Copies to: U.S. Political Adviser,
British Resident Minister at Athens,
U.S. Embassy,
British Embassy.

4405

372/335

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/86/35

AH

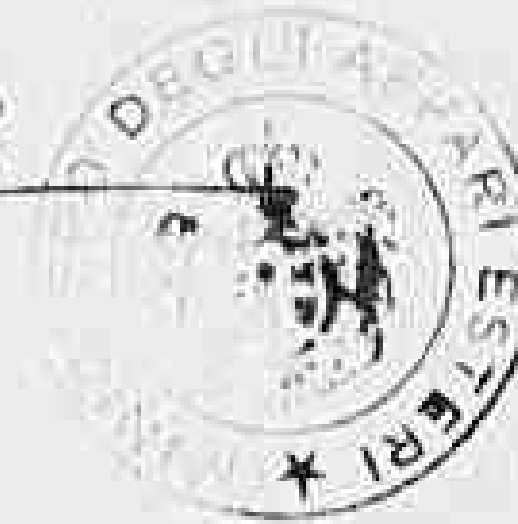
MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

According to official information that was reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bulgarian Government is sequestrating the real estate property of Italian citizens or firms residing in German-occupied Italy.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be very grateful if the Political Section A.C. would kindly approach the Allied Authorities in Sofia with a view to preventing any difference of status or treatment being made between the property of persons or firms residing in German-occupied Italy and those residing in liberated territory.

Should, however, such an equality of treatment not be possible, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs begs the A.C. to interest the competent Allied Authorities at Sofia in obtaining that as sequestrators of that property there be appointed experts chosen among Italians residing in Bulgaria and acceptable to that Italian location.

Rome, January 30th 1945



Handwritten initials and date:
M.
1/1/45

4404

File
447

Ref: P/372/385

27th January 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to them herewith a memorandum from the Cypher Security Mission of this Headquarters regarding communications between the Ministry and the Italian Legation at Sofia.

The Italian Ministry of
Foreign Affairs,
Palazzo Chigi,
ROME.

1 enclosure: memo. from Cypher Security
Mission at A.C. dated 25.1.45

312/385

4403

TO: Political Section

FROM: Cipher Security Mission

25th January 1945

Subject: Telegraphic Communication with Royal Italian Legation
SOFIA.

A. Would you be kind enough to pass the attached note to the Ministry. (Copy attached, (A) for your retention).

B. Attached also for your convenience are copies of our note to AFHQ (B) and their reply (C) on which the above is based.

C. Please return B and C.

Ji
26/1/45

4402

(A)

TO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attn. Marchese DALLA ROSA.

FROM: Cipher Security Mission. Allied Commission.

DATE: 25th Jan. '45

Subject: Telegraphic Communication with Royal Italian Legation
SOFIA.

1. You will recall that when we discussed this matter here on 17th January we decided to try to ascertain whether any facilities exist for direct communication with Royal Italian Legation SOFIA.

2. On the basis of consultation had with the Military Authority we can now inform you that the following is the position.

(a) The Ministry can submit for direct transmission to SOFIA by an Allied Channel telegrams in approved and deposited Italian ciphers or in English for transmission in Allied Ciphers.

Since the only deposited cipher likely to be held at present by Legation SOFIA is the insecure code AR 38, all telegrams whose contents are confidential should be submitted in English, until a secure system has been submitted by you and approved.

(b) Communication with SOFIA via ANKARA in approved cipher is specifically forbidden.

4400

POL. SEC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

KPM/jjjr

G-5: 091.112-63

21 January 1945

SUBJECT: Resumption of Diplomatic Relations between
ITALY and BULGARIA.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

1. Reference your P/372/385 dated 11 January 45.
2. It is regretted that the information asked for in para 2 of the above quoted letter cannot yet be given since the matter is still subject to discussion between the War Department and the Foreign Office.
3. The decision reached, however, will be communicated to you as soon as it is received at this Headquarters.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

*K. P. Mannock Jr.*

K. P. MANNOCK
Jr. Comdr.

314/285

*We deserve to be left standing, if it
takes all this time to settle a simple issue.*

314/285

4401

W. A. Anderson,
Spring View resident,
official winner.

4399

C O P Y

FXS7784

JAN 191815A

C/8674

JAN 201020A

PRIORITY

FROM: AMHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE FUGEG

TO : (1) MIDEAST INFO (2) ACC BULGARIA (3) ACC ROUMANIA (BRIT DELEGATION)
(4) ALCON (5) MTL ATTACHE ANKARA

SECRET.

Reference your A1/79518 January 16 not to ACC ALCON. Subject is evacuation of Italian diplomatic personnel and Italian military personnel from BULGARIA and ROUMANIA.

1. At the present time evacuation is NOT possible via BLACK SEA ports.
 2. The evacuation of military personnel will continue via RUPEL PASS.- SALONIKA as soon as the situation permits.
 3. The evacuation of diplomatic personnel (excluding those on priority who may travel by air) is desired via TURKEY and EGYPT at the earliest opportunity.
 4. At present the limiting factor to 3 above is individual approval by this HQ which will be signalled as soon as full details are submitted by ACC.
 5. ACC please expedite application forms.
- 872/385

4398

JLH/epc

1.

