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ROME

JAN. 1944. FEB. 1945

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HEADQUARTERS,
426th C.I.C. Detachment,
APO #512, U.S. Army.

B32/30

1 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Political Situation in Rome.

RE: Summary for Month of January 1945.

I. ITALIAN GOVERNMENT:

The four-party coalition government, more homogeneous and more stable, although considered a temporary arrangement, pending the complete liberation of Italy, has shown itself to be quite energetic during the month and has succeeded in making an auspicious beginning towards the solution of the basic internal problems facing the country. A brief analysis of the matters discussed at the meetings of the Council of Ministers during the month follows:

a. A plan for the reconstruction of damaged public works and private buildings was approved and five billion lire were allotted for this purpose. As a result of an agreement with the Allies, the necessary fuel and raw materials for the production of construction material would be furnished to the various industries;

b. In each "comune", a committee for the reparation of the homes of refugees would be formed, composed of the town mayor and representatives of the proprietors and of the refugees;

c. Count SPORZA's resignation as High Commissioner for Emigration was accepted and it was decided by vote, that BONOMI will preside over and coordinate the activity of the four adjutant commissioners. RUGGERO CHINCO, ardent Russia-trained Communist, was designated to replace SCOCCHIMARCO, now Minister of Occupied Lands, as adjutant commissioner for emigration of the administration;

d. A proposal for the improvement of conditions among needy Italian soldiers and their families was approved;

e. Foreign policy was touched upon by the recognition of Chiang Kai Shek's government in China, the affirmation of the need for friendship and collaboration between Italy and the Balkan-Scandinavian countries, the expression, by DE GASPERI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of a hope for accord between France and Italy, and the declaration by DE GASPERI that Spain had

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released five Italian ships which had been blocked in Spanish ports since September 8, 1943;

f. The approval of the nomination of Alberto TARCHIANI, as Ambassador to the United States;

g. The extension of certain privileges to patriots, including compensations for valor as granted to members of the Italian armed forces;

h. Favorable comment by DE GASPERI on London's explanation of CHURCHILL's declaration on British policy toward Italy (at the Council meeting of 24 January 1945);

i. Consideration of women suffrage.

Criticism of the government by the opposition parties, particularly the Republicans, continues. Much space is devoted to a press campaign against the fact that the government has compromised itself with the Allied authorities and that BOSCHI, as Prime Minister, is not capable of asserting himself forcefully enough. The end result, according to the opposition, is a slowing-up of the government machinery and a subsequent failure to cope with the many problems which face the government. The presence of the opposition, however, is regarded as a healthy sign among well-informed political observers and, in certain cases, will do much to strengthen the position of a government which is, in reality, basically weak since it is not an expression of popular will and is cluttered, of necessity, with personalities who have passed their prime as statesmen or "politicos".

Suffice it to say that the stability of the present government depends to a large extent on the solution of certain basic social, economic, and political problems. To expect any startling progress along these lines would most certainly be asking too much. Any partial advances would most certainly contribute to the continuance in power (limited as it may be) of the present government. Most important at the writing, however, is the friction which exists among the constituent members of the government and which, despite the oft-repeated pledges by all concerned of full support and cooperation, is manifest in many phases of governmental activity.

The matter of epuration, for example, is still the subject of such discussion at the cabinet meetings. The proposed reorganization has not, as yet, materialized and the left-wing elements keep harping upon the need for more drastic action and more energetic epuration. From information received by Special Agents MOONEY and NITTI, of this Office, the administration of the epurational procedures is in a state of constant confusion and the presence of political influence and pressure retards and, in some cases, prevents successful accomplishment of the tasks at hand. The trial of six Senators, which had been scheduled for 8 January 1945, was indefinitely postponed on the grounds that it was necessary to await the complete liberation of Italy, in order to secure more definite evidence and thus insure a more adequate judgement of the merits of the case. The trial of General ROATTA and his accomplices opened on 22 January 1945, as scheduled, but after two days, during which motions were argued and it was decided to include civil action on

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the part of the family of the ROSSINI brothers, the case was postponed until 29 January 1945. The reason given for postponement was to allow LIUZZI, lawyer who replaced CASSINELLI as defense counsel, time to study the case. (CASSINELLI had been removed by the High Court of Justice on charges of having attempted to influence the proceedings). This trial is being covered by Special Agents MOONEY and MITT and all developments will be noted and reported. This Office is also investigating the circumstances of the conditions at the offices of the Operation Commissions.

Worthy of mention as a definite step in the right direction on the part of the government is the well-planned and well-executed police work done during the month, particularly by the CC.NN. The wholesale round-up and arrest of the criminal bands operating in the "QUARTICCIOLLO" and "BORGHATA BORGHIANA" districts were favorably received by the populace and it is felt that the prestige, not only of the CC.NN., but of the government in general has been enhanced by this timely and much-needed action. An interesting sidelight of this situation is the fact that many of the criminal elements taken into custody in these raids, were, during the Nazi occupation of Rome, engaged in partisan activity. The liberation of the city by the Allies left these individuals in the embarrassing position of possessing arms, but of not having any more fighting to do. Unable to find gainful employment and without means of support, their activities were directed into criminal channels. The need for more adequate solution of the partisan problem is most certainly emphasized by this situation.

As stated above, the new government has made an auspicious start despite the many handicaps facing it, not the least of which is the ever-present economic question which defies adequate solution. It is true that the efforts of the government to solve the problems of shelter, transportation, heating and lighting have not resulted in any startling improvement. It is just as true, however, that, with the basic materials necessary for these reforms lacking, no greater results can be expected at this time. Much depends, as so often mentioned in previous reports, on Allied supervision and assistance in the reorganization of industry, agriculture, commerce, finance and of practically every phase of human endeavor. It can not be overlooked that, if we are to insure a measure of democracy, we must of necessity re-educate and reorient those who are charged with the responsibility of governing and administering the confused masses.

II. POLITICAL PARTIES:

The activity of all parties during the month has been generally limited and characterized by a policy of "watchful waiting" pending international developments. The Socialist-Communist alliance, threatened by the formation of a four-party government which included the Communists, but in which the Socialists refused to participate, has been frequently mentioned in the respective newspapers of these two left-wing groups and always with the mutual pledge of support and continued cooperation and collaboration. It has been reliably reported, however, that much of this is the result of friction between certain elements of the two parties, that the Socialist Party is undergoing a crisis and one source indicates that MATTI, Socialist leader, will shortly resign as Secretary General of the Party, as a result

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of pressure by the moderate Socialists who are opposed to the existing commitments made by Rossi to the Communists.

When the political picture is considered as a whole, it is evident that the tendency towards a dissolution of the democratic regime has become more marked during the month. It is difficult to speak of a center block in the Italian political scheme. As a reaction to the solidification of the left, in which can be included the Action Party, the Republicans and the smaller movements which are off-shoots of the Communist and Socialist Parties, the parties of the Center, such as the Demo-Christians and Labor-Democrats, are swinging more and more to the Right. Such an orientation will inevitably lead to an open break between the two extreme forces.

Neither end of the political balance, however, desires to hasten the anticipated schism. Both factions are patiently awaiting the declaration of the United Nations relative to their attitude toward Italy. Any party which makes a definite move today, only to have it considered a mistake tomorrow, may be pronouncing its political death sentence and it is this uncertainty which has temporarily halted the otherwise turbulent activity of the political groups and particularly of the left-wing parties who are carrying on a well-organized and all-embracing propaganda in a quiet, unassuming manner.

In conclusion, reports received by this Office, from reliable sources, indicate that the Communists are slowly losing ground because of the fact that, with the passage of time, the populace is beginning to understand the various intrigues practiced upon them and that the true aims of the Party are coming to light more and more. It has also been reported that the right-wing elements are slowly gaining strength among the masses by virtue of the defects noted in the organization of the leftists. The political picture, generally speaking, however, has not undergone any major changes during the month. On 16 January 1945, in an article in "RICOSTRUZIONE", daily organ of the Labor-Democrat Party, the announcement of the formation of a new party was published. This new group, "MOVIMENTO UNIONISTA ITALIANO", wants Italy, "to accept the American democratic constitution and to become united to the United States as another State". Investigation revealed that this fantastic notion was the result of the combined efforts of a group of University students and is important only insofar as it illustrates the utter confusion which exists where politics is concerned.

III. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY:

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The subversive situation in Rome has generally improved during the past month and the rigorous and well-organized activity of the Italian police has been largely responsible. There is, of course, much to be desired along these lines and future action will decide to what extent the subversive and the criminal are related.

From the counterintelligence point of view, the Russian advances of the past two weeks and the stabilizing of the Italian and Western fronts have discouraged those "fifth column" elements who had been able to use the German counterattack of 16 December 1944, as propaganda. Investigation continues, however, of reports received by this Office of the existence of clan-

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destine subversive group, who, it is further reported, are in possession of arms and munitions. A close watch is also being maintained on the activities of certain political movements, the aims and objectives of which are rather vague, but often include seizure of power by armed revolt. The danger presented by these elements is not too great at present, but, as a result of the dire economic conditions and the subsequent ease of influencing the unsuspecting masses, it is not impossible that subversion of this sort might, if not surveilled and checked, assume alarming proportions.

As mentioned above, the Italian police have been very active during the past month in the investigation and sequestration of arms. Apart from the wholesale round-up of the criminal elements in "QUARTUCCIOLO" and the confiscation of the weapons they possessed, the subsequent killing, on 16 January 1945, of the leader, ALBANO, Giuseppe, commonly known as "Il COBRO", (The Hunchback) and on the wanted list for a long time, two other cases are worthy of mention in this connection. On 25 January 1945, a search of the premises at Via Giubbemari 440, revealed that an appreciable quantity of arms and munitions were concealed there and had been very carefully walled up. The building had, until recently, been a Sectional Headquarters of the MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA ITALIANO. It has not been possible as yet, to fix responsibility but the CC.RR., who made the search, are continuing their investigation. The other case is the search of the premises at Via Formio 112, headquarters of the "UNIONE PROLETARIA", a political movement with obscure aims but which recently has opposed the Socialists and Communists. The CC.RR. were also responsible for this action, which took place on 27 January 1945, and which resulted in the seizure of important documents, now in the hands of Dr. GUIDA, head of the Political Section of the Questura, about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, several rifles of different types, 4 sub-machine guns and hand grenades. The leader of this movement, SALVAREZZA, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the killing of "Il COBRO", with whom, it is reported, SALVAREZZA was in direct contact, has gone into hiding as the result of an arrest warrant issued by the Apuración authorities. This Office is currently investigating this matter in all its aspects and implications and a separate report will be submitted.

The investigation of the incidents of hair-cutting by Special Agents MOONEY and NITTI revealed no political implications and here again, recent energetic action by the local police has curtailed the frequency of this activity.

On 15 January 1945, the Italian Ministry of War called the classes of 1914 to 1924, to arms. Throughout Southern Italy, the response to this call-up has been very weak and has been the basis for numerous demonstrations and subversive action. The present situation in Rome is not alarming, but it is certain that the present call to arms has augmented the dissatisfaction of the populace. General reaction is that they are being asked to make a sacrifice which they do not understand and another problem has been added to the countless number which already exist. The importance from a counterintelligence standpoint, is that this call to arms may very easily be used by "fifth column" elements as a basis for anti-Allied propaganda. Any disorders are

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certainly detrimental to the Allied effort and it is necessary, therefore, that, by proper direction and handling, the entire problem be satisfactorily solved. In the opinion of well-informed observers, the reluctance to answer the call to arms is caused chiefly by:

- a. The uncertain fate in store for Italy after the war;
- b. The treatment accorded Italy, especially by Great Britain, which, through its political representatives, continues to consider Italy as a truly defeated nation;
- c. The strict Allied control which covers every branch of national activity;
- d. The ignorance of the real reason for which it is necessary to fight;
- e. The treatment accorded the partisans after their sacrifices and suffering;
- f. The evident insufficiency, for the necessities of life, in the allotments made to the families of the men called into the army.

