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Political, I
Jan. May 1

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Political, Internal - Policy
JAN - MAY 1944

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

091.112-- (ITALIAN/COPENHAGEN)

0749

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

EO

-- POLICY

EVENTS IN ITALY

Returning to the Italian situation, Mr. Churchill said, "The Italian Navy, not without risk, surrendered to us punctually. All Italian troops which were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the order from the Crown. Since then these Italian forces have cooperation with us to the best of their ability.

"The battle for Italy will be long and hard. I am not yet convinced that any other government could be formed in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces."

"Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome as I believe we shall - I believe we shall be free to review the whole Italian political position, and we shall do so with many advantages which we do not possess at present. It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian government can best be formed."

"I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change made at this when the battle is at its climax, swaying to and fro.

The representatives of the various Italian parties have of course no electoral authority and no constitutional authority until the present King either abdicates or his successor invites them to take office. We shall see much more clearly how to proceed and have much more varied resources at our disposal, if and when we are in possession of the capital city.

"The policy, therefore upon which His Majesty's Government has agreed provisionally with the Government of the

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-2-

United States, is to wage the battle for Rome and take a new view when we are there."

Turning to the Balkan scene Mr. Churchill stated, "In the vast mountain regions of Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece magnificent resistance to the German invader is in full and violent progress. At the present time no fewer than twenty German divisions are engaged in the Balkans. There are twenty-five German divisions in Italy, of which eighteen are at present battling in front of Rome, and another twenty are spread over the vast area of the Balkans. They might be worse employed.

"In Yugoslavia in spite of the most ferocious and murderous cruelties and reprisals perpetrated by the Germans, the Partisan forces have the upper hand? They (the Germans,) ~~xxxxxxx~~ own the ground they stand on; but nothing else. All the rest belongs to the valiant Partisans. German losses have been very heavy, and as far as actual fighting is concerned, have greatly exceeded the losses of the Partisans."

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During the fortnight which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Advisory Council in Naples there have been no political developments of outstanding importance. The only thing of any interest that has been raised with the Italian Government on the instructions of the British and American Governments is whether the Italian Government would have any objection to the publication of the long Armistice Terms. The Italian Government has replied that it would not wish to raise any objection. The decision by the ~~British and American~~ ^{Allied} Governments is awaited. There has been considerable press speculation over this question of publication. A section of the Rome press is inquiring why the Italian people can not learn the truth about their position and seems inclined to dismiss the argument that the Terms, if known, might have a dispiriting effect upon the patriots in the North. Publicity has also been given to a reported statement by the Prime Minister to the effect that on its part, his Government perceives no objection to the ~~publication~~ ^{of the} long Terms. The Italian Foreign Office, however, does not consider the publication opportune.

The Italian Government has been mainly concerned with its own transfer to Rome and the first Cabinet meeting to be held in the Capital takes place this morning at the Viminale.

At the same time, certain progress has been made in the organization of the Governmental departments. In the Foreign Office and Ministry of Justice in particular, a good deal of ground work has already been done over defascistization. A preliminary list of Foreign Office officials who have been removed has been published in the press and will be followed by other lists. In all departments the initiative is being left to the Italian Government to deal with this question but the Sub-Commission

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of the Allied Control Commission whose duty it is to supervise each particular Governmental department has been made responsible to see that the work is done properly.

There is to be no change in the composition of the Government as Senator Croce has decided to carry out the intention which he has all along expressed to resign when the Government left Salerno. Senator Croce is 78 years old and did not feel that at his time of life he could make the move. His place as Minister-without-Portfolio will be taken by another member of the Labor Party, probably Soleri, the present Minister of the Treasury. No final decision has yet been reached as to who ~~will~~ ^{might} succeed Soleri at the Treasury. One proposal is that the Finance which is the income department, and the Treasury, which is the expenditure department, shall be once more united under the existing Minister of Finance, Siglienti. Another is that Soleri should be succeeded in the Treasury Department by Quintieri who was Finance Minister in the last Badoglio Government and does not belong to any of the Six Parties. Either of these solutions are agreeable to the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, who are, of course, following this question closely.