In reply

refer to: C.120.1.GS

Subject : Communications Between Italy and Bulgaria

To : Political Section ✓

1. This matter has already been raised by the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs - see attached copy of letter.

2. I have no idea whether it will be allowed.

3. Practically all these international traffic questions are now raised as a matter of routine by the Italian Foreign Office with you and by the Italian Ministry of Communications with us. Do you think this national practice could receive some discouragement?

Tel: 489081
Ext: 400

18th January, 1945

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

Copy of letters inclosed.

*I will do my best to
discourage the practice!*

372/385

4397

JLH/epc

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Communications Sub-Commission
Tel: 429081 Ext: 400

11th January, 1945

In reply
refer to: C.120.2.CS.

Subject : Rome - Sofia Radio Circuit.

To : A.F.H.Q.
Att: G-5

1. The enclosed copy of letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs is forwarded for your attention.
2. If approval is given for the communication to be established, it is suggested that the equipment to be used on the Moscow circuit could be used for this purpose also.
3. Allocation of frequencies will be required.
4. Rules on classes of traffic to be permitted, users to be authorised, languages permitted and any other censorship requirements will be required.
5. We have no confirmation of the statement that the Allied Armistice Commission, Sofia has given its approval.

J.L.HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director.

4396

Incl: Letter from Italian Government.

Spore

C O P Y

Subject : Radio Telegraph Communications to Bulgaria

The following cable has been received from the General Direction of Posts of Sofia.

"R 672 Sofia 27/26 3 1600
"SCE GENPOSTEL A GENTEL ROMA

"AVONS RECU AUTHORIZATION COMMISSION D'ARMISTICE
RETABLIR COMMUNICATIONS TELEGRAPHIQUE AVEC
LETRANGER STOP PRIONS DONNER VOTRE CONSENTEMENT
RENOUVERLER RELATIONS RADIOTELEGRAPHIQUES ENTRE
NOS DEUS PAYS"

Our Ministry would like very much to restore as soon as possible the telegraph communications to Bulgaria if the handing back of the stations necessary for the operation and the necessary authorization can be granted.

We will appreciate any reply on the matter.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

4325

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: *Italy-Belgian W/T
Communications.*

FILE NO.

1615 Jan. 1945.

TO: *Communications S/C.*

*Re. see the attached tel. no 23 from
the tel. center at Angora regarding the restoration of
wireless communications between Belgium & Italy.*

*I suppose that his proposal is unlikely
to materialize.*

[Signature]
for A.V.P. (Br.). 4354

AIDE-MEMOIRE Mr. Hopkins

Reference is made to Mr. Hopkins's verbal request concerning the present state of our diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

After the armistice of September 8th, 1943, the

Bulgarian Government recognized the Fascist Government and the Italian Legation's staff was interned near Sofia.

Following the armistice between Bulgaria and the United Nations, the staff of the Italian Legation was released but received no official recognition on the part of the Bulgarian Government. The latter, however, at the beginning of December asked to know the intentions of the Italian Government as regards the re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations. The Italian Government stated their willingness to normalize them and confirmed the appointment of the staff who had remained loyal to the Italian Government.

The Bulgarian Government have issued on January 4th an official communiqué stating that normal diplomatic relations have been re-established with Italy as from January 3rd.

Sofia, January 10, 1945.



HA.

The is not quite the same in i Rome.

374/385

6/14/86

374/385

0-30-17

Reference is made to Mr. Hopkinson's verbal request concerning the present state of our diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

After the expiration of September 8th, 1943, the Bulgarian Government recognized the Russian Government and the Italian Legation's staff was transferred near Sofia.

Following the expiration between Bulgaria and the United Nations, the staff of the Italian Legation was released but received no official recognition on the part of the Bulgarian Government. The Italian Government as requested to know the intentions of the Italian Government as regards the re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations. The Italian Government stated their willingness to normalize them and confirmed the appointment of the staff who had remained loyal to the Italian Government.

The Bulgarian Government have issued on January 4th an official communiqué stating that normal diplomatic relations have been re-established with Italy as from January 3rd.

EMM



Rome, January 13, 1945.

MM
The result quite the same in Rome

No. But in which case were relations formerly broken -

Jan 16
12/1/45

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Telegram to Sofia.
TO : Political Section.
(Mr. HALFORD)
From : C.S.M.

FILE NO.

15 I. 1945

We have arranged to find out whether this telegram could have passed by any channel other than A.C., and will let you know result.

F.R. Catty

4392

Jm.

16/1/55

Ref: 100-307

11th January 1948

Subject: Declaration of diplomatic relations between
Italy and Yugoslavia.

Re: 1. 1st Section, dated 10th January 1948.

Reference is made to the 1st Section of 10th January 1948.

The 1st Section of the 11th January 1948 has been
forwarded and officially that the position as regards the
declaration of diplomatic relations between Italy and Italy
has been only the same as in the case of Yugoslavia. It was
this country's declaration of 10th January 1948. The
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not considered that relations
between the two countries were ever broken but that they were
suspended for a time owing to these events. In the Ministry's
view therefore the recent agreement merely creates a "re-estab-
lishment" of existing relations.