It has been reported also that the Communist Party, though openly supporting the call to arms, has advised the youth groups not to answer the Ministerial Decree, because they would be used by the British as mercenary troops. It is further added that the Communists are interested in having a certain number of youths infiltrate the Italian army with the purpose of spreading propaganda favorable to their cause. These reports, the reliability of which is presently unknown, are being investigated and the results will be noted and duly reported.

No discussion of subversive activity would be complete without a consideration of our responsibility in connection with providing the enemy food for propaganda. Aside from the ill-timed publication of articles by the American and British press, which deal with Anglo-American relations in an unfavorable light (e.g. KENNEDY's recent statement concerning the Italian colonies and PEARSON's expose of a confidential document concerning divergent points of view by America and England in regard to aid to Italy), the polemics of the Italian press do, at times, exceed the limits of "freedom of the press" and particularly in those cases where statements are made which are not supported by proof and which do nothing more than add to the present confusion. Surely it behooves us to supervise and regulate the issuance of such statements, in keeping, of course, with the principles of a "free" press.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

a. On the morning of 29 January 1945, after much discussion and many conferences, the "camionettisti" (taxi-drivers) went on strike. The reason given was that the fare fixed by the authorities was not sufficient to meet the cost of operation and insure an adequate profit. Another source of discontent among the general populace.

b. Two new daily newspapers were put into circulation during the month; the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, directed by Arrigo JACCHIA, which has thus far shown nationalistic and conservative tendencies and considered as the official government informative organ, and IL LAVORO, edited by the

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"Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" (C.G.I.L.) through its secretaries, GRAMSCI, LIZZARDI and DI VITTORIO, with the purpose of aiding the working classes and with leftist tendencies. Eleven more daily newspapers are scheduled to appear shortly and the net result will be the creation of further confusion.

c. Frequent references have been made in the press during the month to the desirability of the publication of the armistice terms and the Italian Government on 9 January 1945, went on record as being favorable to the publication of the terms and added that the reason for secrecy, even for military reasons was not clear.

d. On 13 January 1945, SCIALOJA, Air Minister, resigned his post because of poor health and was replaced by GASTALOTTO, who is considered by many, a temporary substitution.

e. On 18 January 1945, a demonstration in favor of greater Italian participation in the present war was held at the University, organized by the youth movements of the following parties: Democratic Italian, Demochristian, Socialist, Communist, and Christian Party of the Left. No serious incidents resulted, although arrests were made of individuals who attempted to break up the meeting and who, it developed, were members of the Communist Party and were in possession of arms.

f. Typical of its attitude of radicalism in the past, the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" daily of the Republican Party, headed by PACCIARDI, carried a strong article on 19 January 1945, stating that, "it was high time that the Allies take a definite stand politically toward Italy, if they don't want a complete break in the nation". This paper continues its campaign against the Monarchy and is very free to criticize the existing government and, at times, the work of the Allied Commission.

g. Economically, Rome is undergoing very trying times. Except for the black marketers and the wealthy, the average Roman has great difficulty in making ends meet. Although there is a certain amount of food available, the prices are far beyond the reach of the average worker. It has been estimated that the honest worker, whose average salary is 4000 to 6000 lire per month, needs between fifteen and twenty thousand lire monthly for his family of four and is compelled to enter the "commercial" field. Shelter, employment, transportation and other basic economic factors which have hitherto defied solution and lack of which has added to the general discontent.

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DOMINIC J. ZULLO,
Special Agent, CIC.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

File

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R/2425

28 September 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Mr. Harold Gaccia
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission

I am inclosing herewith report on the Food Conditions in Rome
dated 25 August 1944.

Charles Foletti

CHARLES FOLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

INCL: 1.

Food Conditions in Rome
25 August 1944

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Office of the Resident Minister,
Central American,

31st August, 1944.

9/30/9

My Dear Harold,

I enclose for your information a
copy of a paper, about food conditions in
Rosa, written by Captain Evelyn Faugh.

Yours ever,

John

John Williams.

Col Legg

You may care to
see - may I have any obs?

H. A. Caccia, Esq.

Col Pollett

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

Return to
Harold Caccia
a.c.c. Hg.

CONF

25 August 1944.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN ROME

(This report makes no reference to authority. It is based primarily on the personal impressions of ten days' sight-seeing, only two of which have been spent in specialized inquiry. I have been deeply indebted to Capt. the Hon. Edmund Howard of P.M.D. for his expert assistance during this time.)

There is general agreement in all circles that since the liberation of Rome restrictions have become more intense, conditions more flagrant, and the standards of living lower than at any period of peace or even an armistice, except the brief period immediately preceding the entry of the Germans. Conditions of feeding depend directly upon the Black Market. Present regulations have been totally ineffective in suppressing this and have merely served to aggravate its worst features by maintaining scarcity prices. The contrast between the standards of living of the liberators and the liberated is as stark as any of which I have knowledge between conquerors and conquered.

The people of Rome may be divided into three classes: (A) Those who can well afford to supply themselves on the Black Market and do so openly and cheerfully. (B) Those who can ill afford to do so but find themselves obliged to attempt it. (C) Those whose income admits of no supplement to the rationed goods at fixed prices.

(A) It is hard to estimate the size of this class, perhaps it represents 10% of the population. Those of former wealth now have few other opportunities for extravagance. There is also a newly enriched class comprised of the contractors in the Black Market, retail traders who preserved stocks of luxury goods, and various persons engaged in the entertainment of Allied troops, all of whom enjoy great prosperity. Practically anything is procurable by these at prodigious prices.

(B) This class represents the majority of the population. In order to feed themselves they are spending their savings and pawning their goods. A visit to the pawn shop is instructive; articles of ornament have practically disappeared and such articles as remain are taken from their places. A young bachelor friend informed me that he requires £125 a day spent in the Black Market as a minimum for keeping himself fit to work. All people in this class say... it would be quite impossible to live on the official rations. - but there exists:

(C) A destitute class representing not less than 10% of the population who are unable to purchase at any time in the Black Market. This class, with which my inquiry was primarily concerned, is composed partly of the distressed families which are found in every city, the unemployed and victims of other misfortune. These families managed to make shifts; now they are faced with starvation. There is a new destitute class consisting of those who formerly fully employed at small fixed salaries, which formerly provided a reasonable subsistence. It is in this latter class that suffering is most acute.

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There is general agreement in all classes that since the liberation of Rome restrictions have become more intense, unaided men, women, and the standard of living lower than at any period of history or even since, except the brief period immediately following the war with Italy. Conditions of living have been directly upon the black class. Present regulations have been totally ineffective in suppressing this and have merely served to aggravate its worst features by maintaining necessity prices. The contrast between the conditions of living of the liberation and the liberation is an irony, as any of which I have knowledge between comparison and contrast.

The people of Rome may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who can well afford to supply themselves on the black market and to so openly and as a matter of fact. (2) Those who can all afford to do so but find themselves obliged to attempt it. (3) Those whose income admits of no supplement to the rationed goods at fixed prices.

(4) It is hard to estimate the size of this class, perhaps it represents 10% of the population. Those of former wealth now have few other opportunities for extravagance. There is also a newly enriched class composed of the bourgeoisie in the black market, retail traders in the preserved stocks of luxury goods, and various persons engaged in the entertainment of Italian troops, all of them under great necessity. Obviously anything is procurable by these at prodigious prices.

(5) This class represents the majority of the population. In order to feed themselves they are spending their savings and pawning their goods. A visit to the pawn shop is instructive; articles of ornaments have practically disappeared and such articles as silver clothing are being taken their place. A young bachelor clerk informed me that he regards 1125 a day spent in the black market as a minimum for keeping himself fit to work. All people in this class say: "It would be quite impossible to live on the official rations." - but there exists:

(6) A destitute class representing not less than 10% of the population who are unable to purchase at any time in the black market. This class, with which my inquiry was primarily concerned, is composed partly of the distressed families which are found in every city, the unemployed and victims of other misfortune. These formerly engaged to make shift; now they are forced to starve. There is a new destitute class consisting of those who formerly provided families fully employed at small fixed salaries, which formerly provided a reasonable subsistence. It is in this latter class that suffering is most acute.

The diet of the Italian poor allowed of no variation whatever if it were to support life. It consisted primarily of old pasta and vegetables, none of which are procurable in adequate quantities.

As an example of either class:

(1) I visited a family of nine, the mother of whom was pregnant. The father was employed by the municipality as an electrician. With his salary the family allowances amounted to 15000 a month, of which 1250 went in rent for a comparatively spacious, sparsely furnished, but very clean flat. This family lived entirely on rations. The average daily diet consisted of: breakfast -

100 grams of bread per head and 2/10 of a litre of milk per child under three. They usually had some trouble with the bread. The mid-day meal was from the soup kitchen run by nuns, and consisted of a large bowl each of substantial (apparently meatless) broth for which they paid 15 each. The evening meal was 100 grams of bread and tomatoes without oil. They had received irregular issues of other rationals, such as beans and oil. They had received two oil issues since liberation, consisting of 1/10 of a litre per head. They had had no issue of salt this month. They were in great distress.

(2). An unemployed man with six children. Since liberation this family had received one issue of oil, 400 grams, for the entire family. The last rationals they had were 1600 grams of beans on August 6th, 360 grams of "C" rations on August 12th, 2200 grams of pasta on August 15th, 800 grams of salt on August 21st. They buy 1 kilo of tomatoes a day. They were in a condition approaching despair.

Numerous similar examples could be quoted. It is plain that if prolonged into the winter this diet can only result in disaster and discredit.

At present one of the main difficulties, apart from the fundamental one of actual scarcity, is the irregularity of supply. The mother of the family is never able to arrange her economy because she does not know what she will get or when. There are also wide discrepancies (e.g. in the matter of oil) between the various zones into which the city is divided.

Many people know, or claim to know, of accessible places in the country, where if they were permitted, they could find farm produce which they believe is not going to waste. Explanations of the road-block system are contradictory. On the one hand it is stated by officials that anyone is free to bring in 10 kilos of food whenever he likes. On the other hand it is universally understood among Romans that this is not the case; that, for example, potatoes must not be brought in. They say they never knew what particular food is permitted and what is not; and in general the assumption is that initiative without dishonesty is greeted with deliberate frustration by the police.

There is such latent resentment here waiting exploitation. Already many Romans of all classes impute fantastic political motives for restrictions which to them seem otherwise pointless. Many of them understand that the essentials of war must have priority, but they become sceptical of official explanations of the shortage of transportation when they see the generous use made of it by their liberators to themselves. For example the sight-seeing tours of soldiers on leave, and the space given among actual armaments to such things as the machinery for making ice-cream and baking doughnuts. The more thoughtful do not expect large importations of food at this stage, but they do expect the free use of their own produce, the production of which they probably exaggerate.

There is a striking difference of position between Italians in Allied employment and those in native businesses, and even here there are anomalies. For example, the girl who sits behind the counter in an hotel and takes the

They had had no issue of salt this month. They were in great distress.

(2) An unemployed mason with six children. Since liberation this family had received one issue of oil, 400 grams, for the entire family. The last ration they were given 1600 grams of beans on August 6th, 960 grams of "C" rations on August 12th, 2200 grams of pasta on August 15th, 800 grams of salt on August 21st. They buy 1 kilo of tomatoes a day. They were in a condition approaching despair.

