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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

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Royal Italian Government

Feb. - Dec. 1944

BON. CABINET MEMBERS

President	Ivanoe Bonomi	Independent
Vice Pres. without Port.	Palmiro Togliatti Giulio Rodino	Communist Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersec. for Press & Infor.	Francesco Libonati	Liberal
Agriculture	Giulio	Communist
Air	Carlo Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Finance	Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Foreign Affairs	Aldice De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Industry, Commerce & Labor	Fiore	Communist
Minister	Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Interior	Bonomi	"
Justice	Tupini	"
Navy	Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Occupied Italy	Mauro Scoccimarro	Communist
Post & Tele.	Mario Cevalotto	Labor Democrat
Public Instruc- tions	Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz	Liberal
Public Works	Renuccio Ruini	Labor Democrat
RR. & Transp.	Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Treasury	Marcello Soleri	Liberal
War	Conte Alessandro Casati	Liberal
Minister w/out Portfolio	Manlio Brosio	Liberal

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PENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - 9 December 1944

President of the Council

BONCHI Ivanoe
(Christian Democrat)

Under-Secretary

SPATARO Giuseppe
(Christian Democrat)

Vice-Presidents of the Council

+ DI ROCCO Giuliano
(Christian Democrat)

TOGLIATTI Palmiro
(Communist)

Minister without Portfolio

+ BOSIO Manlio
(Liberal)

Minister of Interior

BONOMI Ivanoe

Under-Secretary

+ MOLE Enrico
(Labour Democrat)

Minister of Foreign Affairs

DE GASPERI Alcide
(Christian Democrat)

Under-Secretary

+ REALE Eugenio
(Communist)

Minister of Justice

TUPINI Umberto
(Christian Democrat)

Under-Secretary

+ VIRONI Dante
(Labour Democrat)

Minister of Finance

PESENTI Antonio
(Communist)

Under-Secretary

+ GABRIELE Cesare
(Liberal)

Minister of Treasury

SOLEMI Marcello
(Liberal)

Under-Secretary

SCOGA Salvatore
(Christian Democrat)

Minister of War

CASATI Alessandro
(Liberal)

Under-Secretary

PALEOMO Mario
(Communist)

Minister of Navy

DE COURTEN Raffaele

Minister without Portfolio	+ EROSIO Manlio (Liberal)
Minister of Interior	BONOMI Ivano
Under-Secretary	+ MOLE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	DE GASPERI Aloide (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ DEALE Eugenio (Communist)
Minister of Justice	TUPINI Umberto (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ VIRONI Dante (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Finance	PESENTI Antonio (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ GABRIELE Cesare (Liberal)
Minister of Treasury	SOLEMI Marcello (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	SCOGA Salvatore (Christian Democrat)
Minister of War	CASATI Alessandro (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	+ PALERMO Mario (Communist)
Minister of Navy	DE COURTEN Raffaele
Under-Secretary	BASSANO Carlo (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Air	SCIALOJA Carlo (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ PELLEGRINO Ernesto (Independent)
Minister of Public Works	QUINI Meuccio (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ CASSIANI Germano (Christian Democrat)

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(Those marked with a (+) are new members of the Bonomi Government)

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

Minister of Education	+ ARANCIO RUIZ Vincenzo (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	MATTARELLA Bernardo (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour	GRANCHI Giovanni (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce	+ PICONE Umberto (Communist)
Under-Secretary of Labour	+ PALESCE Ezio (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Agriculture	CULIO Fausto (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ SECHI Antonio (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Transport	GERABONA Francesco (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ RIZZO Giambattista (Liberal)
Minister of Communications	+ CIVOLITTO Mario (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ PANE Mario (Independent)
Minister of Occupied Italy	+ SOCCOLINO Mauro (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ MEDICI TORNAQUINI Aldovrando (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad	+ MONELLI Gaetano (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine	+ MONTALBANO Giuseppe (Communist)
Under-Secretary for Press, Inter- tainment & Tourism	+ LECONATI Franco (Liberal)

(Names marked with an (+) are new members of the Bonomi Government)

Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce + PIONE Umberto (Communist)
Under-Secretary of Labour + PALLISCE Ezio (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Agriculture GULLO Fausto (Communist)
Under-Secretary + SEGNI Antonio (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Transport CERABONA Francesco (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary + LIZZO Giambattista (Liberal)
Minister of Communications + CIVICATO Mario (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary + PANC Mario (Independent)
Minister of Occupied Italy + SCOCCHINARO Mauro (Communist)
Under-Secretary + MEDICI TORQUINO Aldovrando (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Italians + MICELLI Renato (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Mercantile + MONTALBANO Giuseppe (Communist)
Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment & Tourism + LECNATI Franco (Liberal)

(Names marked with an (+) are new members of the Bonomi Government)

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

BONOMI Avance President of the Council

Born 18 October 1873 at Mantova.
Was Deputy for Cortiglia and Mantova.
Expelled from Socialist Party for approving Libyan War.
Founded with Bissolati in 1912 the Reformist Party.
Minister of Public Works under Boselli from June 1916-October 1917 and under Orlando from January-June 1919.
Served under Nitti-Giolitti as Minister of War.

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APPENDIX III No. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

BONOMI Ivance - Cont'd

Became Minister of Treasury in 1921.
President of Council in July 1921; Treaty of Rapallo signed while he was Prime Minister.

Left Government after breakdown of truce between Fascists and Socialists. Retired to private life.

In-spring of 1944 chosen President of National Committee of Liberation.

Editor of Il Mondo, August 1943 (suppressed by Badoglio after first issue).

Has Collare dell'Annunziata.

DE GASPERI Aloise

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born April 3, 1883. Doctor in Letters.

As University student was arrested at Innsbruck together with Cesare Battisti and numerous other students during the immediate riots for the Constitution of the Italian University of that city.

At 24 became editor of IL NUOVO TIRRENO which under his editorship became most widely read newspaper in region.

In 1911 was elected Deputy in Austrian Parliament as representative of Constituency of Trentino and before and during World War made courageous speeches in favour of oppressed and persecuted Italians.

As Member of Commission of Deputies of Trento and Trieste was welcomed on Armistice Day in Milan by popular demonstrations, especially on part of Catholics who looked to him to bring about participation of Catholic masses in public life of country.

Presented by Vittorio Orlando in speech to people of Rome from balcony of Palazzo Braschi and received with same popular demonstrations.

In 1919 acclaimed President of first Congress of Italian Popular Party held at Bologna.

Elected Deputy in Italian Parliament of 1921 and nominated President of Parliamentary Group of Italian Popular Party, taking active part in Chamber.

Follower of Don Sturzo and his successor as Director of Party until suppression of Party by Fascism.

Arrested in 1924 and condemned to four years imprisonment.

After release withdrew from public life but was active in research and published numerous works under various pseudo-

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Editor of Il Mondo, August 1943 (suppressed by Germans after first issue).

Has Collane dell'Annunziata.

DE GASPERI Alcide

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born April 3, 1883. Doctor in Letters.

As University student was arrested at Innsbruck together with Cesare Battisti and numerous other students during the Irredentist riots for the Constitution of the Italian University of that city.

At 24 became editor of IL NUOVO TREVINO which under his editorship became most widely read newspaper in region.

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Elected Deputy in Italian Parliament of 1921 and nominated President of Parliamentary Group of Italian Popular Party, taking active part in Chamber.

Followed by Don Sturzo and his successor as Director of Party until suppression of Party by Fascism.

Arrested in 1924 and condemned to four years imprisonment. After release withdrew from public life but was active

in research and published numerous works under various pseudonyms - Zanotta, Jaspas, Terum Scripton etc.

Looked to as leader by his friends during Fascism and during clandestine political activity in Rome.

TUFINI Umberto

Minister of Justice

Born in Rome 27 May 1889. Doctor in Law.

Began career as journalist. Editor of DITTA DIL POPOLO and the L'OCCHIALEZZATO. Contributed to CORRIERE D'ITALIA.

At 25 elected to Municipal Council of Rome and dedicated himself to civic problems.

For many years leader of Catholic professional organizations in Rome. Started savings movement for Catholic workers.

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APPENDIX III No. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

TUPINI Umberto - Cont'd

Became President of Italian Federation of Rural Savings.
(One of the founders of Popular Party).

In 1919, 1921 and 1924 was elected Deputy for the Marche.
for the three years. Elected to last in spite of violent persecution of Fascists.

Spoke frequently at the Chamber; in 1921 spoke in favour of Bonomi Government.

Secretary of Parliamentary Group of Aventine.

Was most energetic defenders of public liberties and his activity resulted in his arrest by Fascists.

One of most distinguished penalists of Roman law courts.
Presided over Commission of Legal Studies for Christian Democratic Party during clandestine struggle.

PESENTI Antonio

Minister of Finance

Born at Verona 15 October 1910.

His family had radical political sympathies and in 1926 after attempt on Mussolini's life at Bologna, they were banished from Treviso and moved to Verona.

In 1928 wrote for GRIDO D'ITALIA, a Mazzinian paper published at Genoa.

In same year represented press at meeting of University Groups of League of Nations.

In 1930 joined ~~Communist~~ clandestine movement "Giustizia e Libertà".

In 1931 took degree in Law.

Became Assistant to Institute of Finance at University of Pavia.

In October 1931 went to London for his studies.

In 1932 went to Vienna on a Scholarship, and there made contact with Communist Party.

In August 1932 returned to Italy and began secret Communist activity.

From December 1932 to April 1933 was at Berno for higher studies in Tributary Law.

November 1933 called up for military service.

October 1935 took part in Socialist Congress at Brussels.

On return was arrested and sentenced to 24 years imprisonment.

While there became member of Communist Party.

Released from prison 2 September 1943 and went to Bari.

Bonomi Government.

Secretary of Parliamentary Group of Aventine.
Was most energetic defenders of public liberties and his activity resulted in his arrest by Fascists.

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November 1933 called up for military service.

October 1935 took part in Socialist Congress at Brussels.

On return was arrested and sentenced to 24 years imprisonment.

While there became member of Communist Party.

Released from prison 3 September 1943 and went to Bari in November 1943.

He edited the Bari Communist weekly, CIVILTA' PROLETARIA.

Also worked for P.W.B. in Bari.

Appointed Under-Secretary of Finance in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.

Appointed Under-Secretary of Finance in Bonomi Cabinet formed June 10, 1944.

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

SOLERI MarcelloMinister of Treasury

Born 28 May 1882 at Genoa. Barrister.

Liberal Democrat Deputy.

Under-Secretary for Navy in Nitti Ministry (1919-20).

Commissioner-General for Food Supplies in Giolitti's Ministry (1920-21).

Minister of Finance in Bonomi Government (1920).

In 1922 Minister of Justice in Facta's Cabinet.

Presented a series of laws on local finance when Minister of Finance.

In 1921 at Financial Conference in Paris obtained a revision of reparations.

Volunteered in Alpini in last war - wounded; decorated with silver medal.

Follower of political philosophy of Giolitti.

CASATI AlessandroMinister of War

Born 3 March 1881 at Milan.

Marchese. Grandson of Gabio Casati who was President of the Provincial Government of Milan during the famous Five Days in 1848 and last President of Council under King Carlo Alberto. Volunteer in last war against Austrians.

After Amistice was sent to Paris on diplomatic mission.

Secretary-General of Italian Delegation at Fiume in 1923.

Created Senator January 1923.

Member of Committee for National Society for Study of

History of Risorgimento.

In November 1923 Vice-President of Higher Committee of Education.

Minister of Education from June 1924 to January 1925.

Liberal representative on Rome National Committee of Liberation.

Chairman of Liberal Party.

DE COURTEN RaffaeleMinister of Navy

Born 23 September 1888 in Milan.

Entered Naval Academy in 1906.

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Commissioner-General for Food Supplies in Giolitti's Ministry (1920-21).

Minister of Finance in Bonomi Government (1920).

In 1922 Minister of Justice in Facta's Cabinet.

Presented a series of laws on local finance when Minister of Finance.

In 1921 at Financial Conference in Paris obtained a revision of reparations.

Volunteered in Alpini in last war - wounded; decorated with silver medal.

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In November 1923 Vice-President of Higher Committee of Education. *4-3*

Minister of Education from June 1924 to January 1925.

Liberal representative on Rome National Committee of Liberation.

Chairman of Liberal Party.

DE COURTEN Raffaele

Minister of Navy

Born 23 September 1888 in Milan.

Entered Naval Academy in 1906.

Naval Attache in Berlin from June 1933 to February 1936.

Inspector of Underwater Weapons from June 1938 to July 1941.

Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff in Naval Department March to July 1943.

Minister of Navy from 26 July 1943 under Badoglio, also Chief of General Staff for Navy.

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - ContinuedSCIALOJA, CarloMinister of Air

Belongs to a family that for five generations has given eminent jurists and able politicians to the country.

Much of activity devoted to editing the FORO ITALIANO, the leading legal review.

Was volunteer in last war and served as officer throughout, receiving five decorations.

After Fascist debacle, joined the National Committee of Liberation and undertook hazardous missions allotted him by secret Military Council during German occupation.

RUINI, MenecioMinister of Public Works

Born 14 December 1877 at Reggio Emilia.

Entered Government in Ministry of Public Works in 1900 and later became director of Southern Italy's Department of Public Works.

Volunteered in last war and awarded silver medal.

~~Joined Aventino movement alone with Ascarelli when it started after Matteotti murder.~~

Radical Deputy at 24th and 25 Legislatures.

Was Labour Under-Secretary in Orlando Cabinet (1919), and Minister of Colonies in third Nitti Cabinet (1920).

Created the E.N.I.T. (National Office of Tourist Industry) and National Office for Exportation.

When Mussolini came to power he resumed newspaper activity (before last war wrote for LA CRITICA SOCIALE under pseudonym of Chantecleer and other newspapers). Wrote mainly about economic problems in the RONDO.

In 1923 was among founders and later president of the National Union which tried to organize a new democracy.

After 1924 crisis was among leaders of opposition group of the Aventino. Expelled from State Council on account of anti-Fascist activity.

During Fascist period appeared little in public life and devoted himself to history; published two books "Corvetto" and "La Signora di Stael" in which he indirectly criticized Fascism.

Mainly due to him that United Front of Anti-Fascist forces was set up, as well as the formation of the National Committee of Liberation.

Joined Bonomi in founding Labour Democratic Party when

After Fascist debacle, joined the National Committee of Liberation and undertook hazardous missions allotted him by secret Military Council during German occupation.

ENRICO BONOMO

Minister of Public Works

Born 14 December 1877 at Reggio Emilia.

Entered Government in Ministry of Public Works in 1900 and later became director of Southern Italy's Department of Public Works.

Volunteered in last war and awarded silver medal.

~~Joined the movement along with Ascarelli when it started after the October war.~~

Radical Deputy at 24th and 25 Legislatures.

Was Labour Under-Secretary in Orlando Cabinet (1919), and Minister of Colonies in third Nitti Cabinet (1920).

Created the E.N.I.T. (National Office of Tourist Industry) and National Office for Exportation.

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Mainly due to him that United Front of Anti-Fascist forces was set up, as well as the formation of the National Committee of 14 creation.

Joined Bonomi in founding Labour Democratic Party when group called Ricostruzione, which was set up by Bonomi in 1942 with general anti-Fascist program, split to create a political party.

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APPENDIX III NO; 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

ALFONSO GIULIO VINCENTO

Minister of Education

Born 7 May 1884 at Naples. Law graduate.

Professor in Roman Law successively at the Universities of Camerino, Perugia, Cagliari, Messina, Modena and Naples.

From 1931 until declaration of war by Italy in June 1940 he was abroad, teaching Roman Law at the Royal University of Egypt (Gizeh).

Associate of Royal Academy of Moral Science and Politics and of the Egyptian Institute.

Authority on the study of ancient inscriptions and deciphering Greek and Latin papyrus on Law.

Reported to have been taking part in anti-Fascist activities in Egypt in 1943.

Contributed a title to ROLA of Naples on magistrature and politics in September 1943.

Politically active after Allies entered Naples.

President of Naples National Committee of Liberation.

appointed member of Provisional Executive Junta representing

ing Liberal Party at Bari Congress.

appointed Minister of Justice in Italian War Cabinet of

National Union, April 1944.

GIORGIO GIOVANNI

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour

Born in 1887 at Pontedera (Tuscany).

Member of Christian Democratic movement of 1903. ^{4.10.2}

Later represented moderate Left-wing tendency within the

Popular Party (Christian Democrats).

Secretary-General of Catholic Trade Union.

In 1919 elected Deputy for Pisa-Livorno.

Re-elected 1921.

In July 1922 Vice-Secretary of Popular Party Parliamentary group.

Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce in Mussolini's first Ministry.

Born 7 May 1884 at Naples. Law graduate. Professor in Roman Law successively at the Universities of Camerino, Perugia, Cagliari, Messina, Modena and Naples. From 1931 until declaration of war by Italy in June 1940 he was abroad, teaching Roman Law at the Royal University of Egypt (Gizeh).

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Contributed article to ROMA of Naples on magistrature and politics in September 1943.

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ing Liberal Party at Bari Congress.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.

GRONCHI Giovanni

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour

Born in 1887 at Pontedera (Tuscany).

Member of Christian Democratic movement of 1903. Later represented moderate left-wing tendency within the

Popular Party (Christian Democrats).

Secretary-General of Catholic Trade Union.

In 1919 elected Deputy for Pisa-Livorno.

Re-elected 1921.

In July 1922 Vice-Secretary of Popular Party Parliamentary Group.

Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce in Mussolini's first Ministry.

Resigned from this post in April 1923 after Popular Party Congress in Turin.

Made member of Triumvirate which controlled Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation from Secretaryship, acting as Political Secretary.

Returned for Tuscany April 1924.

November 1926 deprived of seat in Chamber as member of Aventinist Opposition.

Reported as one of Christian Democratic representatives on National Committee of Liberation in Rome.

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NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

GULLO Fausto Minister of Agriculture

About 49 years of age.
Born in Cosenza.
In 1926 sent to "Confino" for anti-Fascist activities.
Leader of Communist Party in Cosenza Province.
In 1942 participated at secret congress in Rome where action against Mussolini and diffusion of clandestine papers was organized.
Has landed property on slopes of Sila.
Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.
Appointed Minister of Agriculture in first Bonomi Cabinet, June 10, 1944.

CELABONA Francesco Minister of Transport

Born in 1883.
Former Deputy for the Basilicata, his native province.
In November 1932 became member of F.N.F.
In 1934 became member of Fascist syndicate.
Leader of the Naples branch of Labour Democrats in 1943.
January 1944 assumed leadership of above party in Liberated Italy.
Attended Bari Congress and elected as Labour Democrat representative to the Giunta Esecutiva.
Appointed Minister of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.
Held same post in Bonomi Cabinet formed June 10, 1944.

CEVOLOTTI Mario Minister of Communications

Born in 1887 in Treviso.
Took degree in law at University of Padova.
Volunteered in last war and received promotion for merit.
Was director of the paper LA PROVINCIA DI TREVISO, and reporter to the EPORA of Rome.
Was one of first organizers of the Labour Democratic Party.

SCOCILLATO Mauro Minister of Occupied Italy

Born in 1894 in Udine.

was organized.

Has landed property on slopes of Sila.
 Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.
 Appointed Minister of Agriculture in first Bonomi Cabinet, June 10, 1944.

CERABONA Francesco

Minister of Transport

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CEVOLOTTI Mario

Minister of Communications

Born in 1887 in Treviso.
 Took degree in law at University of Padova.
 Volunteered in last war and received promotion for merit.
 Was director of the paper LA PROVINCIA DI TREVISO, and reporter to the EPOCA of Rome.
 Was one of first organizers of the Labour Democratic Party.

SCOCCHIAKKO Mauro

Minister of Occupied Italy

Born in 1894 in Udine.
 In 1926 was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment for Communist activities.
 When released from prison, was sent to "confini di polizia" for another six years, spent for most part on island of Ventotene.
 Was freed when Fascism fell and became a member of the National Committee of Liberation representing Communist Party.
 Deputy leader of Communist Party.
 Member of "Fronte della Liberazione Nazionale" in Rome.
 Held post of High Commissioner for Epuration under last Bonomi Cabinet.

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

BROSIO Manlio

Minister without Portfolio

Born in 1896 in Rimini.

Fought in last war as artillery officer.

Received silver medal and "Croce di Guerra" for gallantry.

Became member of Liberal Party after war, taking part in Left-wing activities.

Took part in Piero Gobetti's movement.

Collaborator of INVOLUZIONE LIBERALE.

Was a member of the Committee of Opposition after Matteotti murder in the fight against Fascism.

After September 1943 he was one of the organizers of the underground resistance movement and actively collaborated with "Disorgimento Liberale."

Member of National Committee of Liberation.

Secretary-General of Liberal Party.

DI RODINO' Giuliano

Vice-President of the Council

Degree in Law, 1891.

Member of Fascist Syndicate 1933 - not member of P.N.F.

In 1913 elected Deputy for Naples.

Re-elected 1919 and 1921.

Questore and then Vice-President of Chamber in 25th Legislature (1919-21).

Minister of War under Nitti.

July 1921-February 1922 Minister of Justice in Bonomi's Cabinet.

President of Triumvirate of Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation.

Returned for Campania April 1924.

Vice-President of Chamber 1924.

Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

TOGLIATTI Palmiro

Vice-President of the Council

Born in 1893 in Genoa.

Took degree in Law.

Member of Socialist Party during last war.

Became one of founders of Communist Party in Italy and in year following last war was one of party leaders in Turin.

From 1922 to 1926 was in forefront of resistance to Fascism but at same time opponent of extremism of Bordiga, another

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was a member of the Committee of Opposition after Matteotti murder in the fight against Fascism.

After September 1943 he was one of the organizers of the underground resistance movement and actively collaborated with "Misericordia Liberaio."

Member of National Committee of Liberator.
Secretary-General of Liberal Party.

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Degree in Law, 1891.

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July 1921-February 1922 Minister of Justice in Bonomi's Cabinet.

President of Triumvirate of Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation.

Returned for Campania April 1924.

Vice-President of Chamber 1924.

Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

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TOGLIATTI Palmiro

Vice-President of the Council

Born in 1893 in Genoa.

Took degree in Law.

Member of Socialist Party during last war.

Became one of founders of Communist Party in Italy and

in year following last war was one of party leaders in Turin.

From 1922 to 1926 was in forefront of resistance to Fascism but at same time opponent of extremism of Bordighi, another Communist leader.

In 1927 was denounced before Fascist Special Tribunal for attempt against security of State - from that time carried on fight underground.

From 1926 to 1937 was effective head of Communist Party in Italy and from 1937 recognized as the leader.

Appointed Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

Minister without Portfolio in last Bonomi Cabinet also.

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APPENDIX III NO. 45

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - ContinuedSPATARO GiuseppeUnder-Sec. to Presidency of Council

Born June 12, 1897 at Vasto.

While student of law became interested in syndical organization and in organization of Catholic youth.

Took part in last war.

After war was appointed President of Catholic Youth in the Abruzzi and President General of F.U.C.I.

At 24 was appointed Vice-Secretary under Sturzo of the Popular Party.

After Sturzo's exile and following Matteotti, under he became Secretary General of Central Committee of anti-Fascist parties.

In August 1942 appointed to Giunta Esecutiva of Committees of Liberation.

Member of Christian Democratic Party.

Under-Secretary of Press and Information in Bonomi

Cabinet of June 1944.

MOLE EgidioUnder-Sec. to Ministry of Interior

Born 7 October 1889.

At 23 served as Provincial Councillor.

From 1913 to 1921 Provincial Deputy of Catanzaro.

In 1918 was Commissioner for "Work and Cooperation" in Commission for Study of Post-War Problems, presided over by V.E. Orlando.

As member of Parliament in 1921 for Electoral College of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, he was secretary of the Parliamentary Reform group, but election contested and annulled through manoeuvre of reactionary National Fascist majority.

In 1924 was again Deputy for Basilicata and Calabria College, being one of 10 members of group of anti-Fascist opposition elected in Southern Italy.

With Amendola, Bencivenni, Pavesetti, Roberto Bracco, De Caro, Gagliardo, Gaetano Ruffi, Guglielmo Ferrero, Cianca, Sforza and Ravignani, he founded the National Union of Liberalism and Democracy opposing Mussolini's dictatorship.

Prior to 1925 he was political editor of LA VITA, of the reform paper AVANTI, collaborator of L'ESPRESSO and IL MESSAGGERO, director of L'OLIA in Palermo, and from 1922 to 1925 was editor-in-chief of IL MONDO, in which he carried out - before

At 24 was appointed Vice-Secretary under Sturzo of the Popular Party.
after Sturzo's exile and following Matteotti, under he became Secretary General of Central Committee of anti-Fascist parties.
In August 1942 appointed to Giunta Executive of Committees of Liberation.
Member of Christian Democratic Party.
Under-Secretary of Press and Information in Bonomi Cabinet of June 1944.

MOLE Emilio Under-Sec. to Ministry of Interior

Born 7 October 1889.
At 23 served as Provincial Counsellor.
From 1913 to 1921 Provincial Deputy of Catanzaro.
In 1918 was Commissioner for "Work and Cooperation" in Commission for Study of Post-War Problems, presided over by V.E. Orlando.
As member of Parliament in 1921 for Electoral College of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, he was secretary of the Parliamentary Reform group, but election contested and annulled through manoeuvre of reactionary National Fascist majority.
In 1924 was again Deputy for Basilicata and Calabria College, being one of 10 members of group of anti-Fascist opposition elected in Southern Italy.
With Amerigo, Benvenuto, Presutti, Roberto Drasco, De Caro, Gecoffida, Nuccio Indini, Gaetano Ferraro, Cianca, Sforza and Burlinguer, he founded the National Union of Liberalism and Democracy opposing Mussolini's dictatorship.
Prior to 1925 he was political editor of *La Vita*, of the reform paper *Avanti*, collaborator of *L'Epoca* and *IL MESSAGGERO*, director of *L'ORA* in Palermo, and from 1922 to 1925 was editor-in-chief of *IL MORDO*, in which he carried out - before and after March on Rome - famous polemic against Mussolini and Fascism.
As civil lawyer and penalist he was for many years lawyer of the Banca d'Italia and of the State Railways.

KEALE Eugenio Under-Sec. to Min. of Foreign Affairs

Born in 1905. Surgeon.
Belonged to Socialist Party.
In 1929 joined Communist Party in Naples.
In 1931 arrested and condemned to 10 years imprisonment.
Released in 1934 after serving 14 years.

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

MEALE, Eugenio - Cont'd

In 1937 appointed leader of Communist Party in Naples. Was with Communist Party in France in 1939.

In 1940 was arrested and spent 2 years in military prison and concentration camp near Toulouse. Thereafter a year in "Casa di Lavoro" in Italy.

Released after signing of armistice.

Reappointed leader of Naples Communist Party.

Fought as member of one of International Brigades in Spain against Franco.

VIRONI, Dante

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Justice

Age about 65. Born at Velletri (Rome).

Deputy for Rome to Legislature from 1913-19.

Penal Lawyer of the Roman Court.

During underground period took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle.

Appointed Questore of the House of Representatives when opened after coming of Allies.

President of Lazio Section of Labour Democratic Party.

GABRIELE, Cesare

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Finance

Born at Cosenza.

Graduated in Law, specializing in civil law.

Was in touch with Hon. Zaniboni and General Cappello before the attempt upon Mussolini's life.

One of most outstanding Calabrian Liberals, took active part in reconstruction of Party in Province of Cosenza.

Represented Cosenza at Bari Congress.

Besides being keen lawyer, has deep knowledge of financial and economic problems.

SCOCIA, Salvatore

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Treasury

Born about 50 years ago at Avellino.

Took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle during underground period.

Is student of Science of Finance and an expert on syndicalist organizations.

Was "Capo di Gabinetto" to Minister Gronchi (Ministry of

Fought as member of one of International Brigades in Spain against Franco.

VERACNI Dante

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Justice

Age about 65. Born at Velletri (Rome).

Deputy for Rome to Legislature from 1913-19.

Penal Lawyer of the Roman Court.

During underground period took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle.

Appointed Questore of the House of Representatives when opened after coming of Allies.

President of Lazio Section of Labour Democratic Party.

GABRIELE Cesare

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Finance

Born at Cosenza.

Graduated in Law, specializing in civil law.

Was in touch with Hon. Zaniboni and General Cappello

before the attempt upon Mussolini's life.

One of most outstanding Calabrian Liberals, took active

part in reconstruction of Party in Province of Cosenza.

Represented Cosenza at Bari Congress.

Besides being keen lawyer, has deep knowledge of financial and economic problems.

SCOGA Salvatore

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Treasury

Born about 50 years ago at Avellino.

Took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle during underground period.

Is student of Science of Finance and an expert on syndicalist organizations.

Was "Capo di Gabinetto" to Minister Gronchi (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour) in first Bonomi Cabinet.

PALESMO Mario

Under-Secretary to Ministry of War

Born 21 October 1899 in Naples.

Wounded in last war and awarded three crosses.

Was President of Association of disabled soldiers until 1924 when he resigned in protest against Fascism.

In 1921 received degree in Law.

During Fascist regime was in contact with "Giustizia e Libertà" and with Communist Party in France.

In 1935 and 1936 he defended 150 political prisoners from Ponza and in following year defended 350 others.