It should be noted that the statement addressed by the
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British representatives
in Rome and London on 10th January 1948 is pending a decision
from the Italian Government (please see this Section's memo-
randum of 10th January 1948). It appears from tele-
grams which have been received from the Italian Embassy at Rome
that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in fact, received instruc-
tions to inform the British Government of the satisfaction of
the Italian Government at the normalization of diplomatic rela-
tions between the two countries. This action has been unable
to assist in any manner the above-mentioned instructions were
transmitted to Rome on 10th.

For the 1st Section.

M. G. J. Thompson,
Acting Vice-Chief,
1st Section.

Copies to: 1st Section Chief,
British Liaison Minister at Rome,
1st Section,
British Embassy.

4391

31/1/48

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/as

G-5: 091.112-63

8 January 1945

SUBJECT: Italo-Bulgarian relations, Diplomatic.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

See my minute on the Rumanian file. I think we should file with that diplomatic relations were never formally broken.
1. Reference your Political Section memo of 7 Dec concerning Italian representation to Bulgaria the present position is the same as in the case of Rumania. (see this Section's G-5: 091.112-62 of even date).

2. A further communication will be sent to you as soon as possible.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

The same consideration apply here as in the Rumanian case.

TBJ
T. E. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel 4390

HH

I can't find any tel. in this Section regarding the resumption of Italo-Bulgarian diplomatic relations. Other than those which we are holding up.

2. It seems that the initiative came from the Bulgarian side & I therefore probably do not understand sign. Mandi's ref. to "instructions transmitted to me from Ayora" unless sign. Jughelminetti (the A.D. #ff. at Ayora) acted on his own initiative.

(via F.O.)

A new tel. from Sofia/Quadrato almost the identical wording of these telegrams. Could G.S. have sent them on? We had better check up by telephone.

HH Jan 9
G.S. state
has the tel.
4309
the difficulty
not sent in.

8/1/51
Hts. Jan 8

9/1/51

Political

6348

AH

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TRJ/mls

G-5: (91.112-63)

22 December 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Diplomatic Representation.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is made to memo from your Political Section of 7 December concerning Italian diplomatic representation with Bulgaria.
2. Information has been received that the matter has been referred to the Foreign Office.
3. A further communication will be sent to you as soon as possible.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

A. J. Jackson
L. B. JACKSON,
Lt. Colonel.

4388

372/345

372/385

HEADQUARTERS
CANTON

A.D. 374

Political Section

To: C-5,
 Chief of the Headquarters
 From: Chief of the Political Section
 Chief of the Political Section
 Date: 7th November 1944

Enclosed is a translation of a telegram which the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have sent to the Political Section for despatch to the Italian Embassy at Bern. A similar telegram has also been sent to us for transmission to the Italian Legation at Bern.

1. In each case the Italian representative is instructed to inform the Bulgarian representative on the spot that the Italian Government are glad to accept a proposal received through the Italian Embassy at Bern to re-establish normal diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs state that they confirm their representative Signor Rossi in his post of Italian Minister at Sofia and that they will be prepared to accept a Bulgarian representative in Rome when his name is submitted.
2. This proposal raises an issue which is distinct from that of the re-establishment of diplomatic or direct relations between members of the United Nations and Italy or the continuance of diplomatic relations between neutral powers and the Italian Government which formed the subject of our letter C-4:091.112 of 2nd November 1944 which is under consideration here. This is the first proposal, so far as I am aware, for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and former enemy countries. It will no doubt arise later in the case of Rumania, Finland and possibly Hungary. I should be glad to know whether in the circumstances any objection is seen to the despatch of the telegram which would in fact establish a principle. Details of the manner in which the diplomatic relations between the two countries would be carried out can be left to subsequent discussion.

- A. I would draw attention to the fact that, as you are aware, the
 /Italian

372/385

4307

Italian Government is already in indirect touch with their representatives in Bucharest and Sofia, who are carrying out certain functions unofficially on behalf of the Italian Government, notably in regard to the welfare and repatriation of Italian forces at present in Bulgaria and Rumania.

Acting Vice-President,
Political Section.

Copies to: The United States Embassy,
The U.S. Political Advisor at A.S.H.S.,
U.S. Embassy,
U.S. Resident Minister at A.S.H.S.

4386

Ref #372/385

7 December 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

SUBJECT : Return of Italian Prisoner of War from Bulgaria.

Reference is made to the Ministries memoranda No. 6/949/401 dated 4 November 1944 and No. 6/989/412 dated 10 November 1944.

Prior to taking action on the subject of the above memoranda the Allied Commission desired to be informed of the following:-

- (a) Will Italian prisoners of war sent from Bulgaria to Turkey not be interned in the latter country?
- (b) If not, what arrangements can be made at a Turkish port for embarkation, etc.?
- (c) Is repatriation desired en bloc and approximately when would the voyages be made?

The Italian Ministry of War have stated that they can accept 3,000 of these soldiers whose repatriation is desired. However the plans for the journey must be made through the Naval Sub-Commission which will require full information concerning the port from which travel is to begin, the number of persons involved, and the approximate date.

For the Chief Commissioner:-

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

In POW file

1/23

372/385

4385

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

Further to the Memorandum dated 27th October last, and on the basis of recent information, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs begs to inform the Political Section, A.C., that Italian prisoners of war escaped from German concentration camps continue to arrive into Bulgaria in increasing numbers. From news received up to date the figure is now of about 3000. Their condition is extremely precarious as they are all suffering from denutrition and lack of clothes, and with the coming of winter their sufferings cannot but increase.