I should also announce one impending change in the composition of the Control Commission itself; Dr. Henry Grady is going and is to be succeeded by Colonel O'Dwyer, *who arrived in Rome yesterday*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Deputy President

APO 394

/dfe

CC 008.

17 May 1944

Subject: Consultation with Regional Commissioners on Matters of Policy.

To: Vice Presidents of Administrative Section, Economic Section and Political Section.

1. When considering matters of policy which affect the whole territory, such as the price of crops, wages, food prices, legislation, I wish Vice Presidents to ensure that the views of the Regional Commissioners are sought. Regional Commissioners after consultation with their staffs, administrative and technical, are in a better position than anyone in the field to advise Vice Presidents for they have a comprehensive responsibility, can weigh the value of the opinions given by various specialist officers in their regions, and should have a general and intimate knowledge of conditions in those Regions.

2. When for instance the price to be paid for a crop has to be fixed I should expect Regional Commissioners to be asked for their views in sufficient time for them to consult their Provincial Commissioners and technical officers. These views can then be considered by the Vice Presidents with their Sub-Commissions who will, of course, have obtained technical information from their representatives in the field.

3. The same procedure should be followed if important legislation is under consideration. Vice Presidents should not depend wholly on the technical advice of Sub-Commissions who are possibly not in a position to gauge the effect of their proposals in the Province.

4. Having obtained the Regional views and discussed them with their Sub-Commissions, Vice Presidents should submit their final recommendations in writing to me, with copies to other Vice Presidents, in order that the matter may, if I so rule, be discussed at a Vice Presidents' meeting before my decision is made.

Noel Mason MacFarlane
NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

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

785016

Form 126D

252304A

W-4339

RAD

Signal Corps, United States Army

Recd Secy Gen
Feb 26 14 15 A
4477 278

SECRET

Telegram

URGENT

GPO 3-10688

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

26 FEBRUARY 1944

19

SECRET

URGENT

ACTION COPY

TO (ACTION)

: AGWAR FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR OWI, USFOR
FOR BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR PWE RPTD TO SHAEF
(INFORMATION): CG PBS FOR GENERAL MACFARLANE, FLAMBO FOR PWB, BARI
FOR PWB

FROM

: FREEDOM SIGNED WILSON

DATE TIME SIGNED : 252024A

DATE TIME RECD : 252304A

REFERENCE NR. : W-3631/56601

CITE

: FHINC

ARISING OUT OF PRIME MINISTERS STATEMENTS OF 22 FEBRUARY AND
IN LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GENERAL MASON MAC-
FARLANE, CONSIDER A CLEAR DIRECTIVE SHOULD BE GIVEN ALL ALLIED
GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES TO ENSURE RESTRAINT IN
HANDLING ATTACKS AND CRITICISMS ON KING AND PRESENT ITALIAN GOVERN-
MENT. THIS IS NAF631. HAVE ALREADY ISSUED DIRECTIVE HERE TO PWB
FACILITIES AS FOLLOWS: (1) OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID SAYING ANYTHING
WHICH WILL INCREASE ITALIAN POLITICAL TENSION (2) AVOID ALL PERSONAL
ABUSE OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND ALL INCITEMENTS TO CIVIL DISOBEDI-
ENCE (3) USE ITALIAN COMMENT ON PRIME MINISTERS SPEECH ONLY WHEN
MADE BY RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT OR OPPOSITION. SUCH COM-
MENT TO BE SUMMARISED IN RESTRAINED LANGUAGE DESIGNED TO GIVE GEN-
ERAL TENOR OF SPEAKERS COMMENT AND TO AVOID EXTREMES. THESE SUM-
MARIES WILL ALSO AVOID ABUSE OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND PARTICULARLY



6 copies

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FORM #13-A

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(PAGE 2)

C-4477

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ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE KING. (4) AVOID THE ISSUE OF IMMEDIATE
ABDICATION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

TO INSURE UNIFORMITY, SUGGEST OWI AND BBC BE INSTRUCTED TO
FOLLOW THIS DIRECTIVE.

NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF ALLIED PRESS WILL BE EXERCISED HERE.

Action - Agacc
Info - S-2
C.B.
Smy

ACC-DIST
ACTION - SECY GENERAL
INFO - DEP. CG
- CAB
- POLITICAL SEC.
- PRO
- FIGHT
- FILE

ACTION COPY



16330

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SECRET

Rights of Citizens

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U. S. ARMY

Refer: 620

April 22, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: G. P. Reinhardt, Esquire,
Office of the American Political Advisor,
Allied Force Headquarters.

As of possible interest to the Office of the American Political Advisor, there is enclosed a copy of a confidential memorandum summarizing Italian law decreed by the Salogio Government looking to the re-establishment of civil and political rights of Italian citizens.

Samuel Reber
Vice President, Allied Control Commission
Political Section

Enclosure

*Encl. Will be sent - RK**560
Rights of Citizens*

5886

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Legislation enacted by the Badoglio Government aiming at the re-establishment of civil and political rights of Italian citizens.

The following is a very brief survey of legislation passed or contemplated by the Italian Government since the fall of Fascism with the above-mentioned object in view. It makes no claim to completeness.

1. Right to be tried by an ordinary court.

a. Special tribunal for defense of the State set up by the Fascist regime to try political and certain other offenses has been abolished by Royal Decree Law of 29 July 1943, no. 668.

2. Right to elect a legislative body.

R. Decree Law of 2 August 1943, no. 705 dissolved the Fascist Camera dei fasci e delle Corporazioni and provided for an election of a new Chamber of Deputies to be held four months after the cessation of the present state of war.

3. Equality of all citizens.

a. The entire body of provisions discriminatory against bachelors in public service, in the armed forces, etc., has been abolished by Royal Decree Law of 2 August 1943, No. 707.

b. R. Decree Law of 20 January 1944, No. 25 restored civil and political rights "to Italian citizens and aliens formerly declared or considered to be of Jewish race." The law expressly repealed the series of discriminatory provisions reducing Italian Jews to second rate citizenship and abrogated "any other provision or rule in whatever form enacted which has a racial character or is in any way contrary to or incompatible with this decree." Another decree revesting Italian citizens and aliens of Jewish religion with full economic rights was prepared by the Italian Government, but has not been published for fear that Jewish property situated in enemy held Italy and made subject to restoration to the Jewish owners by the said decree would be destroyed and other retaliatory measures taken by the Fascists and Germans.

c. R. Decree Law of 6 January 1944, No. 9 provides for re-admission into State and other public or quasi-public service of any employee:

- (1) dismissed in pursuance to racial law
- (2) dismissed because of his refusal to take oath 5885
allegiance to the Fascist regime

-2-

- (3) dismissed in consequence of a condemnation for political crimes or of a confinement for political motives
- (4) who can prove that his dismissal was due exclusively to political considerations.

4. Right of labor to freely organize.

The central organs of the corporative structure have been abolished and the right to free organization of labor union has been introduced in practice. As announced by the Chief of Government in Gazzetta Ufficiale of 25 March 1944, No. 15, a new law is about to be published regulating the entire field of labor relations and adopting in substance the provisions of the Allied Military Government in regard to Provincial and Regional Labor Offices, procedures for settlement of individual and collective labor disputes, employment agencies, etc.

5. Freedom of speech, press and assembly.

a. Freedom to express political opinion prevails in the entire territory of liberated Italy within the limits compatible with military security and with the exception that no Fascist propaganda is tolerated.

b. The press is controlled by the Allied Publication Board through the regular Italian agencies. Permits for publication are issued to applicants who have no Fascist precedents without regard to their political views.

c. Authorization to hold political meetings is granted unless military considerations prevent it.

Chief Legal Officer
Legal Sub-Commission, Allied
Control Commission

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Political Section
/are*Declaration
of Policy*

cc 000.1

29 April 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Military Government section
Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

1. With reference to telegram No. 2685 of 27 April, enclosed are copies of the English translation of the Government declaration of policy of the 27th April.
2. It is understood that the original draft of this declaration was made by Senator Croce after discussion with Marshal Badoglio. The draft was reviewed by the Ministers without Portfolio on April 26th and finally passed by the cabinet at their first formal meeting on April 27th.
3. Copies of this memorandum and its enclosure are being sent to the British Resident Minister and the American Political Adviser.