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INDEX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

PALEMO Mario - Cont'd

Placed under surveillance and recommended for admonishment in 1939.

Appointed Under-Secretary of War in first Bonomi Cabinet.

BASSANO Carlo Under-Secretary to Ministry of Navy

Age 59 years. Born in Naples.

After Matteotti murder became member of Democratic Giunta of the Opposition Committee and of the Central Committee of Italian Association for Democratic Control.

Showed intense political activity in Abruzzi.

During Fascism was lawyer in Court of Casation.

In recent years turned to the anti-Fascist political struggle.

Member of Central Directive Committee of Labour Democrats. Appointed Under-Secretary of Justice in last Bonomi Cabinet.

PELLEGRINO Ernesto Under-Secretary to Ministry of Air

Is about 60 years old and comes from a Lazio family.

Commanded the 13th "Stormo" in Turin.

Left service about four years ago with rank of General of the Air Force.

CASSIANI Giovanni Under-Sec. to Ministry of Public Works

About 50 years of age. Born in Calabria.

Lawyer by profession.

Before advent of Fascism was member of Popular Party and Chief of Catholic Organizations in Calabria.

Member of National Council of Christian Democratic Party.

MATTARELLA Bernardo Under-Sec. to Ministry of Education

Born at Castellammere del Golfo (Trapani).

Lived and practiced law at Palermo.

In 1919 founded Catholic Youth associations in Sicily.

Active in Popular Party since first days.

President of Palermo Diocesan Committee and member of

Catholic Youth Superior Council.

Organized underground activity of Christian Democrats

during Nazi-Fascist occupation.

After Matteotti murder, became member of Democratic Giunta of the Opposition Committee and of the Central Committee of Italian Association for Democratic Control.

Showed intense political activity in Abruzzi.

During Fascism was lawyer in Court of Cassation.

In recent years turned to the anti-Fascist political struggle.

Member of Central Directive Committee of Labour Democrats.
Appointed Under-Secretary of Justice in last Bonomi Cabinet.

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Is about 60 years old and comes from a Lazio family.

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Under-Sec. to Ministry of Public Works

About 50 years of age. Born in Calabria.

Lawyer by profession.

Before advent of Fascism was member of Popular Party and Chief of Catholic Organizations in Calabria.

Member of National Council of Christian Democratic Party.

MATTARELLA Bernardo

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Education

Born at Castellammare del Golfo (Trapani).

Lived and practiced law at Palermo.

In 1919 founded Catholic Youth Associations in Sicily.

Active in Popular Party since first days.

President of Palermo Diocesan Committee and member of Catholic Youth Superior Council.

Organized underground activity of Christian Democrats during Nazi-Fascist occupation.

After Allied occupation he was appointed Deputy Mayor of Palermo.

Under-Secretary of Education in last Bonomi Cabinet.

PIORE Umberto

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Born at Messina in 1898.

Joined Socialist Party when very young.

In 1919 became Secretary of Socialist Party in Messina.

Also Secretary of Chamber of Labour in Messina.

CONFIDENTIAL

FLORE, ENRICO - Cont.

In 1921 joined Communist Party.
 Was international Secretary of the Federation of Electrical Workers in Dalmatia, Trentino, Emilia, Piedmont.
 In 1926 was arrested and condemned by the Special Tribunal to 8 years imprisonment.
 Was released in 1932.
 In 1941 was again arrested and interned.
 In October 1943 was freed and returned to Messina.
 At the time of his liberation to Under-Secretary, he was Secretary of the local branch of Labour in Messina; also member of the local Giunta Comunale as assessor of public works.
 Was also member of the Provincial Scholastic Council at Messina.

PARESOE, ANTONIOUnder-Sec. to Ministry of Labour

Born in 1895 in Palermo, lawyer.
 Superintendent of Interviucione.
 Founded Socialist University Group in Palermo.
 Was wounded twice in first war.
 Was major in army in present war.
 Did intense propaganda work and took part in anti-Fascist activities before and after fall of Fascism.
 Arrested by Nazi-Fascists September 1943.
 After liberation of Rome, headed Democratic Labour Party paper RICOSTITUZIONE.
 Representative of above party.

SEGNI, ANTONIOUnder-Sec. to Ministry of Agriculture

Born in Sessano, about 50 years ago.
 Before advent of Fascism belonged to Popular Party, and was a candidate of Popular Party before 1925.
 Professor of Law, doctor and student of agriculture.
 Rector of University of Sassari (Sardinia).
 Has written a number of books.

ALIZZO, GIANNIANTONIOUnder-Sec. to Ministry of Communications

Born in 1907 at Melilli (Syracuse).
 Graduated in Law and Political Sciences.
 Specialized in English and North American constitutional

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at the time of his nomination to Under-Secretary, he was Secretary of the local Chapter of Labour in Messina; also member of the local Garibaldi Committee as assessor of public works. Was also member of the Provincial Socialist Council at Messina.

PARESCO Enrico Medico-Soc. to Ministry of Labour

Born in 1895 in Palermo. Lawyer.
 Supporter of interventionism.
 Founded Socialist University Group in Palermo.
 Was wounded twice in last war.
 Was Under in Army in present war.
 Did courses propaganda work and took part in anti-Fascist activities before and after fall of Fascism.
 Appointed by Reg. Decree September 1943.
 After liberation of Sicily, headed Democratic Labour Party paper RICOSTRUZIONE
 Representative of above party.

SEgni Antonio Minister to Ministry of Agriculture

Born in Sassari, now 50 years ago.
 Before advent of Fascism, belonged to Popular Party, and was a candidate of Popular Party before 1925.
 Professor of Law, Law and student of agriculture.
 Rector of University of Sassari (Sardinia).
 Has written a number of books.

4449

RIZZO Giovanni Minister to Ministry of Communications

Born in 1907 at Melilla (Morocco).
 Graduated in Law and Political Sciences.
 Specialized in English and North American constitutional law and graduated in comparative constitutional law.
 During under, fought against book part in Torrensio Agitation Movement.
 During German occupation was member of National Liberation Committee.
 After liberation of Rome, was appointed member of C.I.V.'s Executive Committee.
 Collaboration of DISOLGIMENTO and ALB.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

FANO Mario

Under-Sec. to Ministry of Communications

Born in Parma in 1895.

Since 1925 has been Director of Società Telefoniche e Radiofoniche Italiane.

Graduate in Engineering, Mechanical Science and Law.
Fought in last war as artillery colonel; wounded and decorated for valor.

Under-Secretary for Post and Telegraph under Badoglio (1943).
Re-appointed Under-Secretary of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

MEDICI TORNAQUINI Algovrando Under-Sec. for Min. Occupied Italy

About 35 years of age. Florentine.

Took active part in direction of anti-Nazi struggle during period of Nazi-Fascist domination.

President of Liberal Party in Florence.

Member of Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

MORELLI Renato

Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad

Deputy leader of Liberal Party.

Lawyer for Banca di Napoli.

Close friend of Croce.

April 1944 appointed Under-Secretary to Presidency of Council of Ministers in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

June 1944 appointed to same post in Bonomi Cabinet.

MONTALBANO Giuseppe

Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine

About 45 years of age.

Comes of old Sicilian family.

Was persecuted and imprisoned because of anti-Fascist activity. 4/14/43

Head of Palermo Communist Federation.

After July 25th became active organizer of Sicilian Communist movement.

LIBONATI Francesco

Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment and Tourism

Born 7 August 1899 at Rotonda (Potenza).

Journalist and editor of "Avanti!" since 1923.

Re-appointed Under-Secretary of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

MEDICI TOMMAQUINO Alcavrande Under-Sec. for Min. Occupied Italy

About 35 years of age. Florentine.
Took active part in direction of anti-Nazi struggle during period of Nazi-Fascist domination.
President of Liberal Party in Florence.
Member of Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

MOTELLI Renato Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad

Deputy leader of Liberal Party.
Lawyer for Banca di Napoli.
Close friend of Croce.
April 1944 appointed Under-Secretary to Presidency of Council of Ministers in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.
June 1944 appointed to same post in Bonomi Cabinet.

MONTALBANO Giuseppe Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine

About 45 years of age.
Comes of old Sicilian family.
Was persecuted and imprisoned because of anti-Fascist activity. 44-488
Head of Palermo Communist Federation.
After July 25th became active organizer of Sicilian Communist movement.

LIBONATI Francesco Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment and Tourism

Born 7 August 1899 at Rotonda (Potenza).
Journalist and editor of AZIONE in Rome in 1920-21 and of IL PAESE of Rome in 1921-22.
When paper suppressed by Fascists became lawyer and one of most active organizers of Liberal Party in clandestine period.
After June 1944 he became Assessore of the Comune of Rome.
Collaborator of paper RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE during clandestine period and after.
Since September 1944 has been Vice-Secretary of Liberal Party.

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CONFIDENTIAL

EWS/afg

12 December 1944

Subject: Composition of New Cabinet in Italian Government

To: Supreme Allied Commander - Mediterranean Theatre
Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

Enclosed is final list of ministers and under-
secretaries comprising the new cabinet in the Italian Govern-
ment.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commander, USMT
Chief Commissioner

cc: U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
G-5 Section
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Political Section, AC
Chief of Staff, AC
A Files

4-12-3

SWS/bjp

Ref: P/520.1

12 December 1944

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that Sig. Ivanoe Bonomi has completed the constitution of a new Italian Government. A complete list of the Ministers and Under Secretaries is attached for the information of the Advisory Council.

The appointments of the Ministers for War, Navy and Air, together with those of the Under Secretary for Communications and the Director General of Railroads, have received the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

I enclose copies of a letter signed today by Sig. Bonomi embodying the undertakings entered into by him on behalf of the new Government in regard to acceptance by the members of the Government of all obligations assumed by previous Italian Government, including the terms of the Armistice signed on 29 September 1943. I also enclose a copy of a letter in which Sig. Bonomi, on behalf of the Italian Government, specifically reaffirms the undertaking assumed by previous Governments in regard to the institutional question.

Very truly yours,

ELLMY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency George Exintaris
Chairman in action
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Romagna, 42
Rome

cc - Pol. Sec.

COS

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4-8-6

12 December 1944.

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET

Presidency of the Council
of Ministers

President	Prof. avv. Lince Bonomi	Independent
Vice President without portfolio	Prof. Palmiro Togliatti Gen. Giulio Sodini	Communist Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Francesco Alconetti	Liberal

Agriculture

Minister	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. avv. Antonio Legni	Christian Democrat

War

Minister	Avv. Carlo Scialoja	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	General Ernesto Gallegzini	Independent

Finance

Minister	Prof. Antonio Ceretti	Communist
Undersecretary	Avv. Cesare Geuriale	Liberal

Foreign Affairs

Minister	Prof. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Eugenio Rada	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Avv. Renato Morelli	Liberal

Industry, Commerce and Labor

Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
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without Portfolio	Dott. Palmiro Togliatti On. Giulio Rodino	Communist Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Francesco Libonati	Liberal
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Minister	Avv. Fausto Chioldi	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni	Christian Democrat
<u>Air</u>		
Minister	Avv. Carlo Gonnella	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	General Bruno Pellegrini	Independent
<u>Finance</u>		
Minister	Prof. Antonio Bassoli	Communist
Undersecretary	Avv. Cesare Gabrielle	Liberal
<u>Foreign Affairs</u>		
Minister	Dott. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Dott. Rinaldo Ossola	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Avv. Renato Moralli	Liberal
<u>Industry, Commerce and Labor</u>		445
Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce	Sig. Umberto Pire	Communist
Undersecretary for Labor	Prof. Enrico Perassi	Labor Democrat
<u>Interior</u>		
Minister	Prof. Avv. Ivano Bonomi	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Enrico Nola	Labor Democrat

Justice

Minister
 Undersecretary

Avv. Umberto Tupini
 On. Avv. Dante Vercini

Christian Democrat
 Labor Democrat

NAVY

Minister
 Undersecretary
 Undersecretary for
 Merchant Marine

Am. Raffaele de Santis
 Avv. Carlo Bassano
 Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano

Independent
 Labor Democrat
 Communist

Occupied Italy

Minister
 Undersecretary

Prof. Mauro Scoccimarro
 Marchese Aldrovandi Medici Perugini

Communist
 Independent Liberal

Post and Telegraph Communications

Minister
 Undersecretary

Avv. Mario Cavallotti
 Ing. Mario Reno

Labor Democrat
 Independent

Public Instructions

Minister
 Undersecretary

Prof. Vincenzo Frangio Rada
 Dott. Bernardo Mattarella

Liberal
 Christian Democrat

Public Works

Minister
 Undersecretary

Avv. Nevio Ruini
 Avv. Gaetano Cassiani

Labor Democrat
 Christian Democrat

Railroad Transportation

Minister
 Undersecretary

Avv. Francesco Cerabona
 Prof. Giambattista Rizzo

Labor Democrat
 Liberal

Treasury

Minister

Avv. Marcello Boleri

Liberal

Undersecretary
 Avv. Carlo Cassano

Undersecretary for
 Permanent Matters

Prof. Giuseppe Pontalano

Communist

Occupied Italy

Minister

Prof. Mauro Scoccimarro

Communist

Undersecretary

Prof. Alessandro Micali

Christian Democrat

Post and Telegraph Communications

Minister

Avv. Iside Capolotto

Labor Democrat

Undersecretary

Ing. Mario Fatti

Independent

Public Instructions

Minister

Prof. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz

Liberal

Undersecretary

Prof. Riccardo Mattarella

Christian Democrat

Public Works

Minister

Avv. Vincenzo Rinaldi

Labor Democrat

Undersecretary

Avv. Romano Cassiani

Christian Democrat

Railroad Transportation

Minister

Avv. Francesco Garabona

Labor Democrat

Undersecretary

Prof. Giambattista Rizzo

Liberal

Treasury

Minister

Avv. Marcello Nolani

Liberal

Undersecretary

Prof. Avv. Salvatore Paoletti

Christian Democrat

WAR

Minister

Sen. Conte Alessandro Carati

Liberal

Undersecretary

Avv. Mario Salerno

Communist

Minister without portfolio

Avv. Mario Ercolo

Liberal

→ Pol. Sec
EWS/afe
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H/H

CC 225-5

11 December 1944

Subject: Transmittal of Two Signed Commitments Received from the
President of the Council of Ministers

To: Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.

Pursuant to my cable S-358 of 10 December, I enclose herewith
in original the two undertakings signed by Signor Benami on the formation
of his new Government.

ELBERT W. STONE
Commodore, USMC
Chief Commissioner

2 Enclos:

- 1--ltr, 10 Dec 44, accepting obligations
towards Allies
- 2--ltr, 10 Dec 44, undertaking not to
re-open the institutional question, etc.

cc: Sir Noel Charles
Hon. Alexander Kirk
Political Section
Chief of Staff
A Files

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IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

TO: Commodore Hilary E. Stow, USN
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
AGC 294

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943.

I declare that every member of the Government has acquainted himself personally with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on the 29th September 1943.

ROME, 10 December 1944.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

IL PRESIDENTE DEL COMITATO
DEL MINISTRI

TO: Comodoro Henry W. Stone, USMC
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
AFC 394

Without the prior consent of the Allied Governments the
Royal Italian Government undertakes not to re-open the institutional
question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian
people have the opportunity of themselves determining the form of
Government.

ROME, 10 December 1944.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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SECRET

AFHQ

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12 DEC 44

WANT DISSEMINATE

SECRET FB

FURTHER TO MY ORDER THESE EIGHT EIGHT OF THE DISSEMINATE

PAPER TO AFHQ PERSONAL FOR SACRED CMA AIR COMMANDER IS CHIEF CMA UNITED STATESPOLAR AND BRITISH DESKIN FROM HIS ALBUM FROM STONE PERSONAL PAPER

GENERAL FELLESTING IS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR PD THIS APPOINTMENT

IS ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO AIR VICE MARSHAL BOWEN DISSEMINATE AND MERELY

DISTRIBUTION:

Sir Noel Charles
 Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Political Section
 A.V.M. Bowen-Buscarlet
 Chief of Staff
 A Files

Chief Commissioner

222

J. A. QUAYE
 Major, R. A.
 Staff Officer to CC

SECRET

SECRET

Ref: 301/29/019.

7 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Italian Government.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. The resignation of Bonomi's Government on 26 November and the failure to establish an Italian Government up to date, is creating delay, inconvenience, and worse, to the work of the Allied Commission and, therefore, to the Allied war effort. In the absence of a Government none of the ministries ^{is} prepared to discuss policy or take decisions or carry out anything but the usual routine of business. In the middle of a war ~~with~~ the pressing problems that have to be solved in this country, the cynical disregard of apparently all parties for the necessity of making their political aspirations subservient to the war effort which has led to the failure to form a Government, can only increase the difficulties of the Italian themselves, decrease their dignity and prestige amongst the Allied Nations and do irreparable damage. I do most earnestly recommend that the strongest recommendations be made to the Lieutenant of the Realm and to Bonomi himself that the Italian should show themselves capable of governing themselves and that a Government should be formed without any further delay.

2. Discussion on the following matters of policy has had to be postponed owing to the lack of Government:-

- (1) Devastated areas (The Committee has not set since the Government resigned).
- (ii) Various local government matters (including the appointment of the Sindaco of Naples).
- (iii) Partisans.
- (iv) Population.
- (v) Distribution of food in Italian territory by the Italian Government.
- (vi) Development of I.C.S.
- (vii) Housing reconstruction.
- (viii) Ration scales.
- (ix) Amassing of olive oil.

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(x) Government of Italy

1. The resignation of Bonomi's Government on 26 November and the failure to establish an Italian Government up to date, is creating delay, inconvenience, and worse, to the work of the Allied Commission and, therefore, to the Allied war effort. In the absence of a Government none of the Ministries ~~is~~ prepared to discuss policy or take decisions or carry out anything but the usual routine of business. In the middle of a war ~~with~~ the pressing problems that have to be solved in this country, the cynical disregard of apparently all parties for the necessity of making their political aspirations subservient to the war effort which has led to the failure to form a Government, can only increase the difficulties of the Italians themselves, decrease their dignity and prestige amongst the Allied Nations and do irreparable damage. I do most earnestly recommend that the strongest recommendations be made to the Lieutenant of the Realm and to Bonomi himself that the Italians should show themselves capable of governing themselves and that a Government should be formed without any further delay.

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- (i) Devastated areas (The Committee has not sat since the Government resigned).
- (ii) Various local government matters (including the appointment of the Sindaco of NAPOLI).
- (iii) Partisans.
- (iv) Evacuation.
- (v) Distribution of food in Italian territory by the Italian Government.
- (vi) Development of I.C.R.
- (vii) Housing reconstruction.
- (viii) Ration scales.
- (ix) Amassing of Olive Oil.
- (x) Organisation of E.N.A.C.
- (xi) Organisation of C.O.G.E.M.A.
- (xii) Establishment of Ministry for Foreign Trade.
- (xiii) U.N.R.R.A.

MSL/JG.

Copy to: VP, Pol. Sec.

[Signature]

MSL

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

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4200

POLITICAL SEC.

US/AF

29 November 1944

FROM: Chief Commissioner, Hq Allied Commission

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512

Following is the suggested program to comply with instructions in AFHQ Signal F-29731 of November 29th.

1. Chief Commissioner to see Lieutenant General of the Realm today and ask him to advise whoever he invites to form a Government that he will be expected to carry out certain requirements of the Allies as in the case of the previous Prime Ministers. For the information of the Prince, Chief Commissioner might state that these requirements are:

a. Undertaking not to re-open the institutional question until after liberation.

b. Acceptance of all obligations towards the Allies entered into by former Italian Governments beginning with the Armistice of September 3, 1943, and giving of declaration that every member of the Government has acquainted himself with the terms of such obligations including Long Armistice terms.

c. Admiral de Courten and certain other key posts to be retained on military grounds.

d. Full list of Ministers to be submitted to Chief Commissioner before announcement.

The Prince should not be asked to communicate details of these requirements to the new Prime Minister, but it should be left for Chief Commissioner to do once the latter has been selected.

2. When the Lieutenant General of the Realm has invited someone to form a new Government, Chief Commissioner should see the latter and advise him as in para 1 above. Copies of the letters required on (a) and (b) are attached. The requirements of the service authorities under (c) are as follows:

(1) Admiral de Courten to be re-appointed Minister of Marine.

(2) Air Ministry to be kept separate from War Ministry and

Minister of Air to be a civilian with General Piacentini as Chief of Staff.

(iii) If possible, Minister of War, Cassini, to be retained.

(iv) Dr. Fadda to be retained as Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraphs.

(v) General di Stefano to be retained as Director General of Telegraphs.

Finally, the new Prime Minister should be requested to submit all names of members of his Government to Chief Commissioner under (d) on the completion of his Cabinet before announcement.

3. Once the Cabinet is formed, the Prime Minister to see Chief Commissioner and submit names of all members of his Cabinet.

4. Chief Commissioner to submit names of heads of military ministries of the Cabinet to Army for approval, and all names to the U.S. and British Embassies and to UN, before announcement.

5. After approval of names, Prime Minister to be asked to sign letters under 1 (a) and (b) above. It is suggested that in the present instance it will not be necessary to ask Advisory Council to approve formation of new Cabinet since the conditions which they laid down in their resolution of the 17th July will already have been completed. It is also for consideration whether it is necessary to repeat the formal statement to the President of the Council made by the President of the Allied Control Commission in informing him of the terms of the Advisory Council's resolution, as follows:-

"I take the opportunity of reaffirming that under the Regime of the Armistice, the Italian Government is bound to carry out promptly and efficiently all orders given by the United Nations. It is, therefore, essential that prior agreement of myself as President of the Control Commission should be obtained and that the Governments concerned should be considered through the machinery established for this purpose before any important decisions of policy are put into effect".

4437

KILPATRICK W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc: CofS
H. Files

C O P Y

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

To: Lieutenant General Sir Noel F. Mason MacFarlane,
K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission.

Without the prior consent of the Allied Govern-
ments the Royal Italian Government undertakes not to
re-open the institutional question until such time as
Italy has been liberated and the Italian people have the
opportunity of themselves determining the form of Govern-
ment.

SALERNO, June 18th, 1944.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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C O P Y

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO

DEI MINISTRI

To: Lieutenant General Sir Noel F. Mason MacFarlane
K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943.

I declare that every member of the Government has acquainted himself personally with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on the 29th September 1943.

SALERNO, June 18th, 1944.

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/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

TOP SECRET

ADDITIONS WHICH ARE NECESSARY
FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL

COALITION

I

The coalition of the six parties represented in the Government must not only avoid being, but also seeming to be a continuation of the totalitarian regime. Therefore, the coalition acknowledges the legitimacy of other political currents and of other organizations, which will be able to explain, with the freedom which is the basis of a democratic regime, their action, even if it is openly opposed to the Government, which nevertheless keeps the right to check and repress them, if they should adopt methods of rebellion or violence.

II

As basis of its union, the coalition of the six parties makes a sincere and loyal truce in the social and political struggles which might divide it.

Concretely, agitation of all kind about the monarchical problem will have to be postponed till, on the eve of the sentence to be passed by the people on the institutional forms, for from now on, every citizen has a right to express his opinion freely.

The solving of the chief social problems is also postponed till the Country can be consulted. The readjustments of society on a new and changed basis will have to be debated by the Country, and not imposed by a group of parties, that have not yet been able to get the confirmation of the people's will, though they are numerous and have authority.

Therefore, the coalition of the six parties pledges itself to abstain from social agitation aiming to bring about the division of the land or the occupation of the factories, even if this agitation pretended to be antifascist and aiming at overthrowing the former fascist ruling class.

Such a pledge does not mean that the Government of the coalition will not examine and try to find a satisfactory solution to some of the social problems which it would be necessary to solve, even in this moment which is swayed by compelling and elementary needs.

III

The coalition must consider the organs of the State as the instruments for its governmental action.

Therefore the parties belonging to the governmental coalition must not discredit or ruin them in public opinion, for this would weaken the work of the Government they are part of.

This does not exclude the work of expurgation of the functionalities of the State which is now being made; this work of expurgation must be limited by the supreme necessity of not depriving the State of its vital organs and instruments during this delicate operation.

4-20-43

is openly opposed to the Government, if they should adopt methods of rebellion or violence. check and repress them, if they should adopt methods of rebellion or violence.

III

As basis of its union, the coalition of the six parties makes a sincere and loyal stance in the social and political struggles which might divide it.

Concretely, agitation of all kind about the monarchical problem will have to be postponed till, on the eve of the sentence to be passed by the people on the institutional forms, for from now on, every citizen has a right to express his opinion freely.

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Such a pledge does not mean that the Government of the coalition will not examine and try to find a satisfactory solution to some of the social problems which it would be necessary to solve, even in this moment which is swayed by compelling and elementary needs.

III

4 10 4

The coalition must consider the organs of the State as the instruments for its governmental action.

Therefore the parties belonging to the governmental coalition must not discredit or ruin them in public opinion, for this would weaken the work of the Government which they are part of.

This does not exclude the work of excretion of the functionaries of the State which is now being made; this work of excretion must be limited by the supreme necessity of not depriving the State of its vital organs and instruments during this delicate operation.

IV

The press of the six parties of the coalition must spontaneously fix itself certain limits.

Bitter polemic between the parties of the coalition discredit and weaken the Government. A Government which disagrees and whose constitution elements seem deeply divided ceases to exist as a Government.

Therefore, the six parties pledge themselves to discipline their press to support the program agreed upon by the Government and to avoid every interior polemic which would be more than a lawful discussion.

Treats. E.C.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM

In view of the fact:

- 1) that the concentration in as a sole mass of all the authentically democratic forces, which are truly pro-progress of the country would represent a useful contribution to the aim of the remaining democracy, in the picture of the uncertain Italian political situation of to-day;
 - 2) that it could subsequently be urgent that all the elements who are ideologically similar be united in a new large party or the center-left. These elements are presently not members of any political organization and are spread all over among the Italian Liberal party (left wing), the Democracy of Labour, the Action Party and the Italian Republican party;
 - 3) that a party of this sort could function as a powerful center of attraction, in respect to the socialists, who are definitely lead towards democracy, and to achieve through "Christian Democracy" a "Democratic Front", capable of expressing, in the near future, a government of democratic concentration (and therefore substantially of central attraction, which would be much more homogeneous and therefore efficient to the present coalition government among the six parties who adhere to the National Liberation Committee;
 - 4) that through private exchange of opinions that have taken place during the past weeks, all the most highly representative men of the Italian democracy such as SCALFARI, MONTI, MONTI, TROTTA, and DI LORO have declared on the whole, to be favorable to the new party;
 - 5) that the Reginzani negotiations for the amalgamation, which seem to be unchanneled towards a good conclusion, have come to a stopping point during the last weeks, because of the Reginzani decisive opposition of a few directing members, among the youngest of the Action Party;
 - 6) that the attitude of the latter is substantially caused, partly by the diffidence towards the elderly men and by the old political systems (thus towards the entire Democratic Labour Party) and partly because of the hope that in the heart of the Italian Socialist Party the democratic-socialists will soon find a solution, in order that the "democratic" socialists may also adhere to the concentration of the democratic forces to guarantee it a progressive aiming direction;
 - 7) that, notwithstanding the capable intervention of AMALDI and SALIZADA and the return to Italy of AMALDI, SALIZADA, SALIZADA etc., a clearing of this sort, in the heart of the Italian Socialist Party is not prepared to take place soon;
 - 8) that the fluid state in which the democratic forces are still standing, as a consequence of the difficulties created by some of the members of the Action Party, certainly does not contribute to the much desired clearing above mentioned;
 - 9) that only a disinterested intervention can, determining a resuming of the negotiations for the creation of the new center-left party, being that facts are what they presently are;
 - 10) that, an intervention of this sort cannot be American, being that the United States is the only country who has a real interest to favour the evolution in an authentically democratic sense of the Italian political situation;
- It would be highly recommendable that the United States Authorities in Italy did not hesitate, in the appropriate and manners, to use their influence for the purpose of dead locking up the interrupted negotiations again and unchanneling them towards a successful conclusion, before the problem of the liberation of Northern Italy complicated matter.

In view of the fact of an eventual action of this sort, we believe we can submit the following suggestions:

- 1) Dr. RUFFINO of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, is presently in the United States and intends to remain there till the middle of December. Although his political capacity is limited, he could carry out some useful action towards the ACTION PARTY and particularly towards some of its members (for example, Dr. LA RUFFIA, who should not be forgotten).

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It should not be difficult - even if the success of the economical negotiations that Dr. SPONZA has the assignment of carrying out in America should be hindered in some manner, if Dr. SPONZA himself would manage to persuade Dr. LAURICINI and the other elements of the Action Party to decide to change their opposing attitude towards the projected democratic party, in the nearest future.

2) On the eve of the day that Count SPONZA and Dr. LAURICINI will leave for the United States (November 15th) it is perhaps to-day the most highly representative member of the Action Party, it would not be impossible to call their attention to the most favorable impression that would be given in America, through a decisive attempt, even before leaving Italy, to decide which difficulties are actually standing against the creation of the new party and to learn if it is advisable to attempt the realization of this party, eventually hindering the most opposed elements of the various parties from the realization.