According to a report from the Italian Military Attaché in Sofia, the Soviet Command has instructed the Bulgarian Authorities to supply them with clothes and to organize their repatriation to Turkey. On the other hand as there is at present in Rumania other military personnel awaiting repatriation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the Allied Commission could kindly consider the possibility of sending a ship to Istanbul or to any other Turkish port for the repatriation of all the Italian servicemen that arrive in Turkey from nearby Countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hardly needs to emphasize the highly humanitarian aspect of the question and is confident that the Allied Authorities will take into benevolent consideration the above request with as little delay as possible.

An early reply on the subject will be much appreciated.

DEGLI AFFARI
ESTERI

ROME, 10th November 1944

6/989/419

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

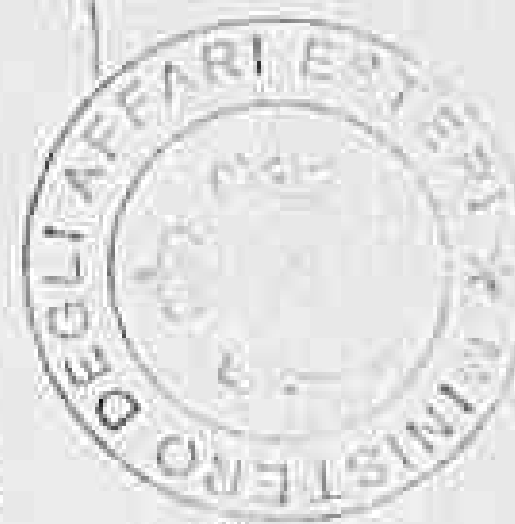
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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hardly needs to emphasize the highly humanitarian aspect of the question and is confident that the Allied Authorities will take into benevolent consideration the above request with as little delay as possible.

An early reply on the subject will be much appreciated.

4334/12



ROME, 10th November, 1944.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

nr. 6/949/401

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION, POLITICAL SECTION

The Italian Minister in Sofia informs, through the Royal Legation at Stockholm, that about 1200 Italian prisoners of war have arrived in Bulgaria, having escaped from German concentration camps and that more prisoners are expected to arrive.

Owing to the difficulty in finding lodgings and food, the living conditions of these P.O.W. are highly unsatisfactory and the Italian Minister in Sofia emphasizes the necessity of having them immediately repatriated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the Allied Commission could kindly approach the competent Authorities with a view to examining the possibility of proceeding to a gradual repatriation of Italian P.O.W. who are arriving in Bulgaria.

ROME, November 4th, 1944.



4383

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

October 4, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bill:

With reference to our letter of September 28th on the subject of the Turks refusal to permit members of the Italian Fascist Legation in Sophia to pass through Turkey on their way to Italy, Offie has questioned whether I am sure that you will see to it that the Italian Government is informed. I presume that you will pass this information along as a routine matter.

Very truly yours,



Thomas S. Estes
Foreign Service Officer

372/385.03

del Borgo notified Oct 9
long

William W. Schott, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission
Rome.

4382

September 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of British Resident Minister
AFHQ

SUBJECT : Turkish Authorities' refusal to permit
members of the Italian Fascist Legation
in Sofia to transit Turkey enroute to Italy.

This office has received information to the effect that the Italian Ambassador, M. Rocco, in Ankara, informed the American Ambassador that the Turkish authorities have withheld authorization for the staff of the Italian Fascist Legation in Sofia to pass through Turkey enroute to Italy and had put forward a suggestion that if the members of that Legation desired to leave Bulgaria they proceed to Germany by any means at their disposal.

For the United States
Political Adviser:

Thomas S. Bates
Foreign Service Officer

Copies to:

G-5 Section, AFHQ;
American Representative,
Advisory Council for Italy, Rome;
Mr. Schott, Vice President, Political
Committee, Allied Control Commission, Rome.

TSS/et

4381

372/385.03

OFFICE OF

Algiers, March 21, 1944.

TO: Mr. Samuel Reber, Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission, Naples.

SUBJECT: Repetition of telegram from Ankara.

The Department has repeated here for your information the following telegram from Ankara dated March 15:

"The position of Bova Scoppa, Italian Minister in Bucharest, I am informed by the Italian Ambassador here, is becoming untenable. He has renewed his efforts to secure assistance from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs for him to proceed to this country.

Francesco Mameli, Italian Minister to Bulgaria, also is in a very difficult situation, the Italian Ambassador further states.

The Italian Government has been informed of the foregoing through British channels by the Ambassador."

(Signed): G. F. REINHARDT.

G. F. Reinhardt,
Acting United States Member,
Advisory Council for Italy.

GFR/jgh

4380

30 Mar 44

Office of the British Resident
Minister at Allied Force H.Q.,
5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

46/179/1

14th April, 1944.

Teen Tim Hopkins,

I enclose a despatch from the Italian
Ambassador in Ankara to his Government
about the situation in Bulgaria, together
with a French translation and a summary.
Copies of the French translation and of
the summary have been sent to the Foreign
Office. Would you kindly forward the
despatch to the Ministry for Foreign
Affairs?

