

ACC

10000 1132/314

Local Comm. 4
Feb. 1944 - Jan. 19

10000 1132/314

Local Committees of National Liberation
Feb. 1944 - Jan. 1945

BOX 228

359		Italian Government	
360		outgoing cables Vol. I	Aug 44/Oct 44
361		ditto Vol. II	Sep 44/Dec 44
362		ditto Vol. III	Dec 44/Jan 45
363	723	ditto Vol. IV	Jan 45/Mar 45
364	723/00	Commercial cables	Mar 44/Sep 44
365	723/00	ditto	Aug 44/Dec 44
366	723	ditto	Jan 45/Mar 45
367	723	Telegrams general	Jan 44/Jan 45
368	723	Telegrams	Dec 43/Sep 44
369	723	ditto	Jan 44/Jan 45
370		ditto	Jan 44/Feb 45
371	723	ditto	Dec 43/Feb 45
372		ditto	Aug 44/Feb 45
373	723	ditto	Oct 43/Feb 45
374		ditto	Nov 43/Feb 45
375	723	ditto	Oct 43/Aug 44
376	723	ditto	Dec 43/Dec 44
377	723	ditto	Jan 43/Feb 45
378	723/0	Repeat telegrams	Oct 44/Mar 45
379	723	Telegrams	Oct 44/Jan 45
			Dec 43/Feb 45

496

REF:10000/132

ACC HEADQUARTERS

POLITICAL

Serial Original

BOX 228

Dates

380	723	Telegrams	Apr 44/Feb 45
381	723	ditto	Apr 44/Nov 44
382	723	ditto	Apr 44/Jan 45
383	723/1	ditto	Feb 44/Feb 45
384	723	ditto	Apr 44/Feb 45
385		Incoming Italian Govern- ment Telegrams	May 44/Mar 45
386	723/1	Italian Government Tele- grams to Mission Abroad	Nov 43/Mar 45
387	724	Welfare messages	Feb 44/Jan 45
388	725	Documents	Feb 44/Feb 45
389	725	Documents Transmittal of Outgoing	Jan 44/Feb 45
390	725	Documents transmittal of Incoming	Jan 44/Jan 45

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

file

ref: 1/541.138

13th January 1945

SUBJECT: Order of the Day of the
Central Committee of
National Liberation regarding
the constitution of a
National Army.

TO: C-3 Section, Allied Forces
Headquarters.

1. The front press of January 13th carries the following Order of the Day published by the Central Committee of National Liberation.
2. "The Central Committee of National Liberation, united in admiring gratitude and solidarity with the heroic patriots who have fought and are fighting beyond all limits of human resistance in the zones subjected to German occupation and in solidarity with the brave sailors, soldiers and airmen who have been fighting for more than a year at the side of the Allied armies; persuaded that the examples of enthusiastic support given by the Italian people to the war against Nazi oppression justified its hope to be able to contribute more widely and actively to the re-conquest of national independence and to the new war for liberty and democracy; convinced moreover that the Allies' failure to entertain the request for Italy's wider participation in the war of liberation has resulted unfortunately in profound discouragement of the spirit; asks the Government to convey to the Allies the lively desire of Italians to see constituted a strong army which shall be the expression of the renewed national consciousness. The deployment of this army in the front line will satisfy the aspiration of the Italian people to contribute more efficaciously to the liberation of the Fatherland and to re-acquire on the field of battle the fullness of national dignity."
3. The order of the Day, which carries the signatures of the six partise, has been transmitted to the President of the Council for action.
4. Recent, particularly in the left wing press, is heartily in favour of the formation of a National Army. The Communist paper "Unità" points out that while Italians, Negroes and even Japanese from Hawaii are fighting in the front line, not a single Italian soldier is allowed to stand by their side. "It is not suggested that these foreign soldiers are unsuitable, but it is
/believed

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believed that Italian soldiers fighting for the liberation of their own country would fight better and with greater enthusiasm and faith. Many things may justifiably be denied to the Italian people but surely not the right to fight for the liberation of their own country."

For the Chief Commissioner:

M.L.D.A. [unclear]
Acting Vice-President,
Political Section

Copies to: Political Advisor,
British Resident Minister at [unclear],
7, [unclear] Street,
British Embassy,
Land Forces Sub-Commission,
Army Sub-Commission, Allied Commission,
Air Forces Sub-Commission.

HH.

The lead force has
has no comment to make
at this stage. The
letter in response was
go forward if you approve.

Yes please.

L.H.

Jan 13.

POLITICAL SECTION
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
R O B U E

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:

Order of the Day
C.C.N.C.

FILE No.

11K. Jan. 1945

TO :

Hand Forces S/C.

Attached is a d/t. Letter which we
propose to send to G-5, AFHQ.

We sh^d be glad to know whether
you have any comments which you w^d like to
see incorporated in the d/t.

No Comments.