One could particularly, Count SPONZA to start, in agreement with LAURICINI, of holding a conference, which in order to permit a frank explanation and a deep discussion of the problem, would invite, for example, RUFFO, for the Labour Democracy, GIACCA and LAURICINI for the Action Party, SPONZA and LAURICINI for the "Independents" and eventually SPONZA and LAURICINI for the Italian Republican Party. Everything entitled us to presume, that if they are officially called, neither SPONZA nor LAURICINI could excuse themselves from accepting and that the above mentioned conference would certainly give some concrete result.

3) Being that public manifestations of the democratic concentration have already been made in various occasions (order of the day of the Directing Staff of the Action Party, dated October 2nd 1944 and the speech held by Minister LAURICINI at the Quirino Theater of Rome on October 15th 1944); the front has also dealt with this subject (October 15th in "Il Quotidiano" party - October 20th-21st in "Il Quotidiano" of October 17th, encouragement could be given tomorrow by some important organ of the United States Press, and, if possible, by Radio in America in one of its radio conversations.

The above mentioned action could be usefully helped by capable pressure to be exploited through the American syndicate directors, besides the British, to hasten the clearing process between the "Socialists" and the "Marxists" in the heart of the Italian Socialist Party and to encourage solidly the accession of the primers and their adhesion to the democratic party that in the meanwhile will be formed.

PLEASE REMEMBER, THAT IF SPONZA IS CALLED ON TO SIGN A DECLARATION TO OFFICIATE SPONZA AND LAURICINI, THE ACTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BEING THEIR CHAIRMAN SHALL BE AND REMAINS AS USUALLY A POLITICAL ONE.

IT SHOULD BE ADVISED, HOWEVER, THAT THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO THE PARTY'S DISCRETION, THAT THE WHOLE BE APPROVED STEP BY STEP, SO THAT THE EFFECTUAL WORKING OF SPONZA AND LAURICINI MAY FIND A FAVORABLE COURSE AND SHOULD NOT RISK TO BE CONSIDERED AS QUESTIONS IN OTHER POSITIONS AND THAT SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE.

Rome, November 13th, 1944

Translator: Willy Oriundi

TO: Mr. Schott

This is a purely private draft produced by Prunas for Sir Noel Charles and (query) Mr. Kirk. It is not rpt not official and is not rpt not in my view suitable for A.C.S. to forward to ASHQ.

Comodore Stone is going to raise it at the meeting at 11:30 this morning. I suggested to him that only a very few restricted personnel in the Commission should see it for their information only, e.g. VP Administration, COS and VP Economic Section.

19 October 1964

 H. A. CACCIA

520.1

4-51

active co-operation in the war against Germany;

whereas it is recognized that the contribution of the Italian people and the Italian Government to the war against Germany has been so effective that the Italian Government should be recognized as having made a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany;

whereas the Italian people and the Italian Government have made a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany; and whereas the Italian Government has made a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany;

whereas it is recognized that the Italian people and the Italian Government have made a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany;

The Government of Great Britain, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and the Italian Government, in the interest of all the peoples of the world, and in the interest of the Italian Government, have agreed as follows:

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Article 1.

Italy, without prejudice to any obligations which may arise from the armistice signed at Cassibile on September 8, 1943, and the Italian Government, shall, in the interest of all the peoples of the world, and in the interest of the Italian Government, make a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany.

Article 2.

Italy, without prejudice to any obligations which may arise from the armistice signed at Cassibile on September 8, 1943, and the Italian Government, shall, in the interest of all the peoples of the world, and in the interest of the Italian Government, make a contribution to the war against Germany in the same way as the other countries which have fought against Germany.

Article 3.

The Government of Great Britain and the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and the Italian Government, in the interest of all the peoples of the world, and in the interest of the Italian Government, have agreed as follows:

The use of airports, ports, shipping, communications systems within Italian territory shall be regulated by the Italian authorities according to the functions and by the Italian Government.

Transportation means shall be exempted and reserved to the Italian authorities except in exceptional cases by a special agreement for limited military requirements.

Italian negotiations, internal and to and from abroad shall be established without any restriction by the Government. Italian authorities according to his conditions to be agreed upon in the interest of the security of military operations.

Article 6.

Italian citizens of war shall in the hands of the United Nations shall upon the entry into force of the present agreement, have the benefits and advantages of war shall be allowed to participate actively and directly in the Italian armed forces, as far as possible they shall be employed in Italy to be incorporated within the Italian Armed Forces or other units assigned to the national air effort. The conditions and treatment of them shall be the same as that of the United Nations shall be provided for by mutual agreement to be reached as early as possible between the Italian Government and the Government concerned.

Article 7.

The Italian Government shall not be bound by the decision of the United Nations to the Italian citizens which will continue to be utilized for the Italian Government. The United Nations shall be allowed to participate actively and directly in the Italian armed forces, as far as possible they shall be employed in Italy to be incorporated within the Italian Armed Forces or other units assigned to the national air effort. The conditions and treatment of them shall be the same as that of the United Nations shall be provided for by mutual agreement to be reached as early as possible between the Italian Government and the Government concerned.

Article 8.

All means of transport in Italy by the United Nations for military operations of transport connected with the war and sold in Italian currency furnished by the Italian Government, or in currency, as well as in kind, shall be the United Nations, as well as all means sold by the Italian Government for expenses incurred in obligations supplied by the United Nations concerning supplies, services, requisitions and any other than by receiving the cost of military operations covered out by the United Nations on Italian territory or others, shall be counterbalanced against the supplies to Italy by the United Nations.

The exchange value of the expenses borne in kind by the Italian Government for goods on services the prices of which have been blocked shall be calculated at the official rate of exchange in force at the date on which such prices were blocked.

Article 9.

The principles governing the control of banking and economic activities, the control of currencies and of services supplied are regulated by the Italian Government and the regulation of trade and production shall be fixed in an agreement between the Italian Government and the United Nations.

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- 5 -

concerned to admit facilities in all the cases shall be
applied with by special agreement.

Article 12.

The Allied authorities shall, within their direct co-
operation of any kind, Italian authorities shall, also in behalf of the
Allies, regulate the use of the military resources for the protection of the
war against the German army, and shall, within the limits of the
military law, cooperate with the administration, so as to allow that the
military needs of the military population be satisfied. To this extent all
measures shall be taken to provide for the needs of the military population
which shall be to the greatest extent possible to be taken by special agreement.

Article 13.

The Italian Government shall, within the limits and full ex-
tension of the Italian military jurisdiction, exercise the necessary measures
to protect the military jurisdiction and ensure to the extent of the
military law, shall be regulated by the military authorities in conformity
with the Government to be provided by the Italian Government, which shall
shall ensure the protection in the same manner as in the case of other
territories of the Italian nation.

In the case of the entry into force of the present instrument all agree-
ments and understandings in relation between the Italian Government and the
Allied Government-included in the provisions of the present instrument shall
be subject to a special agreement.

Article 14.

Within Italian liberated territories, except within the pro-
vinces included in the zones mentioned in the preceding article, persons may
be arrested except in cases of flagrant delinquency only by the competent Italian
authorities according to Italian law and only the Italian judicial authorities
shall be empowered to try in accordance with Italian law anyone
guilty of hostile acts or of offences against the army to the detriment of
the Allied Military Forces or their subjects, or of officials, representatives
and agents of the United Nations or of Italy or of Italian Governmental
the Allied Forces or of persons who in any way shall hinder the execution
of the law.

Article 15.

The Italian Government shall, within the limits of the Italian law, ensure
the maintenance of the Italian military and in relation to Italian law, the
cooperation with the type of administration shall participate, which operating
liaison functions between the Italian Government and the Allied authorities.
The "Military Commission" of the Italian Government shall ensure the execution
of the advice of experts.

4 + 28

The Allied Control Commission shall ensure its functions in
the entry into force of the present instrument.

shall be subject to all restrictions and penalties imposed by the United States Government.

Article 15.

All persons belonging to the Italian race who are residing in the United States shall be subject to all laws, regulations and orders issued by the United States Government. In the event of any violation of the laws, regulations and orders of the United States Government, the Italian Government shall be held responsible for such violations. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States.

Article 16.

Italy shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States.

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Article 17.

The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States. The Italian Government shall be held responsible for the actions of its citizens in the United States.

Article 18.

The present agreement shall enter into force immediately and shall supersede the Armistice Conditions of September 3rd, 1943 and the Additional

committed war crimes or malicious offenses against Italian citizens. The Italian Government shall be responsible for the body created by the United Nations for all questions connected with the punishment of war crimes.

Article 15.

Italy shall benefit, in the proportion to the Italian-Italian, from mutual amnesties to be granted to Germany and other countries whose nationals have committed the crimes mentioned in the preceding article. Italian citizens in Germany or in other countries committed in violation of the Italian laws in the domain of war law, or that have been deported in such countries shall be immediately liberated by the satisfaction of the United Nations and assisted by representatives of the Italian Government shall be authorized to return to their homes in the same conditions immediately after their liberation from occupation.

Italy reserves to the question of the treatment of the Italian-Italian and punishing offenses by the Italian on Italian territory, and for reasons of security resulting from the revival of the economic life of the Italian Nation, special measures which, within the scope of the state, of public and private Italian and of Italian citizens, derived of the unity to neutral countries shall be returned to the Italian Government. Should these measures have been determined, measures of order to be implemented to return them in a total condition, the Italian Government shall be authorized to undertake substitution of Italian citizens shall not involving the violation of the disposal of the above assets allocated to the state by the Italian Government.

Article 16.

The Italian Government, in confirming the adherence of Italy to the principles enshrined in the Atlantic Charter, undertaken to accept, at the end of the present conflict, the decision of the United Nations for the better re-organization of Europe and of the world according to the principles of the said Charter. Any decision contrary to the principles enshrined in Italy by the United Nations shall be null and void, or regarding questions affecting Italian interests, shall be null and void with the participation of the Italian Government.

4-2-7

Article 17.

The present agreement shall enter into force immediately and supersede the Armistice Conditions of 8 September 1943 and the Additional Conditions of 28 September 1943.

The present instrument will remain in force until the end of hostilities with Germany and on that date it shall be confirmed in its entirety or in part to be superseded by a new instrument or by a peace Treaty.

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET
(Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm,
18 June 1944, as amended)

6 July 1944

MINISTRY	MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Secretary of State Minister for the Interior Minister ad interim for Foreign Affairs	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Avv. Sergio Fendaltea	Action
Undersecretary for Interior	3 g. Emilio Ciovari	Socialist
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs	March. Dr. Giovanni Vincenti Vanosta	No party
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs (Italians Abroad)	Dr. Renato Marcelli	Liberal
Ministers without Portfolio	Dr. Alberto Cianca Sen. Benedetto Croce Dr. Alcide de Gasperi Avv. Nuccio Pajani Dr. Giuseppe Saragat Sen. Count Carlo Sforza Dr. Palmiro Togliatti	Action Liberal Christian Democrat Labor Democrat Socialist No party Communist
Minister of Grace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Rapini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Basacco	Labor Democrat
Minister of Finance	Dr. Stefano Siglienti	Action
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Minister for Treasury	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Manes	Labor Democrat
Minister of War	Sen. Count Alessandro Casati	Liberal

Undersecretaries for War	Avv. Mario Palumbo Gen. Giovanni Battista Orellia	Communist No Party
Minister for Navy	Adm. Raffaele de Courten	No Party
Undersecretary Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Avv. Antonio Raimondo Sig. Angelo Corsi	Action Socialist
Minister for Air	Gen. Pietro Piacentini	No Party
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Minister of Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero	No Party
Undersecretary	Dr. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat
Minister of Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bruno	Action
Minister of Agriculture and Forests	Avv. Paolo Gallo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Gino Bergami	Liberal
Minister of Communications	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraph	Dr. Mario Fano	No Party
Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary (Industry and Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist
Undersecretary for Press and Information *	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat

* Dependent upon the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 814

18 September 1944

To whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the bearer, René VALERO, is employed as chauffeur to William L. Schott, Vice-President, Allied Control Commission (Political Section), and is authorized to drive vehicle (Jeep) No. 30-31 65-51.

*Mr. Schott -
Major Bocchino has been in the
hospital for the past two weeks. Lt. Col. Robertson,
Ag. Commandant, says there is a regular
form for this which may be obtained from
and will be signed by Capt. Wiley, Transport
officer, at Super Garage.*

4224

SECRET

Ref: R/520.1

11 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief Commissioner

From conversations with officials of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs there is detected an increasing manifestation of a spirit of conservatism and not tepid sympathy with the political ideals of Western democracy. It does not appear that a return of fascism is desired, but there is rather a hope for the constitution of a strong centralized Government under the monarchy. Reference is made to Spain where Franco is seen to be setting a course towards a liberal monarchy which will have popular support, which will be able to live in harmony with the Western Powers and with which Italy could have business, scientific and cultural relations.

Undoubtedly, the political attitude of these officials in large measure is based on the belief that the politicians now in power are suspicious of, and inclined to, career sickness, and that the present form of Government does not reflect their position as such.

WILLIAM W. BARNETT
Vice President, Editorial Section

520.1

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SECRET

SECRET

Pol. Sec

AFHQ

S-388

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MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET PD

FOLLOWING ARE TWO AMENDMENTS TO MY SUGAR THREE EIGHT SEVEN OF THE DECEMBER PD
 PARER TO AFHQ PERSONAL FOR SACRED GMA UNDER SUGAR POLITICAL ADVISOR AND BRITISH RESMIN
FROM HQ ALCOA FROM STONE PERSONAL PARER
 IN PARA PARER BAKER PARER AND IN LAST PARA SUBSTITUTE QUOTE LIBERAL UNQUOTE FOR
 QUOTE LARCH UNQUOTE

DISTRIBUTION:

Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Sir Noel Charles
 Political Section
 Chief of Staff
 'A' Files

4-22

Chief Commissioner

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SECRET

J. A. QUAYLE
 Major, R. A.
 Staff Officer to CG

10415

10th November, 1954

SECRET

Foreign Office.

224.

13.11.54

13.00 19.11.54

Foreign Office

10/10

Classified

274 (ordinary)

SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 34 of 10th November.
Referred to Reports No. 274 (ordinary).

SECRET

I learn that Signor Monni is preparing to make certain changes in the Cabinet to strengthen it in technical matters. It has originally been intended to wait until November Italy 10. The stated but being minister think it would be dangerous to delay any longer.

2. Count Caramelli will give up his cabinet position and Dr. Brocci, an eminent lawyer will replace him as head of Liberal Party. Following ministers are also likely to be changed as they have not shown themselves efficient in their various spheres. Caramelli (Christian Democrat), Ministry of Justice; Giallo (Communist), Ministry of Public Works; Geraboni (Labour Democrat), Ministry of Communications; possibly Mancini (Socialist) Public Works.

3. Count Caramelli said that it had not been proposed to remove General Pincentini as Minister of Aviation.

4. ... has told us that Signor Monni might wish to bring the Probioceno Simon to into the Cabinet because it might be possible to exercise some control over him if he had to share responsibility. The Italian Prime Minister also wishes to bring de Nicola into the Government (you will recollect that de Nicola was responsible for the idea of proposing Prince Umberto as Lieutenant of the Realm to solve the political impasse last spring). It latter consensus to join Government it would have excellent stabilizing effect. The proposed reshuffle according

520.1

274 (ordinary)

addressed to President Nixon No. 274 of 17th November, 1974 (ordinary).

17th November 1974

I learn that since 1974 I am proceeding to carry out my duties in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner. It has originally been intended that I should have been in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner. It has originally been intended that I should have been in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner.

4. Count Ferdinand will give to the cabinet a list of names of persons, an eminent lawyer will represent the Liberal Party. Following the election, it is likely to be changed as they have not chosen the person of their own choice. Their various spheres of activity are in the field of justice, education, health, and other areas. It is likely to be changed as they have not chosen the person of their own choice. Their various spheres of activity are in the field of justice, education, health, and other areas.

5. Count Ferdinand said that it had not been proposed to remove General Pinochet as a result of the election.

6. Count Ferdinand said that since 1974 I am proceeding to carry out my duties in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner. It has originally been intended that I should have been in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner. It has originally been intended that I should have been in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner.

7. An announcement is likely to be made within the next few days. Personally I feel that since 1974 I am proceeding to carry out my duties in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner. It has originally been intended that I should have been in the field of my responsibilities in a technical manner.

17th November 1974

0207

HEADQUARTERS 3 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

24
5th October, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Captain Collins

Would you please check through the attached draft report and my corrections to see that the dates given are accurate and to fill in those left blank.

2. A further brief paragraph should be added on Page 6 before the section entitled "The United Nations and the Italian Government". Something to this effect:-

Later, as a result of agreement between the Allied nations, certain modifications of the long Armistice terms in the sense desired by Marshal BADOLLO were communicated to the Italian Government on 9th November. At the same time they were required to accept a clarification of our requirements as regards naval and merchant shipping in the sense desired by the Allied Governments.

3. Is this data and the facts 100% accurate?

H. A. GAGGIA
Vice-President Political Section

520.1

4436

DE/XT

1. Revisions proposed for limited revision at end of Section (1) page 50

But the Government had fled from Rome; it had lost what little chance it ever had of inspiring the people to action. In such a crisis only clear direction and determined leadership could stir the vast majority from their intense desire for peace. In the absence of any firm and coordinated stand by their leaders, the Italian people and people turned into apathy. For three years we had striven to break their spirits; we had succeeded only too well.

2. Section on pages 6 and 7

For ENRI read BRINDISI captain BRINDISI.

3. Suggested Redraft of Section Entitled "The United Nations and the Italian Government"

From the end of page (3) i.e., the words "for the time being", omit succeeding paragraphs up to paragraph beginning with words "as a result of the Tripartite Conference". There insert the words "held at Moscow from 1941 to 30th October". In the same paragraph, last sentence, omit the words "at the same time as the headquarters of the Allied Command-in-Chief," and continue as in two succeeding paragraphs up to words "would assume the direction of this Commission". Then continue as follows:

In a Tripartite declaration on Italy at the Conference it was stated that it was "essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by the inclusion of representatives of those sections of Italian people who have always opposed Fascism". This necessary

only clear direction and determined leadership could stir the vast majority from their torpid desire for peace. In the absence of any firm and coordinated action by their leaders, the Italian people and people beyond into Italy. For three years we had striven to break their apathy, we had succeeded only too well.

2. Section on pages 6 and 7

For 5000 read BELINDI report BRINDI.

3. Suggested draft of section entitled "The United Nations and the Italian Government"

From the end of 1945 (1) i.e. the words "for the time being", with succeeding paragraphs up to paragraph beginning with words "as a result of the Tripartite Conference". There insert the words "held at Moscow from 1945 to 30th October". In the same paragraph, last sentence, omit the words "at the same time as the headquarters of the Allied Commanders-in-Chief" and continue as in the succeeding paragraph up to words "would assume the direction of this Commission". Then continue as follows:-

In a Tripartite declaration in Italy at the Conference it was stated that it was essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by the inclusion of representatives of those sections of Italian people who have always opposed Fascism. This necessity I had already urged on Marshal Badoglio in my conversations with him in Malta, and on 11 November he left for Naples to consult with such Anti-Fascist leaders as had come together in that town which was, of course, the most considerable centre in that part of the Italian mainland which had so far many of whom had found themselves in a Committee of National Liberation, been freed from the Germans. These Anti-Fascist leaders included the well-known liberal Benedetto Croce and Count Gronchi, who had recently

4138

-2-

arrived from the United States. The result of the negotiations in Mexico was to bring out the fact that none of the anti-Communist political leaders would consent at this time to serve as a Government under the King. Great efforts were made to bring about a change in attitude in Mexico at this juncture, thus over-riding the objection which he placed in connection with his father. This plan would have necessitated the appointment of a Regent or Regencies in the King's stead. The result of Mexico was a clear and was out of Italy. Having taken refuge with his father in Switzerland. Count Sforza indicated that if such a plan were adopted it might be possible to appoint General Sforza as Regent. Alternatively, if demand also satisfactory were appointed he would be ready in those circumstances to serve under Sforza as Prime Minister.

On his return from Mexico the report suggested very frankly to the King on his lack of success and placed himself unconditionally in the Majesty's hands. The King, advised by the Minister of the Royal Household, the Duke of Salaparuta, was inclined to think that Sforza and Count Sforza were negotiations in Mexico was that if for the purpose of the Marchesi rather than the question of the conspiracy which had led to the arrest.

The King, therefore, decided to make a visit to Mexico himself and return there with the King's presence in November. The result of the discussions then held was negative. The King also, however, indicated in his refusal to appoint the King's Regent, expressing the conviction that things would be very different when

there was reached and that in any case it would be decided for the King.

to abdicate in face of the pressure of a few unrepresentative politicians

Since it was contrary to democratic tradition for the Prime Minister to be a Soldier.

4212

Since it was
contingency to
domestic
action for
the Prime
Minister is
to a soldier.

grandson, thus overstepping the Crown Prince when he desired as under-
king his father. This plan would have demonstrated the appointment of a
Regent as suggested by the King's son, the Prince of Wales, and a
minor and was not of itself, having taken refuge with his mother in
Switzerland. Countess's intention that if such a plan were adopted
it might be possible to appoint another Prince as Regent; alternatively,
it would also be satisfactory even if appointed as would be ready to make
circumstances to make under a small as Prime Minister.

On his return from England the Emperor, escorted very freely to the
King of the Lake of Geneva, had placed himself personally in his
Majesty's hands. The King, accompanied by the Minister of the Royal Palace,
Count de Dalmat, and was invited to visit the Emperor, and
during the population in England and that it was the person of the
Emperor, rather than the question of the monarchy which had led to the
imperial. This, King, had of course, decided to make a visit to England
himself and arrived there with his two children, the Prince and
Princess, and the Princess, with his two children, the Prince and
Princess, accompanied him. In his case it would be absurd for the King
to expect the Emperor that things would be very different when
he was reached and that in any case it would be absurd for the King
to expect the Emperor of the presence of a few unrepresentative politicians
in the South of Italy.

The importance of Rome was in the forefront of the minds of the King
and Emperor. At this time for they had undoubtedly hoped that Allied
forces would shortly reach the capital. The problem, therefore, seemed

[illegible]

which include different aspects of

1050

experience in Southern Italy as were uncompromised with Fascism and were prepared to take office under the King and the Marshal. Accordingly, on 17th November Marshal Badoglio announced the formation of a new Government and in order to emphasise its temporary nature, he did not appoint the members as Ministers but as Undersecretaries of their various departments. In addition, he gave a public undertaking that he and this Government would resign as soon as peace was reached.

It was clear that this coalition did not fulfill the Moscow Declaration of policy on Italy; but it did resolve the immediate issues and was widely and satisfactorily seen as a ^{as a temporary measure} necessary step. When the Advisory Council had been formed and had met early in December, it decided as one of its first acts to advise the transfer to this Italian Administration of all territory south of the line 44°30'N/14°E to include Sicily and Sardinia.

146

H.A.C.
Political Section,
8.10.44

1051

SECRET

HQ ACC

APHQ SIGNED SIGNED

E-80997

AUG 091824

SECRET

NONE

CITE PRGEG

79/09

You are authorized to recommend to the Italian Government that it form the desired Ministry with functions substantially as outlined in your signal. Refer your ACC S-293 of 18 July. We would prefer name "Ministry of Commerce" which it is understood you now favor.

ACC DEST:

ACTION - Sec Gen (2)

INFO - A/CC

File

Pol. Sec. ✓

Econ. Sec.

Sir Noël Charles

Hon. Alex. Kirk

4415

SECRET

AUG 10

422

STUDENT

WILLIAM W. WOODS
Captain, USAF
Acting Chief Commissioner

$$f_1 \leq f_2 \leq f_3$$

*9/28/44 -
For Review - [illegible]*

Advanced Headquarters Allied Control Commission

July 13, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: United States Representative, Advisory Council
for Italy.

Captain Stone informed me that you received a telegram from the Department of State to the effect that it was understood that the Government of Switzerland had, on behalf of the Italian Government, approached various South American countries with a view to obtaining their recognition of the new Bonomi Government and of establishing closer relations with them.

I called immediately upon the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and inquired regarding this report. He assured me that if such were the case, the Swiss Government was acting without the knowledge of the responsible authorities of the Italian Government, namely the Prime Minister, who is at the same time Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Office. Neither of these had made any such request. He assured me that the Foreign Office fully appreciated that its approach to foreign governments should be made through the Allied Control Commission and that neither he nor the Prime Minister had any intention of departing from this practice.

1069

Samuel Reber
Vice President Allied Control Commission
Political Section

c.c. Act. C.Comm.

present except Brown who
 was then taken north by
 60 yards. Considered him
 sufficiently ~~agitated~~ agitated
 to take him to the station with
 Bradley for reference to the
 court and after photographing
 him he had to be taken
 to the court.

3. From the report of the
 court they were found to be
 in a state of shock and
 were not to be taken
 to the court. The court
 Johnson contacted about
 this and the following day
 found the men in a state of
 shock.

4. From the report of the
 court they were found to be
 in a state of shock and
 were not to be taken
 to the court.

1056

scizio - con-
al- presenza
-XIX, N. 643

... e gestioni 150 con uso.

... e sommerso l'abbonamento per
... in tal caso viene accordata una ...
... Chi usufruisce di tale
... consegua al gestore del
... in vigore per i generi ra-
... di prelevamento.
... è obbligatoria anche per chi usu-
... presso alberghi, pensioni o

... è esclusa

URGENT

Following for the failure
from Ruler and Carving
The we were first to
see Benoit's program
for cultural programs for
reconstruction of Government
with which he concerned
He said that there would be
difficulties in the future
longer had the first one
which he presented before
Sept 8. On the other hand
he gave the situation for
some on whom all parties
would agree

In the same
Benoit would not return
with some degree of difficulty
later arranged for us to
meet with him in setting
of literature in the room

... 100 pezzi, peso netto 150 grammi con osso.

ABBONAMENTO 1954.

Il titolare del contatore è ammesso l'abbonamento al servizio di distribuzione del latte. In tal caso viene accordata una riduzione del prezzo di commissione del . . . Chi usufruisce di tale servizio di abbonamento è tenuto consegnare al gestore del servizio di distribuzione la carta abbonata in vigore per generi razionali, razioni e grani e i relativi buoni di prelevamento.

La consegna di dette carte è obbligatoria anche per chi usufruisce del trattamento di pensione presso alberghi, pensioni o locande.

Il prezzo del latte non comprende le bevande ed è escluso anche la merenda di servizio.

servizio - con
Valia presente
I-XIX, N. 645

For Manifestation from Pelaez and Caceres

Administrative situation in Rome does not yet enable us to send recommendation for date of visit by yourself, Betty Bedoglia and party to Johnson + Hume. Both agree it should be soonest possible. We will telegraph again tomorrow.

4411

INC H/N NR 5001

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

INC H/N MESSAGE

FROM: FIVE ARMY HQ PRECEDENCE: 01 DTG: 040415
 REF. NO: 00000 CLASSIFICATION: SECRET DTR: 04/23/0
 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

RE: 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

1. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

2. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

3. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

4. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

5. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

6. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

7. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

8. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

9. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

10. 5 ARMY HEADQUARTERS MESSAGE NO. 00000 DTG: 040415 TO: ALL THE 5 ARMS

1061

INC N/N BR 3035

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: ACP MAIN PRECEDENCE: URGENT DTG: 071205Z
 REF. NO: 0234 CLASSIFICATION: SECRET DTG: 071105Z

TO: REFER RPT BENEY A D GAGGIA -- PERSONAL FROM MDC FARLANE

YOUR TELETYPE OF YESTERDAY RECEIVED PD WARM TO AAI RPT AAI FOR
 S RPT SUGAR FORCE PERSONAL FOR BENEY RPT BY AAI GAGGIA RPT
 GAGGIA FROM AAI MAIN FROM AAI FARLANE PERSONAL TOP DEC PAREN
 POLITICAL SITUATION DOES NOT PERMIT DELAY PD UNDER ARRANGEMENTS
 MADE BY AAI MAJO LIO AND PARTY ARRIVE BY AIR TOMORROW RPT TO ORIGIN
 PD I WILL ARRIVE MYSELF BY CAR TONIGHT

BEST COPY POSSIBLE
FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

1063

M/C # 464

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: ACC MAIN PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY TIME DATE GROUP 051230B
 REF. NO. M 223 CLASSIFICATION TOPSEC-CIPHER TIME DATE RECD 051530B

TO: HQ AAA FOR SUGAR FORCE
 PERSONAL FOR REBER AND CACCIA

I RPT ITEM HOPING TO GET TRANSFER DOCUMENT AND
 ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE KING THIS AFTERNOON PD PAREN TOPSEC
TO HOW QUEEN ABLE ABLE ITEM FOR SUGAR FORCE PERSONAL FOR
REBER AND CACCIA FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLINE PERSONAL
PAREN WILL WIRE YOU AT ONCE WHEN ACCOMPLISHED PD PARA 2
 PD I RPT ITEM WANT EARLIEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION OF POLITICAL
 BACKGROUND IN ROME PD IF EARLY ARRIVAL OF BADOGUOL AND PARTY
 LEADERS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN STABILITY OR PREVENT DIS-
 RPT ITEM CAN BRING THEM ALONG AS SOON AS CAN BE AP
 WITH FIFTH ARMY AND ABLE ABLE ITEM PD IN ANY EVEN
 PRACTICABLE VISIT SHOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE END OF THIS WEEK PD
 PARA 3 PD LET ME KNOW EARLIEST POSSIBLE WHETHER YOUR ENQUIRIES
 INDICATE THAT THE CROWN PRINCE WOULD BE LIKELY TO RECEIVE UN-
 FAVOURABLE RECEPTION WHEN FIRST HE VISITS ROME

4408

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

3714

OUTGOING MESSAGE

NO. NO CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET DATE: 8 JUNE 1944
 TIME DATE: 0900Z PRECEDENCE: URGENT
 ORIGINATING SECTION ACC APPROVED: MSEL MACFARLANE, LT GEN

PLAIN LITERAL

TO: AMEMB FOR SAC, US POLITICAL ADVISOR, BRITISH RESIDENT, 3-5
 INFO: AAI FOR GEN. ALEXANDER ACC MAIN FOR PERRY AND FOR KING AND CHARLES

By immediately preceding telegram. Political Meeting in ROME today was attended by following. Non Party: RAFFAELLO BONOMI and SPOZZA. Liberals: CROCE and MASATI. Christian Democrats: BOHINO and DE GASPARI. Labour Democrats: GERSHONA and RUINI. Party of Action: CLARCA and LAMALFA. Socialists: LOMBOARDI and NERMI. Communists: TOULIATTI and SCOCIMARRO.