Numerous similar examples could be noted. It is plain that if prolonged into the winter this diet can only result in disaster and discredit.

At present one of the main difficulties, apart from the fundamental one of actual scarcity, is the irregularity of supply. The mother of the family is never able to arrange her economy because she does not know what she will get or when. There are also wide discrepancies (e.g. in the matter of oil) between the various zones into which the city is divided.

Many people know, or claim to know, of accessible places in the country, where if they were permitted, they could find farm produce which they believe is now going to waste. Explanations of the road-block system are contradictory. On the one hand it is stated by officials that anyone is free to bring in 10 kilos of food whenever he likes. On the other hand it is universally understood among Romans that this is not the case; that, for example, potatoes must not be brought in. They say they never know what particular food is permitted and what is not; and in general the assumption is that initiative without dishonesty is greeted with deliberate frustration by the police.

There is much latent resentment here awaiting exploitation. Already many Romans of all classes ignore fantastic political motives for restrictions which to them seem otherwise pointless. Many of them understand that the essentials of war must have priority, but they become sceptical of official explanations of the shortage of transportation when they see the generous use made of it by their friends to themselves; for example the sight-seeing tours of soldiers on leave, and the space given among actual armaments to such things as the machinery for making ice-cream and baking doughnuts. The more thoughtful do not expect large importations of food at this stage, but they do expect the free use of their own produce, the profusion of which they probably exaggerate.

There is a striking difference of position between Italians in Allied employment and those in native businesses, and even here there are anomalies. For example, the girl who sits behind the counter in an hotel and takes the hats enjoys three substantial meals a day with meat, while a much harder worked girl in a government office is supplied with a single dish of pasta.

Under present conditions it is hard to suggest adequate precautions against the winter, but three small reforms if immediately introduced, might alleviate immediate suffering.

(1) The complete abolition of the road-block system. Even if the greater quantity of produce thus introduced found its way into the Black Market it would still be beneficial as serving to reduce prices, but I believe the average Roman now values food more than money. Given this encouragement he would make foraging expeditions primarily for the benefit of his own family.

(2)

(2) A comparatively small amount of transport released to bring the oil of Apulia to Rome would have an intense effect in changing a starvation diet to one of subsistence.

(3) Confidence must be restored in the regularity and uniformity of distribution within the zones. The head of a household must be certain of what, however little, he is entitled to, the dates of issue must be announced well in advance and rigidly observed.

Capt. R.H.G.

6168

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

Phone:
4840

Ref/404/62/CA.

28 Sep 1944.

SUBJECT : Accomodation in FLORENCE.

TO : AMG Fifth Army.

1. I refer to your 51/1 of 20 Sep 44 has been referred to Political Section.
2. They state that in the case of the British and American Consuls, General Hume was told in advance by Mr. Caccia that their arrival, unless he saw any objection, could be expected within a day or two.
3. There is no trace at this HQ of the Cuban Consul and his family obtaining a permit to visit FLORENCE.
4. Political Section state that they will warn Consuls of the difficulties that exist in forward areas and will try to give reasonable notice in advance of their arrival.

Major E. Talbot

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, 6167
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Copy to: Political Section.

1072

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET OUTGOING

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NW 112155A

SECRET
PRIORITY
ESTIMA
FREEDOM

MARSHAL BADOGLIO HAS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION A NOTE STATING THAT IT IS THE
DESIRE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF ROME AS AN OPEN
CITY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOICE IN THIS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE IF ANY
ALLIED OR ITALIAN GOVERNMENTAL OR MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ARE ESTABLISHED WITHIN
THE CAPITAL IN THE MARSHAL REQUESTS A STATEMENT OF THE ALLIED INTENTION IN
REGARD TO THE OCCUPATION OF ROME IN PARA THE TEXT OF THE BADOGLIO NOTE IS BEING
FORWARDED BY AIR MAIL

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

6166

U. S. SECRET

CONTROL COMMISSION
ALLIED MILITARY MISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

/jle

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO:

CLASS: SECRET

REF N:

PREC: PRIORITY

FILED:

FROM: FATIMA

REC'D:

TO: FREEDOM

MARSHAL BADOGLIO HAS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION A NOTE STATING THAT IT IS THE
 DESIRE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF ROME AS AN OPEN
 CITY PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PD ~~IF THIS IS TO BE DONE IT WILL~~ *There will*
 BE IMPOSSIBLE ~~TO ESTABLISH~~ *if* ANY ALLIED OR ITALIAN GOVERNMENTAL OR MILITARY
 HEADQUARTERS *are established* WITHIN THE CAPITAL PD THE MARSHAL REQUESTS A STATEMENT OF THE
 ALLIED INTENTION IN REGARD TO THE OCCUPATION OF ROME PD PARA THE TEXT OF THE
 BADOGLIO NOTE IS BEING FORWARDED BY AIR MAIL

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
 Brigadier General, USA

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG File
 1 - Diary

6165

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET

U. S. SECRET
Egmont British SECRET

CO. 70L COMMISSION

INCOMING

/est

SECRET

ROUTINE

FREEDOM

FATIMA

17/19

2770

NOV 182141A

0913

F

Text of Badoglio note. Ref your 894 dated 11 November. Signed CINO. cite FROXT.
not yet received.

Distribution:

- 2 - G File
- 1 - Diary
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(Home - for city)

201 - Badoglio

6164

U. S. SECRET
Egmont British SECRET

1075

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Palitani HC
Letter 8/15/

C-2 (Advanced Intelligence) CAS
c/o Rome Area Allied Command
PO 794, U.S. Army

5 206

6 September, 1944

SUBJECT: No. 3 Report on Long-Term Objectives in Rome.

TO : See distribution.

1. This report is intended briefly to show:-

LIST "A" that type of intelligence objectives proved negative or of so limited an interest as not to merit detailed reporting.

LIST "B" that material or sources were found and used on certain objectives, and what remains available for further exploitation by any agency interested.

2. The references are to the two pamphlets on "Long-Term Targets in Rome," issued by us on 22 and 26 May 44, respectively. Sufficient details are given to make reference to these pamphlets dispensable.

3. Agents who, having read this and subsequent reports, decide on further exploitation of the objectives, are requested to keep this office informed.

4. All reports and other forms of exploitation have in many cases been made by this unit and the C.I.W.A. section, attached, on material found within our particular scope, and other important documentary material has been disposed of by C-2 (Advanced Documents section) ARMA.

5. This is the third and last report. Further reports on objectives previously visited are also included in this list.

LIST "A"

Objectives of Negative Value

- 605 Ufficio di Finanza
Via Monte della Farina, 64.
- 608 Ufficio Provinciale Economia
Via del Burro 147
- 611 Azienda Tramvie e Autobus del Governatorato di Roma.
Via Volturmo 65
- 612 National Tobacco Trust.
Via Nazionale 66
- 613 National Society for the distillation of wine.

583.1

6163

583.1

6163



1. This report is intended briefly to show:-

First "A" that type of intelligence objectives proved more
 tive or of so limited an interest as not to merit
 detailed reporting.

First "B" that material or sources were found and used on
 certain objectives, and that remains available
 for further exploitation by any agency interested.

2. The references are to the two pamphlets on "Long-Term Targets
 in Rome," issued by us on 22 and 26 May 44, respectively. Sufficient
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LIST "A"

Objectives of Negative Value

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Via Monte della Parola, 64.
- 606 Ufficio Provinciale Economia
Via del Burro 147
- 611 Azienda Tramvie e Autosus del Governatorato di Roma.
Via Volturmo 65
- 612 National Tobacco Trust.
Via Nazionale 66
- 614 National Society for the distillation of wine.
Via Regina Elena 86
- 615 National Silk Industry
Via 4 Novembre 154
- 616 National Sugarbeet Industry
Piazza d' Araceli 2
- 626 Credito Italiano
Corso Umberto 374
- 638 A Officina Villar Perosa (Marchese)
Via del Mare 10

CONFIDENTIAL

- 644 Compagnia di Roma
Piazza Grazioli 5
- 644 National Bank for Italian Workers (ICIE)
Via Sallustiana 58
- 645 A.P.I. (Oil Firm)
Via Regina Elena 56
- 646 Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni
Via Cesare Battisti 121
(Closed. Whereabouts of Director and documents so far undiscovered)
- 648 Italo-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce
Viale Regina Margherita, 46
(under Diplomatic protection)
- 650 Confederazione Aziende Credito ed Assicurazioni
Piazza Cosu' 49
- 653 I.L.V.A.
Via Regina Elena, 68
- 668 Istituto Storico Germanico
Viale dei Mortiri Fascisti
(under Diplomatic protection)
- 675 Institute of Naval Architecture
Via dei Prati di S. Paolo
- 676 Friends of Finland Society
Via A. Bertoloni
(Not located)
- 680 Centre for American Studies
Via dei Funari, 31
- 682 Friends of India
Via Merulana 248
- 686 National Centre Bibliographical Information
Via Collegio Romano, 27
- 689 Italo-Bulgarian Irrigation Institute
Via Savoia, 37, Rome
(President and Secretary gone North)
- 691 Gruppi di Azione Irredentista Corsa
Via Milano, 49
(not located)
- 693 Fascist Institute for Italian Africa
Largo Brancaccio, 82

(Closed. Whereabouts of Director and documents so far undiscovered)

- 643 Italo-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce
Viale Regina Margherita, 46
(under Diplomatic protection)
- 650 Confederazione Azienda Credito ed Assicurazioni
Piazza Gesù, 49
- 653 I.L.V.A.
Via Regina Elena, 63
- 668 Istituto Storico Germanico
Viale dei Martiri Fascisti
(under Diplomatic protection)
- 673 Institute of Naval Architecture
Via dei Preti di S. Paolo
- 676 Friends of Finland Society
Via A. Bertoloni
(Not located)
- 680 Centre for American Studies
Via dei Turchi, 34
- 682 Friends of India
Via Morulana 248
- 686 National Centre Bibliographical Information
Via Collegio Romano, 27
- 689 Italo-Bulgarian Irrigation Institute
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Via Milano, 49
(not located)
- 693 Fascist Institute for Italian Africa
Largo Brancaccio, 82
- 694 Istituto Nazionale di Cultura Fascista
Piazza Cairoli, 6
- 695 Centre for Foreigners of Information on Fascism
Piazza del Circo Massimo
Palazzina La Vignola
- 698 Central Law Library
Palazzo della Giustizia
Lungotevere
- 699 Central Reference Library
Via Collegio Romano, 27

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- 701 Risorgimento Library
Piazza Venezia
- 702 Casanctense Library
Piazza S. Ignazio, 52
- 707 Stazione Radio
Via Tuscolana
- 709 Autelco Mediterranea o S.A.T.A.P.
Via Montebello 104
- 711 Impianto Manutenzione . Elettro Radio Telefoniche
Corso Trieste, 186/188
- 719 Ministry of Agriculture
Dept. of Meteorology
Via Caravita, 7a
- 722 Ministry of Agriculture - Experimental Station
Piazza della Navicella, 4
- 724 Ministry of Agriculture
Laboratory of the Plant
Pathology Station
Via del Casal de' Pazzi
- 725 Ministry of Agriculture
Zootechnical Dept.
Via Onofrio Panvinio, 11
Torrevecchia in Monterotondo
- 729 Insurance Corporation
Via Cesare Balbo, 11
- 731 Professional Association
Via Lucullo, 10 (formerly Piazza Balnizia)
- 735 Industrial Consumption Corporation
Via Antonio Bosio, 1
- 737 Consumer Gas Corporation
Via Antonio Bosio, 1
- 740 Rome Labour Inspectorate
Via Depretis, 45a
- 741 Medical Labour Inspectorate
Via Lazio, 20a
- 742 Central Metric Committee
Via Antonio Bosio, 15
- 743 Metric Office for Precious Metals
Via dei Chiavari, 3