27 APR 1944
RECEIVED

Yours,

A. Rambold

A. Rambold

Miss Hopkins.

AMBASSADE ROYALE D'ITALIE

Lettre N° 667/107

MINISTRE ROYAL DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

A SON SIEGE

Objet: Situation en Bulgarie.

Ankars, le 24 Mars 1944.

Un fonctionnaire de la Légation Royale à Sofia a fait parvenir certains renseignements sur la situation bulgare que je juge utile de transmettre dans l'extrait de lettre ci-joint

Par une seconde lettre du 22 mars le même fonctionnaire a informé que, d'après des nouvelles confidentielles dignes de foi, le Prince Cyrille et le Prof. Filoff ont été convoqués au Quartier Général du Fuehrer pour prendre une décision sur la précédente demande de libre passage à travers la Bulgarie de 10 divisions allemandes actuellement détachées en Grèce et destinées au front oriental. Les opinions concernant cette demande auraient été différentes au sein du Cabinet. D'après une autre version, le haut Commandement allemand commanderait aux bulgares d'envoyer des troupes sur le front italien et menacerait, en cas de refus, d'occuper le pays.

En communiquant ces nouvelles avec réserve, le fonctionnaire relève cependant plusieurs symptômes qui font prévoir une soumission complète du Gouvernement bulgare à la volonté allemande et signale enfin la prise de contact d'un ex ministre bulgare avec le représentant de l'U.P.S.S. à Sofia, prise de contact qui aurait eu lieu avec l'approbation de l'organisme exécutif.

Signé: Rocco.

0979

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

785016

Ankara, le 24 Mars 1944.

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Signé: Rocco.

4379

0980

Politique étrangère. - Après un long silence des organismes officiels, le Ministre de l'Agriculture, Beshkoff a pris la parole, au cours d'une réunion de paysans, vers la fin du mois de février, pour faire certaines déclarations surprenantes par leur contenu: expressions amicales non seulement pour la Turquie, mais aussi pour la Russie; aucune allusion à l'Allemagne; affirmation d'une neutralité de la Bulgarie, laquelle se maintient neutre dans le conflit et ne combattra pas si elle n'est pas attaquée; enfin aucun mot au sujet de la Grande Bulgarie. Le discours qui a été reproduit par la presse, ne fût-ce qu'avec peu de relief, démontrant implicitement le consentement du Cabinet et de la Régence, a fait au début un certain bruit. Toutefois il a été reproduit aussi dans des journaux allemands, ce qui fait penser à une manœuvre concertée, bien que Beshkoff soit, en tant qu'agrarier, un élément de l'ancien parti de Stamboulsky. Cependant, ces déclarations, sincères ou artificieuses, ont reçu un solennel démenti dans le discours prononcé dimanche 5 courant par le Ministre des Travaux Publics, Vassilieff, qui a été tout un hymne à l'adresse de l'alliance avec l'Allemagne et de la victoire certaine des forces germano-nipponnes. Le Ministre Vassilieff, après un long examen des précédents historiques de la question macédonienne et à la suite d'allusions aux déclarations de plusieurs hommes d'Etat pour une solution en faveur de la Bulgarie, a déclaré que le peuple bulgare ne se laisse pas intimider par les bombardements, mais se raidit au contraire dans sa décision de combattre aussi, si cela est nécessaire, pour défendre les territoires qui lui reviennent de droit.

Il faut reconnaître que la Macédoine représente quelque chose pour la Bulgarie comme pouvait l'être autrefois pour l'Italie Trento et Trieste. Sans doute, les motifs sont moins justifiés; néanmoins l'influence sentimentale qu'elle exerce sur les esprits et sur les âmes bulgares, peu doués d'un pur raisonnement, est, dans les proportions voulues, analogue. L'on ne doit pourtant pas en conclure que les déclarations de Vassilieff sont approuvées sans conditions. Au contraire, elles ne le sont pas plutôt en raison des défis ^{des} lancés aux Puissances anglo-saxonnes et de la servilité à l'égard de l'Allemagne. Non seulement certaines catégories plus intelligentes, mais aussi les masses commentent à se persuader d'une prochaine défaite allemande et cela bien qu'elles

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sphères dirigeantes et notamment dans l'armée qui exerce une influence tous jours croissante sur la politique d'un Gouvernement, composé de fonctionnaire selon la volonté du Régent Filloff.