For the Chief Commissioner:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

1st Lt. Benjamin J. Doe
3/14

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ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers communicates:

The Council of Ministers held its first meeting this morning, with all Ministers, including those without portfolio. The Secretary of the meeting was the Secretary of State to the Presidency.

The Council of Ministers, after full discussions, approved unanimously the following declaration which embodies the Government program:

"The program of the present Government is basically that of its origin and composition. Formed by representatives of the anti-fascist parties, it is not the Government of these parties in competition among themselves but one of union for the good and honor of the Fatherland, to the end of bringing our full strength to the proper settlement of the vital and urgent problems of the hour.

Many proposals which are well-known and of the utmost importance must be put aside now because they are not timely. First among these is the institutional form of the State, which cannot be decided until the country is fully liberated and the war ended. Then the Italian people shall be called together in free public meetings and, acting under universal suffrage, shall elect a constituent and legislative assembly.

"The Government will in due course present an electoral law inspired by these concepts.

"It should not be forgotten that two world wars have upset conditions of economic and moral life and changed social relations which call for profound reforms. According to their principles and tendencies, the various parties are prepared to contribute, but it should also be remembered that these reforms of governmental, political, administrative and economic organization cannot be carried out in the midst of a war and while Italy is cut into two parts, the greater part of which is still occupied by the enemy.

"The war, then, for the liberation of the Italian lands now invaded and in which to the foreign enemy has been joined the remnants of the nefarious Regime which for twenty-two years oppressed and led us to ruin - this war is our first and supreme objective.

"The war is already in progress. Our soldiers are giving proof of their ancient valor, the spirit of which the fallen regime destroyed by forcing our soldiers to take a road opposed to the centuries old history of the Italian people, and by depriving them also of the material means of fighting. With the renewed democratic Government, and with the obstacles which were separating us one from another removed, that same spirit will now reign once again in the hearts of all. As for the means of waging war, the Government will strive to provide them in ever increasing measure, in order to swell the contribution of our fighting men by the side of the valorous Allies. We also will consider it our duty to help

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"To the moral exigency of the war is linked not only the severe punishment to be meted out to traitors, but also what we have now come to call 'epuration' - the feeling of security which we must give to Italians that they are no longer menaced by those who, having taken profitable part in the fallen regime, maintain the aspirations, habits and aims of that regime and thus work for the internal as well as external enemy.

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"This feeling of security can only be obtained by excluding dangerous elements from public life and administrative positions. It is not a passion for vengeance which prompts us to this task, because we all should like to be able to forgive and forget, to heal the wounds and to re-establish the primitive faith of Italians toward Italians. But this work is a necessity for the safety of our country, which must never again fall into the way of life in which she experimented with horror and shame.

"This task has already been started, but the Government will see that under sure and just rules it shall be pressed energetically to its final accomplishment in the shortest possible time.

"The aim of our activities in these directions is to give to the population, and especially those who suffer most, living conditions which are less hard than those endured in recent months and which were caused by the destruction that took place, by the general breakdown of communications.

"This means that we must all take part in a great revival of industry, that we must foster agricultural production by every means possible, that we must improve the food supply and distribution system by means of improved exchange within the country, and that we must fight effectively against speculation as well as obtain indispensable supplies from abroad. This means, too, that we must embark on a public works program involving the reconstruction of buildings, roads and bridges. And remember, all this must be done to the end of winning the war, as well as for the relief of the civilian population.

"The Government is fully aware of the difficulties of the times, but it counts upon the active support of groups in all walks of life to accomplish these tasks.

"Lastly, we must maintain the administrative machinery of the State, which we have already got under way to a certain extent. The normal responsibilities of administration must be resumed despite the dislocation due to damaged premises and records and to the deficiencies in personnel. We are trying to fix these matters. In order to have a proper administration we propose to re-establish the controls represented by the State Accounting Office and the Accounting Court. Thus we expect, in contact with the Committees of Liberation, to give life to a small Consultative Body, a symbol of the Parliament which we lack, and to which we shall make periodic reports of progress.