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- 711 Impianto Manutenzione . Elettro Radio Telefoniche
Corso Trieste, 156/158
- 719 Ministry of Agriculture
Dept. of Meteorology
Via Caravita, 7a
- 722 Ministry of Agriculture- Experimental Station
Piazza della Navicella, 4
- 724 Ministry of Agriculture
Laboratory of the Plant
Pathology Station
Via del Casal de' Pazzi
- 725 Ministry of Agriculture
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Via Lazio, 20a
- 742 Central Metric Committee
Via Antonio Bosio, 15
- 743 Metric Office for Precious Metals
Via dei Chiavari, 3
- 746 Cassa di Deposito e Prestiti ed
Istituto di Previdenza, Direzione Generale
Via Goito, 4
- 748 Loans to State Employees
Corso d' Italia, 108
- 749 Ministry of Italian Africa
Accounts Dept.
Temporary Address: Museo Nazionale
Viale Ulpiano Aldrovandi

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- 750 Gusto's Restaurant
Via del Comercio, 25
- 754 Central Police School,
Via Mantellate, 7
- 756 Ministry of War
Recruiting
Piazza Cairoli, 117
(This building has been sealed)
- 757 Ministry of War
Central Military Court
Piazza Cairoli, 117
- 758 Corte dei Conti
Ministero dello Finanze
Via Pastrengo
- 761 Ufficio Romano Giornali Esteri
Via Medaglio d'Oro, 199
- 762 Il Sole (Newspaper)
Largo Brenna, 26
- 767 Informazione Finanziaria Politica
Via delle Muratte, 87
- 768 Regime Fascista
Corso Umberto, 184
- 769 Resto del Carlino
Via delle Muratte, 87
- 771 Annuario Postelegrafico
Via Agrigento, 6
- 773 Archivio per l' Alto Adige
Lungotevere degli Anguillara, 9
- 774 Artigianato Fascista
Piazza Venezia, 11
- 775 Asiatika (Newspaper)
Via Morulana, 248
- 776 Aviazione (News Magazine)
Corso Umberto, 504
- 777 Azione Coloniale
Via Regina Elena, 86
- 779 Regia Dogana
Viale S. Lorenzo, 8
- 780 S.I.R.T.I. Warehouse

- Central Military Office
Piazza Cairoli, 117
- 758 Corte dei Conti
Ministero delle Finanze
Via Pastrengo
- 761 Ufficio Romano Giornali Esteri
Via Medaglio d'Oro, 199
- 762 Il Sole (Newspaper)
Largo Arenula, 26
- 767 Informazione Finanziaria Politica
Via delle Muratte, 37
- 768 Regime Fascista
Corso Umberto, 124
- 769 Rosta del Carlino
Via delle Muratte, 37
- 771 Annuario Postalegrafico
Via Agostino, 6
- 773 Archivio per l'Alto Adige
Lungotevere degli Anguillara, 9
- 774 Artigianato Fascista
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- 775 Asintica (Newspaper)
Via Merulana, 248
- 776 Aviazione (News Magazine)
Corso Umberto, 504
- 777 Azione Coloniale
Via Regina Elena, 36
- 779 Regia Dogana
Viale S. Lorenzo, 8
- 780 S.I.R.T.I. Warehouse
Via Caltagirone
- 783 Partito Nazionale Fascista (Headquarters)
Corso Vittorio Emanuele
- 788 R.A.C.I.
Via Po, 14
- 796 Italian Travel Agency
(Soc. Chiari Sonzaria)
Via Cesare Battisti, 120

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418 "3"
Collection of Value

- 600 State Archives
Palazzo Filippino
Pz. Chiesa Nuova
Director PIROTTA - Local Vital Statistics - The latest publication has been forwarded to CEHA AFHQ.
- 603 International Chamber of Commerce
Via Torino, 107
Statistics of Italian trade relations with 20 other countries have been prepared by CEHA. The information was obtained from Signor BORDONI. No documents were removed.
- 609 National Fascist Institute for Foreign Trade.
Via Torino, 107
Under the Fascist regime this Institute was responsible for many of the trade negotiations with Germany.
Information collected has been made available for CEHA Reports. There is a small library of commercial publications but little recent material could be found.
- 613 Ento Nazionale per la Cellulosa e la Carta.
Via Regina Margherita, 262
The target was a government organization with three main functions:
a) To raise plants for the production of paper and cellulose;
b) To control imports of paper and cellulose;
c) To carry out research on production processes of paper and cellulose.
All the archives of the organizations were transferred North but a good part of the personnel has remained in Rome, and should be able to answer questions on the paper and cellulose industries.
- 619 Commercial Bank of Italy.
This is a branch of the main bank at Milan and its operations were largely limited to the Roma area. However the Bank has a number of interesting accounts, including "ROGER" the principal German commercial requisitioning corporation. It also has a number of cheques which "ROGER" drew in payment for Italian goods.
Signor DELLA TORRE was the Bank official contacted.
- 623 Bank of Rome
Corso Umberto, 307
Documents are in preparation regarding trade and financial relations with Germany; these have been requested by CEHA.
- 624 National Bank of Albania.
Via Torino, 107
The Director, Signor Amedeo GALBINO, turned over a number of interestin documents including the German-Albania trade agreement of December 1943; an exhaustive list of legal and black market prices in Albania; and documents on the

6161

609 National Fascist Institute for Foreign Trade.
Via Torino, 107
Under the Fascist regime this Institute was responsible for many of the trade negotiations with Germany. Information collected has been made available for CEWA Reports. There is a small library of commercial publications but little recent material could be found.

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624 National Bank of Albania.
Via Torino, 107
The Director, Signor Amedeo CALBINO, turned over a number of interesting documents including the German-Albania trade agreement of December 1943; an exhaustive list of legal and black market prices in Albania; and documents on the economic relations between Italy and Albania. Sig. CALBINO has undertaken to prepare several reports and these will be passed to CEWA.

625 Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.
Via Veneto, 119
The Bank keeps a record of political and financial conditions in many countries of the world. Signor POLLACK has undertaken to prepare reports for CEWA regarding the number of Italian workers abroad and sums which they have returned to the Bank for deposit; also export-import figures with Germany and other Axis countries. Names of other Directors contacted are: Rag. SILEONI Luigi and DE RITIS Domenico.

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- 628 Fiat Motor Agents
Via Calabria, 45
Information for CEMA and CSDIC Air Section was
provided by Count VEROTTE and Ing. SCOTTI.
No documents of importance were removed. (Further
report to No. 1)
- 629 Marelli Works, (Main Office)
Via Emilia, 86
CSDIC Air Section has made a report and the
information was provided by Dr. BARUCCOLI.
(Further to report No. 1, S206 dated 16/7/44)
- 630 Ansaldo Works (Office)
Via Regina Elena, 36
A report has been prepared by CSDIC Air Section.
A.C.I.P.
Via Due Incelii, 97
Mr. Renzo PIGA, former central manager of this
oil firm handed to CEMA plans and statistics.
- 632 Caproni Motor Agents (Branch Office)
Lungotevere A. di Brescia, 15
Report prepared by CEMA. No documents removed.
(Further report No. 1)
- 633 Isotta Fraschini
Lungotevere A. di Brescia, 15
CSDIC Air Section prepared report.
SMA Visconti
Via delle Murate, 43
This is merely a branch of the parent company.
The manager is Sig. NUTELLI. He is preparing
the following material for CEMA:
Fibre Production Figures
Reserves of Synthetic Fibres
Quotas of raw material used
in manufacture, etc.
- 636 Alfa-Romeo
Via Quattro Fontane, 13
Report prepared by CSDIC Air Section and CEMA.
No documents removed. (Further to report No. 1
S 206 dated 16/7/44)
- 637 Marelli Magneto
Via Novara, 5/14
Report prepared by CSDIC Air Section
- 638 Officine Villar Perosa
Corso Umberto, 48/7
Reports made by CEMA and CSDIC Air Section
(Further to Report No. 1 S 206, dated 16/7/44.)

6160

- (Further to report No. 1, 1/1/44)
- 630 Ansaldo Works (Office)
Via Regina Elena, 66
A report has been prepared by CSDIC Air Section.
- 631 A.C.I.P.
Via Due Macelli, 27
Mr. Renzo EIGL, former control manager of this oil firm handed to CEWA plans and statistics.
- 632 Caproni Motor Agency (Branch Office)
Lungotevere 1, di Brescia, 15
Report prepared by CEWA. No documents removed.
(Further report No. 1)
- 633 Isotta Fraschini
Lungotevere A. di Brescia, 13
CSDIC Air Section prepared report.
- 634 SIVA Viscosa
Via delle Murate, 43
This is merely a branch of the parent company.
The manager is Sig. MULLI. He is preparing the following material for CEWA:
Fibre Production Figures
Exports of Synthetic Fibres
Quotes of raw material used
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Via Quattro Fontane, 13
Report prepared by CSDIC Air Section and CEWA.
No documents removed. (Further to report No. 1
S 206 dated 16/7/44)
- 637 Marelli Magneto
Via Novara, 8/14
Report prepared by CSDIC Air Section
- 638 Officine Villier Perce
Corso Umberto, 45/7
Reports made by CEWA and CSDIC Air Section
(Further to report No. 1 S 206, dated 16/7/44.)
- 640 Società Italiana Breda
Via Casilina
The following material is in preparation for CEWA.
The following list of machines taken by the Germans
1) Complete list of machines; production data for Rome
out of Rome plant; production data for locations of
and Brescia; a list of names and locations of
suppliers of raw materials and finished parts;
quality and quantities of types of material
used in the finished product.

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COMMUNAL AFFAIRS

- 649 Trade-Grant Economic Commission
Via delle Capite, 11
Although this has not been opened for three years, since Report-2 was published documents have been located elsewhere and have been sent forward by CEN.
- 652 Industrial Confederation
Piazza Fontana
Large quantities of books and periodicals dealing chiefly with economic matters were removed and handled by C-2 (Advanced) Docs. Large numbers of Docs still remain in the offices now occupied by RIG.
- 653 Exchange of Goods, Vegetables and Asia products.
Piazza Navona, 48
No documents of any sort. This and other data are to be found in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commercial Information (see 717 and 531)
- 659 Assicurazioni Generali Venice and Trieste
Piazza Venezia, 11
Main offices are in Venice and Trieste. The Rome Branch took local visits only and have no documents of interest to Intelligence Agencies. The Director is E. G. G. G.
- 670 Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente.
Via Cavallotti, 213
This Institute has a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It furnished or advised the Office of Foreign Affairs on economic, social and political trends in all countries in the East. The premises contain an extensive library on Oriental Affairs. Professor MUCCI is the Vice President. There are several other Italians who speak Japanese and or had contact with Japanese interest in Italy or the Far East.
- 674 Organization of Scientific Works
Via Nazionale, 93
Complete technical publications issued by both Government and individual companies covering steel, electricity, chemistry and other technical subjects.
- 697 R. Ufficio Geologico
Via S. Stefano, 12
This office has been visited by a number of organizations which have removed various maps and publications. Documents (Advanced Section) and number of documents requested by RIG and C-2 (Adv. Int.) included VI with a large number of geological maps

- 662 Exchange of cereals, vegetables and other products.
Piazza Favoni, 49
No documents of any sort. This and other data are to be found in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commercial Code. (See 717 and 684)
- 669 Osservatorio Generale Venetie and Trieste
Piazza Venezia, 71
Main offices are in Venice and Trieste. The two branch local offices only and have no documents of interest to intelligence agencies. The director is ~~Dr.~~.
- 670 Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente.
Via Montebello, 249
This institute was a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It furnished or advised the Office of Foreign Affairs on economic, social and political trends in all countries in the East. The premises contain an extensive library on Oriental Affairs. Professor THOBI is the Vice President. There are several other Italians who speak Japanese and on had contact with Japanese interest in Italy or the Far East.
- 674 Organization of Scientific Works
Via Nazionale, 99
Complete technical publications issued by both Governments and individual companies covering steel, electricity, chemistry and other technical subjects.
- 697 R. Ufficio Geologico
Via S. Susanna, 13
This office has been visited by a number of organizations which have viewed various maps and publications. Documents (Advanced Section) and number of documents requested by AFHQ and G-2 (Adv. Int.) supplied fit with a large number of geological maps and books.
The objective is equipped with an excellent geological library.
- 700 University Library
Catted. Universitaria
A large general public library containing books of all sorts including trade and economic publications, reference books such as encyclopedias, Who's Who, etc.
- 703 Library of the National Institute of Fascist Culture.
Piazza Op. 711, 3
The contents of this library have been referred to the University Library. (See 700)

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705 Centro Studi Motorizzazione
Viale Pinturicchio, 25.