Before the Meeting started I gave short address in which I called on the meeting to sink party disputes and form a Coalition Government. I reminded them also of their obligations to the Allies both as regards all engagements now in force and the institutional question. I then left them to it.

MACFARLANE

Dist
 1/2
 ACC ✓
 Rec

4-03

13

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

OUTGOING MESSAGE

REF. NO:

CLASS: TOP SECRET

DATE: 9 JUNE 1944

TIME DATE: 09:20

FREQ: URGENT

ORIGINATING SECTION: ACC

APPROVED

EDITED LITERAL

TO: FREEDOM FOR SAC, US POLITICAL ADVISOR BRITISH MINISTER RESIDENT, GS
 REPEATED: AAI FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER AND ACC MAIN FOR PERRY FOR KIRK AND
 CHARLES FROM MACFARLANE, PERSONAL

Meeting took place in Rome today between Badoglio and 7 members of his cabinet and leaders of 6 parties in Rome. The parties were divided in their support of Badoglio but decided unanimously to serve in a government under leadership of ~~Badoglio~~ Bonomi, the president of the Rome Committee of National Liberation and former Prime Minister.

Badoglio informed the Lieutenant of the realm at the Quirinal this evening. Later the Lieutenant sent for Bonomi and invited him to form a government. Bonomi accepted.

After Badoglio had seen Lieutenant Itasca Lieutenant and impressed upon him that the allied Governments insisted that any Italian Government should reaffirm the undertakings given by Badoglio last Government on the subjects of obligations to the Allies and the institution question.

I am permitting Badoglio's party and the Crown Prince to remain in Rome until 1700 hours tomorrow June 9 and there appears to be reasonable prospect that Bonomi will complete formation of his Government by that hour.

Lieutenant received enthusiastic spontaneous ovation today. Lieutenant visited Vatican this afternoon and stayed for 2 hours.

Comments follow.

Dist:

Records

C-2

ACC ✓

TOP SECRET

OUTGOING MESSAGE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: ACC MAIN (GUE MACFARLANE C COMB)

CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET

REF NO. H 242

PRIORITY: URGENT

DATE 11 JUNE 44

TO: A.F.B.Q. RPTD A.A.I.

I SAW BONONI IN ROME THIS MORNING PD PARA ONE TO APPT FOR SAC GMA BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER GMA AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER AND GJ REPEATED HEADQUARTERS AAI FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PARA TWO HE WAS CLEARLY WELL SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS CABINET BUILDING PD DE NICOLA WAS PRESENT DURING OUR TALK AND I UNDERSTAND THAT A PLACE WILL BE FOUND FOR HIM IN THE CABINET AT AN EARLY DATE PD PARA TWO PD I ASKED BONONI IF SPORZA WAS GOING TO REMAIN IN HIS APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPARATION AND ZANIBONI AS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES PD BONONI SAID THAT NO DECISION HAD YET BEEN REACHED PD PARA THREE PD BONONI SAID HE EXPECTED TO OBTAIN THE FORMAL APPROVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT TO HIS CABINET TOMORROW AND THAT THE CABINET WOULD BE STORN IN ON TUESDAY PD PARA FOUR PD I MENTIONED THE FACT THAT SICILY APPEARED TO BE VERY POORLY REPRESENTED BUT THIS SITUATION HAS BEEN IMPROVED BY THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO SICILIAN UNDERSECRETARIES PD PARA FIVE PD THE REST OF OUR TALK WAS CONCERNED WITH THE MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SALERNO THIS AFTERNOON AND INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING THE MINISTRIES AND CIVIL SERVANTS IN ROME PENDING THE DAY WHEN IT WOULD PROVE POSSIBLE TO PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO RETURN TO ROME

CONTENTS AUTHENTICATED BY

 ROWL MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant-General,
 Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

4405

TOP SECRET

E227

87

AGC MAIN (GEN MACFARLANE 3 CORR)

500. June, 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

A.E.M.C. REPEATED A.A.I.

I HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FROM CATIA AND HENRY IN REPLY TO
 APOC FOR SAC GEN HATTEN REQUEST KIMBERLY AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER
 AND 45 REPEATS HEADQUARTERS ALL AND GENERAL ALEXANDER FROM AGC MAIN FROM
 MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAPER. BEING OF ONE PD AS A. THE FIRST TO SEE
 BENVENUTA THIS MORNING HE OUTLINED PROBLEMS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF
 GOVERNMENT AND IN WHICH HE CONCERNED PD HE SAID THERE WOULD BE
 DIFFICULTIES AS BADOGLIO NO LONGER HAD THE POWER HE POSSESSED BEFORE
 5. FURTHER SIGHT PD OF THE OTHER HAND OF A THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE FOR
 ON WHEN THE PARTIES TO ALL WERE PD THE PD WE THEN SA. BOMBI CIA WHO
 DID NOT ANTICIPATE SOME DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY AND NO LATER ARRANGE
 FOR US TO MEET WITH WORK COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION PD ALL WERE PRESENT EXCEPT
 BOMBI CIA WHO HAS BEEN TAKEN NORTH BY GERMAN PD COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY
 AGREE TO DISCUSS WITH BADOGLIO FOR REFORMING GOVERNMENT AND AFTER
 PRELIMINARY CONTACT HERE TO CONTINUE IN SALERNO PD THREE PD FROM POLITICAL
 POINT OF VIEW THEY AND WE CONSIDER FIRST CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE SOONEST PD
 WE WILL CONSULT HUME AND JOHNSON EARLIEST ABOUT THIS AND TELEGRAPH JOINT
 RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO DATE TO FOUR PD PLEASE PASS TO CHARLES AND KIRK

5201

10681

TOP SECRET

0227 - 2

DAVID MURPHY, FORMER MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT THIS IS DISTINCTLY HIS OWN AND I VERY MUCH WISH THAT POLITICAL CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE SOONER TO I HAVE SAID. AND HIS PARTY WOULD TO LEAVE AT FIRST NOTICE AND I AM ASSURED THAT HE WOULD ALSO BE TO THE PARTY TO BE ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER LAST FOR THE LOSS OF WHICH IS SOMEWHAT UNFORTUNATE

JOHN MASON MASTERS
Lieutenant-General
Chief of Staff 446

TOP SECRET

HAC
fileCOPY

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Deputy Chief Commissioner
APO 354

DCC 565.7

20 June 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Commissioner, Hq. ACC

1. I have informed the Undersecretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Sig. Fumalton, that Ministerial Undersecretaries now in Rome may now be permitted to enter their respective Ministries. Their functions will be limited to personnel reorganization, "house-keeping", and related organizational problems in order that when the government is transferred from Salerno to Rome, the Ministries will be set up and ready to function. In the meantime, the Government will continue to operate in Salerno.

/s/ Military W. Stone
/t/ MILITARY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Deputy Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

Sig. Fumalton
Undersecretary of the Presidency
of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government.

5201

4102

HAC

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & R.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/130/39/CA

25 June 1944

SUBJECT: Duties of Italian Government Officials - Rome.

TO : Distribution below.

1. The attached copy memorandum from Deputy Chief Commissioner to Executive Commissioner dated 20 June 44 is forwarded for information.

2. Should any Ministerial Undersecretary of the Italian Government approach any Section or Sub-Commission for permission to enter Rome their attention should be drawn to this memorandum.

John A. Hester
NORMAN E. WISSE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION

"C"

JER/IR

P.T.C.

COMPOSITION OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT
(Office of the Lieutenant of the Realm,
13 June 1944, as amended)

6 July 1944

MINISTRY	MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Secretary of State Minister for the Interior Minister of Internal Affairs Foreign Affairs	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Avv. Giorgio Benedicetti	Action
Undersecretary for Exterior	S. G. Emilio Cossolani	Socialist
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs	March. Dr. Giovanni Vicerati Veronesi	No party
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs (Italians abroad)	Dr. Renato Imbriani	Liberal
Ministers without Portfolio	Dr. Alberto Claron Sen. Benedetto Croce Dr. Alcide de Gasperi Avv. Riccardo Lombi Dr. Giuseppe Saragat Sen. Count Carlo Sforza Dr. Adriano Taglianti	Action Liberal Christian Democrat Labor Democrat Socialist No party Communist
Minister of Peace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Tupari	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Bassano	Labor Democrat
Minister of Education	Dr. Stefano Siglienti	Action
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Perenti	Communist
Minister for Treasury	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Leone	Labor Democrat
Minister of War	Sen. Count Alessandro Gatti	Liberal

5/20/1

4401

Undersecretaries for the	Avv. Mario Polacco Gen. Giovanni Battista Orsilia	Communist No Party
Minister for Navy	Avv. Raffaele de Onofrio	No Party
Undersecretary Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Avv. Antonio Radda Sig. Angelo Corai	Action Socialist
Minister for Air	Gen. Pietro Mussolini	No Party
Undersecretary	Sig. Mario Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Minister of Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Laglerio	No Party
Undersecretary	Dr. Leonardo Battistella	Christian Democrat
Minister of Public Works	Avv. Pietro Leonardi	Socialist
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Jasso	Action
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Avv. Paolo Gallo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Carlo Bergoni	Liberal
Minister of Communications	Avv. Francesco Cavallone	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraphs	Dr. Mario Fano	No Party
Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary (Industry and Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist
Undersecretary for Press and Information +	Avv. Giuseppe Spasaro	Christian Democrat

+ Dependent upon the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

4000

TOP SECRET

AFHQ

8-383

9 DECEMBER 1944

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET PD

FOLLOWING IS ADVANCE LIST OF MINISTERS OF NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS SUBJECT TO A FEW ALTERATIONS WHICH ARE INDICATED BELOW PD FINAL LIST EXPECTED ABOUT ONE THIRTY EIGHT ZERO PD OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SUNDAY PD LIST OF UNDERSECRETARIES WILL BE AVAILABLE LATER PD

PAPER TO APPEL PERSONAL FOR SACRED CMA UNCLE SUGAR POLAR AND BOTTLE RESHIN
FROM R. ALCA FROM PERSONAL PAPER

PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE CMA ROMERI CMA NO PARTY ALTHOUGH FORMERLY LABOR DEMOCRAT PD VICE PRESIDENT WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CMA TOSCANI CMA COMMUNIST PD VICE PRESIDENT WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CMA DI RUDINO CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CMA SCOSIO CMA LIBERAL PD

FOLLOWING ARE HEADS OF MINISTRIES CMA FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA DE GASPERI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD JUSTICE CMA SITTAI FORTE CMA ARANCIO RUIZ PD BOTH LIBERALS PD INSTRUCTION CMA TUPINI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD THIS NOMINATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE PD FINANCE CMA PRESENTI COMMUNIST PD TREASURY CMA SOLERI CMA LIBERAL PD PUBLIC WORKS CMA RUINI CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT PD INDUSTRY COMMERCE AND LABOR CMA BRONCHI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD AGRICULTURE CMA BRUGO CMA

Chief Commissioner

222

J. A. GALE
 Major, E. A.
 Staff Officer to CC

4553

1074

TOP SECRET

ATHQ

S-383

9 DECEMBER 1944

MOST IMMEDIATE

COMMUNIST PD COMMUNICATIONS CMA CROVETTO CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT CMA WITH FANT
 UNDERSECRETARY AND GENERAL DI RABANO DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS AS
 REQUESTED BY US PD THIS MINISTRY MAY BE SPLIT INTO MINISTRY OF POSTS AND
 TELEGRAPHS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION WITH FANT AND DI RABANO UNEXPECTED
 PD AVIATION CMA SCIALOJA CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT PD CHIEF OF STAFF TO BE EITHER
 GENERAL PIACENTINI OR COLONEL BERNARDINI / PD WAS CMA CREATTI CMA LIBERAL PD
 OCCUPIED ITALY CMA NEW MINISTRY TO DEAL WITH ECONOMIC AND PATRIOT PROBLEMS
 IN NORTH CMA SOCCORRINO CMA COMMUNIST

*cc- Kirk
 Charles
 Pol Sec
 COS
 'A' files*

4358

Chief Commissioner

222

TOP SECRET

J. A. DAYLE
 Major, P. A.
 Staff Officer to CC

Top Secret MOST/14/17/77
DRAFT CABLE TO: AI PERSONAL FOR SACRED CMA U.S. PD AD AND BRITISH RESMIN

FOLLOWING IS ADVANCE LIST OF MINISTERS OF NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS SUBJECT TO A FEW ALTERATIONS WHICH ARE INDICATED BELOW PD FINAL LIST EXPECTED ABOUT 1700 PD OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SUNDAY PD LIST OF UNDERSECRETARIES WILL BE AVAILABLE LATER PD PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR, BOLLEA, NO PARTY ALTHOUGH FORMERLY LABOR DEMOCRAT PD VICE PRESIDENT WITHOUT PORTUGAL, ROZZIACCI, COMMUNIST PD VICE PRESIDENT ATTACH PORTUGAL, DE ALPINO, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT, PD MINISTER WITHOUT PORTUGAL, NASTO, LIBERAL PD

FOLLOWING ARE HEADS OF MINISTRIES:

✓ FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DE CASPARI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD
✓ JUSTICE, EITHER FORTE OR AMADIO ROLLO PD *Both* ~~SECRETARY~~

~~PARTY SECRETARY~~

✓ INSTRUCTION, RUFINI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD THIS NOMINATION SUBJECT TO

CHANGE PD

COMPARISON

✓ FINANCE, PESENTI, PD

✓ TREASURY, SOLARI, LIBERAL PD

✓ PUBLIC WORKS, RUINI, LABOR DEMOCRAT PD

✓ INDUSTRY COMMERCE AND LABOR, GRONCHI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD

✓ AGRICULTURE, GELLO, COMMUNIST PD

✓ COMMUNICATIONS, GENOVATO, LABOR DEMOCRAT, WITH FANO UNDERSECRETARY AND

GENERAL DI MARINO DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS AS REQUESTED BY US PD

THIS MINISTRY MAY BE SPLIT INTO MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION WITH FANO AND DI MARINO UNAFFECTED PD

AVIATION, SOLALUJA, LABOR DEMOCRAT PD CHIEF OF STAFF TO BE EITHER

GENERAL PIACENTINI OR COLONEL REMONDINO PD

LABOR DEMOCRAT PD VICE PRESIDENT WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, TOLIANI, COMMUNIST
PD VICE PRESIDENT WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DE ADUNA, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT, PD
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, BASILE, LIBERAL PD

FOLLOWING ARE HEADS OF AGENCIES:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DE BASCHI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD
✓ JUSTICE, EITHER FOLTE OR MARGIO BUIE PD ^{Boiti} ~~LIBERAL~~

~~MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DE ADUNA, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD~~

✓ EDUCATION, RUFINI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD THIS POSITION SUBJECT TO

CHANGE PD

✓ FINANCE, ^{Communist} ~~PERENTI~~ PD

✓ TREASURY, BOLENT, LIBERAL PD

PUBLIC WORKS, RUINI, LABOR DEMOCRAT PD

✓ INDUSTRY COMMERCE AND LABOR, ~~SENCCHI~~, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD

✓ AGRICULTURE, GULLO, COMMUNIST PD

✓ COMMUNICATIONS, ~~CEVALCETO~~, LABOR DEMOCRAT, WITH FANO UNDERSECRETARY AND
GENERAL DI MARIANO DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS AS REQUESTED BY US PD

THIS MINISTRY MAY BE SPLIT INTO MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION WITH FANO AND DI MARIANO UNAPPOINTED PD

AVIATION, SCIADAVA, LABOR DEMOCRAT PD CHIEF OF STAFF TO BE EITHER

GENERAL PLACENTINI OR COLONEL REMONDINO PD

NAVY, ADMIRAL DE COURTEN, NO PARTY PD

WAR, CASATI, LIBERAL PD

OCCUPIED ITALY, NEW MINISTRY TO DEAL WITH ECONOMIC AND PATRIOT PROBLEMS

IN NORTH, SCOCOTIMARO, COMMUNIST

Araban LD

4387

1077

TOP SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: AFHQ PERSONAL FOR ~~ARMED~~ CMA UNCLE SUGAR POLAD AND ~~PUTISH~~ RESMIN
FROM HQ ALCON FROM ~~CRONE~~ PERSONAL

TOP SECRET PD

Reference my S-383 following ^{final} list of Ministers just received from

Office of Prime Minister.

^{AND} President, Minister for the Interior and Minister for Italian Africa (Interior)

Bonomi.

Vice Presidents without Portfolio, Togliatti and Di Rodino.

Minister without Portfolio, Erosio.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Gasperi.

Following are heads of Ministries:

Public Works, Ruini.

Justice, Tupini.

Finance, Pesenti.

Treasury, Soleri.

Instruction, Arancio Ruiz.

Industry, Commerce and Labor, ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~by~~ Gronchi.

Agriculture, Gullo.

Railroad Transportation, Cerabona.

Post and Telegraph Communications, Cevolotto.

Occupied Italy, Scoccimarro.

War, Casati.

Navy, De Courten.

Aviation, Scialoja.

Gasparotto may head new Ministry for Assistance to Repatriates. (Decision on this tomorrow with list of Undersecretaries). Para

See my immediately following telegram, ~~S-385~~ S-385.

4300

S-385 TOP SECRET MOST IMMEDIATE
TO: AFIM PERSONAL FOR SACRED CHA UNCLE SUGAR POLAD AND BRITISH RESMIN
FROM HQ ALCOM FROM STONE PERSONAL

TOP SECRET PD
SEE MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM NUMBER SUGAR THREE EIGHT FOUR PD
PAREN inside address PAREN

- Following is distribution of parties:
- 4 Liberal - Brosio, Soleri, Casati, Arangio-Ruiz.
 - 4 Christian Democrats - Di Rodino, De Gasperi, Gronchi, Tupini.
 - 4 Communists - Togliatti, Pesenti, Scoccimarro, Gullo.
 - 4 Labor Democrats - Ruini, Cevolotto, Scialoja, Casparotto, Ceratona,
 - 2 Independents - Bonomi, De Courten.

TOP SECRET

Pol. Sec. *W*
H

APR

6-387

10 380

NOT IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET PD

FOLLOWING IS LIST OF UNDERSECRETARIES. CUM

PAGE TO AFRI PERSONAL FOR SACRED CMA UNDER EUGEN HORN AND BRITISH ARMY JUNE 1945
FROM STONE PERSONAL PAGE

PAGE ABLE PAGE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT CUM PRESIDENCY CMA SPANISH ARMY IN REGIMENT CMA
 JERVOLINO DE SANTARITA ARMY TREASURY CMA SCOTLAND ARMY PUBLIC WORKS CMA KATTARELLA
 OR CASSIANI ARMY SCOTLAND ARMY ARMY ARMY

PAGE NAME PAGE *W* CUM PAGES AND INFORMATION CMA LIBRARY ARMY ITALIAN ARMY
 CMA NORWELL ARMY PAGES CMA GARRISON ARMY TRANSPORT CMA RIA C ARMY ARMY
 ITALY CMA ARMY ARMY

PAGE CHARLES PAGE ARMY DEMOCRAT CUM INTERIOR CMA ARMY ARMY JUSTICE CMA VERCHI ARMY
 CMA
 LABOR/PAGE ARMY ARMY ARMY ARMY

PAGE DOO PAGE COMMUNIST CUM FOREIGN *APRIL* CMA ARMY ARMY ARMY ARMY
 CMA FIORI ARMY CMA CMA PALKER ARMY ARMY ARMY CMA ARMY ARMY

PAGE ARMY PAGE INDEPENDENT CUM POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS CMA ARMY PD

PAGE AVIATION ARMY PD ARMY PAGE *W* PAGE ARMY ARMY ARMY ARMY

PAGE FOOD PD ARMY ARMY HAS BEEN TAKEN ON FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY FOR REPATRIATES
 THEREFORE IT WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED

Chief Commissioner

222

DISTRIBUTION 4

Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Sir Noel Charles

Pol. Sec.

Chief of Staff
 'A' Files

J. A. QUAYLE
 Major, R. A.
 Staff Officer to CC

SECRET

P & Sec

W5
H4

AFHQ

S-388

10 DEC

MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET PD

BONONI HAS DELIVERED TWO SIGNED COMMITMENTS TO ME IN THE IDENTICAL FORMS AS THOSE
EXECUTED IN JUNE ONA.

PAPER TO APPL. PERSONAL FOR SACRED ONA UNCLE SUGAR POLAD AND BRITISH REMAIN FROM HQ
ALCON FROM STONE PERSONAL PAPER

ONE ON THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION ONA THE OTHER ACCEPTING ALL ARMISTICE AND POST DASH
ARMISTICE OBLIGATIONS OF FORMER GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFYING THAT EACH MEMBER OF
GOVERNMENT IS PERSONALLY FAMILIAR WITH ALL OBLIGATIONS INCLUDING LONG TERMS ARMISTICE PD
ORIGINALS BEING FORWARDED TO YOU

AUTHENTICATED BY:

J. A. QUAYLE

Major, R. A.

Staff Officer to CC

DISTRIBUTION:

Hon. Alexander Kirk

Sir Noel Charles

Pol Section

Chief of Staff

"A" Files

Chief Commissioner

4333

222

SECRET

SECRET

AFHQ

S-390

11 DEC 44

MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET PD

DEFERRED MY SUGAR TONNE NIGHT TONNE OF WINE DECEMBER

PAPER TO AFHQ PERSONAL FOR SIGNED ONE UNDER SPECIAL POLAR AND BRITISH RESERVEFROM HQ ALONG FROM STONE PERSONAL PAPER

CHIEF OF AIR STAFF IS REJECTED PLACENTINI FOR RAISONNABLE BUT LIEUT GENERAL

ARMED CAT WHO IS PREFERRED BY AIR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

DISTRIBUTION:

Sir Noel Charles
 Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Political Section
 Air subcommission
 Chief of Staff
 'A' Files

Chief Commissioner

222

J. A. QUAYLE
 Major, R. A.
 Staff Officer to CC

SECRET

4388

SECRET

AFH:

8-391

11 DEC 64

MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET PD

FORWARDED BY SUGAR THREE EIGHT SEVEN OF TEN DECEMBER.

PAPER TO APPEAL PERSONAL FORWARDED COM. UNDER SUGAR FOLLO AND BRITISH REEPLIN
FROM HQ. ALSO FROM STAFF PERSONAL PAPER

THE DECISION AS TO THE CHOICE OF THE ALTERNATIVELY PROPOSED UNDERSECRETARIES
 FOR THE MINISTRIES OF PRODUCTION PUBLIC WORKS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS WILL BE
 TAKEN AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECEMBER TWENTY

DISTRIBUTION:

Sir Noel Charles
 Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Political Section
 Chief of Staff
 'A' Files

Chief Commissioner

222

ELERY W. STONE
 Commodore

Chief Commissioner

SECRET

4391

1083

520.1

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Prime Minister	Amedeo Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Ministers without Portfolio	Beneditto Croce Carlo Azeglio Raimondo Foglietti Alberto Ghisone Giuseppe Saragat Alcide De Gasperi Giuseppe De Rita	Liberal Independent Communist Action Socialist Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Minister of Foreign Affairs Undersecretaries:	Amedeo Bonomi Giovanni Venturi Vittorio Veneto Luigi Einaudi	Labor Democrat Independent Liberal
Minister of Interior Undersecretary: Press and Information	Amedeo Bonomi Emilio Gargano Giuseppe Spataro	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Justice Undersecretary	Adolfo Turani Carlo Rossini	Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Minister of Treasury Undersecretary	Carlo Rossini Antonio De Gasperi	Liberal Labor Democrat
Minister of Finance Undersecretary	Stefano Biglietti Mario Pavesi	Action (Maurinian) Communist
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor. Undersecretaries: For Industry & Commerce For Labor	Giovanni De Michelis Guido Molinelli Giovanni De Michelis	Christian Democrat Communist Socialist
Minister of Agriculture & Forests Undersecretary	Luigi Einaudi Gino Zangheri	Communist Liberal
Minister of Public Works Undersecretary	Pietro Mancini Giuseppe Bruno	Socialist Action
Minister of Communication Undersecretaries: For Merchant Marine For Posts, Telegraphs & Railways	Francesco De Michelis Angelo Gori Giovanni De Michelis	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Education Undersecretary	Luigi Einaudi Giovanni De Michelis	Action Christian Democrat
Minister of War & Aviation Undersecretaries:	Alessandro Gaspari Mario Pavesi Carlo Rossini	Liberal Communist Labor Democrat

520

520.1

Minister of Foreign Affairs Undersecretaries:	Avanzo Bonardi Giovanni Vignanti Giovanni Venturi	Labor Reform Independent Liberal
Minister of Interior Undersecretary: Press and Information	Evangelista Bonanni Enrico Canevari Giuseppe Spaturo	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Justice Undersecretary	Ugo Tassinari Carlo Cassano	Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Minister of Treasury Undersecretary	Carlo Cassano Antonio Basso	Liberal Labor Democrat
Minister of Finance Undersecretary	Stefano Siglienti Mario Pasenti	Action (Gardianian) Communist
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor. Undersecretaries: For Industry & Commerce For Labor	Giovanni D'Onofri Giovanni Moliterni Giovanni Costa	Christian Democrat Communist Socialist
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry Undersecretary	Luigi Moliterni Gino Bergami	Communist Liberal
Minister of Public Works Undersecretary	Matteo Mancini Giuseppe Bruno	Socialist Action
Minister of Communication Undersecretaries: For Merchant Marine For Post, Telegraphs & Railways	Francesco Verdini Angelo Corbi Raffaele Jarvoglio	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Education Undersecretary	Guido De Ruggiero Giovanni Moliterni	Action Christian Democrat
Minister of War & Aviation Undersecretaries:	Alessandro Casati Mario Palermo Carlo Scialoja	Liberal Communist Labor Democrat
Minister of Navy Undersecretary	Adolfo Maffei Luigi Maffei	Independent Action

Frederico di Carlo
Under Secretary

Sergio FENALTA

Action

520.1

Pol. Sec
1059/1C

MSG CENTER NO...N93/15...15 206 15397

TO...ESTERI NAPLES

FROM LISBON....PGV43R LSE 138 15/1340 ETAT FIL

STAMPA 24 PUNTO STAMPA BRITANNICA DEL DIECI UNDICI ET DODICI SI
 OCCUPA ABBASTANZA DIFFUSAMENTE INCONTRISPONDENZE ED EDITORIALI NUOVA
 COMPAGINE GOVERNATIVA ITALIANA PUNTO NEI ENTRE RISERVOLI INVIARE
 RAPPORTO INARCO ENTO SEGNALE SINDORA IMPRESSIONI TONO GENERALE STAMPA
 CHE PUO RIASSUMERSI SEGUENTEPUNTI PRINCIPALI DUEPUNTI PRIMO QUALCHE
 SORPRESA PER UNANIMITA PARTITI DETERMINANTE IMMEDIATA CRISIROMANA
 PUNTO SECONDO AFFERMAZIONE NECESSITA NUOVASOLUZIONE POLITICA PIU
 NETTAMENTE RAPPRESENTATIVA PUR CONQUALCHE RICONOSCIMENTO MERITI
 DADOGGIO PUNTO TERZO ILLUSTRAZIONE FIGURE ETRECEMENTI POLITICI
 PRESIDENTE BONOMI DICUI VIENERILEVATO DECISO ANTIFASCISMO ET TENDENZA
 EQUILIBRIO MODERAZIONE PUNTO QUARTO INDIVIDUAZIONE INATTUALE SITUAZIONE
 POLITICA QUALI FORZE PIU PROPULSIVE DEIPARTITI SOCIALISTA VIRGOIA
 COMMUNISTA ET DEMOCRATICO CRISTIANO PUNTO QUINTO AFFERMAZIONE CHEATTUALE
 SOLUZIONE POLITICA NONRAPPRESENTI ALTROCHE ULTERIORE TAPPA VERSO PIU
 CHIARE COMPLETE MANIFESTAZIONI DI REALI INDIRIZZI ET TENDENZE POLITICHE
 DELLINTERO POPOLO ITALIANO PUNTO SESTO RILIEVO CHENUOVA FORMULA
 GIURAMENTO INDICA INTENDIMENTO DIRIGENTI POLITICI NONASSUMERE GRA
 ALCUNIMPOMO CIRCA QUESTIONE COSTITUZIONALE PUNTO DAIETA

520.1

ACC DISTN

RECEIVED JUNE 16/44

*British press on new
 Italian Govt of Bonomi.*

4389

Political Sec ^{SP} ~~HC~~
2067

PENINSULAR EAST SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

SECRET

30 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

CG FBZ FOR FARGO

NONE

FATIMA REAR, SIGNED MACFARLANE

301325A

301736A

2226

NONE

SCHEDULE OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TRANSFER FOLLOWS: LEAVE BRINDISI 3 FEB.
MINISTRIES OF INTERIOR, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TREASURY, NATIONAL EDUCATION, AIR NAVY,
AND POSTAL AND TELECOM; DETACHMENTS OF MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT AND GOVERNMENT MOTOR
POOL; LIAISON OFFICES OF MINISTRY OF WAR, SUPREME COMMAND, AND GENERAL STAFF ROYAL
ARMY. LEAVING 5 FEB. SECRETARIAT OF CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL,
MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE, PUBLIC WORKS, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS, MERCHANT MARINE,
AND
RAILROADS; DETACHMENTS OF MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT/GOVERNMENT MOTOR POOL. MINISTRIES
TO BE FUNCTIONING NEW LOCATION 5 FEB.