"Such is the precise program, to the fulfillment of which we consecrate ourselves, calling upon all the energies of the people without distinction of class or party, so that Italy may be resurrected to a new life." (UNH)

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5880

Ref. Sect 7030

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

MSG Center No : N 12/11

Classification :

Precedence :

From : LISBON

To : ESTERI NAPLES

GR 288 BT

Date Time Rec'd : 11/0635B

Date Time Sent : 11/0635B

Reference NR :

Cite :

GV11/P LOSBON 278/276 10 2030 ETAT IT. FIL

ESTERI NAPLES

81 IN DISCORSO RADIODIFFUSO NOVE CORRENTE DEL SEGRETARIO DI STATO
HYLL CONCERNENTE ORIENTAMENTI DELLA POLITIC AMERICANA DICESI
PERQUANTO RIGUARDA ITALIA TESTUALMENTE CHE VIRGOLETTE IN ITALIAI
NOSTI INTERESSI SONO DI FAVORIRE SVILUPPO AL PIU PRESTO DI UN
GOVERNO ITALIANO LIBERO DEMOCRATICO PUNTO ABBIAMO IMPARATO CHE NON
VI POSSONO ESSERE COMPROMESSI COL FASCISMO IN ITALIA AUT ALTROVE
PUNTO ESSO DEVE SEMPRE ESSERE IO NEMICO E DOBBIAMO FARE TUTTO PER
DISTRUGGERLO PUNTO ENTRO QUESTI LIMITI NON INTENDIAMO IMPORRE FORMA
ET PERSONE DI GOVERNO IN ITALIA PUNTO VOGLIAMO FAVORIRA LIBERA
ESPRESSIONE DI UNA LIBERA ITALIA PUNTO AVEVAMO SPERATO CHE ANCHE
PRIMA SI RIUCISSE LIBERARE SUFFICIENTE TERRITORIO ITALIANO DA
POTERE AVERE ESPRESSIONE PRELIMINARE DI QUESTA VOLONTA PUNTO GLI
AVVENIMENTI NIN HANNO PROGREDITO SECONDO NOSTRE SPERANZE PUNTO
CHIUDE VIRGOLETTE RICORDATI I ~~TERMINI~~ TERMININ DELLA DICHIARAZIONE
DI MOSCA CIRCA ITALIA VIRGOLA HULL RILEVA CHE QUANTO DECISO A
MOSCA EST STATO ESEGUITO AUT EST INCORSO ESECUZIONE ECCEPTUATO
SOLO IMMISSIONE NEL GOVERNO CENTRALE ITALIANO DI ELEMENTI PIU
DEMOCRATICI VIRGOLA MA CIO KIN SIGNIFICA ALCUN CAMBIAMENTO NELLA
POLITICA FISSATA A MOSCA VIRGOLETTE RESPONSABILI DELLA SITUAZIONE

5879

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS
11 APR 1946
A. C. C.

MSG Center No : N 12/11
Classification :
Precedence :
From : LISBONE
To : ESTERI NAPLES

Date Time Rec'd :
Date Time Sent :
Reference NR :
Cite :

MILITARE AGGIUNTO HULL HANNO RITENUTO CHE SITUAZIONE SAREBBE STATA
PREGIUDICATA DA UNA RICOSTRUZIONE DEL GOVERNO IMPOSTA ED UNA
RICOSTRUZIONE IN VIA DI ACCORDO NON E STATA ANCORA RELIZZABILE PUNTO
MA VI E GIA UNA PROMESSA DI SUCCESSEONELLATTIVITA DEI PARTITI POLITICI
CHE SI ~~POSSIBILE~~ CONSULATANO PER UN PROGRAMMA DI RICOSTRUZIONE POLITICA
DEMOCRATICA PUNTO GIUNTA ESECUTIVA PERMANENTE RICERCA SOLUZIONE CHE
CONSENTIRA COLLABORAZIONE GRUPPI POLITICI ENTRO GOVERNO PUNTO COSI DOPO
VENTUNO ANNI VEDESI RINASCISTA COSCIENZA ET ATTIVITA POLITTICA IN
ITALIA VIRGOLA CHE INDICA VIA PER LIBERA ESPRESSIONE POPOLO ITALIANO
NELLA SCELTA DEL SUO GOVERNO CHIUSE VIRGOLETTE PUNTO TRASMETT PERCORRIERE
TESTO COMPLETO DISCORSO DAJETA.