The above is part of the Direzione Generale Motorizzazione,
Ministero della Guerra.

Accompanied by Gen. Alberti, Direttore of the Dir. Gen.
Motorizzazione, Major Belli, of MIT, A.S.C., paid a formal
visit on about the 21 July.

Prior to September, 1938, the activities of the Centro Studi
were as follows:

- a. Scientific studies of prototype vehicles of
the Army, including the trials of same.

NOTE: (The trials of the approved models were undertaken

by the Ufficio Autoveicoli Approvazioni Auto-
mobilitate, R.A., Turin.)

- b. Improvements to Motor Engines and engine spare parts.
- c. Control over the petrol, oil, and lubricants,
paints, tyres, and rubber goods, etc.

The Centro Studi also has the following:

- a. Testing room for motor engines.

- b. A small electrical laboratory.

- c. A very small chemical laboratory.

- d. A workshop for repairs.

Technical training courses for officers were also held at
the Centro Studi. These lasted a couple of months, after which
successful students went to:

- a. Pinero, Scuola di Cavalleria for practical scout
car training.

- b. Olivetico, Scuola Corvelli, practical tank
training.

Both these courses lasted two months each.

- a. special course for more active candidates for the Centro
Studi, Technical branch, was held yearly at the same
address in Rome.

The Centro Studi dates from 1930 in Turin, and its present
Director is Lt-Colonel MIT.

Apert from a highly technical and scientific library, there are
no documents or any other information of value.

706 MAPAR

Via Tiburtina 263.

Report by ASDIC air section, Director Ing. Gallarati.

new documents on the principle part of this firm was

located in the March. There are a certain number of books

lots describing Italian Radio apparatus.

- c. Scientific studies of prototype vehicles of the Army, including the article of same.
- NOTE: (The trials of the armored vehicle were undertaken by the Ufficio Autonomo Approvvigionanti Automobilistici, S.S., Turin.)
- Improvements to Motor Engines and engine spare parts.
 - Control over the petrol, oil, and lubricants.
 - Autos, tyres, and rubber goods, etc.
- The Centro Studi also has the following:
- Testing room for motor engines.
 - A small electrical laboratory.
 - A very small chemical laboratory.
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- Civitanova, Scuola Comandi, practical tank training.

Both these courses lasted two months each.

A special course for prospective candidates for the Centro Studi, Technical branch, was held yearly at the same address in Rome.

The Centro Studi dates from 1930 in Turin, and its present Director is Lt-Colonel Maffi.

Apart from a highly technical and scientific library, there are no documents or any other information of value.

703 SATAR

Via Miantino 263.

Report by GSDIC Air Section, Director Ing. Gallarati.

For documents as the principale part of this firm was located in the North. There are a certain number of books- 6159 lots describing Italian Radio apparatus.

727 Ministry of Agriculture,

Food Section.

Via XI Settembre.

The Director is Prof. Di Nanti.

This department is in charge of food distribution and rationing.

The Vice-Director, Prof. Gallarati, kept a diary of inter-

views he had with Gen. Schmitz, the German Peace Commissioner, to

whom he was obliged to report three times a week. This diary

will be sent to Rome by GSDIC. A search is also being made in

the archives for what the ministry says to Germany.

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- 718 Ministry of Agriculture (Wool Commission)
Via Quintino Sella, 5.
The Director is the Doctor Abegato. Documents pertaining to wool production are available and C.B.M.A. is collecting all the interesting data.
- 725 Ministry of Agriculture (Station for plant pathology)
Via S. Simeone, 15.
This department of the Ministry is concerned with the control of citrus fruit, report on present economic losses caused by lent diseases is in preparation by request of C.B.M.A. The Director is Prof. BIANCHI.
- 727 Ministero delle Comunicazioni, Ferrovie dello Stato.
Sezione Speciale Lavori di Rete.
Via Gorko, 60.
The head of this office is Commendatore Francesco Caracciolo. No intelligence material on railway north of the front line or in other parts of Europe exists in this office but the following contacts have been recommended, especially for Balkan railway information:
Commendatore Lucigno, head of the Servizio Lavori, Fianco della Greco Roman, Villa Patrizia, Rome.
Commendatore Marin, head of the Province of Lazio, Via Regina Elena, Palazzo Compartimento delle Ferrovie, Rome.
Ing. Moses Doronico, Ufficio Lavori, Reggio Calabria.
(Greek Railways)
Ing. Giambelli, Capo della Delegazione Ferrovie dello Stato a Napoli, later reported in Bologna (Ago. Riva).
Erasmo Taleri, Ferrovie dello Stato, Trieste. Control office for all the Balkan.
Monsieur de Huetzel, Generale, formerly a railway superintendent in Yugoslavia and now on the staff of the Ferrovie dello Stato. Could be located by Ing. Giambelli.
730. Emigration and Colonization Office
Piazza del Popolo (former Piazza Nicotri)
This is now a department of the new Ministry of Commerce with new staff and new premises. Formerly it handled questions concerning the transfer of Italian workers to Germany, and it is hoped to locate the documents.
- 733 Ufficio della Proprietà Intellettuale
Piazza del Popolo, 1
The Ufficio della Proprietà Intellettuale is controlled by the Ministry of Corporations.
It issued all patents in Italy, and in its archives are all patents, registered before 1940. Patents registered during the last three years were taken over with the Ministry. Sufficient documents remain, however, left behind to be able to reconstruct, at least in part, even the more recent patents. The archives of the Proprietà Intellettuale are in Via S. Basilio in the old premises of the Ministry.

1000

- 736 Geological and Mining Office
Via S. Susanna, 17
In the same building and under the same control as
697 above.
The objective has an excellent mining library.
Otherwise same as for 697 above.
- 733 State Printing Works
Via Cino Bocconi, 43
The Director is MOSINI. There were few books of
interest but the following were removed:
"Elenco Stabilimenti Postali."
Elenco degli Uffici Postali.
Riduzione Servizi Telefonici.
Classificazioni degli Alberghi."
There is another branch of the Institute in Piazza
Verdi. This was accordingly visited and a number
of books on topography (Italy) were removed. These,
together with those listed above, were handed to
Q-2 (Advanced Documents) Section. The Director of
this latter branch of the Printing Institute, is
Rag. NICHI.
- 755 Ministry of Public Works - Rome Division
Via Manzoni, 10
The literature formerly contained in this building
has been transferred to the Central Reference Library,
Via Gallegio Romano, 27. There still remains material
on roads.
- 770 Annulli d'Igiene
Via A. Saffreda, 11
Complete Collections of the three medical journals
published by this agency have been requested.
They will be distributed by CEMA.
- 765 Ala Littoria
Via Rubicono, 9
The German transferred all the aircraft of the company to Germany
after the events of 8 September, 1943, and before the occupation of Rome
by the Allies a part of the Administrative Offices of the Company
transferred to Venice, taking with them all documents of the last
two years.
- Objective had already been visited by M.A.S. (Intelligence)
who removed a number of plans of airfields and installations in Northern
Italy. A number of aerial photographs of airfields in Italy
removed by Q-2 (Advanced Intelligence).
- 792 Rome Tourist Office
Via Regina Elena, 47 and 70.
A secretary, Signorina COSENTINI, in all that remains
of the personnel. The only documents are letters and

6138

Via Gino Capponi, 43
The Director is ACQUATI. There were few books of interest but the following were removed:

"Elenco Stabilimenti Postali,
Elenco degli Uffici Postali,
Raccolta Servizi Telefonici,
Classificazione degli Alberghi."

There is another branch of the Institute in Piazza Verdi. This was accordingly visited and a number of books on topography (Italy) were removed. Those, together with those listed above, were handed to G-2 (Advanced Documents) Section. The Director of this latter branch of the Printing Institute, is REG. GIGLIO.

755 Ministry of Public Works - Rome Division
Via Mazzini, 10

The literature formerly contained in this building has been transferred to the Central Reference Library, Via Collegio Romano, 27. There still remains material on roads.

770 Annali d'Igiene
Via A. Saffoldi, 1

Complete Collections of the three medical journals published by this agency have been requested. They will be distributed by CEMA.

705 Ala Littoria
Via Rubicon, 9

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792 Rome Tourist Office
Via Regina Elena, 47 and 70.

A secretary, Signorina COSTANTINI, is all that remains of the personnel. The only documents are plans and a few maps, most of them of Italy.

MM/34
DISTRIBUTION:
See next page.

J. COVENTRY,
Major, G.S.,
G-2 (Adv. Int.) CEF.

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DISTRIBUTION FOR NO. 3 REPORT ON LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES IN ROME.

- A.I.I.C., C-2 (3 copies)
- A.I.R.O., STC(AI) I.I.I.S.S. (5 copies)
- A.A.I.E., C.I.O. (3 copies)
- A.A.I., C.S.I. (1 copy)
- C.A.S. (1 copy)
- Thyrs. (1 copy)
- C.S.O. (1 copy)
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- DOC, 2.A.I.C. (1 copy)
- ALSOI (Major Han) (1 copy)
- C-2 (Advanced Documents) (1 copy)
- R.I.I.C., C-2 (2 copies)
- H.Q., C.I.O. (2 copies)

{ Note personalities as sources of information.

Copies for information to:

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- S.C.I. (1 copy)
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- I.E.M., Washinton (1 copy)
- A.S.W., London (1 copy)
- I.W.D., American Embassy, London (1 copy)
- C.I.W., Cairns (1 copy)
- Economic Section C-2 (Advanced Intelligence) (3 copies)

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G-2 (Advanced Intelligence) AFHQ
c/o Rome Area Allied Command
APO 794, U. S. Army

ACC
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796

Political Section
HHC
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3 206

18 August, 1944.

SUBJECT: No. 2 Report on Long-Term Objectives in Rome.

TO : See Distribution.

1. This report is intended briefly to show:-

LIST "A" What type of Intelligence Objectives proved negative or of so limited an interest as not to merit detailed reporting.

LIST "B" What material or sources were found and used on certain Objectives, and what remains available for further exploitation by any agency interested.