PBS DIST

ACTION AMB FBZ
INFO G-2
SECY
CG

ACC DIST

4588

(INFO) GEN MAC FARLANE
BRIG GUSTENDOCK
COL STOFFORD
EX OFFICE
POLITICAL SECTION
ECON SECTION
ADMIN SECTION
COMM SECTION
G-1
G-4
A G
AG (SALERNO)

SECRET

TO ESTERI NAPOLEI
FROM LISBON

10/9/16

STAMPA 25 PUNTO DIE TELERAMMA NUMERO VANTIQUATTRO PUNTO PRIMI COMMENTI STAMPA AMERICANA
PUBBLICAZIONE CONSIDERANO NUOVA COMPATINE MINISTERIALI NETTO PROGRESSO VERSO
EMERGERE IN ATTRA PERS. ET COMPLETA MANIFESTAZIONE VOLONTA INTERO POPOLO ITALIANO
PUNTO VIENE RILEVATO CHE CABINETTO AD NELLE ATTUALI CIRCOSTANZE MASSIMA POSSIBILE
APPROXIMAZIONE ET REGIME VERAMENTE RAPPRESENTATIVO PUNTO PRESIDENTE BONOMI VIENE
DEFINITO FIGURA RAPPRESENTATIVA DI TENDENZE EFFETTIVAMENTE DEMOCRATICHE ET DI NOTEVOLE
ESPERIENZA POLITICA PUNTO NUOVO GOVERNO VIRGOLA ANCHE PER ALTRI UOMINI CHE LO
COMPONGONO RAPPRESENTA VERO ET NETTO DISTACCO DAL FASCISMO PUNTO CIRCA STAMPA BRITANNICA
PRIMA DEL QUATTORDICI SETTEMBRE IN ACCORDO CON LUNGA CORRISPONDENZA DA ROMA NELLA QUALE
VIENE SOTTOLINEATO CHE RAPIDA SOLUZIONE CRISI RAPPRESENTA SALUTARE INDICE VITALITA
POLITICA PUNTO CORRISPONDENZA RILEVA CHE SOLUZIONE PRESENTE EST STATA RAGGIUNTA CON
PIENO APPOGGIO DELLA PARTE PIU MODERATA DEL FRONTE DEMOCRATICO CONSISTENTE IN PARTITI
LIBERALI VIRGOLA DEMOCRATICO CRISTIANO ET SOCIALE DEMOCRATICO I QUALI APPAIONO NELLA
NUOVA FORMAZIONE POLITICA LEGGERAMENTE PREDOMINANTI SU SOCIALISTI ET COMUNISTI PUNTO

TEJETA

FROM: Lisbon
DATE: 16 June 1944

4307

Press Report No. 25: See my No. 24. The first comments of American press consider the new ministerial formation a definite step toward Democracy pending the full and complete manifestation of the will of the entire Italian people. It is noted that the Cabinet is in present circumstances the greatest possible approximation ~~XXX~~ to a ~~XXXXXX~~ truly representative regime. President Bonomi is defined as a representative figure of genuinely democratic tendencies and of outstanding political experience. The new Government, even for the other men who are a part of it, represents a real separation from Fascism. Regarding British press, the TIMES of 14 June takes up the subject with long correspondence from Rome in which it is stressed how the rapid solution of the crisis indicates the political vitality. These reports reveal that the present solution has been reached with the full support of the most moderate part of the Democratic Front, consisting of the Liberals, Christian Democrat, and Social Democratic Parties, which have a slightly predominant position over the Socialists and Communists in the new political formation.

D'AJETA

MESSAGE CENTER NO...55/22
 FROM.....LISBONA
 TO.....ESTERI NAPLES

FGV47/Y LISBOA 138/116 21 2120 ETAT FIL ESTERI NAFES.

STAMPA 26. CORDELL HULL IN CONFERENZA STAMPA GIORNO VENTI
 RICHIESTO SEPOTESSE COMMENTARE NOTIZIACHE RICONOSCIMENTO NUOVO
 GOVERNO ITALIANO ERA STATO RITARDATO PER CIRCA DUE SETTIMANE MENTRE
 STATI UNITI ET INGHILTERRA DISCUTEVANO LORO COMUNE POLITICA VIRGOLA
 HARRISPOSTO CIO NON ESSERE ESATTO . UN CORRISPONDENTE HAD IESTO
 DELUCIDAZIONI OSSERVANDO LINEETTA PER QUANTO RIGUARDA AMERICA
 LINEETTA SEMBRARE CHE ATTUALMENTE ESISTANO IN ITALIA DUE PRIMI
 MINISTRI OPPURE NESSUNO POICHE MENTRE BADOGGIO NON HA ABBANDONATO
 UFFICIALMENTE CARICA NON ONI NON E STATO NOMINATO EFFETTIVAMENTE
 PRIMO MINISTRO PUNTO HULL RISPOSTO ESSERE QUESTA DEFORMAZIONE FATTA
 ET CHE GOVERNO AMERICANO COMunque MAI ERA STATO CONTRARIO NUOVO GOVERNO
 ITALIANO. RICHIESTO INOLTRE CHI FOSSE PRESENTEMENTE PRIMO MINISTRO
 HULL DICHIARATO NON POTERE DARE PRECISA RISPOSTA SENZA PRIMA
 CONTROLLARE SE FOSSE STATE FATTE OPPOSIZIONI DA PARTE QUALCHE MEMBRO
 PRECEDENTE GOVERNO E AFFERMATO CONSIDERARE CHE MAGGIOR PARTE GRUPPO
 BADOGGIO ESSERE GIA USCITO DAL GOVERNO. DA JETA.

ACC DISTN

4386

Hull's interview concerning the new Italian Government. When asked who is Prime Minister, Badoglio or Bonomi, he replied that he could give no definite answer, but that most of Badoglio's cabinet members had left the Government.

RECEIVED JUNE 22/

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

25 June 1944

Ref/130/39/CA

SUBJECT: Duties of Italian Government Officials Rome.

TO : Distribution below.

1. The attached copy memorandum from Deputy Chief Commissioner to Executive Commissioner dated 20 June 44 is forwarded for information.

2. Should any Ministerial Undersecretary of the Italian Government approach any Section or Sub-Commission for permission to enter Rome their attention should be drawn to this memorandum.

/s/ Resker (?)/Maj

for

NORMAN E. WISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION
"C"

JSR/JR

P.T.O.

4303

C O P Y

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Deputy Chief Commissioner
APO 394

DCC 565.7

20 June 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Commissioner, Hq. ACC

1. I have informed the Undersecretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Sig. Fenaltea, that Ministerial Undersecretaries now in Rome may now be permitted to enter their respective Ministries. Their functions will be limited to personnel reorganization, "house-keeping", and related organizational problems in order that when the government is transferred from Salerno to Rome, the Ministries will be set up and ready to function. In the meantime, the Government will continue to operate in Salerno to Rome, the Ministries will be set up and ready to function. In the meantime, the Government will continue to operate in Salerno.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
A Captain, USNR
Deputy Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

Sig. Fenaltea
Undersecretary of the Presidency
of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government.

4304

1091

*May Cagn
File*

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
-Ufficio Stampa-

Comunicato N° 477

Salerno, 11, 18 giugno 94

Stampe il Sottosegretario generale del Regno ha firmato i
Decreti di nomina dei nuovi Ministri e Sottosegretari di Stato.
Giovedì avrà luogo il primo consiglio dei Ministri .-

4303

5201

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
 Ufficio Stampa

May Eayn
 File

Comunicato N° 271

Salerno, 11 18 giugno 1944

~~Essi~~ sono stati ricevuti a Salerno da S.S. Giovanni Bonomi i Comitati di Liberazione di Napoli e di Salerno con l'intervento dei rappresentanti di tutti i partiti e delle Associazioni mutilati e combattenti.

I Comitati hanno innanzi tutto riconfermato al Presidente del Consiglio i sentimenti di solidarietà già manifestati nelle rispettive dichiarazioni fatte a S.S. Bonomi al momento della formazione del nuovo Gabinetto ed hanno espresso la loro viva soddisfazione per la costituzione di un Governo integralmente rappresentativo delle forze democratiche del Paese che oggi più che mai si stringono intorno ad esso. -

5010

4502

10931

SECRET

~~SR~~
~~HC~~

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

MSG Center No: 2/13
Classification: SECRET
Precedence: PRIORITY
From: FREEDOM SMO STNO
To: FATHER REPEATED HQ MAAR

Date/Time Rec'd: APR 12 0030
Date/Time Sent: " 121910B
Reference NR: 031320
Cite: PHMG

YOUR MESSAGE 1119 OF 22 MARCH WAS REPORTED TO COMBINED CHIEFS OF
STAFF WITH REQUEST FOR THEIR INSTRUCTIONS. PARA. REPLY FROM COMBINED
CHIEFS OF STAFF NOW RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS: CONFIRM YOUR ACTION IN
INFORMING GENERAL MACFARLANE TO INFORM MARSHALL BADOCIO THAT ITALIAN
GOVERNMENT ARE NOT ENTITLED TO ENTER INTO ENGAGEMENT WITH FOREIGN
GOVERNMENT, NEUTRAL OR ALLIED, WITHOUT CONSENT OF SUPREME ALLIED
COM ANZEL, MTO, WHICH SHOULD BE SOUGHT THROUGH ALLIED CONTROL
COMMISSION

Political Section
13

1001

4381

SECRET

TOP SECRET

FATIMA M119

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE C COLT)

22nd. March, 1944.

TOP SECRET

16 MACFARLANE

URGENT

FURTHER REPEATED H.Q. M.A.A.F (INFO)

WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND ON WHAT CLAUSE OF THE ARMISTICE WE SHOULD BASE THE REPRESENTATIONS
TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSED IN YOUR SIX SEVEN FOUR SIX THREE MARCH TWO ONE PD
PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA MACMILLAN AND REINHARDT REPEATED HQ MAAF FROM
FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN IN ANY EVENT WOULD NOT SUCH REPRESENTATIONS AT
THIS STAGE INDICATE A LACK OF UNITY BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL UNITED NATIONS QUEEN PD
IN OUR OPINION TO REVEAL THIS TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE TO OUR ADVANTAGE
PENDING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THIS POINT BY WASHINGTON AND LONDON

ROBERT E. DOE, 4580
Major, AGN.
Secretary-General.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

FATIMA M150

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM)

15th. April, 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

URGENT

GEN MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

I SAW BADOGLIO THIS MORNING PD PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA MACMILLAN AND MURPHY FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN I GAVE HIM THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN YOUR FOX DASH THREE ONE SEVEN TWO ONE FHCIC PD HE GAVE ME AN UNQUALIFIED UNDERTAKING AS REGARDS THE FIRST POINT PD HE AGREED ALSO UNRESERVEDLY ON THE SECOND POINT BUT ASKED ME TO LET HIM HAVE OUR INSTRUCTION IN WRITING PD I AM DOING THIS PD PARA PD THE MARSHAL TOLD ME THAT THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CMA LABOUR DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS WERE IN HIS OPINION CERTAIN TO COLLABORATE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THAT CROCE AND RODINO WOULD ACCEPT OFFICE PD THE MARSHAL IS NOW AWAITING THE RESULT OF THE MEETING OF THE SIX PARTY JUNTA THIS AFTERNOON PD HE EXPECTS THAT ALL THE PARTIES WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE PARTY OF ACTION WILL DECIDE TO COLLABORATE WITH HIM PD IF AT LEAST FIVE OF THE PARTIES SO DECIDE CMA THE MARSHAL WILL TENDER HIS RESIGNATION AND THAT OF HIS CABINET TO THE KING PD THE KING WILL THEN INVITE THE MARSHAL TO FORM A NEW CABINET PD PARA PD WE HAVE PREVIOUSLY ENVISAGED THAT THE MARSHAL WAS GOING TO REMAIN IN OFFICE AND MERELY ENLARGE OR ALTER THE COMPOSITION OF HIS CABINET PD THE COURSE OF ACTION NOW PROPOSED BY THE MARSHAL 3 ALTHOUGH PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL SEEMS TO INVOLVE THE RISK THAT AS SOON AS THE MARSHAL RESIGNS THE PARTIES MIGHT CHANGE THEIR TACTICS AND MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT IF NOT

FATIMA M150 - 2

IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO FORM A BROAD BASED GOVERNMENT PD PARA PD I WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR URGENT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHETHER YOU APPROVE OF THE MARSHAL CARRYING OUT HIS PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION OR WHETHER YOU WOULD WISH ME TO INFORM HIM THAT WE CAN NOT ALLOW HIM TO RESIGN AND THAT HE MUST CONTINUE IN OFFICE AND CONFINE HIMSELF TO INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JUNTA PARTIES IN HIS GOVERNMENT PD PARA PD IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THE MARSHAL WOULD APPROACH THE KING BEFORE MONDAY AT LEARLIEST BUT I WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR VERY URGENT REPLY

4378

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

1156

Kalbe

URGENT 500 PM 03 JULY 1963
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

NY 100-100000

TOP SECRET
OF PRIORITY



[Extremely faint, mostly illegible teletype text. Some words like "URGENT", "FROM", "TO", "SUBJECT" are visible.]

5201

JUL 10 1963

100-100000
action...Deey Den...
info...[Illegible]
[Illegible]

457

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

INCOMING

/nd

(36/09

(40/09

3714

TOP SECRET

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

JUNE 08 NYT

FIFTH ARMY (MACDONALD)

JUNE 091105(SG)

FREEDOM FOR SAC US POLITICAL ADVISER BRITISH RESIDENT G-5
 INFO LAM FOR GEN ALEXANDER, ACC BAIN FOR PERCY FOR KIRK AND CHARLES.

My immediately preceding telegram. Political meeting in Rome today was attended by following. Non-party. Adolfo Bonomi and Sforza. Liberals. Croce and Casati. Christian Democrats. Rodino and De Gasperi. Labour Democrats. Ceratoni and Rinaldi. Party of Action. Ciano and Lancia. Socialists. Longobardi ^{and} ~~from~~ Nenni. Communists. Togliatti and Scoccimaro. Before the meeting started I gave short address in which I called on the meeting to sink party disputes and form representative coalition government. I reminded them also of their obligations to the Allies both as regards all engagements now in force and the institutional question. I then left them to it.

4376

TOP SECRET

Transmitted to
SECRETINCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

URGENT

FROM: HASTARUANE

TO: ACO MAIN FOR PERRY

U/C No. 43/09

Ref. No. 104

FILED: Jun 08211/0

Rec'd Jun 091015

Inform Kirk and Charles that all parties have arrived safely. Discussions in progress. Padoglio got good reception from public. K's Padoglio party plus myself Capodichino 1915 Friday.

1100

CONFIDENTIAL

PAROS 1049

DUGO

27 FEB 44

CONFIDENTIAL

10050 MACFARLANE

ACRITY

FEBRUARY 27 1944

_____ Pedoglio told me last night that he is today creating a Government of Ministers rather than of Under Secretaries. There are no changes in the personnel of the new Government except that Casati, a Judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Minister of Justice, Bolognani moved from Agriculture to Communications, and Delfino who had been appointed Prefect at Catanzaro, became Minister of Agriculture. Under Secretaries of the Ministries will be appointed later

201

4374

L. F. NICKEL
LT. Col. AGO
Adjutant Gen

CONFIDENTIAL

FATIMA M 158

FATIMA (GEN MACPABLANE C COMM)

April 17, 1946

SECRET

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE PARAGUAY GOVERNMENT HAS SUBMITTED
 ITS CANDIDATURE TO THE KING AND THAT THE KING HAS ACCEPTED THE
 REQUEST TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT ON A BROAD BASE TO INCLUDE
 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIX PARTIES OF PARAGUAY TO WIT: FOR GENERAL
WILSON CIVIL AFFAIRS AND PETITION PRESENTED MINISTER FROM FATIMA
FROM MACPABLANE PERSONAL REFERENCE FATIMA NIKK ONE FIVE ZERO
APRIL ONE FIVE PAREN DURING THE COURSE OF TODAY AND TOMORROW
 PARAGUAY IS CONFERRING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES
 AND CRACKED HE HOPES TO HAVE COMPLETED HIS GOVERNMENT BY APRIL
 ONE THREE PM THE JOURNALS ARE MEETING AGAIN TOMORROW FOR FINAL DIS-
 CUSIONS REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

520.1

4372

NOEL MASON MACPABLANE
 Lieutenant General
 Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

FATIMA 12160

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE'S COMMS)

18th. April. 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

RE: DIRECT FATIMA DURING FIVE NIGHT OF SEVENTEEN APRIL 17 FATIMA TO ADVISE FOR GENERAL
WILSON C/A PRINCIPAL RESIDENT MINISTER AND CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE
PERSONAL FATHER FURTHER CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN RACONTO AND THE OPPOSITION LEADERS HAVE
 CONTINUED TODAY PD I HAVE NO DEFINITE NEWS YET OF RESULTS OF RACONTO'S MEETING WITH
 C. ONE THIS MORNING OR OF MEETING OF JUNTAS THIS AFTERNOON PD OMERO STATES THAT THE
 ACTION PARTY IS RELUCTANT TO GIVE ITS FULL COOPERATION UNLESS EITHER RACONTO IS
 REPLACED AS PRIME MINISTER OR IT RECEIVES SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES THAT A PROGRAMME
 OF "REPARATION" TO INCLUDE HIGH RANKING OFFICERS IS PUT INTO EXECUTION PD THE PARTY
 IS HOWEVER DIVIDED ON THIS ISSUE PD PARA PD I SHALL REPORT ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS
 AS THEY OCCUR AND HAVE ARRANGED TO SEE THE MARSHAL TOMORROW AFTERNOON PD

4571

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant-General.
 Chief Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

FATIMA M162

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM)

19th. April, 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

I SAW BALOGGIO AT SALERNO THIS AFTERNOON PD PAUSE TO AFHQ FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA
BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL I TOLD
 HIM THAT HE COULD NOT CONTEMPLATE CARRYING ON WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT FOR MORE THAN A VERY
 SHORT TIME PD I HOPED THAT HE ANTICIPATED COMPLETING HIS NEW GOVERNMENT SPEEDILY AND
 ASKED HIM TO LET ME KNOW WHAT PROGRESS HE HAD MADE PD PARA TWO PD BALOGGIO ASSURED ME
 THAT ALL THE MINISTERS OF HIS LATE GOVERNMENT WERE STILL AT THEIR POSTS AND WOULD
 CONTINUE TO FUNCTION UNTIL THE NEW GOVERNMENT TOOK OFFICE PD HE SAID THAT HE WAS GOING
 TO NAPLES TOMORROW AND INTENDED TO SPEND THURSDAY AND FRIDAY CONFERRING WITH THE
 POLITICIANS WHO WERE PRACTICALLY ALL IN NAPLES PD HE WAS DOUBTFUL OF REACHING
 FINALITY TOMORROW BUT HOPED TO HAVE HIS NEW GOVERNMENT COMPLETE BY FRIDAY EVENING PD HE
 PROMISED TO SEND ME A WRITTEN PROGRESS REPORT EACH EVENING PD PARA THREE PD BALOGGIO
 STATED THAT IT WAS PROVING DIFFICULT TO MAKE PROGRESS AS THE PARTIES WERE QUARRELLING
 AMONG THEMSELVES AND ALSO WITHIN THEMSELVES OVER MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS PD ALL PARTIES
 WANTED FOREIGN AFFAIRS OR INTERIOR PD HE HAD MADE IT CLEAR TO THEM THAT HE INTENDED TO
 RETAIN FOREIGN AFFAIRS HIMSELF PD BOTH HE AND CROCE HAD TRIED HARD TO GET DE NICOLA TO
 JOIN THE GOVERNMENT BUT THEY HAD FAILED PD DE NICOLA HAS PROMISED THE MARSHAL HELP

4570

1105

FATIMA M162 - 2

AND ADVICE WHENEVER DESIRED BUT REFUSES TO TAKE OFFICE PD PARA FOUR PD THE MARSHAL
EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS STILL PERFECTLY CONFIDENT THAT ALL THE PARTIES CMA WITH THE
POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE ACTION PARTY CMA WOULD COLLABORATE IN THE FORMATION OF THE
NEW GOVERNMENT PD THERE WAS A TENDENCY TO PUT FORWARD THE NAMES OF ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY
NEAPOLITAN CANDIDATES FOR CABINET APPOINTMENTS PD THE MARSHAL WAS NOT IN FAVOUR OF THIS
AND INTENDED TO INCLUDE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER PROVINCES INCLUDING
SICILY PD PARA FIVE PD THE MARSHAL MADE IT ~~XXXX~~ PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT HE WAS AS
ANXIOUS AS HE WERE TO SEE THE NEW GOVERNMENT SATISFACTORILY FORMED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE
PD HE ASSURED ME THAT IF NECESSARY HE INTENDED TO BE TOUGH WITH ANY OF THE PARTIES THAT
FAILED TO CARRY OUT IN A COOPERATIVE SPIRIT THEIR PROMISES TO COLLABORATE WITH HIM

4363

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

FATIMA 0263

TOP SECRET

FATIMA (OMI MACFARLANE COM)

19th. April. 1944.

TOP SECRET

46

SECURITY

GEN MACFARLANE

FIREBOM

REFERENCE MY FATIMA NINE ONE SIX TWO TO JARIN TO ARHE FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA
BRITISH RE-EDUCATION MINISTER AND CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE REGIONAL JARIN
 THE JUNTA MET AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON AND FAILED TO REACH ANY FINAL DECISIONS ABOUT THE
 FORM OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT RE THE ACTION PARTY CMA WITH SOME
 CMA
 SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST SUPPORT/AS CONCERNED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PROVIDE
 SUFFICIENT REPRESENTATION FOR THE PARTIES OF THE LEFT

4368
 HOWE MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant-General
 Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

PASINA 1175

TOP SECRET

Handwritten signature/initials

PASINA (GEN MACFARLANE & COOK)

25th. April. 1944.

TOP SECRET

v16

FOR THE

GEN MACFARLANE

PROCEED PROCEED PROCEED PROCEED A.A.I.

I HAVE HONOUR TO THIS MORNING TO PARISH TO DELEGATE FOR THE CHA DELEGATE TO THE MINISTERS
OFFICE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL OFFICE DELEGATE HEADQUARTERS ALL FOR GENERAL ALPHONSE
AND MACFARLANE HAVE FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL DATE HE TOLD ME THAT THE SUCCESS
IN OF HIS GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT YESTERDAY IN HIS FIRST CABINET MEETING WILL BE
HOLD THURSDAY THIRTYSEVEN AT ALL THE MINISTERS ATTEND PORTFOLIO AND TODAY MEETING
APPROACHING TO STATE STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR APPROVAL BY THE CABINET
MINISTERS THE STATEMENT OF POLICY WILL BE ON FOLLOWING POINTS THE FIRST
THE GOVERNMENT IN A NEW GOVERNMENT TO ITS PRIMARY OBJECT WILL BE TO PROSECUTE THE
WAR WITH MAXIMUM FORCE WITH THE HELP OF THE ALLIES TO SECURE THE FINISH OF 1
PROGRESS WITH INCREASED VELOCITY TO THAT IT DEVELOP ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS TO THE 2
MAXIMUM AND AT THE AN IDEAL RESTITUTION OF FOOD TO FOUR IN RECONSTRUCTION GENERALLY 3
GIVING PRIORITY TO COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO PARA ACCORDING TO MAXIMUM THE 4
GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CONSIDER THAT IT SHOULD CONCERN ITSELF WITH MAKING RADICAL
ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL BOOKING AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE STATE TO
THE GOVERNMENT WILL HOWEVER INTRODUCE ELECTORAL LEGISLATION WHICH WILL COME INTO FORCE 5
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER IT HAS BEEN LIBERATED BY THE ARMY WHICH THEY OCCUPY THE 6

4308

TOP SECRET

FATIMA 1275 - 2

WILL CONSIDER ITS TASK FINISHED AND WILL RETURN

AUTHENTICATED:

NORM MACDONALD
Lieutenant-General
Chief Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

4866

ONE BRASS BATTERY IN THE TOWN OF BRILL THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY
 HAD AN ANTI-DASH POSITION AND WAS KNOWN TO THE DASH PL. DI NAPOLI
 AND COLONEL KENNEDY DURING THE TIME OF THE POLITICAL AND COMMUNIST
 REPRESSION IN THE LOCAL TOWN OF BRILL AND WAS KNOWN TO
 THE FINANCE MINISTRY FOR THE TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION OF

Content and Classification unclassified by:

4364

WILLIAM M. BACCHILEONE
 Lieutenant General
 Chief Counselor

FATIMA ~~SECRET~~ M166~~SECRET~~

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM)

21st. April, 1944.

~~SECRET~~

Y16

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

FREEDOM

REFERENCE MY TELEGRAM NUMBER FATIMA MIKE ONE SIX FIVE PD FAREN TO AFHQ FOR GENERAL
WILSON CMA BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER FROM FATIMA FROM
MACFARLANE PERSONAL FAREN BADOGLIO HAS TODAY SUCCEEDED IN FORMING A GOVERNMENT TO
 INCLUDE ALL SIX PARTIES PD FOLLOWING IS LIST WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED THIS EVENING PD
 PRIME MINISTER CMA MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA BADOGLIO PD MINISTERS WITHOUT
 PORTFOLIO CMA CROCE CMA SFONZA CMA RODINO CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT CMA MARCINI CMA
 SOCIALIST CMA BOGLIATTI CMA COMMUNIST PD MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR CMA ALDISIO CMA
 CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA SALERNO CMA SOCIALIST AND CARACCIOLA CMA
 PARTY OF ACTION PD MINISTRY OF JUSTICE CMA AMADIO RUIZ CMA LIBERAL CMA UNDERSECRETARY
 CMA LOMBARDI CMA LABOUR DEMOCRAT PD PUBLIC WORKS CMA TARCHIANI CMA PARTY OF ACTION CMA
 UNDERSECRETARY CMA CILENTO CMA LABOUR DEMOCRAT PD AGRICULTURE CMA GULLO CMA COMMUNIST
 CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA BERGAMI CMA ^{LIBERAL} ~~LABOUR~~ PD INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA DI NAPOLI CMA
 SOCIALIST CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA SANSONETTI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD FINANCE CMA
 QUINTIERI CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA PESENTI CMA COMMUNIST PD COMMUNICATIONS CMA
 GRADONA CMA LABOUR DEMOCRAT CMA UNDERSECRETARIES DI RAIMONDO AND FANO PD EDUCATION
 CMA OMERO CMA PARTY OF ACTION CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA JERVOLINO CMA CHRISTIAN

4563

TOP SECRET

FATIMA M166 - 2

DEMOCRAT PD WAT CMA ORLANDO CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA PALESTO CMA COMMUNIST PD NAVY CMA
 DE COURTEN CMA UNDERSECRETARY CMA ALBERGO CMA SOCIALIST PD AIR CMA SANTALEI PD
 UNDERSECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL CMA MORELLI CMA ~~LIBERAL~~ PD RHODES
 WITHOUT DESIGNATION ARE NONPARTY MEN

4368

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant-General,
 Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

FATIMA 2132

XX. [REDACTED]

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE O CODE)

2nd. April, 1944.