In a broadcast on 9 April, Secretary of State Hull, referring to the orientation of American policy, said in regards to Italy: "In Italy our interest are those of favoring the quickest development of a free democratic Italian Government. We have learned that there can be no compromises with Fascism in Italy or elsewhere. I have always been an enemy of Fascism, and we must do our utmost to destroy it. Within these limits we have no intentions of imposing a form or person of Government in Italy. We wish to favor free expression of a Free Italy. We have hoped that beforehand we could succeed in liberating sufficient Italian territory to be able to have a preliminary expression of this will. Events have not coincided with our hopes."

Recalling the terms of the Moscow declaration concerning Italy, Hull stresses that what was decided at Moscow has been carried out and at present is being executed by only admitting into the central Italian Government the more democratic elements, but this does not signify a change in the fixed policy of Moscow. "Responsibility of the military situation," Hull added, "has made necessary that the situation should be pre-arranged by a reconstruction of the present government and a reconstruction by way of agreement has not yet been possible. But there is now a promise of success in the activities of the political parties, which have met and planned a program of democratic political reconstruction. Their permanent Executive Council seeks a solution whereby collaboration of the political groups will be possible within the Government. Thus, after 21 years, one sees reborn political conscience and activity in Italy, which indicates a way for the free expression of the Italian people in the selection of their government."

A complete text of the speech is being transmitted
PAGE 2 by courier.

D'AJETA

Copy

EVENTS IN ITALY.

Returning to the Italian situation, Mr. Churchill said, "The Italian Navy, not without risk, surrendered to us punctually. All Italian troops which were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the order from the Crown. Since then these Italian forces have cooperated with us to the best of their ability.

"The battle for Italy will be long and hard. I am not yet convinced that any other government could be formed in Italy which would command the same obedience from the Italian armed forces."

"Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome and believe we shall - I believe we shall be free to review the whole Italian political position, and we shall do so with many advantages which we do not possess at present. It is from Rome that a more broadly based Italian government can best be formed."

"I should be sorry, however, to see an unsettling change made at this time when the battle is at its climax, swaying to and fro.

"The representatives of the various Italian parties have of course no electoral authority and no constitutional authority until the present King either abdicates or his successor invites them to take office. We shall see much more clearly how to proceed and have much more varied resources at our disposal, if and when we are in possession of the capital city.

"The policy, therefore, upon which His Majesty's Government has agreed provisionally with the Government of the

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(506-100000)
5877

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United States, is to wage the battle for Rome and take a new view when we are there."

Turning to the Balkan scene Mr. Churchill stated, "In the vast mountain regions of Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece magnificent resistance to the German invader is in full and violent progress. At the present time no fewer than twenty German divisions are engaged in the Balkans. There are twenty-five German divisions in Italy, of which eighteen are at present battling in front of Rome, and another twenty are spread over the vast area of the Balkans. They might be worse employed.

"In Yugoslavia in spite of the most ferocious and murderous cruelties and reprisals perpetrated by the Germans, the Partisan forces have the upper hand. They (the Germans) own the ground they stand on; but nothing else. All the rest belongs to the valiant Partisans. German losses have been very heavy, and as far as actual fighting is concerned, have greatly exceeded the losses of the Partisans."

5876

Letter

10 Feb 44

Cecilia to McKins:

I enclose a translation of Sforza's
speech of which I make the following comments.
Sforza's speech at Bari attached.

FILED: 505 - Sforza

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5875

0 7 2 0

Memo

3 Feb 44

Caccia to MacFarlane:

Russia wants Italy to break with Finland. Armistice
states so.