Situation intérieure: La vie dans les provinces a continué à suivre son cours habituel tandis qu'elle a eu plusieurs difficultés à surmonter dans la capitale. La panique provoquée par les deux bombardements du 10 janvier a été telle qu'elle a dépassé toute imagination. Il s'est produit une fuite désordonnée et précipitée des particuliers et de leurs familles. La ville s'est transformée en un cimetière pour plusieurs jours. A cette occasion même les plus optimistes des bulgares, qui voyaient en eux certaines qualités solides-impression due peut-être plutôt à l'apparence qu'à autre chose-sont restés amèrement déçus et ont dû se détromper. Aujourd'hui 10 mars 1944, à deux mois de distance, les services fonctionnent régulièrement et l'activité quoique réduite comme horaire, a repris pour la moitié sinon pour les trois quarts. Le bombardement a toutefois fourni au Gouvernement l'occasion d'ins-taurer, par un habile stratagème, un régime policier, projeté qui sait depuis quand par les allemands et par leurs fidèles acolytes. En effet, dans le but apparent de faciliter la tâche de l'évacuation, il a été émis un décret selon lequel aucune personne, bulgare ou étrangère, ne peut se transférer d'une localité à l'autre de la Bulgarie sans un permis individuel, délivré pour chaque fois. C'est pourquoi, l'opposition, ouverte ou latente, à laquelle le silence a été imposé par d'autres décrets également policiers, a été complètement paralysée. La lutte contre les partisans est aussi facilitée; celle-ci est conduite avec une terrible inexorabilité. Qu'il suffise de mentionner un commandant bulgare, le Major Stoianoff, attaché autrefois au bureau de liaison avec les Attachés militaires étrangers, et partant connu par nous, qui a obligé la population d'un village à passer devant les corps de trois victimes atrocement mutilés, pour leur apprendre quel sort est réservé aux "communistes". C'est là un nom qu'il ne faudra pas oublier.

Un ami bulgare me disait ces jours-ci que certains paysans de son village se sont déclarés ouvertement contre la politique du Gouvernement, mais ont fait remarquer l'impossibilité matérielle de faire quoi que ce soit sous le régime policier actuel. C'est en partie la vérité. La Bulgarie n'est pas en

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-3-

despotique du Roi Ferdinand auparavant, et fourbe du Roi Boris ensuite, visant toutes deux à éloigner les personnalités influentes et à créer une masse inerte, plus ou moins instruite des tâches de l'Etat, parmi laquelle des collaborateurs serviles seraient à choisir.

Il n'y a donc pas lieu de s'étonner si le courant d'opposition à la dynastie qui s'est rendue coupable de deux guerres perdues aux côtés de l'Allemagne, augmente. Il y a des personnes qui voient dans cette distribution de la monarchie non seulement une juste condamnation de la dynastie; mais aussi une voie facilement ouverte à une future fédération slavo-balcanique, dans laquelle les bulgares pourraient, unis aux croates, avoir une prédominance de nombre et de force sur les Serbes.

Mais si le peuple qui s'est montré essentiellement pusillanime et passif, ne peut rien faire, les hommes de quelque intelligence dans la politique, dans les professions et dans l'économie agissent encore moins. Et non seulement dans le sens d'un changement de politique générale, mais aussi de l'organisation intérieure, de la vie économique et sociale, du niveau culturel de la masse, qui offre aux yeux de l'observateur, des déficiences effrayantes. Il y a des personnes qui me disent que le 60% des problèmes bulgares est de caractère intérieur. C'est justement un bulgare qui attribue la plus grande partie des fautes au Gouvernement actuel, souhaitant un changement qui place au timon des hommes plus populaires tels que Bagrianoft ou C.Gheorghieff.

Situation militaire: Il n'y a pas beaucoup à dire à ce sujet. Les effectifs et leur distribution doivent être à peu près inchangés. La presse a publié un démenti officiel de l'annonce d'une occupation bulgare de trois provinces grecques. S'il y a eu une extension des occupations, celle-ci s'est produite plutôt en Serbie où les troupes bulgares ont depuis longtemps élargi leur zone d'occupation. La force de l'armée ne doit pas avoir changé dans ses différentes spécialités et dans les différents secteurs où elle est employée ou installée. Dernièrement circulaient plutôt des rumeurs concernant l'arrivée de six divisions allemandes, lesquelles si elles étaient exactes feraient penser à l'habituel stratagème diabolique allemand d'é-

liminer les troupes nationales pour prendre à la gorge avec les forces al-

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sujet à des détériorations en hiver. C'est un indice qu'ils espèrent rester en Bulgarie l'hiver prochain.

De nombreux regards se dirigent certainement vers l'armée car tous savent que dans un sens comme dans l'autre le sort définitif du pays dépend. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'aucun coup d'Etat n'est possible dans ce pays sans l'armée. Mais dans cette armée il n'y pas de personnalités notables, capables de commencer et réaliser un mouvement; les cadres supérieurs sont pour la plupart dévoués à l'Allemagne.

En conclusion la destinée du pays est entre les mains d'un archéologue, Fioloff, et d'arrivistes intrigants, comme le Colonel Nedeff, soutenus par les allemands, par la Gestapo et, comme tels, craints. Rien de bon ne peut dériver d'une pareille union. Aujourd'hui rien de radicalement nouveau ne peut arriver dans le pays, excepté une formidable secousse de l'extérieur, sur les conséquences de laquelle on ne peut faire des prévisions.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR'S DESPATCH
No. 667/107 about the SITUATION
in BULGARIA.