TOP SECRET

PRIORITY

FRENCH

SUBJECT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PD PARME TO AREA FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA UNIT 14 RESIDENT MINISTERS
AND CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN PD BAROGGIO TOLD ME TODAY THAT
 HE WAS PROPOSING TO GO RIGHT AHEAD WITH BROADENING THE BASIS OF HIS GOVERNMENT WHICH HAD
 NOT BECOME A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION AS A RESULT OF THE DECISIONS REACHED YESTERDAY BY THE
 COMMUNIST PARTY PD HE HAS ALREADY HAD UNOFFICIAL APPROACHES FROM THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATE
 AND HE UNDERSTANDS THAT THE BULK OF THE SOCIALISTS WILL FOLLOW THE COMMUNIST LEAD PD IF
 THESE THREE PARTIES ARE PREPARED TO COOPERATE WITH HIM HE BELIEVES THAT THE OTHER THREE
 OPPOSITION PARTIES WILL NOT STAND OUT PD

PAMA TWO PD BAROGGIO STATED THAT HE WOULD PROBABLY PRODUCE FOUR ADDITIONAL CABINET
 VACANCIES BY SPLITTING THE FOLLOWING MINISTRIES PD LABOUR AND COMMERCE PD MERCHANT SHIPPING
 AND MARINE PD PORTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND COMMUNICATIONS PD EDUCATION AND CULTURE PD HE ALSO
 ENVISAGED INCLUDING ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL CABINET MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO PD HE HAD
 ALSO ALREADY SEVERAL VACANT UNDER ^{DATA} ~~SECRETARY~~ SECRETARIES PD HE HAD ALREADY APPROACHED HIS
 PRESENT CABINET ON THE QUESTION AND ALL HIS MINISTERS HAD EXPRESSED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO
 RESIGN IF CALLED UPON TO DO SO.

PAMA THREE PD BAROGGIO HOPES TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE HIS NEW GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE NEXT

4361

2003-07-XZ 00000000 0000 0000

FORENIGHT AND HAS PROMISED TO LET ME KNOW AS AND HOW HE MAKES PROGRESS

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

W184

ACC MAIN (GEN MACFARLANE COMM)

6th. May, 1944.

TOP SECRET

J16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

A.F.H.Q.

I SAW BADOGLIO YESTERDAY PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GENERAL WILSON CMA BRITISH
RESIDENT MINISTER AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER FROM ACC MAIN FROM
MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN HE TOLD ME THAT HIS CABINET MEETING ~~YESTERDAY~~ *THE PREVIOUS DAY*
 HAD LASTED FOR SIX AND A HALF HOURS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN MOST SATISFACTORY
 PD ALL THE MEMBERS OF HIS MIXED TEAM WERE PUTTING THEIR BACKS INTO IT
 AND WORKING IN MARKED HARMONY FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY PD HE WAS IN
 FACT DELIGHTED WITH THE WAY IN WHICH THE SITUATION WAS SHAPING PD BUT HE
 STATED MOST EMPHATICALLY THAT IT WAS URGENTLY NECESSARY THAT THE ALLIES
 SHOULD MAKE SOME CONCRETE GESTURE TO IMPROVE THE GENERAL POSITION
 OF ITALY AND OF ITALY'S WAR EFFORT VIS A VIS THE ALLIES PD HE STATED
 THAT WITH THE FORMATION OF HIS NEW GOVERNMENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS
 ANTICIPATING SOMETHING TANGIBLE IN THIS CONNECTION AND THAT IF NOTHING
 WERE FORTHCOMING HE DOUBTED THE CAPACITY OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN
 THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC FOR MORE THAN A COUPLE OF
 MONTHS

4300
 NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant-General,
 Chief Commissioner.

TOP SECRET

No clock

SECRET

Article 10 of the 1947 Constitution of the Italian Republic

36/13
SECRET

APR131958B
" 131725B
P31721
PH335
TH318

PRIORITY
FREEDOM AND KING PERSONAL FROM WILSON
FATHER FOR SARFARANE REPEATED BY NAME

I HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING THE MATTER IN WHICH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED IN THE EVENT OF THE FORMATION OF A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IS THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT, WHATEVER ITS COMPOSITION, SHOULD ASSUME ALL THE OBLIGATIONS TO WHICH THE KING IS REFERRED INTO BY THE OLD "TOP SECRET" GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING BOTH ASPECTS OF AESTHETIC FORM AND ALL THE SUBSEQUENT OBLIGATIONS. PLEASE THEREFORE MAKE IT CLEAR TO MARSHAL MORGENTHAU AT LEAST THAT HE WILL NOT AGREE TO DEAL WITH ANY NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH DOES NOT FORMALLY DECLARATION WILLING TO ASSUME ALL THE OBLIGATIONS TO WHICH THE KING IS REFERRED INTO BY THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT.

YOU SHOULD ALSO INFORM MARSHAL MORGENTHAU THAT WHATEVER ARRANGEMENT MAY BE ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE KING MUST BE WORKED OUT BEFOREHAND ON 12 SUCH TIME AS THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CAN PROBABLY EXPRESS THEIR VIEW. IT WILL NOT BE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE KING TO HAVE THAT THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION SHOULD BE RAISED AGAIN UNTIL THAT TIME AND YOU SHOULD MAKE THIS CLEAR TO THE MARSHAL.

END PAGE

W.C.
Michele Lee

4358

11171

110'clock

SECRET

attached to the children in the school - home for the poor

36/13
SECRET

PRIORITY
FREEDOM 800 CINC PERSONAL FROM WILSON
PATRICK FOR MASTERLANE REPEATED IN CASE

APR 13 1958
" 131725E
F31721
RINGS
FH010

I HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING THE MATTER IN WHICH ALLIED INTERESTS SHOULD BE
SAFEGUARDED IN THE EVENT OF THE FORMATION OF A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IS THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT,
WHATEVER ITS COMPOSITION, SHOULD ACCEPT ALL THE OBLIGATIONS
TOWARDS THE ALLIES ENTERED INTO BY THE OLD "TOP SECRET" GOVERNMENT,
INCLUDING BOTH SETS OF AGREEMENTS MADE AT ALL THE SUBSEQUENT
UNDERSTANDINGS. PLEASE THEREFORE MAKE IT CLEAR TO MARSHAL BORGESIO
AT ONCE THAT WE WILL NOT AGREE TO PASS ON ANY NEW AGREEMENT
WHICH DOES NOT FORMALLY DECLARATE OUR WILLINGNESS TO ASSUME ALL THE
OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS THE ALLIES ENTERED INTO BY THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT.

YOU SHOULD ALSO INFORM MARSHAL BORGESIO THAT WHATEVER AGREEMENT
MAY BE ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE KING
MUST BE REGARDED AS BINDING UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE ITALIAN PEOPLE
CAREFULLY EXAMINE THEIR VIEWS. IT IS NOT IN THE INTERESTS
OF THE ALLIES THAT THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION SHOULD BE RAISED
AGAIN UNTIL THAT TIME AND YOU SHOULD MAKE THIS CLEAR TO THE MARSHAL.

END PAGE

W.C.
Patterson Sec

4328

ACC MAIN 4031

ACC MAIN

April 29, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

ROSTINE

EREXIX REBER

FREEDOM

MINCINI MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO ISSUED A STATEMENT YESTERDAY TO THE EFFECT THAT A CONSULTATIVE BODY WAS TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE PARLIAMENT AS A SYMBOL OF THE PARLIAMENT NOW LACKING PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER AND BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER FROM ACC MAIN SIGNED MACFARLANE PAREN MINCINI WENT ON TO SAY THAT THIS BODY WOULD BE COMPOSED OF DELEGATES FROM THE LOCAL COMMITTEES OF LIBERATION CMA FORMER DEPUTIES CMA SENATORS CMA LABOR DELEGATES AND THE FIVE MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO PD THE CONSULTATIVE BODY WOULD HAVE NO EXECUTIVE OR LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS PARA SPONZA INFORMED US TODAY THAT WHEREAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CONSULTATIVE BODY HAD BEEN AGREED IN PRINCIPLE NO DETAILS OF ITS ORGANIZATION HAD YET BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PD IT WAS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET

5201

4357

L. T. MONTANT JR
2ND LT AGD
ADJUTANT

Letter #20
& attachments

2 March 44

Caccia to BR:

Marchese Avvocato Falcone Lucifero,
has replaced Sr. Tomaso Siciliani as Min. of
Agriculture. Some brief notes given.

FILED: 505-Lucifero

4356

file
SP

520.1

4305

PRIME MINISTER
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

INTERIOR:

JUSTICE:

PUBLIC WORKS:

AGRICULTURE:

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE:

FINANCE:

COMMUNICATIONS:

EDUCATION:

WAR:

NAVY:

AIR:

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:

Those without designation are non-party men.

Marino

Grasse, Rouine, Fazzini, Sforza, Mancini.

Aldizio (Christian Democrat)

Palermo (Socialist)
Caracciolo (Action)

Amadio-Furia (Liberal)

Longardo (Liberal Democrat)

Troccoli (Action)

Giulio (Liberal Democrat)

Gullo (Communist)

Bergami (Labor)

Di Napoli (Socialist)

Sanonetti (Christian Democrat)

Sanonetti

Parenti (Communist)

Carabona (Labor Democrat)

Di Raimondo
Fano

Onofre (Action)

Jervolino (Christian Democrat)

Brando

Palermo (Communist)

De Courten

Albergo (Socialist)

Landelli

Morali (Labor)

INTERIOR:

Udicio (Christian Democrat)

JUSTICE:

Palermo (Socialist)
Craxi (Socialist)

LABOR:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)

AGRICULTURE:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)
Craxi (Christian Democrat)

FINANCE:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Craxi (Socialist)

EDUCATION:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)
Craxi (Christian Democrat)

WAR:

Craxi (Socialist)
Craxi (Labor Democrat)

NAVY:

Craxi (Socialist)

AIR:

Craxi (Socialist)

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE ARMS-
IDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:

Those without designation are non-party men.

520.1

4500

OFFICIAL LIST OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>MINISTER</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
President of the Council Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of the Interior	Paolo Rossi Evanoe RUSCHI	Independent
Justice	Dr. Roberto TURRI	Christian Democrat
Treasury	Dr. Marcello SOLMI	Liberal
Finance	Dr. Stefano GIGLIOTTI	Action
Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni CARLINI	Christian Democrat
Agriculture	Dr. Fausto GULLO	Communist
Public Works	Dr. Pietro MARINI	Socialist
Communications	Dr. Francesco DEBELLIS	Labour Democrat
Education (Public Education)	Prof. Guido de MAGGIO	Action
War and Maritime	Dr. Count Alessandro MESSATI	Liberal
Navy	Gen. Raffaello DE GREGORIO	Independent
AIR	Gen. Roberto PIZZETTI	
Without Portfolio	Dr. Benedetto CRUCCI	Liberal
	Dr. Santo Carlo SPINZA	Independent
	Dr. Gaetano ROTTA	Labour Democrat
	Dr. Mario de GASPARI	Christian Democrat
	Dr. Alberto DIASIA	Action
	Dr. Giuseppe MARINI	Socialist
	Dr. Fulvio PIZZETTI	Communist

4334

Minister Secretary of State for Justice

1123

OFFICIAL LIST OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT UNDERSECRETARIES

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>UNDERSECRETARY</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Foreign Affairs	Count D. Giovanni Visconti VENOSTA	Independent
(Italians Abroad)	Dr. Ernesto ROSSI	Liberal
Interior	Dr. Emilio GAGLIARDI	Nationalist
(Press & Information)	Dr. Giuseppe MONTI	Christian Democrat
Justice	Count Dr. Carlo SCIALOJA	Labor Democrat
Treasury	Dr. Antonio DI NINO	Labor Democrat
Finance	Dr. Antonio DI NINO	Communist
Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Dr. Carlo SCIALOJA Dr. Mariano GATTI	Communist Socialist
Agriculture	Dr. Dino LARICIA	Liberal
Public Works	Dr. Giuseppe BERTI	Action
Communications	Dr. Antonio DI NINO	Nationalist
(Posts, Telegraphs, and Railways)	Dr. Antonio DI NINO	Christian Democrat
Education	Dr. Riccardo MATTEI	Christian Democrat
Air and Aviation	Dr. Carlo SCIALOJA	Communist
Naval	Dr. Carlo SCIALOJA	Labor Democrat
Merchant Marine	Dr. Antonio DI NINO	Action
Air	Dr. Carlo SCIALOJA	
Presidential Council	Dr. Luigi FENARLET	

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

POSITION	NAME	PARTY
Prime Minister	Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Ministers without Portfolio	Benedetto Croce Carlo Sforza Palmiro Togliatti Alberto Ginace Giuseppe Saragat Alcide De Gasperi Mauricio Ruffini	Liberal Independent Communist Action Socialist Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Minister of Foreign Affairs Undersecretaries:	Ivanoe Bonomi Giovanni Visconti Venosta Renato Morelli	Labor Democrat Independent Liberal
Minister of Interior Undersecretary: Press and Information	Ivanoe Bonomi Ennio Canevari Giuseppe Spataro	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Justice Undersecretary	Umberto Tupini Carlo Bassano	Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Minister of Treasury Undersecretary	Marcello Soleri Antonio Manes	Liberal Labor Democrat
Minister of Finance Undersecretary	Stefano Siglienti Mario Pessenti	Action (Sardinian) Communist
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor. Undersecretaries: For Industry & Commerce For Labor	Giovanni Gronchi Guido Molinelli Mariano Costa	Christian Democrat Communist Socialist
Minister of Agriculture & Forests Undersecretary	Fausto Gullo Cino Bergami	Communist Liberal
Minister of Public Works Undersecretary	Pietro Mancini Giuseppe Bruno	Socialist Action
Minister of Communication Undersecretaries: For Merchant Marine For Posts, Telegraphs & Railways	Francesco Cerabona Angelo Corsi Raffaele Jervolino	Labor Democrat Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Education Undersecretary	Guido De Ruggiero Bernardo Mattarella	Action Christian Democrat
Minister of War & Aviation Undersecretaries:	Alessandro Casati Mario Palermo Carlo Scialoja	Liberal Communist Labor Democrat

520.1

430.2

Prime Minister

Ministers without Portfolio

Benedetto Croce
 Carlo Gforza
 Palmiro Togliatti
 Alberto Cianca
 Giuseppe Saragat
 Alcide De Gasperi
 Gaetano Ruini

Liberal
 Independent
 Communist
 Action
 Socialist
 Christian Democrat
 Labor Democrat

Minister of Foreign Affairs
Undersecretaries:

Ivanoe Bonomi
 Giovanni Visconti Venosta
 Renato Morelli

Labor Democrat
 Independent
 Liberal

Minister of Interior
Undersecretary:
Press and Information

Ivanoe Bonomi
 Emilio Canevari
 Giuseppe Spataro

Labor Democrat
 Socialist
 Christian Democrat

Minister of Justice
Undersecretary

Ubaldo Tupini
 Carlo Cassano

Christian Democrat
 Labor Democrat

Minister of Treasury
Undersecretary

Marcello Soleri
 Antonio Manes

Liberal
 Labor Democrat

Minister of Finance
Undersecretary

Stefano Siglienti
 Mario Pessenti

Action (Sardinian)
 Communist

Minister of Industry, Commerce
& Labor.

Undersecretaries:
 For Industry & Commerce
 For Labor

Giovanni Gronchi

Christian Democrat

Guido Molinelli
 Mariano Costa

Communist
 Socialist

Minister of Agriculture & Forests
Undersecretary

Pausto Gullo
 Cino Bergami

Communist
 Liberal

Minister of Public Works
Undersecretary

Pietro Mancini
 Giuseppe Bruno

Socialist
 Action

Minister of Communication
Undersecretaries:

Francesco Cerabona

Labor Democrat

For Merchant Marine
 For Posts, Teleg. & Railways

Angelo Corsi
 Raffaele Jervolino

Socialist
 Christian Democrat

Minister of Education
Undersecretary

Guido De Ruggiero
 Bernardo Mattarella

Action
 Christian Democrat

Minister of War & Aviation
Undersecretaries:

Alessandro Casati
 Mario Palermo
 Carlo Scialoja

Liberal
 Communist
 Labor Democrat

Minister of Navy
Undersecretary

Adm. Raffaele De Courten
 Luigi Ramirez

Independent
 Action

520.1

4302

1126

570.1

4501

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450

TOP SECRET

1603

A.P.R.U. ADVANCE C.P.

A.C.C. MAIN

TOP SECRET

PRIORITY

16 JUN 44

DEN MACFARLANE C COM

I SAW BARDOLO AND BONNET TOGETHER THIS MORNING TO PARSON TO ADVISE ADVANCE OF FOR SAC CHA
BRITISH MEMBERS REFERENCE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLANE
PERSONAL PAPER. I EXPLAINED TO THEM THAT DUE TO THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF APPENDING THE
 ADVISORY COUNCIL BEFORE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THERE MUST BE AN INEVITABLE DELAY IN THE
 DECISION OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS REGARDING BONNET'S PROPOSED GOVERNMENT OF BOTH STATES
 THAT THEY FULLY UNDERSTOOD THE SITUATION BUT REQUESTED THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY FROM THEIR
 POINT OF VIEW OF RECEIVING THE DECISION OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS SOONEST POSSIBLE BY 1
 LINE WITH THEM A SHORT COMMENTARY ON THE REASONS FOR DELAY APPROVED YESTERDAY BY BON AND
 AND TO THEY WERE GLAD TO HAVE THEM BUT THOUGHT IT MIGHT NOT BE NECESSARY TO USE IT TO
 SHOULD THEY WISH TO USE IT THEY WILL ARRANGE SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE WITH BON TO ON LEAVING
 THE ITALIAN OFFICES IN BALANCE I NEW SPORA TO BE WAS CONSIDERABLY MORE CONCERNED AT THE
 DELAY IN RECOGNITION OF BONNET'S PROPOSED GOVERNMENT THAN BARDOLO AND BONNET WHO HAVE
 ACCEPTED THE DELAY WITH A CONSIDERABLY GOOD GRACE

43-3
 FOR L. MASON MATHIAS
 Lieutenant-General,
 Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

NEW ITALIAN COALITION CABINET

June 15, 1944

Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs: Ivanoe Bonomi (Labor Democrat)

Minister without Portfolio: Count Mario Spada
 Gaetano Sanseverino (Liberal)
 Paolo Togliatti (Communist)
 Alberto Ginnes (Action)
 Giuseppe Saragat (Socialist)
 Alcide De Gasperi (Christian Democrat)
 Tommaso Rinaldi (Labor Democrat)

Justice: Tassinari (Christian Democrat)
 Treasury: Gaetano Sanseverino (Liberal)
 Finance: Tassinari (Christian Action)
 Industry, Commerce & Labor: Dr. Giovanni Gronchi (Christian Democrat)
 Agriculture: Tassinari (Communist)
 Public Works: Giuseppe Romita (Socialist)
 or Pietro Bonomi (Socialist)
 Communications: Giuseppe Sanseverino (Labor Democrat)
 Public Instruction: Tassinari (Action)
 War and Aeronautics: Count Alessandro Gatti (Liberal)
 Navy: Tassinari (Action)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATIONLabor Democrat Party:

President: Ivanoe Bonomi

Christian Democrat Party:Chairman: Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
Giovanni GronchiLiberal Party:Chairman: Senator Alessandro Gatti
Michele Carandini
Antonio RinaldiAction Party:Ugo La Malfa
Lance
Ennio TassiLabor Party:

Rinaldo and Rinaldi

Socialist Party:Pietro Bonomi
Giuseppe Romita
VernocchiCommunist Party:Squaserra
Perrì

(The first meeting of all members of the Committee after the liberation of Rome was held the morning of June 6)

11301



R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

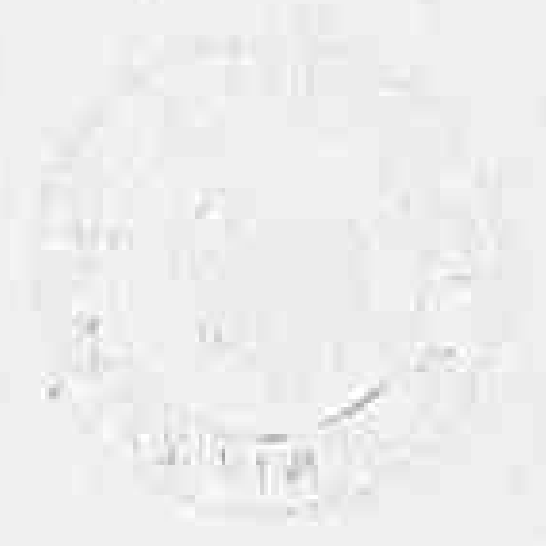
Telegramma in PARIENZA N° coll: 673

Oggetto:
Data:
Tramite:

Diretto a:

Testo: (originale)

N° 3- segue a sit press Val. contenimento di guerra. Migliore
basato al punto stesso di cui è previsto per affluire a quanto
mentale. Insieme a quanto detto, si deve dire che la guerra è
leggi che trovano punti di vista. Si deve dire che la guerra è
per liberazione. Non che l'umanità per avere diritto a essere come
per i propri. Ma che la guerra ha il suo diritto e la sua libertà.
Noi siamo loro. Noi siamo loro. Si deve dire che la guerra è
il più grande di tutti. Si deve dire che la guerra è il più grande
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Consegnato a:
il: 5.5.44

5343

Ospetto: *Sun*

Familia :

Testo: (originale)

Conseguito a: la

1.5.44

43

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

From: Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 To: Royal Italian Charge d'affaires, Italian Embassy, Holy See, Vatican City

No. 8 dated 5 June. Will you kindly have Counsellor Baldoni take up his post at Palazzo Chigi and have the following message posted: "The Royal Ministry expresses to all its colleagues in Rome its sincere joy at the liberation of Rome, which will soon allow the renewal of our common work for the reconstruction of our country. The Ministry has followed with fraternal solidarity your vicissitudes, and hopes to find you all in the same frame of mind and spirit as XIX which all our colleagues in Brindisi, Salerno and abroad have maintained. May each one of you await in the meantime with calm and discipline the eventual precise arrangements which will be made as soon as possible."

FOUR

Indiscreetness to Sabino

1398

Pol Sec

ACC MAIN FOR COL MONFORT

B49/12

MISC

NONE

2907

PRIORITY

JUN 12 18 10 B

CITE/NOTE

PLEASE TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING URGENT MESSAGE TO MR. JEBER AND MR. CAOCIA
 AT ROME "THE URGENCY FOR THE URGENT SECRETARIAT OF STATE TO BE SENT TO
 SALERNO NO LONGER EXISTS. THEY SHOULD REMAIN AT ROME UNTIL FURTHER
 NOTICE" PARA THE ABOVE MESSAGE WAS INITIATED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
 AT SALERNO

ACC DIST

Action - Sec Gen
Info - sec
Pol Sec

*File**Float*

4345

*Don't know anything
 about this - NO*
*Belmont indicated that at Belmont's
 ref. is to new understandings
 Col. Belmont will determine action*
 JUN 12 18 53 B

Mass Canyon

CONFERENZA

La conferenza dei ministri si è tenuta stamane, alle ore 10, sotto la presidenza del presidente Consiglio, per discutere tutti i problemi, compresi quelli ancora pendenti. A seguito di tutto ciò si è deciso di...

Altre due questioni dei ministri e dei sottosegretari, il problema della gestione dell'attività politica interna con particolare riferimento alle attività del governo.

La riunione del governo, il Consiglio dei ministri ha successivamente preso atto dei vari problemi rappresentati dal presidente del Consiglio e dei sottosegretari, in particolare della situazione della gestione della attività politica interna e della gestione della attività politica estera.

Oltre a vari provvedimenti in materia amministrativa, la Commissione ha approvato:

- 1. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.
- 2. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.
- 3. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.
- 4. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.
- 5. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.
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- 100. Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.

Un decreto di nomina del presidente del Consiglio.

l'azione è di limitare il costo di acquisto, senza tuttavia rinunciare al 'completamento dei requisiti di qualità e di quantità richiesti per tutti i componenti.

Viene inoltre estesa la tutela tributiva dei redditi derivanti dal lavoro al lavoro a tempo e a tempo parziale e agli studenti universitari, nonché al lavoro a tempo parziale e al lavoro a tempo parziale. Il provvedimento è previsto anche per il lavoro a tempo parziale e per il lavoro a tempo parziale.

Il provvedimento è previsto anche per il lavoro a tempo parziale e per il lavoro a tempo parziale. Il provvedimento è previsto anche per il lavoro a tempo parziale e per il lavoro a tempo parziale.

- **Measures**

- The scheme of the measures is to provide for the reduction of the cost of acquisition of the goods, without however abandoning the requirements of quality and quantity. The measures are also extended to the work of the students of the universities, as well as to the work of the students of the universities.

The measures are also extended to the work of the students of the universities, as well as to the work of the students of the universities. The measures are also extended to the work of the students of the universities, as well as to the work of the students of the universities.

- **Measures**

- The scheme of the measures is to provide for the reduction of the cost of acquisition of the goods, without however abandoning the requirements of quality and quantity. The measures are also extended to the work of the students of the universities, as well as to the work of the students of the universities.

precoindere del "accertamento dei requisiti di idoneità e di capacità richieste per tali avvenimenti".

— **Community Development** —

Il provvedimento è stato adottato a unanimità e approvato il 22 gennaio 1942. Il provvedimento è stato adottato a unanimità e approvato il 22 gennaio 1942.

23

stessi, sui quali a contrarre e su quelli già autorizzati dal Ministro dell'Interno, è l'intesa col Ministro delle Finanze, su parere della Commissione centrale per le finanze locali.

Il provvedimento preso nella regione del sud necessitò di alleviare la situazione degli enti locali aggravatasi per le contingenze belliche e per i maggiori oneri che queste demandavano.

La concessione di anticipazioni straordinarie da parte dello Stato sui minori a contrarre o stipulati ma non perfezionati costituisce una opportuna innovazione alle norme vigenti in materia di finanze locali.

Uno schema di provvedimento col quale si istituiva in via temporanea una Sezione speciale provvisoria, presso la Commissione Centrale delle Imposte, per la risoluzione in via amministrativa del controversio concernenti l'applicazione dei tributi locali.

Uno schema di provvedimento col quale la convenzione tra lo Stato e il Consorzio Industrie Riunite e l'Industria per il periodo di sei anni a decorrere dal 1° giugno 1944.

Uno schema di legge che istituiva un nuovo tipo di contributo di Stato per i riciclatori combattenti e liquori.

Uno schema di decreto-legge relativo all'assegnazione tributaria a favore dei proprietari ed affittuari di terreni demagogici per fatti bellici.

Lo schema prevede l'abrogazione dell'imposta fondiaria, nonché delle sovvenzioni, addizionali, contributi di natura generale e delle imposte sul reddito agrario e di eventuale ricchezza mobile, per il secondo semestre 1943 e per l'anno 1944, quando sia venuto a mancare almeno la metà del prodotto ordinario dei fondi per tutti bellici e per cause dipendenti dalle condizioni eccezionali derivato dallo stato di guerra.

53.43

Ministero dell'Interno, il Ministro del Rinnovo delle Finanze, su
parere della Commissione centrale per le finanze locali.

Il provvedimento sarà emanato dal 1° gennaio 1944 al fine di
in attuazione della legge 1885 del 1943 approvata per la concessione
pubblica e per i regolari oneri che fanno parte del-

la concessione di amministrazione straordinaria da parte del-
lo Stato sul quale si intende o si intende un non ripartizione co-
stituzione una opportuna innovazione che non venga in materia
di finanze locali.

Il provvedimento sarà emanato dal 1° gennaio 1944 al fine di
temporanea una Sezione speciale provvisoria, presso la Commis-
sione Centrale delle Finanze, per la risoluzione in via ammi-
nistrativa delle controversie concernenti l'equità delle tribu-
ti locali.

Una sezione si provvederà nel quale la convenzione tra
lo Stato e il Comune di Roma è stata firmata il 1° gennaio 1944
per la sua esecuzione e per la sua attuazione.

Una sezione si provvederà nel quale la convenzione tra
lo Stato e il Comune di Roma è stata firmata il 1° gennaio 1944
per la sua esecuzione e per la sua attuazione.

Una sezione si provvederà nel quale la convenzione tra
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per la sua esecuzione e per la sua attuazione.

Una sezione si provvederà nel quale la convenzione tra
lo Stato e il Comune di Roma è stata firmata il 1° gennaio 1944
per la sua esecuzione e per la sua attuazione.

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— 4 —

del 2001, con il risultato della funzione intermedia

— Uno schema di provvedimento con il quale la direzione di coordinamento direttiva e di vigilanza sulle scuole non viene, ora, spedita all'Ufficio di Stato per l'istruzione Media e Superiore (MSE), ma viene conferita al ministero della Pubblica Istruzione.

Si ritiene così che, delle soppressorie emesse dal Parlamento e al regolamento dell'istruzione dello Stato un cambio di attività che, per la sua particolare delicatezza, non può essere lasciato nelle mani di un dipendente di un ente diverso dallo Stato stesso.

La seduta ha avuto termine alle ore 16.00.

Il Consiglio dei Ministri è convocato per mercoledì prossimo, 7 maggio, alle ore 10.

213

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
-Ufficio Stampa-

May Cagn

Salerno, 6 giugno 1944

Oggi il Maresciallo Badoglio si è recato da S.A.R. il Principe di Piemonte Luogotenente Generale del Regno e secondo le consuetudini costituzionali ha presentato le dimissioni del Ministero da lui presieduto. S.A.R. ha preso atto delle dimissioni ed ha dato incarico al Maresciallo Badoglio di ricomporre un nuovo Ministero con la partecipazione anche degli uomini politici che risultano essere a Roma Libera. In tal modo il Governo potrà essere costituito con uomini politici appartenenti a molte regioni d'Italia.--

degli
Il Ministero attuale resta in carica per il disbrigo dei affari corren-
ti sino a che il nuovo Ministero non sia formato.--

4340

UNDER - SECRETARIES

/s/r

Hon. Prof. REALI, Vitto

INTERIOR

Born in Vegetano.