Lt. Col. [Signature]
AMMA. 137-

7-3

5780
356
[Signature]
for A/V.P. (Br.)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Political Section

APO 394

Ref: W/41.135

11th January 1945

SUBJECT: Order of the Day of the
Central Committee of
National Liberation regarding
the constitution of a
National Army.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force H.Q.

1. The Rome press of January 11th carries the following Order of the Day published by the Central Committee of National Liberation.

2. "The Central Committee of National Liberation, united in admiring gratitude and solidarity with the heroic patriots who have fought and are fighting beyond all limits of human resistance in the zones subjected to German occupation and in solidarity with the brave sailors, soldiers and airmen who have been fighting for more than a year at the side of the Allied armies; *persuaded* ~~convinced~~ that the examples of enthusiastic support given by the Italian people to the war against Nazi oppression justified its hope to be able to contribute more widely and potently to the reconquest of national independence and to the common war for liberty and democracy; convinced moreover that the Allies' failure to entertain the request for Italy's wider participation in the war of liberation has resulted unfortunately in profound discouragement of the spirit; asks the Government to convey to the Allies the lively desire of Italians to see constituted a strong army which shall be the expression of the renewed national consciousness. The deployment of this army in the front line will satisfy the aspiration of the Italian people to contribute more efficaciously to the liberation of the Fatherland and to re-acquire on the field of battle the fullness of national dignity."

3. The order of the day, which carries the signatures of the six parties, has been transmitted to the President of the Council for action.

4. Comment, particularly in the left wing press, is heartily in favour of the formation of a National Army. The Communist paper "Unità" points out that while Indians, Negroes and even Japanese from Hawaii are fighting in the front line, not a single Italian soldier is allowed to stand by their side. "It is not suggested that these foreign soldiers are unsuitable, but it is
believed

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believed that Italian soldiers fighting for the liberation of their own country would fight better and with greater enthusiasm and faith. Many things may justifiably be denied to the Italian people but surely not the right to fight for the liberation of their own country."

For the Chief Commissioner:


H.E.A. HEPKINSON
Acting Vice-President,
Political Section

Copies to: U.S. Political Adviser,
British Resident Minister at ARMO.
U.S. Embassy,
British Embassy,
Land Forces Sub-Commission, } Allied Commission.
Navy Sub-Commission, }
Air Forces Sub-Commission. }

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 9/5.B/CA

21 Oct '44

SUBJECT:-- Treatment of Comitato di Liberazione

TO:--(See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitato di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AIC officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, AIC Unit to have him removed, in consultation with HQ AIC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commission or members, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissions or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out and as a last

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1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local *Comitato di Liberazione*, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AR officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner refers his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, AR Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ AGC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must or stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local *Comitato di Liberazione* has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissioners or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissions or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the *Comitato di Liberazione* must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the *Comitato* is to be followed or rejected. If the *Comitato* attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the *Comitato* then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the *Comitato*. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAG Army concerned will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

G.E. DEJOHN, Brigadier.

VP CL Sec.

Dep. G. of S.

DISTRIBUTION: - Group I 3 (less series I, 35-50).

Group II 4

Group III 4 (less series 80 4 88).

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

AFPO 394

Ref: 9/5.3/CA

21 Oct '44

SUBJECT:- Treatment of Comitato di Liberazione

TO:- (See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitato di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by Allied Military Government officers in their dealings with these bodies.
2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.
3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.
4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, AR Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ ACC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.
5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissarios or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Inquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissarios or Commissions of Inquiry into any matter it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.
6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAG Army concerned will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

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1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by Allied Military Government officers in their dealings with these bodies.
2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.
3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.
4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAC, 423 Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ 423, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.
5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissarios or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissarios or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.
6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAC Army concerned will ask the local Military Commanders 541-134 54677 to assist him for this purpose.

(Sgd) G.V. Upjohn, Brigadier
VF CA Soc.
Dep. C of S.

DISTRIBUTION:- Group I D (less series I, 33-50).
Group II A
Group III A (less series 80 & 88).

To: Mr. Caccia,
Political Section.

For Embassy Review.
if

I understand you require 2 copies
of the attached.

2.1 V Cbr.
P&P 1P.

HE
D.H. 08.27.

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to then return to Mr. Caccia.
we had better keep a copy.

1/10/11
24/11/11

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
AFO 394

Ref:- 5/20/CK

21 Oct '44

TO:- A/CC
Copy to C.O.S.
Econ.Sec.
Political Sec.

SUBJECT:- Central Committee of National Liberation.