2. The references are to the two pamphlets on "Long-Term Targets in Rome," issued by us on 22 and 26 May 44, respectively. Sufficient details are given to make reference to these pamphlets dispensable.

3. Agents who, having read this and subsequent reports, decide on further exploitation of the objectives, are requested to keep this office informed.

4. Full reports and other forms of exploitation have in many cases been made by this unit and the C.I.A. Section, attached, on material found within our particular scope, and other important documentary material has been disposed of by G-2, Advanced Documents Section, AFHQ.

LIST "A"

Objectives of Negative Value

6157

- 601 Notarile Regionale, Via Flaminia.
- 602 Stock Exchange, Piazza di Pietra.
- 606 Mortgage Office, Via Rocca di Leone 78.
- 622 Bank of Naples, Via del Parlamento, 2.
- 643 Associazione Nazionale degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura, Via del Mare 47.
- 647 German Chamber of Commerce for ITALY, Via Luisa di Savoia

TO : See Distribution.

1. This report is intended briefly to show:-

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LIST "B" What material or sources were found and used on certain Objectives, and what remains available for further exploitation by any agency interested.

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LIST "A"

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6157

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- 622 Bank of Naples, Via del Parlamento, 2.
- 643 Associazione Nazionale degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura, Via del Mare 47.
- 647 German Chamber of Commerce for ITALY, Via Luisa di Savoia 16 (under diplomatic protection).
- 649 ITALO-CROAT Economic Commission, Via della Gatta, 11.
- 657 Società Anonima d'Assicurazione Alleanza di Vienna, 197, Via del Tritone.
- 658 Compagnia d'Assicurazione Securita Esperia, Via della Mercedes 11.

- 1 -

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- 661 Compagnia D'Assicurazione di Milano,
169, Via del Tritone.
- 662 Compagnia d'Assicurazione Europea,
197, Via del Tritone.
- 664 General Vienna Insurance Coy.,
Via Ufficio del Vicario, 53.
- 665 Fiume Insurance Coy, Piazza Barbarini, 22.
- 678 Centre for ALBANIAN Studies. } ITALIAN Academy,
Lungotevere Tarnesina,
679 Centre for Near Eastern Studies. } Palazzo della Franesina, 10.
- 681 Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries,
Via Quattro Fontano, 20.
- 683 Roumanian Academy, Viale delle Belle Arti.
(under diplomatic protection)
- 685 Monopolio Filmi Esteri, Via G. Garissini, 37.
- 688 Irrigation of the Fiddle Valley of the TIBER,
Via Tomacelli, 15.
- 710 Soc. An. G. Et., Via Gregoriana, 56.
- 789 S.M.I.E.,
Via S. Simone di Rocca Negra.
- 736 Casellario Centrale Infortuni,
(Accidents Records Office), Via Calabria 48.
- 744 Rome Mining Office,
Via Calabria 7. (See 734, LIST "B")
- 747 Monopoly Administration, Piazza Mastai.
- 751 Regia Guardia di Finanza, Via Sicilia, 178.
- 763 Corriere della Sera, Corso Umberto, 380.
- 766 Giornale di Sicilia, Via Gregoriana, 44.
- 772 Antieuropa, 133 Via del Traforo.

L I S T "D"

Objectives of Value

- Via Ufficio del Vicario, 22.
- 665 Piumo Insurance Coy, Piazza Barbarini, 22.
- 678 Centre for ALBANIAN Studies. } ITALIAN Academy,
Lungotevere Farnesina,
679 Centre for Near Eastern Studies. } Palazzo della Farnesina, 10.
- 684 Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries,
Via Quattro Fontane, 20.
- 683 Romanian Academy, Viale dello Belli Arti.
(under diplomatic protection)
- 685 Monopolio Filmi Esteri, Via G. Carissimi, 37.
- 688 Irrigation of the Middle Valley of the TIBER,
Via Tomacelli, 15.
- 710 Sec. An. C. Et., Via Gregoriana, 56.
- 729 E.M.I.E.,
Via Simone da Rocca Negra.
- 738 Casellario Centrale Infortuni,
(Accidents Records Office), Via Calabria 48.
- 744 Rome Mining Office, (See 754, LIST "B")
Via Calabria 7.
- 747 Monopoly Administration, Piazza Mastai.
- 751 Regia Guardia di Finanza, Via Sicilia, 178.
- 763 Corriere della Sera, Corso Umberto, 380.
- 766 Giornale di Sicilia, Via Gregoriana, 44.
- 772 Antieuropa, 133 Via del Trofaro.

LIST "B"

Objectives of Value

- 617 Banca d'Italia Via Nazionale, 91.
Objective exploited by C.E.M.I./M.E.W.
Essentially Financial and Economic.
- 618 Banca d'Italia (Chief Rome Branch),
Piazza Gabriello d'Annunzio 18.
Same as 617 above.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

627 Office of the ITALO-DANISH Coy. for Industry and Trade,
Piazza Augusto Imperatore 52.

Premises occupied by Allied Unit. Very little available since documents had already been removed. However, following were removed.

Swedish export calendar for 1945.
Blueprints of Danish marine motors
Catalogues of motors, etc., imported from DENMARK.

651 Commercial Federation., Piazza Sidney Sannino, 2.

This contains voluminous material of agricultural exports and imports, also an enormous library, of historical economic interest, going back twenty years. Much material has already been collected by C.E.W.A.

667 Istituto of German Studies, Villa Sciarra, Via Calandrelli.

This is a cultural institute and has little of interest. Almost all the books are literary or historical. The following were obtained.

List of place names in HOLLAND (1936).
Map (1:200,000) and Gazetteer of Denmark (1931).

681 Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica,
Lungotevere Fordinona 7.

Ing. CIVICO Vincenzo is Secretary of the Istituto. Other prominent members are: Architetto Rossi de Pauli, Paolo
Ingegnere ZOCCA, Mario
Architetto PINCINATO, Luigi.

6156

The latter has travelled a great deal in Europe in connection with town planning.

There are several documents, magazines, etc., dealing with city planning.

It is pointed out that the above institute had the responsibility of coordinating all Town Planning in Italy and sending representatives to International Meetings.

690 Albanian Irrigation, 16, Via Bolzano.

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6136

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It is pointed out that the above institute had the responsibility of coordinating all Town Planning in Italy and sending representatives to International Meetings.

690 Albanian Irrigation, 16, Via Bolzano.

A purely topographical objective, dealing only with land drainage schemes in ALBANIA. Has not yet been exploited.

734 Direzione Generale delle Miniere, Piazza Dalmazia.

The DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE MINIERE (with its sister consultative body the CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLE MINIERE) depends directly from the MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI. Its organization is roughly as follows:

a. SEZIONE GIURIDICA - applied the various laws appertaining to mining.

- 5 -
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b. STATION SUPERVISOR - saw to the safety of the mines--will therefore have plans and details' information about the physical structure of all mines in ERL.

c. SEIZURE STATISTICS - kept statistics of the production of all mines in Italy, and has also a certain amount of information on the production of foreign mines.

d. STAZIONE MINERALI - was interested in the various mineral processes---will therefore have details of various production methods.

3. SEZIONE LEGISLATIVA - formulated laws and regulations controlling mining in Italy.

2. SECTION ADMINISTRATION - for internal administration.

The DIRECCION GENERAL DE MINAS also controlled the REFINO, UFFICIO GEOLOGICO, the SERVICIO CIVIL and the SERVICIO COMISIVO, whose various functions appear from their names. (The REFINO UFFICIO GEOLOGICO has already been visited in another connection, and many geological maps of engineering value have been passed on to A.A.M.).

Complete copies of all reports in unoccupied Italy, including production statistics, have been handed to Col. BRADY, of the Mines Sub-Commission of the United States Control Commission, by Prof. GEREMIA. More information is coming on the production of petrol and oil. In the future and in the past, it is available.

706. C.I.O. Technical Advisory, "Seven Wages."

A number of guests have had a certain number of trays (1:500,000) were removed. The balances are supplied by the Allied Documentation Centre.

251 / MEAT

DISCONTINUED

このように、 $\mathcal{H}_1$ と $\mathcal{H}_2$ は、 $\mathcal{H}$ の基底を形成する。また、 $\mathcal{H}_1$ と $\mathcal{H}_2$ は、 $\mathcal{H}$ の基底を形成する。

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 A.H.H.Q. (1 copy)
 A.A.A. G.I.I. (1 copy)
 A.A.A. G.I.I. (1 copy)
 A.S.I. (1 copy)
 G.A.H. (1 copy)
 A.S. (1 copy)
 G.A.A. (1 copy)
 A.A.A. (1 copy)

3. SECTIONE INGEST.
ing mining in Italy.

SEIZED IMMEDIATELY - for internal administration.

The DEUTSCHE CHEMISCHES INDUSTRIE also controlled the REGIO
MUTUO INDUSTRIE, the SERVIZIO CIVICO and the SERVIZIO COMITATO,
whose various functions, beyond from their names. (The REGIO
MUTUO INDUSTRIE has already been visited in another connection,
and many technological maps of engineering value have been passed on
to it.)

Complete credits of all members in unoccupied ITALY, including production allocation, have been handed to Col. BURNER, of the Mines Sub-Commission, and an interim Control Commission, by Prof. CARREIRA. Near extremely, especially on the production of petrol and oil, in the current war in ITALY, is available.

786. C. I. B. *Phlox glauca*, "Lancea" Cult.

A number of guide books are available in number of ways (1:500,000) were purchased. The material are provided by the Allied Documentation Center.

23/11/21

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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[illegible]

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Form 125D 131737A

N-27/25

RAD ~~3270~~ 3216

SECRET - Signal Corps, United States Army *Political Sec*
Telegram **PRIORITY** *SPR*

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

15 FEBRUARY 1944 19 *45*

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PRIORITY
TO (ACTION)
(INFORMATION)

CG P33 FOR FARGO FOR MACFARLANE FOR REBER AND
CAGGIA
NONE

FROM : REINHARDT AND MAKING SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED: 131426A

DATE TIME REC'D: 131737A

REFERENCE NR. : 51039

SITE : FINGS
ERIC GUTERBICK
DCL SPENTHUP(2)
PCL SEC.

HEADQUARTERS
17 FEB 1944
AMG.

RE YOUR 2121 FROM FATIMA OF JANUARY 24TH.

NECESSITY OF FREQUENT BROADCAST APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME
TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY IS AGREED BUT SINCE AT
THE TIME OF ENTRY INTO ROME THERE MAY BE SEVERAL AUTHORITIES CLAIM-
ING TO BE LEGAL IT IS DESIRABLE TO SPECIFY WHAT AUTHORITIES WE WANT
THE ROMAN CITIZENS TO OBEY. PLEASE CONSIDER THIS AND LET US HAVE IN
SOME DETAIL THE POINTS WHICH YOU THINK THE BROADCASTS SHOULD COVER,
IN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR THE NECESSARY COORDINATION WITH LONDON AND
WASHINGTON TO BE EFFECTED.

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COPY FOR MR. REBER, ACC.

AIR MAIL

No. 529.

July 20, 1944.

SUBJECT: Possible Use by the Allies of the City of Rome
for Military Purposes.

SECRET

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's 2141 July 8, 3 P.M., and my 2443 July 17, midnight, as well as to my despatch No. 598 of July 1, 1944, regarding the possible use by the Allies of the City of Rome for military purposes, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a personal and confidential letter from General the Honorable Sir H. R. L. G. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, in reply to my letter to him of June 29, 1944, to which the Department refers in its telegram No. 2141 and a copy of which was enclosed with my despatch under reference.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed): ROBERT D. MURPHY.