Member of Parliament from November 1919 to May 1924.

At present Prefectural Commissioner at POTENZA.

Hon. Prof. CUOMO, Giovanni

NATIONAL EDUCATION

Born in Salerno.

Member of Parliament from November 1919 to May 1924.

At present Prefectural Commissioner at SALERNO.

His Excellency DE SANTIS, Giuseppe

JUSTICE

Born in Naples.

Began his judiciary career in May 1901

In December 1931 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Tribunal at Florence.

Has taught for many years PENAL LAW in the Superior School of the Royal Carabinieri at Florence.

In December 1942 he was appointed Attorney General of the Court of Appeals at Bari.

Hon. Attorney DE CARO, Raffaele

PUBLIC WORKS

Born in Benevento.

Lt. Col. of the Royal Army in the War 1915-1918.

Ex-President of War Veterans in the Province of Benevento.

Member of Parliament from November 1919 to May 1924.

Prof. CORBINO, Epicerino.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Born in Rome.

Professor of Economics at the Royal University of Naples.

At present Vice-President of the Provincial Group of Economy at Naples.

4333

Hon. Prof. CUCMO, Giovanni

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Hon. Attorney DE CARO, Raffaele

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Ex-President of War Veterans in the Province of Benevento.
Member of Parliament from November 1919 to
May 1924.

Prof. CORBINO, Epicarmo.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Born in Rome.
Professor of Economics at the Royal University
of Naples.
At present Vice-President of the Provincial Group
of Economy at Naples.

Attorney Professor SICILIANI, Tommaso

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Born in Ginoza (Taranto).
Professor at the Royal University of CAMERINO in 1905,
and at the University of PERUGIA in 1908. He taught Law
in the Royal Superior School of Bari.
Fought and was decorated in the War of 1915-1918.
Was lately appointed Secretary of the Professional and
Artist Union of Bari, by the Badoglio Government.

Brigadier Gen. DI RAIMONDO, Giovanni

RAILROADS - CIVILIAN
MOTORIZED AND FRANCHISED
TRANSPORTATION

Born in Modica.

Came from the Corps of Engineers and has attended
The War College.

Took part in the War of 1915-1918.

Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty from 1930 to 1934.

From May 1940 to date occupies the post of Superior

Director of Transportation of the Headquarters Command
of the Royal Army."

Engineer Doctor FANO, Mario

POSTAL-RADIO AND TELEPHONE
COMMUNICATIONS

Born in Turin.

Artillery Officer in the War of 1915-1918. Decorated
with 3 medals for bravery.

Since 1925, General Director of Telephone and Radio
Societies throughout Italy.

Admiral BARONE, Pietro

MERCHANT MARINE

Born in Modica.

Took part in the War of 1915-1918 and in the Ethiopian
Campaign. In this last he directed all landing operations
of the expedition.

For 5 years, from 1938 to 1943, he was Naval Military
Commander of Sicily.

Up to the present time he was the General
Director of the Merchant Marine.

His Excellency General ORLANDO, Taddeo

WAR

Born in Gaeta.

Came from the Artillery Corps.

Took part in the Libyan campaign (1911).

In the War of 1915-1918, and in this war, in

command of the Grenadier Division on the Western
and Eastern fronts, and of the XI Army Corps in

Tunisia.

Decorated with the C.M.S.

His Excellency JUNG, Guido

TREASURY

Born in Palermo.

Wacht, and was decorated with 3 Silver Medals.

4938

Engineer Doctor FANO, Mario

POSTAL-RADIO AND TELEPHONE
COMMUNICATIONS

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Artillery Officer in the War of 1915-1918. Decorated
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command of the Grenadier Division on the Western
and Eastern fronts, and of the XX Army Corps in
Tunisia.

Decorated with the O.M.S.

His Excellency JUNG, Guido

TREASURY

Born in Palermo.

Fought, and was decorated with 3 Silver Medals.

A promotion for war merit - a British military cross.

Financial delegate to the Peace Conference.

Financial counselor to the Embassy in Washington.

Minister of the Treasury.

4358

R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI E TERI

P

6007.
TH. Vant.
6-3233.

Telegramma in PARTENZA

Nº. coll:

Oggetto: ESTERMINIO SPAGNA

Data: 24 NOVEMBRE 1944

Tramite: STICHIARIO

Diretto a: ITALIA - ROMA

Testo: (originale)

Nº.

03 - Messico 24(.) Attirarsi attenzione su dichiarazione politica estera Consiglio Ministri 23 gennaio per via circa norma linguaggio in arrivo(.).
Fregarsi trasmettere anche Pablinio ed Stoccolma(.).

530.1

ITALIA

Consegnato a:

il:

4333

Oggetto: MEMORIA 83-1113
 Data: 24 MARZO 1944
 Tramite: ALCANTARA

Diretto a: STABILIMENTO DI BIELLA

Testo: (originale)

N°.

13 - Maggio 44(.) Attirata attenzione su dichiarazione
 pelition ostera Consiglio Ministri 23 corrente per re-
 ditta norma linguaggio in avvenire(.)
 richiesta trasmettere anche modello di Cacciolini(.)

TRAMITE

Consegnato a:

il:

4333

20 MARZO 1944
 URGENTE

NOTES

SECRET

1. I asked Badoglio this afternoon whether he was still determined to resign from politics and retire into private life after we have reached Rome.

2. I reminded him that he had frequently expressed this intention not only to myself but also publicly.

3. He replied that the situation had now obviously entirely altered. It was, and remained, his fixed determination to retire on reaching Rome so long as he was unable to form a Government on a broad basis. He had now succeeded in doing so. The members of his new Government were pulling together well and he considered that it was as representative a government as could be produced at the moment. Furthermore, his indications from Rome were that Roman political opinion welcomed his Government. He considered that there would be little difficulty in finding room in his Cabinet for any politicians who might become available in Rome and who had a claim to be considered for inclusion in the Government. He was still in a position to create one or two new Ministries and where necessary the parties might arrange within the parties to substitute talent becoming available in Rome for appointments which had been filled in Salerno.

4. He had already discussed the question with the Crown Prince and the Crown Prince had already definitely asked him to remain in office and to continue to function with his Government after we had ~~reached~~ Rome and the King had handed over his powers to the Crown Prince. He had informed the Crown Prince that he was willing to do so.

1 1 4 9

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5. The situation which would be created when the King transferred his powers to the Crown Prince as Lieutenant of the Realm was being examined by legal experts to determine whether it was, or was not, necessary in accordance with constitutional practice for the Government to resign at the moment of transfer. Up to the present moment the balance of opinion held that the resignation of the Government was not necessary. If on the other hand it should be

1150

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ruled that resignation was necessary, the resignation would be a purely formal act and after accepting the resignation the Lieutenant of the Realm would invite Badoglio to resume office with his whole Government.

Donovan

NOEL MASCH MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

5th. May, 1944.

4334

Marshal Badoglio today visited H.R.H. the Prince of Piedmont, Lieutenant-General of the Realm, and in accordance with constitutional procedure submitted the resignations of his Government. His Royal Highness acknowledged the resignations, and instructed Marshal Badoglio to proceed with the formation of a new Government to include political leaders now in liberated Rome. In this way it will be possible to set up a government composed of political figures from many regions of Italy.

Until the new ministry is constituted the present ministry is to remain in office to deal with current matters.

5201

TOP SECRET

SECRET

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2. I reminded him that he had frequently expressed this intention not only to myself but also publicly.
3. He replied that the situation had now obviously altered. It was, and had remained, his fixed determination to retire on reaching Rome so long as he was unable to form a government on a broad basis. He had now succeeded in doing so. The members of his new Government were willing to-gether well and he considered that it was a representative government as could be produced at the moment. Furthermore, his indications from Rome were that Roman political opinion welcomed his government. He considered that there would be little difficulty in finding room in his Cabinet for any politicians who might become available in Rome and who had a claim to be considered for inclusion in the Government. He was still in a position to create one or two new Ministries and where necessary the parties might arrange within the parties to substitute talent becoming available in Rome for appointments which had been filled in Salerno.
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4. He had already discussed the question with the Crown Prince and the Crown Prince had already definitely asked him to remain in office and to continue to function with his Government after he had received news and the King had handed over his powers to the Crown Prince. He had informed the Crown Prince that he was willing to do so.

5. The situation which would be created when the King transferred his powers to the Crown Prince as lieutenant of the Realm was being examined by legal experts to determine whether it was, or was not, necessary in accordance with constitutional practice for the Government to resign at the moment of transfer. Up to the present moment the balance of opinion held that the resignation of the Government was not necessary. If on the other hand it should be ruled that resignation was necessary, the resig-

4353

-- 2 --

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Lieutenant of the Regim would invite Macoglio to resume office with his
whole Government.

5th. May, 1944.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

4502

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25th May 1984.

715

932 2006年12月

4331

TOP SECRET

1213 - 2

AND THAT THE KING SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VISIT ROME IN THE EARLY STAGES OF OUR
OCCUPATION

4330

ROEL MAYON MACAPALAN
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

COMMENTS ON TELEGRAM NO. 141 SAVING OF 2.5.44.

FROM RESMIN ADGERS TO FOREIGN OFFICE RPTP

HIGH COMMISSIONER NAFLS AS NO. 18 SAVING.

Para. 1. Agreed. But there are many aspects of the existing situation which we cannot afford yet to change. I refer principally to the control of administration which will be essential to our military operations. An adequate measure of control must be retained.

Para. 2. I disagree as regards "bringing Italy up against this fence" now. If our object is to get maximum cooperation from Italy we should do nothing - especially just after the formation of this new Government and on the eve of a major offensive - to set her back. So long as the Italian Government think that by cooperating really well they will greatly reduce the severity of the ultimate peace terms, the hope of saving some of the territories and islands in question will be a major incentive. To describe their loss now as "some hat of a blow" is gross understatement. It would be a blow which would knock out the present Government.

On the other side of the picture, it is indisputable that Badoglio's Government needs psychological and material encouragement.

Para 2. Psychological.

(a) I could substitute "alliance" for "collaboration" but I would make the degree of Allied status dependent on the way Italy worked her passage. Participation at the ultimate peace conference and in lease lend should be made dependent on results.

I could give Italy the benefits of UNRA which would be administered by the personnel of A.C.C.

(b) This is quite impossible in the meantime. Impossible both on account of military considerations and security and because the Italian administration is not yet ready for it. The imminent increase in operation will make it even less ready.

(c) Agreed.

Para 2. Material.

(a) No comment.

4329

Para. 1.

Agreed. But there are many aspects of the existing situation which we cannot afford yet to change. I refer principally to the control of administration which will be essential to our military operations. An adequate measure of control must be retained.

Para. 2.

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On the other side of the picture, it is indisputable that Pasoglio's Government needs psychological and material encouragement.

Para 3. Psychological.

(a) I would substitute 'alliance' for 'collaboration' but I would make the degree of Allied status dependent on the way Italy worked her passage. Participation at the ultimate peace conference and in peace lend should be made dependent on results.

I would give Italy the benefits of UNRRA which would be administered by the personnel of A.C.C.

(b) This is quite impossible in the meantime. Impossible both on account of military considerations and security and because the Italian administration is not yet ready for it. The imminent increase in expropriation will make it even less ready.

(c) Agreed.

Para 4. Material.

(a) No comment.

(b) It is more than obvious that we should do everything possible to avoid inflation.

From the economic aspect there is much to be said for halving the rate of exchange. This has frequently been pointed out but there are many objections.

The influence of expenditure by Allied personnel on the inflation situation is apt to be much exaggerated.

To ask the troops to have their pay halved, to put towns out of bounds except for very obvious reasons and to force them to buy only in 'controlled' shops - all in the 5th. year of a war - reveals a lack of appreciation of the soldiers' psychology.

4329

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Para 4. The deduction is obviously right. Almost a platitude.

Para 5. (i) Agreed that a good moment for producing a "new deal" would be after our arrival in Rome. This might, however, be delayed and we ought not to defer action for as long as possibly "a few months". The present Government requires uplift quickly and it would be preferable in every way to introduce any form of "new deal" without delay.

(ii) There may well not be a change of Government when we reach Rome.

(iii) Further transfer of territory should be possible after the armies have advanced but it will be on this occasion a more complicated question than on the last.

7th. May, 1944.

MOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

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Transmit on of Commemoration
Addressed by the
Permanent Executive Committee of the Committees of Liberation
to the
King of Italy

TO VICTOR EMANUEL III - KING OF ITALY

The Permanent Executive Committee, appointed by the Congress of the Committees of Liberation, held at Bari on January 28 - 29, 1944 and which accomplished its labors in an atmosphere charged with a spirit of human and Italian suffering, inspired by the message of courage but of hope which came from Rome in the name of our brothers still oppressed by Your Ally of yesterday, the faithful interpreter of the solemn, austere and unanimous condemnation by the Italian people of Your responsibility in the fact of the unbridgeable moral and political gulf which divides the people from the Monarchy, considers that it is its specific duty to inform You of the following decision of the Congress:

"THE CONGRESS

"Having heard and approved the reports presented by Armando-Ruffi upon the internal situation;

"Considering that the present state of the country does not permit the immediate solution of the institutional question and that the unquestionable premise for the moral and material reconstruction of Italy is the immediate abdication of the King who is responsible for the country's misfortunes;

"Believing that this Congress which is the true and sole expression of the will and strength of the nation, has, therefore, the right and the duty of proclaiming this necessity on behalf of the Italian people;

"DECLARES:

"That it is necessary to proceed to the formation of a Government with the full powers which this exceptional time requires, and with the participation of all parties represented in the Congress; and that this Government should have the task of intensifying the war to the utmost, of resolving the most urgent problems of Italian life with the support of the mass of the people for whose welfare it intends to work, and of preparing with the guarantee of impartiality and freedom the holding of a Constituent Assembly as soon as hostilities cease;

"DECIDES:

*Copy sent to A. F. H. Q. 4323
by Pol. Section
Wm. J. H.*

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"Upon the constitution of a permanent Executive Committee to which must be appointed representatives designated by the Parties; members of the Committees of National Liberation, which, in agreement with the Central Committee of National Liberation and in consultation with the political personalities who are recognized as high exponents of anti-fascism, will prepare the necessary conditions for the attainment of the aforesaid aims.

"THE LIBERAL PARTY
"THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY
"THE LABOUR DEMOCRACY

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY
"THE COMMUNIST PARTY
"THE ACTION PARTY"

Please consider the significance of this action which expresses the unanimous feeling of the Italian people who from their anguish require prompt action to wash away the shame of the past and to begin in the extent possible the repair of the country's ruin.

Finally may Your patriotism prevail and make clear to Your conscience Your duty to abdicate immediately so that in this supreme hour cover can be assumed by men who have not been compromised by twenty years of violence, shame and crime.

Any further hesitation can only aggravate the situation of the country and render more fearful Your responsibilities which can in no respect be sheltered under cover of a tattered constitution.

Naples, February 6, 1944.

THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz
A. Raffaele Jervolino
Francesco Cerabona
Orsola Don abardi
Luigi Tedeschi
Vincenzo Calace

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Admiral de Courten - Navy Minister
 Gen. Sandalli - Minister for War
 Vito Seale - MS for Interior
 Giuseppe Besantia - MS for Justice
 Gen. Orlando - MS for War
 Guido Jung - MS for Finance
 Prof. Siciliani - Agriculture
 Giovanni Guano - MS for Education
 Chief of the General Staff of Combined Italian Forces - Marshal Isor
 Duke Pietro d'Anguillara - Ministry of the Royal House
 Admiral Pietro Burzio, Under-Secretary, Merchant Marine
 Lt. Mario Marone, S.S., Secretary of Under-Secretary Merchant Marine
 Capt. Francesco Basili, S.S., Chief of Navy Minister's Office
 Dott. Prof. Giorgio Benvenuto, Service Director, Ministry of Industry & Commerce
 and Lt. Marino Vivoli, S.S., MS to Navy Minister
 U.S. Prof. Edoardo Corbino, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education
 U.S. Giovanni Guano, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education
 U.S. Raffaele de Caro, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Public Works
 U.S. Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Navy Minister
 and Lt. Edoardo de Courten, Under-Secretary to Navy Minister
 U.S. Giuseppe de Santis, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice
 U.S. General Giovanni di Salaparuta, Under-Secretary for Railways & Motor Transportation
 U.S. Dott. Mario Nano, Under-Sec., Ministry of Communications
 Dott. Prof. Francesco Pinnauro, Service Dir., Ministry of Industry & Commerce
 U.S. Silvio Innocenti, Chief Advisor to President of Council of Ministers
 Dott. Arturo Rindano, Official of Ministry of Industry & Commerce
 U.S. Silvio Innocenti, Chief Advisor to President of Council of Ministers
 U.S. Dott. Guido Jung, Under-Sec. of Treasury
 U.S. Gen. Edoardo Orlando, Under-Sec. of State for War
 U.S. Renato Bruno, Secy for Foreign Affairs
 U.S. Vito Seale, Under-Sec., Ministry of Interior
 Dott. Prof. Mario Saffente, Official, Ministry of Ind. & Commerce
 U.S. General Renato Sandali, Minister of Air
 Prof. Dott. Vincenzo Scognamiglio, Serv. Dir., Ministry of Industry & Commerce
 U.S. Amato Siciliani, Under-Secy, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
 Commander Dott. Francesco Delandis - Vice-Chief of Cabinet for the Presidency of the
 Industrial Council
 Genl. Col. Rinaldo Adami-Termoli - Chief for the Ministry of War
 Capt. Dino Morelli, - Special Secretary for the Under-Secy of War
 Brig. Gen. Venceslao d'Amelio, Royal Air Corps - Chief of Cabinet for the Air Force
 Dott. Alfredo Bianchini - Secretariat-Chief for the Ministry for National Education
 Commander Dott. Giuseppe Scuderi - Secretariat-Chief for the Ministry of Justice
 Dott. Mari Calleng - Special Sec. of the Under-Secy for the Interior
 Professor Gaetano Seghetti - Secretariat-Chief of the Ministry for Agric and Forests
 Prof. Alfredo Cavalli - Secretariat-Chief for the Ministry of Public Works

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ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Marshal BADOGLIO - Prime Minister and Chief of Government.

MINISTERS

Marshal BADOGLIO Pietro - Foreign Affairs (Pro-Tem)
Admiral DE COURTEN Raffaele - Navy
General A. A. SANDALLI Renato - Air Force

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Hon. REALI Vitto- - Interior
H. E. DE SANTIS Giuseppe - Justice
Hon. CUOMO Giovanni - National Education
Hon. DE CARO Raffaele - Public Works
H. E. JUNG Guido - Treasury
Prof. CORBINO Epicarmo - Industry & Commerce
Prof. SICILIANI Tommaso - Agriculture and Forests
Gen. DI RAIMONDO Giovanni - Railroads - Civilian Motorized and Franchised Transportation.
Eng. Dott. FANO Mario - Postal - Radio and Telephone Communications
H. E. ORLANDO Taddeo - War
Admiral BARONE Pietro - Merchant Marine

Handwritten: 30/1-1-1945

1164

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COMPONIMENTI DEL GOVERNO

Maresciallo Badoglio - Primo Ministro e Capo del Governo

MINISTRI

Maresciallo Badoglio Pietro	Interim	POSTALI
Ammiraglio DE COURTEN Raffaele		MARINA
Generale A.A. SANTALLI Renato		AERONAUTICA

SOTTOSGEGGERA

On. FEMMI Vito	INTERNI
S.E. DE SANTIS Giuseppe	GIUSTIZIA E GUSTIZIA
On. CUOMO Giovanni	EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
On. DE CARO Raffaele	LAVORI PUBBLICI
S. E. JUNG Guido	FINANZE
Prof. CONTENO Rinaldo	INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO
Prof. SELLANI Tullio	AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE
Gen. DI PALMIDO Giovanni	FERROVIE-MOTORIZZAZIONE
	CIVILE E TRASPORTI IN GEN.
	CERCHIE
Ing. Dott. PANO Mario	POSTI E COMUNICAZIONI RADIO-
	TELEFONICHE
S.E. ORLANDO Tullio	GIUSTIZIA
Ammiraglio MARINI Pietro	MARINA MERCANTILE

4323

MEMORANDUM OF THE PRIME MINISTER
(Course of the Government of the Realm,
13 June 1944, as amended)

6 July 1944

MINISTRY	MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister-Secretary of State Minister for the Interior Minister of Internal Affairs Minister of Foreign Affairs	Prof. Avv. Benito Mussolini	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Avv. Sergio Fossati	Action
Undersecretary for Internal Affairs	Ing. Emilio Caviglioli	Socialist
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs	March. Dr. Giovanni Vignati Vercesi	No party
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs (Italiane Speciali)	Avv. Renato Sprelli	Liberal
Ministers without Portfolio	Dr. Alberto Clivio Gen. Donatello Croce Dr. Adolfo de Gaudenzi Avv. Riccardo Lenti Dr. Giuseppe Mangat Gen. Count Carlo Sforza Dr. Calisto Tanzi	Action Liberal Christian Democrat Labour Democrat Socialist No party Communist
Minister of Peace and Justice	Avv. Roberto Regini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Bassano	Labour Democrat
Minister of Finance	Dr. Stefano Biglianti	Action
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Minister for Economy	Avv. Massimo Solari	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Masini	Labour Democrat
Minister of War	Gen. Count Alessandro Caviglioli	Liberal

Undersecretary for War	Avv. Mario Polacco Gen. Giovanni Battista Cecilia	Communist No Party
Minister for Navy	Gen. Raffaele De Courten	No Party
Undersecretary Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Avv. Antonio Rinaldi Sig. Angelo Corai	Active Socialist
Minister for Air	Gen. Victor Pincoffini	No Party
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Collaço	Labour Democrat
Minister of Public Instruction	Prof. Guido De Ruggiero	No Party
Undersecretary	Dr. Romano Lotti-alla	Christian Democrat
Minister of Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Luzzi	Active
Minister of Agriculture and Forests	Avv. Ernesto Galli	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Carlo D'Agostini	Liberal
Minister of Communications	Avv. Francesco Cossiga	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Carlucci Jervolino	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraphs	Dr. Mario Tosi	No Party
Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni Corbelli	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary (Industry and Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist
Undersecretary for Press and Information *	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat

* Dependent upon the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

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Mary Carey

L'Ufficio Stampa del Sovrano comunica:

La riunione in cui il Consiglio del Sovrano ha preso in considerazione le proposte del Presidente del Sovrano, ha avuto un esito negativo. Il Sovrano ha deciso di non accettare le proposte del Presidente del Sovrano.

Il Consiglio del Sovrano ha deciso di non accettare le proposte del Presidente del Sovrano. Il Sovrano ha deciso di non accettare le proposte del Presidente del Sovrano.

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fine di

0235

ministri, compresi quelli presso portafogli e segretario di Stato, si sono

presentati alla riunione.

Il ministro della Giustizia, in rappresentanza del presidente

del Consiglio, ha parlato molto a lungo, ma non ha detto niente.

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- 2 -

venire alla vittoriosa campagna dell'Italia;

2) - intensificare la partecipazione dell'Italia al combattimento e alla vittoria, e quindi mirare ad un intervento sempre più largo diritto ed effettivo;

3) - richiedere alla nazione italiana uno sforzo sempre maggiore introducendo nelle forme armate ^{anche} l'elemento volontaristico che ha in Italia una così gloriosa tradizione;

4) - nella guerra condurre ed animare il movimento dei patriotti che, nelle terre occupate dai tedeschi, ha già dato prova di eroismo impegnando notevoli forze nazionali e mobilitando i movimenti;

5) - avviare all'interno, con una piena ragione solidamente democratica, un'azione diretta a correggere e a salvaguardare le energie morali, materiali ed economiche, distruggendo, con la punizione dei delitti fascisti e l'espulsione degli istituti imputati, i residui di una dominazione sofferta, e ciò in modo da rendere il paese sempre più atto alla grande prova che la darà titolo per riprendere con dignità il suo posto e la sua missione nel libero, pacificato e solidale mondo di domani."

Inconsciamente, su proposta del presidente del Consiglio, la Benelux ha approvato uno schema di decreto legge concernente la convocazione di una assemblea costituente, il giuramento dei membri del governo e la facoltà del governo di emanare norme straordinarie. Con tale provvedimento - che attua il solenne fatto che si è stabilito fra tutti gli italiani per la prima volta la democrazia - viene legislativamente stabilito una volta la libertà del territorio nazionale le forme istituzionali saranno scelte dal popolo italiano e tali forme eleggere, a suffragio universale diretto e segreto, una assemblea costituente per deliberare la nuova costituzione dello Stato. Si è anche stabilito che i ministri e sottosegretari di Stato, come anche il loro ufficio, giurino sul loro cuore di esercitare la loro funzione nell'interesse supremo della Nazione e di non cessare, fino

419-93

- 3) - richiedere alle massime italiane uno sforzo sempre maggiore indirizzando nelle forme ^{nuove} prime, l'elemento volontaristico che ha in Italia una così gloriosa tradizione;
- 4) - sviluppare considerevolmente il movimento dei patrioti che, nelle terre occupate dei tedeschi, ha già dato prova di eroismo impegnando notevoli forze materiali e volentieri i movimenti;
- 5) - rivolgere all'Italia, con una parte, una sollecitazione democratica, un'azione diretta e correre e a rinviare le energie morali, materiali ed economiche, di resistenza, con la partecipazione dei partiti e l'operazione degli istituti finanziari, i centrali di una decisione efficace, a ciò in modo da rendere il Paese sempre più alto alla grande prova che li darà titolo per riprendere con dignità il suo posto e la sua missione nel libero, pacificato mondo come di domani."

Successivamente, su proposta del presidente del Consiglio, il Consiglio ha approvato una schema di decreto legge concernente la convocazione di una assemblea costituente, il giuramento dei membri del governo e la facoltà del governo di emanare norme giuridiche. Con tale provvedimento - che aveva il veleno ^{fu} fatto che si è stabilito fra tutti gli italiani per la riunione la necessaria unanimità - viene legislativamente stabilito che dopo la liberazione del territorio nazionale le le forme istituzionali saranno scelte dal popolo italiano che a tal fine eleggerà, a suffragio universale diretto e segreto, una assemblea costituente per deliberare la nuova costituzione dello Stato. Si è anche stabilito che i ministri e sottosegretari di Stato, senza meno il loro ufficio, giurino sul loro onore di esercitare la funzione nell'interesse superiore della Nazione e di non compiere, fino alla convocazione dell'assemblea costituente, atti che comunque pregiudichino la soluzione della questione istituzionale. Il provvedimento è inteso infine a risolvere le questioni ~~affari~~ ^{affari} formali che derivano dalla vacanza del Parlamento, stabilendo che il Consiglio dei ministri esani norme giuridiche mediante la deliberazione di veri e

3

e propri decreti legislativi, abbandonando così l'espediente del decreto legge.

Prima della caduta i ministri del reame lo fecero, assistiti dal ottocento alla presidenza; si erano riuniti sotto la presidenza del presidente del Consiglio.

4318

DRAFT.

In the communique of the 23rd June published after the first meeting of the new Government on the 22nd June the following passage occurred:

"The President of the Council proposed and the Council approved ~~in~~ a draft decree law concerning the calling of a Constituent Assembly, the oath for the members of the Government and the right of the Government to issue laws.

This measure establishes, by legislative process, that after the liberation of the national territory the institutional question will be decided by the Italian people, who, for this purpose, will elect by universal, direct and secret ballot a Constituent Assembly to decide the new constitution of the State."

In order to elucidate exactly what this part of the communique meant I made enquiries from the Italian Government. ^{and received the following explanation} ~~for~~ ^{520.1} the President of the Council and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ^{they} were emphatic that it did not mean that the Cabinet had approved any particular scheme whereby the country should choose between a monarchical or a republican form of government. It might appear from the wording of the communique that the scheme in mind was that this question should be decided by a Constituent Assembly.

This was not the case. The Cabinet had not yet decided and it had no present intention of discussing whether the decision should be ⁴³³ ~~by~~

made by a direct referendum or by the election of delegates to a

1173

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This measure establishes, by legislative process, that after the liberation of the national territory the institutional question will be decided by the Italian people, who, for this purpose, will elect by universal, direct and secret ballot a Constituent Assembly to decide the new constitution of the State."

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and no longer the following before
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This was not the case. The Cabinet had not yet decided and it had
43017
no present intention of discussing whether the decision should be

made by a direct referendum or by the election of delegates to a
change decision made would be for a
Constituent Assembly, ~~which would decide~~ *between* between monarchy

and republic and, after that, on the form of ~~the~~ monarchical or republican government. All that the Government had so far decided

was that it was expedient in their first communique to reaffirm

publicly their intention to ensure that the Italian people should

in due course be free to choose their form of government and that a

/Constituent

(There are many forms of non-elected subject)
 Constituent Assembly would be elected. ~~it~~ ^{the} it was clear that a new Great
 Constitution would in any case have to be drawn up.

In taking note of this explanation, I made it plain that the
 subject was one of considerable interest to the Allied Governments.

Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had on a number of
 occasions affirmed their intention that the Italian people should be
 free to choose in this matter at the proper moment. The Italian

Government should therefore presume that the Allied Governments would
 wish for full details of any scheme under consideration before it ~~was~~
~~became final~~ ^{became final}. In order that this point shall be on record and

should not be lost sight of, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs
 has made a minute for the files of the President of the Council.

At this stage I would only make one comment. It is clear
 to me and my advisers that the ~~members~~ ^{the} best chance of a fair
 decision of ~~the question~~ ^{the} between monarchy and republic would be a
 referendum under Allied supervision. Even if Allied supervision is

not deemed expedient, we are all of the opinion that a referendum ^{should}
 under Italian auspices would still be preferable to the election of
 delegates to a Constituent Assembly. ~~which would be decided by~~ ^{which would be decided by}

^{the} ~~the~~ The reason is simple. In ~~these~~ ^{these} countries with only short
 experience of democratic government it is unrealistic to expect that
 no attempt will be made to manipulate the result. It will be clearly
 far more difficult to manipulate a referendum throughout the country
 than to lobby and cajole the members of a Constituent Assembly.

It is to be hoped that the Italian Government will
 maintain their resolve not to discuss this question further for the
 time being. ^{Secret in life} But ~~in case they do~~ ^{in case they do}, I should be grateful for
 instructions on the line which the Control Commission should adopt.

*(The principle and
 the fact from
 of Government)*

Government should therefore presume that the Allied Governments would wish for full details of any scheme under consideration before it ~~was~~ ^{is} ~~legally~~ ^{legally} ~~submitted~~. In order that this point shall be on record and should not be lost sight of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has made a minute for the files of the President of the Council.

At this stage I would only make one comment. It is clear to me and my advisers that the ~~nearest~~ ^{best} chance of a fair decision of ~~the question~~ ^{the issue} between monarchy and republic would be a referendum under Allied supervision. Even if Allied supervision is not deemed expedient, we are all of the opinion that a referendum ~~under Italian auspices~~ ^{under Italian auspices} would still be preferable to the election of delegates to a Constituent Assembly, ~~which the Allies should not~~ ^{which the Allies should not} ~~take~~ ^{take}. The reason is simple. In ~~these~~ ^{these} countries with only short experience of democratic government it is unrealistic to expect that no attempt will be made to manipulate the result. It will be clearly far more difficult to manipulate a referendum throughout the country than to lobby and cajole the members of a Constituent Assembly.

It is to be hoped that the Italian Government will maintain their resolve not to discuss this question further for the time being. But ~~in case they do~~ ^{in case they do} I shall be grateful for instructions on this line which the Control Commission should adopt.

1/16/41

Enc. Sending copy of this memorandum to
the British High Commissioner in the U.S. Rep.
for the Advisory Council

The principles and
the facts from
of the memorandum

11761

SECRET

LTD MILITARY MISSION - URGENT MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NR:

CLASS: SECRET

PRIO: PRIORITY

FROM: FATIMA

TO: FREEDOM rpt APR ADV GP at AMILCAR

M/C NR: 5

REF. NO. 371

Oct FILED: 121407A

REC'D:

MARSHAL BADOLIO REQUESTS PAREN TO FREEDOM RPT APR ADVANCE COMMAND POST AT AMILCAR
FROM FATIMA SIGNED TAYLOR FREEDOM PASS IN CIPHER REED PAREN THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE
BE TRANSMITTED TO THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN MADRID PD QUOTE RISPONDI SUO TELEGRAMMA
UNO SEI SETTE TRE
ONE SIX SEVEN THREE PD PARA IL GOVERNO ALIESTE IN QUESTO MOMENTO A BRINDISI CHE HA
DETTA RESIDENZA NON E' SITA UFFICIALMENTE PD NE SAREBBE POSSIBILE INVITARE
RAPPRESENTANZE DIPLOMATICHE DI RAGGIUNGERCI CHE ESPRIMO TERRITORIO TRA BRINDISI
E ROMA ANCORA IN MANO TEDESCA PD PARA SPERIAMO PER NON MOLTO DI ESSERE A ROMA E
COSI OGNI DIFFICOLTA SARA SUPERATA PD SIGNED BADOLIO UNQUOTE

DISTRIBUTION:

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AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

4316

SECRET

1177

15

Extracts from letter to Dr. NAI ASSOLI, NEW YORK
FROM ALBERTO TARCHIANI, NAPLES
dated 31st March, 1944.

"....Non ti impare di non essere direttamente impegnato in questa
lotta; in ciò in grande, almeno nelle proporzioni materiali,
ti ritroveresti a vivere molte scemenze dello zlocchizzato di L.V.,
che in fondo rappresenta "in nuce" assai fedelmente l'insieme
sconsolante di questa corte d'Italia. Di diverso non v'è qui che
DON EMILIO, ma circondato di proci (e inventi pure le lettere se
vuoi) più che PEREGRINO. Inutile parlare di GAELANO; da quando si
è promosso padreterno, è al di là della nostra portata. Codo che
FERPANTONIO lavori con tanta lena dalla cintura in più. Perché
dovrei scriverli? Pensiamo troppo diversamente; non c'intenderemo
Del resto ha costà il generale, da cui può attingere ogni luce.
Non potevo chiedergli consiglio prima di partire, perché ero troppo
vergine di non ne più che visioni apocalittiche; io non sono
un bel personaggio da rientrare in quelle. Quel che ha fatto è
la ANTONINI, quando non è sviato da preoccupazioni locali, può
essere utile anche qui, ovi i comunisti tendono a prendere il
monopolio del "proletariato", e i socialisti (pocissimi) sono
condotti a rimorchio del loro maggior Fratelli. Un aiuto finanziario
italo-americano ai socialisti del sud si risolverebbe in un rafforzamento
dei comunisti che non hanno bisogno, neppure in senso finanziario,
poiché sono fortissimi, di aiuto e incoraggiamento.

520.1

....Se nel ricevuta la mia del 14 febbraio sei che io non fui a
BARI, perché ero ad ANZIO nella speranza, poi delusa, di raggiungere
ROMA. Quando tornai (dopo un'avventura di cui avevo parlato
rendere presto un breve resoconto) trovai che il congresso - con
faticosissima trattativa interna - era riuscito a definire vagamente
un programma accettabile e ad indicare soluzioni non estreme
del problema istituzionale complicato immediatamente dalla
presenza degli Alleati e delle esigenze della guerra. In pratica:
abdicazione del re e avvento di un governo democratico. Era un
nesso indietro sulla posizione BRONZA, perché lascio intendere
una possibilità di temporanea collaborazione col principe (ad arte
non nominato) con qualche presentazione nei suoi riguardi, e salva
restando la libertà di scelta degli italiani a guerra finita. 45.15
secondo la volontà espressa più volte dalle Nazioni Unite.
proposito del principio, considerato da molti meno nocivo del padre
perché meno responsabile di tante e di fatto, era sorta una segreta

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ti ritroveresti a vivere, forse sarebbe dello scioglimento di N.Y., che in fondo rappresenta "in pace" essi fedelmente l'insieme accoglimento di questa parte d'Italia. Di diverso non v'è qui che Don SWEDUTO, ne circondato di rossi (e inverti pure le lettere se vuoi) più che FEMELUFF. Inutile parlare di GATTANO; da quando si è mosso padreterno, è al di là della nostra portata. Godo che PEPALOMIO lavori con tanta lena dalle cintoie in giù. Perché dovrei scrivergli? Pensavo troppo diversamente; non c'intenderei. Del resto ha costà il generale, da cui può attingere ogni luce. Non potevo chiedergli consiglio prima di partire, perché ero troppo distante ch'egli non ha più che visioni agocellistiche; io non sono un tal personaggio da mentire in quelle. Quel che ha fatto è fa A. TOMINI, quando non è sviato da preoccupazioni locali, può essere utile anche qui, vi i comunisti tendono a prendere il monopolio del "proletariato", e i socialisti (pochissimi) sono condotti a timore del loro mancio fratello. Un aiuto finanziario-americano ai socialisti del sud si risolverebbe in un rafforzamento dei comunisti che non hanno bisogno, neppure in senso finanziario, poiché sono fortissimi, di ausilio e incoraggiamento.

520.1

....38 Nel ricevute la mia del 14 febbraio sai che io non fui a Bari, perché ero ad Azzio nella speranza, poi delusa, di raggiungerla ROMA. Quando tornai (fossi un'avventura di cui sono portati mandare presto un breve resoconto) trovai che il congresso - con fatidicissime trattative interne - era riuscito a definire vagamente un programma accettabile e ad indicare soluzioni non estremistiche del problema istituzionale complicato irrimediabilmente della presenza degli Alleati e delle esigenze della guerra. In pratica: l'adozione del re e avvento di un governo democratico. Era un passo indietro sulle posizioni SPURZA, perché lasciava intravedere una possibilità di temporanea collaborazione col principe (ad arte non nominato) con qualche precauzione nei suoi riguardi, e salva restando la libertà di scelta degli italiani a essere finite.

4313

secondo la volontà espressa più volte dalle Nazioni Unite. Il proposito del principe, considerato da molti meno nocivo del padre perché meno responsabile di mente e di fatto, era sorta una segreta iniziativa di ENRICO DE NICOLA (segretario ed ex-presidente della Camera) e che si può riassumere nella formula della luogotenenza: il re si ritirerebbe dalla vita pubblica e nominerebbe luogotenente il figlio che chiamerebbe i partiti a formare un governo che rappresentasse le grandi correnti dell'opinione pubblica e che amministrasse il paese fino a quando non fosse possibile consultare le Masse popolari per mezzo di un libero e decisivo voto. Questa idea fu comunicata da DE NICOLA a RADOLLO, che promise di farla

di farla esporre al re dallo stesso DE NICOLA. Ma poi, ripensandoci, e stimando la cosa pericolosa per il suo governo, non ne fece nulla. Questo avveniva prima del congresso di BARI. Dopo, l'idea di DE NICOLA continuò a fermentare. La Giunta, eletta dal congresso, presentò alla Comm. Alleata di Controllo (Gen. MACFARLANE) su sua domanda, un progetto di ritiro del re, di luogotenenza al figlio, con restrizioni di carattere politico e militare per quest'ultimo, come condizione necessaria per la collaborazione dei partiti ad un governo eccezionale e provvisorio. Questo memoriale giudicato interessante negli ambienti alleati di cui, fu trasmesso ai comitati governi. Intanto, indipendentemente da BADOGLIO, DE NICOLA aveva avuto un colloquio di quattro ore col re e gli aveva esposto la sua soluzione; il re persuaso soltanto a metà, aveva tentato di indurre l'interlocutore a collaborare con lui formando un gabinetto; di fronte a un secco rifiuto, aveva poi accettato, come inevitabile il consiglio di ritirarsi... A ROMA, però, non prima di ROMA. DE NICOLA pregò ancora il re di riflettere 24 ore. Scaduto quel termine il sovrano confermò a DE N. la sua decisione di creare a ROMA una luogotenenza del figlio. Giuridicamente e di fatto, se v'è un governo valido e una pubblica opinione vigile, la luogotenenza è più nociva della reggenza alla monarchia: il re non è più re (si esautora da se stesso) e il figlio comincia a rinunciare ad un suo diritto accettando una posizione manchevole ed equivoca. E, naturalmente, un pasticcio all'italiana, ma reso necessario dalla volontà degli Alleati che non ammettono, ed hanno anche ragione, che soluzioni istituzionali intervengano prima che l'intero popolo non sia in grado di emettere un legittimo giudizio.

Al memoriale della Giunta e alla decisione del re tenne dietro quasi immediatamente il discorso di CHURCHILL. Quel discorso, per quanto riguardava l'Italia, fu la pietra sepolcrale su tutte le possibilità di soluzione rapida della crisi politica. Se CHURCHILL avesse parlato altrimenti, il re avrebbe forse rinunciato alla sua clausola di ROMA; sarebbe stato possibile insistere presso di lui e indurlo subito a proclamare la luogotenenza; tanto più che egli non è beato né del governo di SALERNO né di BADOGLIO personalmente. (Pare non gli perdoni il sogno di divenire reggente, che ad un certo momento aveva accarezzato e comunicato per iscritto a V.E.). Dunque le dichiarazioni di CHURCHILL - fatte come ebbe a dire anche a nome degli S.U. - fecero naufragare ogni progetto di soluzione democratica della crisi politica. BADOGLIO ne uscì rafforzato anche rispetto alla corona, che gli rimprovera tra l'altro l'insipienza del settembre e la necessità dell'ignominiosa fuga di ROMA. (V'è risentimento insanabile per questo anche tra moltissimi ufficiali dell'esercito, da colonnelli in giù).

Il discorso di CHURCHILL, cui BADOGLIO si aggrappò come

1180

tenti governi. Intanto, indipendentemente da questo, aveva avuto un colloquio di quattro ore col re e gli aveva esposta la sua soluzione; il re persuaso soltanto a metà, aveva tentato di indurre l'interlocutore a collaborare con lui formando un gabinetto; di fronte a un secco rifiuto, aveva poi accettato, come inevitabile il consiglio di ritirarsi... A ROMA, però, non prima di ROMA. DE NICOLA pregò ancora il re di riflettere 24 ore. Scaduto quel termine il sovrano confermò a DE N. la sua decisione di creare a ROMA una luogotenenza del figlio. Giuridicamente e di fatto, se v'è un governo valido e una pubblica opinione vigile, la luogotenenza è più nociva della reggenza alla monarchia: il re non è più re (si esaurisce da se stesso) e il figlio comincia a rinunciare ad un suo diritto accettando una posizione manchevole ed equivoca. E, naturalmente, un pesticcio all'italiana, ma reso necessario dalla volontà degli Alleati che non ammettono, ed hanno anche ragione, che soluzioni istituzionali intervengano prima che l'intero popolo non sia in grado di emettere un legittimo giudizio.

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Dopo il discorso di CHURCHILL, cui BADOGLIO si aggregò come ad una tavola di salvezza, venne la stangata delle rivelazioni di ROOSEVELT sulla divisione della marina italiana e la consegna d'un terzo alla Russia. Fu un momento d'angoscia e di panico qui, tra i governativi. Sopravvenne la rettifica e si ebbero assicurazioni britanniche: tutto rimaneva come prima, almeno a parole. Nuovo successo di BADOGLIO, anche se soltanto apparente. E, poiché non v'è due senza tre, ecco anche il terzo buon esito degli intrighi di SALERNO, combinati col desiderio russo di

mostrare il massimo d'indipendenza rispetto agli alleati capitalisti: lo scambio di rappresentanti diplomatici tra governo russo e governo italiano, con riammissione della cifra, esautorazione della Commiss. All. di Controllo ecc. Sebbene questo "successo" sollevasse malumore a LONDRA e a WASHINGTON - malumore che potrebbe avere future conseguenze per BADOGLIO, accusato di aver giocato un tiro mancino agli Alleati per sottrarsi a qualcuna delle conseguenze dell'armistizio firmato con loro - sta il fatto che qui ha avuto per effetto di rafforzare la posizione del governo, protetto dalle grandi ali dei tre arbitri dei destini dal mondo.

CHURCHILL ammetteva una soluzione a ROMA, ma la condannava a priori emettendo il dubbio che un governo democratico, sarebbe stato meno obbediente e meno cooperante con gli Alleati. Invano si è tentato, in mesi di polemiche e di memoriali, di fare intendere che un governo democratico avrebbe la massima volontà - ed anche il massimo interesse - di collaborare nella guerra antitedesca e, in più di BADOGLIO, la possibilità di farlo in virtù del risveglio e del consenso pubblico. CHURCHILL (ispirato da qui principalmente dal Gen. ALEXANDER) e molti altri con lui, ribattono che BADOGLIO è una forza, per quanto piccola, e che un governo di partiti sarebbe una debolezza, perchè non disporrebbe nè dell'esercito, nè della macchina dello stato che ora male o bene ricomincia a muoversi. A parole è facilissimo rispondere a tutto questo; la marina obbedisce a qualsiasi governo, specie se non si tocca la questione istituzionale arbitrariamente; l'esercito non esiste (v'è una brigata in linea in un settore tranquillo; gli altri, poveri nostri soldati servono da mulattieri - perchè se la intendono meglio coi muli, dicono gli americani - e per i servizi di fatica) e dev'esser ricostituito dalle basi alla cima; i carabinieri e le guardie di finanza (organizzate sul tipo della guardia regia di nittiana memoria) dipendono da chi li paga; l'impiegati della stato idem. Del resto qui, dopo venti anni di fascismo e le devastazioni materiali e morali della guerra, non v'è altra divisa: chi paga comanda. D'altra parte il solo che potrebbe fare appello alla dignità pubblica e a motivi patriottici è un governo di uomini che non abbiano responsabilità nei passati misfatti contro la patria e contro gli alleati. Ma CHURCHILL non l'intende così e ROOSEVELT pare accetti sommariamente il parere britannico. La Russia fa anche di più, a dispetto di tutti e due. (Si dice qui negli ambienti alleati che STALIN abbia deciso lo scambio di diplomatici con BADOGLIO per mostrare la sua irritazione per la non avvenute assegnazione all'URSS d'un terzo della flotta italiana. In ogni modo so per scienza diretta che il rappresentante sovietico a NAPOLI - DOGOMOLOV - annunziò ad intimi almeno dieci giorni prima l'intenzione russa; gli fu osservato che la mossa poteva dispiacere agli anglo-americani; rispose che se ne infischia, perchè l'URSS agiva con totale indipendenza).

Nonostante la serie di successi di BADOGLIO e il rinvio d'ogni

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Nonostante la serie di successi di BADOGLIO e il rinvio di ogni soluzione alla crisi, il re è inquieto e vuol mettere le mani avanti. Giorni sono, in un consiglio dei ministri tenutosi presso di lui a RAVELLO, ha bruscamente annunciato in modo categorico, senza prevenire nessuno, che accettava il consiglio di DE NICOLA: appena arrivato a ROMA, creerebbe luogotenente il figlio, cedendogli tutti i poteri in attesa del responso del paese, ch'egli vede sotto forma di elezioni generali.

Intanto, com'è facile immaginare, specie pensando a questa Italia immatura alle pratiche della democrazia, e privata dal fascismo del poco che aveva imparato, i partiti sbandano. Ogni tanto vi sono crisi di collaborazionismo "realistico", anche con BADOGGIO, a stento frenate. Vi sono anche crisi di fieri propositi che lasciano perfettamente tranquillo un vecchio scettico come me. I comunisti, specie dopo il passo di MOSCQ verso BADOGGIO, vorrebbero collaborare, ma temono di perdere il favor popolare, specie nell'altra Italia; i socialisti qui non esistono se non come code intignate dei precedenti; il partito d'azione è un'anima in pena perchè si compone di borghesi progressisti e di borghesi timorati (almeno qui); però è il solo che faccia del fascismo una questione morale e rigetti le offerte di ibridi connubi; la democrazia del lavoro è una filiforme invenzione di BONOMI, con gente che localmente (almeno qui) si fa i suoi affarucci; il partito liberale è in pratica con BENEDETTO, con la sua autorità nazionale e internazionale, ed alcuni arrivististi senza scrupoli (almeno qui); i democristiani, capeggiati da DI RODINO, dipendono in realtà da ASCALESI e dai vescovi, sono fior di conservatori-reazionari e preferiscono che STURZO se ne stia in America. Qui, con le sue idee progressiste, darebbe loro molta noia. Per i comunisti e i loro immediati propositi si attendono dichiarazioni di TOGLIATTI, il loro papa tornato dalla Russia in questi giorni. E probabile che non sia immediatamente esplicito e voglia orientarsi: se non ha istruzioni precise dai superiori.

Secondo un'interpretazione non fatua, il rinvio di CHURCHILL e del re d'ogni soluzione (o anche di un semplice rimpasto) a ROMA, avrebbe lo scopo di evitare una presidenza SFORZA. Si spererebbe in un gabinetto BONOMI, con SFORZA ministro degli esteri, e i rappresentanti dei partiti nei vari dicasteri tecnici. Può darsi che anche i partiti preferiscono questa formula perchè SFORZA vorrebbe dare un'impronta personale al suo governo; BONOMI sarebbe invece meglio disposto a lasciare mano libera ai ministri, anche per preparare ulteriori sviluppi, come già fece quando si adoperò a facilitare anzi che ostacolare la via al fascismo. Qui nessuno sa se BONOMI sia disposto, e si senta abbastanza forte da formare un tale governo; si sa però che ultimamente a ROMA era in pessime relazioni con i capi dei partiti. Questi del resto, a quanto fanno sapere, sono tuttavia contrarissimi a tutte le formule di salvataggio monarchico; vogliono un governo straordinario, con poteri totali, fino alla consultazione nazionale. Ma verranno probabilmente a più miti consigli, se non hanno la possibilità di creare il fatto compiuto nei due terzi d'Italia che più contano, in occasione di qualche possibile improvviso cataclisma germanico.

D'altra parte, per essere equanimi (e spero che apprezzerai la mia completa freddezza di spirito nell'esame della attuale situazione) bisogna dire che una soluzione ministeriale democratica quì non

faccia del fascismo una questione morale e rigetti le offerte di ibridi connubi; la democrazia del lavoro è una filiforme invenzione di BONOMI, con gente che localmente (almeno qui) si fa i suoi affarucci; il partito liberale è in pratica con BENEDETTO, con la sua autorità nazionale e internazionale, ed alcuni arrivistri senza scrupoli (almeno qui); i democristiani, capeggiati da DI RODINO, dipendono in realtà da ASCALESI e dai vescovi, sono fior di conservatori-reazionari e preferiscono che STURZO se ne stia in America. Qui, con le sue idee progressiste, darebbe loro molta noia. Per i comunisti e i loro immediati propositi si attendono dichiarazioni di TOGLIATTI, il loro papa tornato dalla Russia in questi giorni. E' probabile che non sia immediatamente esplicito e voglia orientarsi: se non ha istruzioni precise dai superiori.

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Tutto dipende dunque dal tempo che ci vuole per andare a ROMA.

Qui si parla di una prossima offensiva sul fronte di ANZIO (e naturalmente vorrei esserci), anzi è Radio Roma che l'annunzia, poiche le notizie delle mosse strategiche alleate ce le somministrano i fascisti imbeccati dai nazi. Insomma, se si tratta di qualche mese, meglio ormai è che rimanga qui BADOGLIO. Poi si vedrà. (Mi diverto a dire a SFORZA che il peggior servizio che BADOGLIO potrebbe fargli sarebbe quello di dimettersi). Se si tratta invece di finir la guerra altrove in Europa e di lasciar ROMA e tutta la questione italiana in sospenso fino all'armistizio coi tedeschi, allora potrebbe convenire una crisi e una decisione qui. Specialmente perchè, come già ebbi a scriverti, il governo lavora attivamente per provvedere ad assicurare, eventualmente con la forza, la sua conservazione e quella della dinastia, anche contro la volontà popolare. Non è giusto nè savio fidarsi dei Savoia e di Badoglio per questo riguardo: sanno tradire e sfuggire alle responsabilità con una tecnica perfetta, se hanno tempo. La questione concerne naturalmente anche gli Alleati che suppongo non vogliano tenere a battesimo un altro fascismo in Italia. Tanto più che un tal sospetto crea, ed è già assai attiva e minacciosa, specialmente nel centro e nord, la corrente comunista, che o per virtù propria, o per alleanza con le altre forze, diviene padrona delle officine, delle folle agricole, nei paesi, e delle piazze. La mancanza di una soluzione democratica italiana, o il suo eccessivo ritardo, può condurre alla sorpresa irrimediabile (date anche le relazioni alleate con la Russia) di un preteso demo-comunismo che dominerebbe la massa italiana. Persisto a credere, nonostante ogni apparenza, che questa non sia l'intenzione o la speranza degli Alleati per l'Italia e per l'Europa....."

1186

RE A HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Reference #520.1

18 March 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Guecia,

I have just heard from Administrative Section that a proposal for a General Amnesty is being put up by the War Relocation Authority (War and Justice). Colonel Guecia is sending you a copy, but I think you should know of it at once.

The view of the Administrative Section would be that:-

1. The prisoner should be released, and
2. Prior comment by ASD should be obtained, so as not to release anyone who is considered definitely dangerous to the community.

No doubt you will discuss it at the War-Relocation Authority Meeting.

Yours,

W. H. HARRISON
Captain
Military Section

520.1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
L-9 512

23/12/45

1 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Ministries.

1. All concerned are distribution below:

2. It is noted on 20 December that the Italian Government has set up the following ministries:

MINISTRIES

- a. Foreign and Empire
- b. Buildings
- c. Health and Welfare
- d. Water, Sewerage and Gas
- e. Mines
- f. Electricity
- g. Administration
- h. Finance

MINISTRIES

MINISTRIES

- a. Railways and Transport
- b. Radio, Cable, Tele-
grams & Telephones.

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

- a. Industry
- b. Commerce
- c. Labour

MIN

MIN

MIN

JUSTICE

MIN

MIN

MIN

MIN

- a. General Affairs and Personnel
- b. Civil Government
- c. Public Safety
- d. Fire
- e. Passive Air Defense
- f. Public Health
- g. Medical and Dental
- h. Religious Fund and Relief
- i. Demography (probably will be abolished)

MIN

Deputy Chief of Staff (Ops & Int.)
Administrative Director
Sanitary Director
Communication Sec.
Exec. Off. & (1) Col. Section

a. MIN
Brigadier
Acting Chief of Staff

Copy

4209

54001

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

7 February 1944

To: Headquarters Commandant, Salerno.

1. It is understood that the following Italian Government Offices will be setup at Salerno:

Chief of Government (Marshal Badoglio)
Presidency of Council of Ministers
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Works
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Treasury
Ministry of National Education
Ministry of Air
Ministry of Navy
Supreme Command
Liaison Office Ministry of War
Liaison Office General Staff

Please inform this office as soon as possible the addresses and telephone numbers of the above Italian Offices.

2. The following Italian Government Offices have been or are being setup at Naples.

Under Secretariat of Merchant Marine (location not yet settled)
Under Secretariat of Railroads and Motorization -
Office of U.G.M.R.S. Firebox 36 or dial 59050

R. B. Rathbone
R. B. RATHBONE,
Col.,
Executive Officer.

Copy to: AG

4308

*Mr. Paker*ITALIAN MINISTRIES ARRIVAL SANTIAGOSituation 1000 hrs. 7 Feb.

1. Industry - Commerce & Labour - Complete
2. Finance - Complete
3. Foreign Affairs - Complete
(Chief due today)
4. Presidency of Council - Complete
(Chief & Vice Chief due today)
5. Interior
Due complete 8 Feb.
6. Education
Due complete 8 Feb.
7. Justice
Due complete 8 Feb.
8. Information
Due complete 8 Feb.
9. Agriculture
Staying at Bari.
10. War Council
No information
11. Communication - Complete
12. Public Works
No information

52011

*ASA GL
Exec Off.*

4303

ROYAL ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

PRIME MINISTER - HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Marshal Pietro Badoglio

Ministry of Foreign AffairsMinister: Marshal Pietro Badoglio
Secretary General: Don Renato PrunasTel. No.
1271Ministry of InteriorMinister: Salvatore Aldisio (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary: Avv. Nicola Polverio (Socialist)
Under-Secretary: Filippo D'Amico (Action)1153
1021Ministry of Grace and JusticeMinister: Avv. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz (Liberal)
Under-Secretary: Avv. Paolo Lombardo (Labor Democrat)

1021

Ministry of Agriculture and ForestryMinister: Avv. Fausto Gelli (Communist)
Under-Secretary: Gino Barzani (Liberal)Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and LaborMinister: Avv. Attilio Di Repoli (Socialist)
Under-Secretary: Francesco Sansonetti (Christian Democrat)1290
1291Ministry of Public Works Under-SecretaryMinister: Alberto Taroliani (Action)
Under-Secretary: Avv. Adolfo Giliato (Labor Democrat)
Secretary General: Morricone Pavolini

1297

Ministry of FinanceMinister: Ing. Guido Carli
Under-Secretary: Prof. Antonio Pasenti (Communist)1199
1050Ministry of CommunicationsMinister: Avv. Francesco Garabona (Labor Democrat)
Under-Secretary: General Ed. Raimondo
Under-Secretary: Ing. Mario Gano1079
1125
1126Ministry of Education (Public Instruction)Minister: Prof. Adolfo Gualco (Action)
Under-Secretary: Avv. Angelo Jervolino (Christian Democrat)

1150

4266

Ministry of War

Minister: General Taddeo Orlando
 Under-Secretary: Avv. Mario Palmiro (Communist)

Lecce

Ministry of Navy

Minister: Admiral Raffaele De Courten
 Under-Secretary: Avv. Francesco Alberici (Socialist)

Taranto

Ministry of Air

Minister: General Renato Landolfi

Rari

Ministers-Without-Portfolio

Senator Benedetto Croce (Liberal)
 Senator Carlo Morra (no party)
 Avv. Giulio Rodino (Christian Democrat)
 Palazzo Tocciatti (Communist)
 Pietro Mancini (Socialist)

Presidency of Ministerial Council

Under-Secretary: Dott. Renato Moralli (Liberal)

1848

Private Secretariat of the Head of the Government

Secretary: Dott. Montanari

1849

4405