The following information was contained
in a letter of March 10th from an official
of the Italian Legation at Sofia:-

1) Foreign Policy:

Beshkoff made a surprising speech to a meeting of peasants towards the end of February, containing expressions of friendship for both Turkey and Russia, no allusion to Germany or the Great Bulgaria, and an affirmation of Bulgarian neutrality unless attacked. The publication of this speech in the Press, which showed the will of the Government, led to some comment, but as it appeared also in the peasant papers, people thought it was a concerted manoeuvre. The above declarations were, however, solemnly denied in a speech by the Minister of Public Works, Vassileff, on the 5th March, which was a hymn to the alliance with Germany and Japan. The Minister asserted that the Bulgarian people would not be intimidated by the bombings, but would be confirmed thereby in their decision to fight, even, if necessary, to defend the territories which rightfully belong to them. The writer points out that the Bulgarian people have a sentimental attachment to Macedonia rather like that of Italians formerly for the Trento and Trieste. There has, however, been a rapid ~~increase in~~ growth of late in the belief of an early German defeat due to the brilliant Russian advance and the intensification of the bombing of Germany. But the elements attached for some reason or other to Germany are dominant in the ruling circles and especially the army, which has ever increasing influence on the policy of a Government composed of officials under the will of the regent Filoff.

2) Internal Situation:

While life in the provinces is much as usual, the panic in Sofia following on the two bombardments of January 10th was beyond all belief. The town became a

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2) Internal Situation:

While life in the provinces is much as usual, the panic in Sofia following on the two bombardments of January 10th and 11th was beyond all belief. The town became a cemetery for several days. Two months later, however, the services were working regularly, and there is at least a half and possibly three-quarters as much activity as before. The Government, however, has seized the opportunity to establish a police régime, and a decree has been issued forbidding any individual, either Bulgarian or foreign, to move from one part of Bulgaria to another without a special permit issued.....

issued on each occasion. It is this that has completely paralysed all opposition either open or covert. It has also facilitated the struggle against the partisans which is pursued ruthlessly.

To quote one instance, a certain Major Stoianoff made all the inhabitants of a village file past the bodies of three atrociously mutilated victims as a warning to communists. Quoting a Bulgarian friend who told him that certain peasants in his village were openly against the government but unable to do anything practical, the writer declares that Bulgaria is unable to change her policy of alliance with Germany. All she could do would be to show herself less submissive, and to start a slow but subtle move to free herself. But the people for such a task are lacking as a result of the policies of Ferdinand and Boris who aimed at getting rid of influential personalities and at creating an inert mass of servile collaborators. The men of some intelligence in politics and the liberal professions are, however, even more inactive.

3) Military Situation:

If there has been any extension of the area occupied by Bulgaria this has been in Serbia rather than in Greece. There has, however, been little change in the effectiveness and distribution of the Bulgarian army. The writer does not believe in the recent rumour to the effect that six German divisions had arrived in Bulgaria. Although a coup-d'etat would be impossible without the army, there are no outstanding persons in the army capable of bringing about such action as the higher officers are mostly devoted to Germany. Nothing radically new can happen in Bulgaria except under the influence of a formidable shock from outside.

In a second letter of the 22nd March the same official stated that according to reliable confidential news, Prince Cyril and Professor Filoff were summoned to Hitler's Headquarters to take a decision on a previous demand for free transit across Bulgaria of ten German divisions from Greece to the Eastern front. It is said that opinions differ in the Bulgarian Cabinet about this request. According to another version the German High Command had asked the Bulgarians to send troops to the Italian front under the threat of occupying the country. The writer, while forward-

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2nd April, 1944.

Ref: 7/572.1

5 February 1945

SUBJECT: "Committee of the Patriotic Front of
the Algerian Colony in France"TO : Political Section, Allied Force Headquarters
COPIES TO: W. P. Political Advisor
British Resident Minister
U. S. Embassy
British Embassy

1. On February 1st there was received by Political Section, at the request of the Chief Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, a delegation of three Algerians representing the above-named Committee who deposited a letter dated January 12, 1945 and its enclosure being a provisional statute of this organization. The spokesman of the delegation stated that the Committee sought no Allied recognition or assistance but wished primarily to make known to the Commission the existence of its organization and to express the desire of all loyal Algerians in France to co-operate with the Allies.

2. It was explained to the delegation that their movement could not receive the official recognition of the Commission which, in consequence, was not in a position to approve of the provisional statute. It was added that the Commission would be pleased to be of any consistent assistance to Algerians in France who were friendly to the Allied cause.

3. It appears that a "Committee of National Liberation" was organized in France on June 25, 1944, and that a communication to this effect, together with an order of the day of the Committee asserting its aspirations, was delivered to a representative of the Allied Military Government in France on the same date.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHMIT
Vice President, Political Section

1 encl:

Ltr No. 2 dtd 12.1.45, with
provisional statute atchd.

4372

To the Military Allied Government

The undersigned:

Dott Bogio Gospodinov, Dott. Janko Penov e Prof. Assen Peikov
Bulgarian citizens residing in Rome have the honour to transmit
herely to the Military Allied Government the text of the state-
ments issued by the Bulgarian colony in Rome, which met after the
liberation of the town.

The undersigned are at disposal for any communication that the
Allied Military Government would mind to adress them on the purpose
of giving effect to the above mentioned statement.

Your's very truly

Rome, 25th June 1944

/B Gospodinov
/ J. Penov
/ A. Peikov

Address: Prof. Assen Peikov, Rome, Via Margutta 54/XX
Tel. 680 536 681 505

Sub. B. Gospodinov - Via Palamella, 28

Sub. J. Penov - via Palestro, 36

4371

paper of the day passed by Bulgarians
resident in Rome.

The Bulgarians resident in Rome met on the 25th of June, for the first time since the liberation of Rome by the United Nations to examine the situation of the Bulgarian people.