Robert D. Murphy.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter as stated.

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SECRET

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's 2141 July 8, 3 p.m., and my 2443 July 17, midnight, as well as to my despatch No. 588 of July 1, 1944, regarding the possible use by the Allies of the City of Rome for military purposes, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a personal and confidential letter from General the Honorable Sir H. R. L. G. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, in reply to my letter to him of June 29, 1944, to which the Department refers in its telegram No. 2141 and a copy of which was enclosed with my despatch under reference.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed): ROBERT D. MURPHY.

Robert D. Murphy.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter as stated.

711
NDM/jgm

Distribution:

In triplicate to Department.
Copy to Ambassador Kirk, Rome.
Copy to Mr. Reber, Allied Control Commission.



Enclosure to Despatch No. 629, dated July 20, 1944,
from the United States Political Adviser, AFHQ.

C.465.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Gen. The Hon. Sir H.M.L.G. Alexander,
Commander-in-Chief,
ADV HQ ALLIED ARMIES
IN ITALY

17th Jul 44.

My dear Ambassador

I am grateful to you for your letter of 29th June 44 with reference to the use by the Allies of the city of Rome for military purposes.

I wish to give you most sincere assurances of my desire to do everything possible for the protection of the cultural and religious monuments of Rome, and to say that, in my opinion, there is at the present moment no possible justification for the enemy to regard Rome as a military target.

It is correct that there are a certain number of Allied troops in Rome just as, no doubt, there were a number of German troops in Rome during its occupation by the Axis.

Allied Military government obtains in Rome for the present but a date has already been fixed, as you are no doubt aware, for the transfer of the administration of the city to the Italian Government. The transfer of the Italian Government to Rome has already taken place and with it the transfer of the three service ministries on a much reduced scale. I do not think that it would be practicable to make any alternative arrangements in regard to these ministries. The Italian Police organization is being used to the maximum extent possible.

My own HQ as you no doubt know, is not located in Rome 6133 except for certain administrative staffs. It has been found essential to place these in Rome for the time being, but it is planned to move them out of the city as our advance progresses.

There is no intention of establishing ammunition dumps within or near the city and military supply dumps will be limited to those which are required for the maintenance of the troops in the city.

Rest camps for Allied troops are established outside city limits. As a temporary measure, I have sanctioned the provision of certain accommodation within Rome itself for Allied officers who are on leave, but I intend to alter this arrangement as soon as possible.

In brief, while I have never been able to subscribe to the

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Rest camps for Allied troops are established outside city limits. As a temporary measure, I have sanctioned the provision of certain accommodation within Rome itself for Allied officers who are on leave, but I intend to alter this arrangement as soon as possible.

In brief, while I have never been able to subscribe to the policy of making Rome an Open City, I can say with all sincerity that the number of troops in it is being kept to a minimum. I do not think that it would be reasonable to deny all access to Rome to the troops who have fought so hard for its liberation. It is for this reason that a strictly limited number of troops is permitted to visit Rome daily, special measures to provide meals for them when they are there, from military rations, having been made.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon. Robert D. Murphy,
American Ambassador,
Allied Force Headquarters

H.R. Alexander

TOP SECRET

FIVE/rj

Rome

Ref. CC/3/305.

18th. May, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, GBE, KCB, DSO, ADC,
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre,
Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy.

SUBJECT: Rome - Open City.

1. Reference the telegram you gave me yesterday on the above subject, I think it is more useful that I should let you know briefly the main points involved as regards the political and civil affairs aspect of the question rather than comment in detail on the three alternatives suggested in Para 2..

2. The over-riding considerations must naturally be the military ones and from our angle we have nothing to say about that.

3. I had a discussion this morning with Ambassador Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles and as a result I submit the following administrative and political considerations:-

4. Administrative.

(a) It is essential that order be kept in Rome. Unless order is maintained, the city may well suffer greater damage than would be the case under sporadic German aerial attack.

When the Germans evacuate Rome the bulk of the Republican/Fascist administration of the city will probably flee and the entire administration will be completely dislocated. The German and Republican/Fascist forces of law and order will equally disappear. With a large population on the verge of famine and in a state of great excitement, reprisals, and rioting and looting will be inevitable and it is most doubtful if Benicivenga and his organisation will be able to maintain order.

We clearly cannot permit any possibility of this situation arising and it will

be necessary

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be necessary to provide an administration by AMG utilising naturally Italian resources as far as possible. The maintenance of law and order must equally be assured by the earliest possible importation of our 2,500 Carabinieri. Furthermore, it will be necessary to have troops close at hand to deal with major disturbances in emergency, and although some of these might be provided from GIL there must obviously be a reserve of reliable Allied troops close at hand.

(b) We shall find a very large population almost certainly on the verge of famine and they must be fed. The food can be brought into Rome only by military transport and in view of the probably disturbed state of the city, the stock piles within Rome will certainly require guarding.

(c) Whatever the Germans may openly declare, we cannot rule out the possibility of "delayed action" mines and sabotage organisations. From this angle alone, apart from intelligence possibilities or potentialities, the entry of "G" force into Rome at the earliest possible moment would appear essential.

(d) Presumably, even if Rome is not declared an open city, the less use we make of Rome the smaller will be the temptation for the Germans to attack it, thus also reducing the danger to the Vatican. It is considered, therefore, that in principle dumps and stock piles of all forms of munitions should not be made in the city area and that the number of troops in the city area should be reduced to a minimum and headquarters placed outside. Apart from everything else, including the Vatican problem, black market, currency difficulties, and requisition complications will be considerably reduced if we keep the number of troops in Rome to the lowest possible figure.

(e) It will be most important from the point of view of administration to get P.W.B. with its radio installed in the Rome area as early as possible. The mobile wireless station could, however, if necessary be erected outside the confines of the city and ^{the work} ~~the work~~ of P.W.B. could equally if necessary be confined to internal activities without indulging in offensive propaganda.

5. Political.

It appears probable that depending naturally upon the situation at the time it may well prove very desirable to install the Italian Government in Rome at the earliest possible date that this should be possible. If considered necessary, the three service ministries could be located outside Rome and away from the rest of the Government in the same way as they now are.

6. I send you

- - 3 - -

6. I send you the above points which are purely from our angle so that you will be able to consider them in conjunction with the many other factors affecting the problem.

NORL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

*Enclose herewith a letter from
Badoglio on the same subject.*

6150

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

May 3, 1944

Rome

TO: Samuel Haber, Require
Vice President, Allied Control Commission,
Political Section
Naples

SUBJECT: Transmission of paraphrase of telegram.

For your secret information, there is enclosed the
substance in paraphrase of the Department's information
telegram No. 1299, April 29, 8 p.m., to Algiers.

G. F. Reinhardt
G. F. Reinhardt

Enclosure

Paraphrase of
telegram

W. Reber

See attached 6149

hm

Summary of telegram dated April 29, 1944 from the Department of State.

An inquiry regarding the possibility of sparing Rome from the consequences of war has been made at Washington by the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of his Government, in connection with the Spanish Government's desire to submit to the Axis Powers the American conditions which would make it possible to avoid the bombardment of Rome.

The Spanish Ambassador was told by Assistant Secretary of State Long that a practical solution of the problem was not offered by his inquiry since it was well known by the German authorities what should be done to achieve this objective. Mr. Long explained that it was a question of the use that is made of any specific locality or city and that the Germans are fully aware of what action is necessary in these areas to avoid the consequences of military activity.

6148

May 3, 1944

TO: Samuel Rober, Esquire
Vice President, Allied Control Commission,
Political Section
Naples

SUBJECT: Transmission of paraphrase of telegram.

For your secret information, there is enclosed the
substance in paraphrase of the Department's information
telegram No. 1299, April 29, 8 p.m., to Algiers.

G. F. Reinhardt

Enclosure

Paraphrase of
telegram

6147

Summary of telegram dated April 29, 1944 from the
Department of State.

An inquiry regarding the possibility of sparing Rome from the consequences of war has been made at Washington by the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of his Government, in connection with the Spanish Government's desire to submit to the Axis Powers the American conditions which would make it possible to avoid the bombardment of Rome.

The Spanish Ambassador was told by Assistant Secretary of State Long that a practical solution of the problem was not offered by his inquiry since it was well known by the German authorities what should be done to achieve this objective. Mr. Long explained that it was a question of the use that is made of any specific locality or city and that the Germans are fully aware of what action is necessary in these areas to avoid the consequences of military activity.

Political Section, ACC

May 13, 1944

TO: Lieutenant General J. A. H. Cassell
Chief of Staff,
AFHQ

SUBJECT: Conditions in Rome

There is enclosed for your information the substance
of a delayed report dated April 21 from the American Charge
d'affaires at the Vatican concerning conditions in Rome.

Robert B. Murphy
American Ambassador

Enclosure
Paraphrase of
report

6145

The American Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican has informed the Department of State in a delayed report dated April 21 that it was generally agreed that morale in Rome was lower than at any time since the Armistice with the Allies was signed by Badoglio. A kind of terror was said to have followed a period during which a sense of relief could be detected throughout the population of Rome immediately after the air bombardment ceased and the streets of the city became free of German soldiers and material. The feeling of terror was attributed to activities of the Fascist Republican police and the SS which are carried out without any semblance of regard for judicial procedure, and to discouragement resulting from delay in the arrival of Allied forces.

A large scale manhunt for so-called communists was inaugurated in the Quadraro working district on April 17, following the terrible revenge taken by the Germans after the Via Rasella incident. The manhunt was said by the Germans to have been undertaken in retaliation for the alleged killing on Easter morning of several German soldiers in the outskirts of Rome by political assassins who escaped to hide themselves among "Communist" friends in that district. The Germans also said that those arrested in this manhunt were assigned to work in connection with the German war against Bolshevism.

It also is reported that Fascist police, who often operate arbitrarily in autonomous bands responsible to no central authority, are on their part continuing to arrest members of the aristocracy and upper class presumably as hostages. The Fascist police are commonly believed to have prepared lists of all those Italians who conceivably might be of some service to the Allies when the Allies reach Rome, with a view to deporting them to the north of Italy. Diplomats, university professors, lawyers, doctors and Government functionaries are said to be included on such lists.

Apprehension is also caused among the people in Rome by another rumor to the effect that men, women and children evacuated from the south, estimated to number 500,000, will be forcibly sent out of the city to the north because of the acute shortage of food in Rome.

The American Charge d'Affaires comments that the nervous strain on the population of Rome can readily be imagined when the alarm is added to such fears as mentioned above. The early arrival of the Allies seems to be desired more for the prospect of freedom from fear and reestablishment of the machinery of justice than for any consideration of hunger, however, it is added.

61-4

-2-

Emotions are said to fluctuate from one extreme to another in such an atmosphere as prevails in Rome -- moments of dejection when hopes that have been raised fail to materialize contrast with pathetic eagerness at any rumor, no matter how unreasonable, which offers some basis for optimism.

The American Charge d'Affaires reported that he had been informed that, despite the fact that feeling against both the Germans and neo-Fascists is running stronger than ever during periods of depression the more faint-hearted attempt to envisage eventual collaboration with the Germans as the only hope of escape from what is rapidly becoming an unbearable situation. Some of these persons are said to go so far as to question the sincerity of Allied intentions to rescue Rome and to suggest that if Allied plans actually have been changed they should be given some intimation now so they might attempt other solutions. While such statements are described as cries of despair, the American Charge d'Affaires comments that they should not be overlooked in judging the temper of the people in Rome.