1. At my request the Local Government sub-commission asked the office of the Prime Minister whether the Central Committee of National Liberation was still in existence in Rome.
2. Col. Spicer was officially informed by Barruti on behalf of the Prime Minister that the Central Committee had been dissolved when Rome was liberated as naturally all its members had become members of the Government and there was no longer any need for the continuance of such a body.
3. A separate line of enquiry through the Patriots Branch has however disclosed the existence of a body claiming to be the Central Committee of National Liberation and which claims not only to direct Patriot activities in German-occupied Italy, but to have coordinating functions amongst the political parties in liberated Italy. I attach for your information a letter which I have received from this body. You will observe that amongst its members are Scoccimarro, deputy High Commissioner for epuration, and Persico, Prefect of Rome.
4. How far this body does in fact carry out activities according to the tenor of their letter I do not know, but it is a matter on which I feel you should be informed. I do not think that we can usefully take any steps at this stage to control or enquire into its activities. Nor do I propose, unless you should otherwise direct, to inform the Italian Government of its existence at the moment. Col. Spicer informs me that he has the feeling that the Prime Minister knows of its existence but is refusing to give it any official recognition.

5411

G. R. Upjohn

G. R. UPJOHN. Brig.
VP CA Sec.
Dep. C. of S.

ERC/ymb.

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C.C.L.N.
Comitato Centrale Di Liberazione Nazionale

Prot n. 34/1s

Roma 11/X/44
Piazza SS Apostoli N.73

TO:- General Upjohn. ACC. Rome.

Tel: 63953 - 63954

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to enclose herein the desired information about the C.C.L.N. (Committee of National Liberation).

The "C.C.L.N."s are not new functional agencies of the Italian State, but the organizations which were created spontaneously as a united anti-fascist front for the common strife.

The greater part of the "C.C.L.N."s have come into being during the underground time and have directed the local activities of the patriots.

In occupied Italy "C.C.L.N."s organize and direct patriot resistance, they create political organizations of anti-fascist forces and set down the measures necessary for the ordering of civil and political life at the moment of liberation.

In liberated Italy "C.C.L.N."s have the task of maintaining an active collaboration among the various parties which have formed the present Government, and of bringing across to the authorities all trends of public opinion. In some regions "C.C.L.N."s even include parties which are not represented in the Government but which nevertheless do rest on the common anti-fascist basis.

In regions recently liberated, besides accomplishing the above-mentioned tasks, "C.C.L.N."s also take up, in agreement with Allied and Italian authorities, all problems of emergency and collaborate, among other things, to the assistance, gradual demobilization and rehabilitation of patriots.

The Italian Government avails itself largely of their collaboration, either for epuration purposes, or to obtain informations on people to be appointed to public offices, or finally in order to gather the proper orientation on lines of local policy, in accordance with the coordinated aspiration of the central agencies of the Government and parties.

Trusting we have adequately interpreted your wishes, we have the honour to present our greetings.

Comitato Centrale Di Liberazione Nazionale
Il Segretario
(Dott. Ing. ALDO RETTO).

5774

COMPTON CONTROLS IN LIBERATION NATIONALS

H L N O O

2

08.16.27.19.25.04.02.03.05.06.07.08.09.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19

Sig. ALBERTO VAIA = 17 010-10000 11 11

Mr. ALDO GARNINO is a resident of the city of New York.

Avv. GIUSEPPE BUSCHINI	"	carriole	"	"	"
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Dott. ANTONIO CALVI	es	"	violenta	0	"
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319. CHINESE GRASS = " equilente "

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Copy

File

To: British Resident Minister's Office
at Allied Force Headquarters,
5, Rue Professor Curtillet,
AIGIERS.

From: Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

No. 19.

1st March, 1944.

The Allied Control Commission have been requested by the Neapolitan Committee of Liberation to transmit the enclosed message to Mr. Winston Churchill and to arrange for copies to be sent to the Secretary of State, Washington and to the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, as well as to the Advisory Council.

2. The message was formulated at the meeting of the Committee on the 25th February and is signed on behalf of the President, Prof. Arancio-Ruiz, by Avv. Ferraricello, who is leader of the Provisional Federation of Combatants of Naples.

3. Copy of this memorandum is enclosed for Civil Affairs.

52/1.1

used

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COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
NAPOLI - PIAZZA DANTE, PALAZZO BAGNARA - NAPOLI

Napoli 26 febbraio 1944

Alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo

N a p o l i

Ho l'onore di inviare qui accluso il messaggio deliberato nella seduta di ieri 25 febbraio 1944 dal Comitato Napoletano di Liberazione Nazionale, diretto a Sua Eccellenza l'On. Winston Churchill, Primo Ministro Britannico, con preghiera di volerne curare la trasmissione.

Prego, altresì, codesta On. Commissione di volersi compiacere di trasmettere, per conoscenza, le tre accluse copie dello stesso messaggio alle Cancelleria degli Stati Uniti d'America e della Unione delle Repubbliche Sovietiche e al Comitato Consultivo per l'Italia.

Ringrazio e porgo i sensi della maggiore considerazione

VIE PRESIDENTE

Av. Gen. Ferrarini

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0 6 3 8