The following conclusions were reached:

1 -- All Bulgarians resident in Rome had declined to leave the city because they wanted liberation by the Allies.

2 -- All Bulgarians resident in Rome are hostile to Nazism and Fascism.

3 -- All Bulgarians resident in Rome, interpreting the wishes of the majority of the Bulgarian people are of the opinion that their present Government by entering the war against the British Empire and the United States of America, have acted in open contrast with the wishes and feelings of the Bulgarian people as well as in contrast with Bulgaria's interests.

4 -- All Bulgarian resident in Rome are of the opinion that Bulgarian interests and the wishes of the Bulgarian people would best be served by an immediate abandonment on Bulgaria's part of the Nazi Alliance and a union with the Great Democracies in the struggle for the liberation of Europe from German Hegemony.

Bulgarians resident in Rome have decided

1 -- To appeal to the Bulgarian people and to Bulgarian politicians who have the honour of the country at heart, urging them to find in themselves the strength to throw of the Hitler Yoke and join the United Nations in the Great Battle against the Hitler Curse.

2 -- To get into contact at the earliest opportunity with Bulgarian patriots in England and America.

3 -- FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE AIMS, the Rome Bulgarians HAVE FORMED A COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION which will follow the instructions of the Allies.

The members of the Bulgarian Committee of Liberation are:

Doctor Bogio Gospodinoff -- Doctor Janco Rencif -- Prof. Assen Reicov.

The members of the Committee are entrusted with the immediate task of contacting the Government of the Allied Powers as well as the Democratic Government of Italy.

They must also contact other Committee of Liberation set up in other countries, and Bulgarian patriotic groups in England and America.

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Once established contact they must make known the decisions and sentiments of the Bulgarian residents in Rome.

COMMITTEE

OF THE PATRIOTIC FRONT OF
THE BULGARIAN COLONY IN ROME.

Rome, 12.I.1945.

N 2

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT

- Political Department.

ROME.

In addition to your letter of 7/7/1944,
we have the honour to inform you that the Committee of
National Liberation has been named now: "Committee of
the Patriotic Front of the Bulgarian colony in Rome".

We enclose a copy of the provisory statute and
we shall be pleased if you will approve it.

We shall be very grateful if you will
let us have a favourable reply as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully

The President:

Assencoff
(Naum Assencoff)

The Secretary:

Assen Peikov
(Assen Peikov)

N. Assencoff

Address: Via Nerva N 4

Roma.

Assen Peikov
Via Nerva N 4 54
tel. 687507

tel. 487479

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N. Assencoff

Address: Via Nerva N 4

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tel 487479

Assen Peikov
Via S. Margherita 54
tel 587507

PROVISORY STATUTE
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PATRIOTIC FRONT OF THE BULGARIAN COLONY
IN ROME.

- 1 - A meeting of the Bulgarian Colony in Rome has been held in the said city on June, 25th 1944 for the purpose of collaborating with the "Committee of the National Liberation of Bulgaria" for the liberation of Bulgaria from the nazi-fascism and for the union to Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the United States of America and the United Nations in the struggle for the liberation of the world from the fascist oppression, - the meeting held on the 19th and 26th November 1944 decided, in conformity with the National Committee of the Patriotic front in Bulgaria to assume the name of:
"Committee of the Patriotic Front of the Bulgarian Colony in Rome".
- 2 - The Committee of the Patriotic Front of the Bulgarian Colony in Rome follows the same ideals of the National Committee of the Patriotic Front in Bulgaria/and of the Bulgarian Government of the Patriotic Front/for the support of freedom and of free democracy proclaimed in Bulgaria in brotherly collaboration with Soviet Russia, Great Britain, the United States of America, the New Federal Yugoslavia, and all the United Nations.
- 3 - The Purpose of the Committee of the Patriotic Front of the Bulgarian Colony in Rome is to unite all the Bulgarians in Rome with ideals of democracy and freedom and to create and maintain brotherly sentiments among them in order that they may be useful to the cause of the Bulgarian people and to that of New free and democratic Bulgaria.
- 4 - The Committee of the Patriotic Front of the Bulgarian Colony in Rome guided by the spirit and the program of the National Committee of the Patriotic Front in Bulgaria has its purpose, that of manifesting a moral and culture activity, as far as possible, and any activity useful to the Bulgarian national cause and favourable to the community of their brothers, the Slaves, and favourable to the United Nations and to the free and democratic Italy, who has given us generous hospitality.

-2-

- 5 - The members of the Committee are all Bulgarian citizens living in Rome who have not been compromised by nazi-fascist activity and who are not contrary to the spirit of the Committee of the Patriotic Front, and other honest Bulgarians who for certain reason have taken other nationality may be members of the Committee of the colony in auxiliary capacity.
 - 6 - The expenses of the Association are met by the member's subscriptions, by donations etc.
 - 7 - The activities of the Association will be conducted in the normal democratic style and the income and expenses will be accounted for by the usual book-keeping methods: all the accounts being presented annually to the assembly for approval.
 - 8 - The direction of the Association is composed of: president, vicepresident, secretary, treasurer, two members and a control commission of three members.
 - 9 - The direction of the Association is obliged to have a sitting every week and to call a meeting of the colony every month.
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