FILED: 375

560

5874

Letter

15 Jan 44

Cecilia to "skins":

State of affairs of ACC and Royal Ital.
Gov's move. MacFarlane's actions.

FILED: 923

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3673

Cable FREEDOM to FATIMA, etc.; #25700 of 8 January 1944:

New Political Directive from Combined chiefs of staff to CINC follows:

(points 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Italian people may be permitted to participate in political activities, etc.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

WDW/AMG/mrd
18 January 1944

Ref/AMG/202.

SUBJECT: Political Activities

TO : R.C.A.O., Region I
R.C.A.O., Region II

1. The revised policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff has been communicated by A.F.H.Q. in the following terms (copies of which you have already received):-

(a) "Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than Fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder".

(b) "These will include the right of peaceful assembly, attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable."

(c) "Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting or disorder will not be tolerated."

2. Although paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) above call for a substantial modification of policies which have heretofore been observed in the enforcement of the provisions of Section I, Article IV and Section 2, Article V of Proclamation No. 11 those provisions are not abrogated by the terms of the revised policy.

3. Permits for meetings may be granted with more freedom. Discretion to withhold permits still remains with Regions.

4. (a) The following instructions have been received from A.F.H.Q. regarding cases where it is found necessary to withhold permits for political gatherings:

"When important political meetings are banned, short official announcements should be made, giving reasons and the text wired to this Headquarters. This should combat unfavourable comments and propaganda".

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(Political Activities - Cont'd.)

(b) Whenever, in the exercise of your authority and discretion action involving the denial of authority for any political meetings has to be taken, you are requested to inform this Headquarters by cable without delay:

- (1) Nature of meeting which will not be authorized.
- (2) Auspices under which it was to be held.
- (3) Date, time and place proposed.
- (4) Brief reasons for prohibition.
- (5) Text of official announcement made.

(c) Cables sent in accordance with paragraph 4. (b) above will be followed by full report.

5. Publication of Newspapers: A programme of control is being formulated by the Allied Publications Board and a directive on the licensing procedure will be issued shortly.

6. The instruction in paragraph 1. (c) above must be carefully and rigidly observed in all cases of political prisoners released, particularly those who were imprisoned or otherwise detained by the former Fascist Government.

7. Acknowledge by wire.


CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.O., AMG, HQ.

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SUBJECT: Political Activities.

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H. V. A. M. G.,
15 Army Group,
C. M. P.

AMC/30/78

11th January 1944

The following new political directive to the C. in C. has been received from A. F. H. G. defining the revised policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff:

1. Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than Fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder.
2. These will include the right of peaceful assembly, attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable.
3. Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting or disorder will not be tolerated.

2. Although paragraphs 1 and 2 of this directive call for a substantial modification of policies which have heretofore been observed in the enforcement of the provisions of Section 1, Article IV, and Section 2, Article 5, of Proclamation No. 11, those provisions are not abrogated by the directive, nor will a General Order be issued altering the methods of control.

3. The directive, however, requires a greater liberalism in the enforcement of Proclamation No. 11 than has heretofore been considered appropriate. Permits for particular meetings may hereafter be granted with more freedom and continuing permits to trustworthy groups may be issued more freely than they have been in the past. Discretion to deny permits may still, of course, be exercised when there is reason to believe that the proposed meeting will lead to disorder.)

4. With regard to the publication of newspapers a program of control is presently being formulated by the Allied Publication Board and a directive on the licensing procedure will be issued shortly.

5. You will be careful to see that the instructions of paragraph 3 in the directive of the Combined Chiefs of Staff are carried out in all cases in which persons imprisoned by the Fascist government are released.

Brigadier,

560

1. Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than Fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder.

2. These will include the right of peaceful assembly, attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable.

3. Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting or disorder will not be tolerated.

2. Although paragraphs 1 and 2 of this directive call for a substantial modification of policies which have heretofore been observed in the enforcement of the provisions of Section 1, Article IV, and Section 2, Article 5, of Proclamation No. 11, those provisions are not abrogated by the directive, nor will a General Order be issued altering the methods of control.

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