He concludes that according to reliable opinion the steady deterioration in the morale of the population of Rome, which if it is continued much longer, may very well lead to a general collapse of the will to resist, can be checked only by arrival of the Allies within a reasonable time.

6143

Rome

May 24, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Chief Commissioner

In connection with the anticipated arrival of Allied troops in Rome, it seems to us that certain aspects of relations with the Vatican may not have been properly presented to the Commanders in the field. As far as can be ascertained, various Liaison officers have been attached to the different units who will in all probability endeavor to establish their own channels of communication or direct contact with the Papal authorities. Under these circumstances there will inevitably be considerable confusion and possible conflicting demands made of the Vatican.

The United States and British Governments have their own representatives there who are both senior officials with long years of experience in the Vatican and of dealing with Vatican problems. Would it not be better, therefore, if, as was done with respect to Vatican property, clear directives could be issued to all units informing them of the presence in the Vatican City of the British Minister and the U. S. Charge d'Affaires, and instructing the Commanders that all dealings with the Vatican authorities should be carried on through these properly-accredited representatives of the two Governments? If you are seeing General Alexander tomorrow, you might wish to discuss this matter with him.

6142

U. S. SECRET

Equals British SECRET

INCOMING

9 JAN 1944

/mtp

SECRET

PRIORITY

URGENT 1200Z GIBO REFERENCE YOUR
1607 OF 23 DECEMBER
PATIAL FOR JOYCE

5/9

25859

JAN 082113

JAN 090236A

All we know as regards paragraph 1 is that Cardinal Secretary of State has made more than one appeal to German Ambassador as also to the United States and British Ministers to ask his Government to take all possible steps to spare Rome the horrors of war. Italian Ambassador Madrid is being asked to request Franco to elucidate.

You should continue to base any statement you may make to Redoglio Government on our telegram number 4602 of November 23. You may also say that the United States and British Governments have no intention of departing from their present attitude which is to ignore all appeals addressed to them on this subject.

6141

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AD
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor - INFO

U. S. SECRET

Equals British SECRET

1122

To Freedom (For Eisenhower, MacMillan + Murphy)

Rome - *openly*
U.S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

CITIZING

180/and

23
12

25/23
1607

250 23 1758A

SECRET

URGENT

PATRIA

TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER CIA MACMILLAN AND MURPHY

REPORT PASSING ON MESSAGE CONTAINED IN YOUR TELETYPE ONE SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT FIVE OF TWO
TWO TELETYPE IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE OUR PARIS TO FREEDOM FOR EISENHOWER CIA MACMILLAN
AND MURPHY FROM PATRIA THROUGH JACQUE PAPER ONE TO WHAT MEANS THE COPY IS TAKING WITH
STRESS TO USUALLY HAVE AN OPEN CITY TO TWO TO HAVE OUR ATTITUDE WOULD BE IF BROGLIO
ACTS ON REQUEST OF CARDINAL - SECRETARY OF STATE AND TALK UP THIS QUESTION WITH ALLIED
CING TO AS TO TWO OUR LATEST STATEMENT TO ITALIAN AUTHORITIES WAS BASED ON YOUR
TELETYPE NUMBER FOUR SIX ZERO TWO OF TWO THREE NOVEMBER

583.1
607

INTERPRETED:

ROBERT E. DIX
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary of the Commission

6140

- DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AB Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Caccia

U.S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

MESSAGE

/mip

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO: 17/25

CLASS: SECRET

REF NO: 17985

PREC: ROUTINE

FILED: DEC 22 1944

FROM: FREEDOM G-2 SIGNED CINC GITE FIGHT

REC'D: DEC 29 0700A

TO: FATIMA FOR MARSHAL BADOLIO

Please arrange transmission of telegram number 1263 of December 16 from the Italian Ambassador at Madrid to Marshal Badoglio. Apostolic Nuncio has asked me in the name of the Cardinal Secretary of State to inform Your Excellency of the measures the Pope is taking with the Germans to declare Rome an open city and thus save it from destruction. Cardinal Secretary of State will be very grateful if Your Excellency will take similar action with the Commander of the Allied Forces as you consider desirable.

6139

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor - INFO
- 1 - Mr. Caccia - ACTION

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

See AFHQ Tel 4602
 of 23 Nov. Before passing
 this on we should make
 suggestions of AFHQ what to say

HAZ

23/12

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

OUTGOING

/mlp

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

11
794
112155A

MARSHAL BADOGLIO HAS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMO. GEN A NOTE STATING THAT IT IS THE
DESIRE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF ROME AS AN OPEN
CITY TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOCE TO THIS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE IF ANY
ALLIED OR ITALIAN GOVERNMENTAL OR MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ARE ESTABLISHED WITHIN
THE CAPITAL TO THE MARSHAL REQUESTS A STATEMENT OF THE ALLIED INTENTION IN
REGARD TO THE OCCUPATION OF ROME TO PARA THE TEXT OF THE BADOGLIO NOTE IS BEING
FORWARDED BY AIR MAIL

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

6138

RAXFELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

U. S. SECRET
Equals British MOST SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

MDT/afe

11 November 1943

Subject: Note from Marshal Badoglio in re Status of Rome as Open City.

To: Chief of Staff, AFHQ, APO 512.

Attached herewith is a note from Marshal Badoglio regarding the preservation for Rome of the status of an open city. The substance of this note was radioed to you in our number 387.

For the Chief of the Allied Control Commission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

2 Incls.
Copy of M. 754 di prot.
Translation of M. 754 di prot.

6137

U. S. SECRET
Equals British MOST SECRET

TRANSLATION

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

Number 754

To file /mip
11 November 1943

It is necessary to start now to agree on the systemization of Anglo-American headquarters and missions, and also of Italian Government and military headquarters for the time when Rome shall have been freed from the Germans.

Last August Rome was declared a free city by the Italian Government. If the status of this city is to remain unchanged, it is indispensable that no mission, Allied Headquarters, or Italian Government or military headquarters should establish offices in the capital, but should be based outside the established boundary which delimits the free city.

It is on this point that I ask for a decision on the part of the Allied Mission.

I have already studied one zone Velletri-Valmontone-Fiuggi-Anagni-Alatri-Ferentino-Frosinone, which zone does not interfere with Anglo-American military movements and in which space could be found for the Royal House, the Government, the Allied Mission and Italian military headquarters.

Allied military commands should find locations in the Lazio.

Please let me know your ideas on the subject.

Badoglio

File 6136

U. S. SECRET

Ecu

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

TO PROSECUTE FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND HARM

OUTGOING

25 DEC 1943

MAC/and

25/23

1607

031758A

BEFORE PASSING ON MESSAGE CONTAINED IN YOUR TELEGRAM OF 25 NOVEMBER 1943 FIVE OF TWO
 TWO DOCUMENTS IT WOULD BE HELD TO KNOW OUR OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
AND HARM TO THE FUTURE OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
 OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND HARM TO THE FUTURE
 OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND HARM TO THE FUTURE
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 OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND HARM TO THE FUTURE
 OWNERS TO REVEAL FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND HARM TO THE FUTURE

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT S. DUN
 Major, A.C.P.
 Secretary of the Commission

6135

DISSEMINATION:

- 2 - AS Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Mr. Garcia

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

- INCOMING

/hft

34/21

SECRET

16516

NOT GIVEN

DSC 191915A

AFHQ SIGNED CINC CITE PROCT

DSC 221915A

15 Army Group REPEATED MAC CINC REQ CR COMMUNICATION ZONE,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, FLAKES

1. The political importance and cultural significance of Rome and the status of the Vatican City as neutral territory call for special measures to plan out the occupation and administration of that city. Special attention should be given to the allotment of accommodation for which responsibility must be strictly centralized. Government buildings which will be required for the efficient functioning of the Italian Government will not be taken over for military use. Valuable archives will be safeguarded. Ancient buildings, museums, art galleries and other art treasures and the Vatican City will initially be placed out of bounds to Allied troops and guards mounted on them to insure they are not despoiled by either troops or civilians.

2. Special instructions regarding the Vatican City state, which includes a number of buildings and churches in Rome situated outside the Vatican City, follow by separate cable. A complete list of such properties is also being furnished.

3. You are directed to issue without delay a comprehensive directive for the occupation of Rome. This should provide for the establishment without delay of the appropriate administration agency.

4. Later, when the situation makes the change (appropriate), this agency will be transferred under command of a headquarters to be designated by AFHQ.

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Equals British SECRET

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6134

PA 253 1843

478

U. S. SECRET

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incoming message from HQ 16516 dated 19 December 1941 (cont'd)

5. Rose administrative matters should be coordinated with (D.C.A.O.?).

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - diary
- 1 - Gen. Taylor (info)
- 1 - Mr. Caccia (info)

6133

U. S. SECRET
Equals E

1130

File
1589

ROME AREA COMMAND ACC MAIN

871/28

AFHQ 3RD SACRED

NONE

FX76345

NONE

JUL281811B

CITE/PHOEG

MESSAGE FX72777 OF 15 JULY IS CANCELLED. HQ AAI REFER TO YOUR
CAC 279 OF 13 JULY AND TO OUR FX 76168 OF 23 JULY

ALL DIST.
Action - Sec GEN
Info - A/EE
C A BR
POL SEC
The REL BR
FINE (2)
FLCAT

583.1

FX 72777 (synopsis):

*Press statement
contemplated in Washington
upholding right of Allied troops
to visit Rome.*

6132

Return to → *PolSec* *982*
SR
~~*12*~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION ROME AREA COMMAND- ACC ADV TO FOR INFO HQ AAI, ACC MAIN, AFHQ ADV CP
 6/17

AFHQ SIGNED SACRED

FX 72777

JULY 16/1252

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

CITE: TIRGG

PRESS STATEMENT IS CONTEMPLATED IN WASHINGTON UPHOLDING RIGHT OF ALLIED TROOPS
 UNDER PROPERLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONS TO VISIT ROME WHICH THEY LIBERATED.

PARA. INFORMATION REQUESTED BY WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS.

(A) LOCAL REACTIONS TO BEHAVIOUR OF TROOPS IN ROME. (B) WHAT RESTRICTIONS NOW IN
 FORCE COVERING PRESENCE IN ROME OF HQ AND OTHER TROOPS. (C) APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF
 TROOPS ON DUTY BASIS NOW QUARTERED ROME. (D) NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMBAT
 TROOPS TO ENJOY LEAVE IN ROME AND NATURE OF CONTROLS TO INSURE PROPER BEHAVIOUR
 ARE PLANNED. (E) FURTHER INFORMATION WHICH IT IS SUGGESTED MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN
 RELEASE.

PARA. REQUEST ADDRESSEES CONSULT TOGETHER AND SUBMIT JOINT CABLE HERE

HEADQUARTERS
 17 JUL 1944
 A. C. C.

ACC DIST

ACTION SEC GEN

INFO ISO
 A/CO
 POL SEC
 CA BR
 FILE (2)
 FLOAT

6131

Rome Area Command
initials
you done

CONFIDENTIAL

JULY 17/0840

Jon. Hunkler
 496541-2074

COPY

No. 51

NOTE VERBALE

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Holy See presents his compliments to the Secretariat of State of His Holiness and, with reference to the latter's Note No. 3633/44 dated June 10, 1944 regarding the occupation of Rome by the Allied Armed Forces, has the honor to state that he did not fail to bring the matter to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

In reply the Charge d'Affaires has the honor to quote below the text of a letter which he received on June 15 from Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, Commanding Fifth Army.

"The June 15th Memorandum signed by you and Sir d'Arcy Osborne containing note No. 3633/44 from the Secretariat of State of His Holiness has been transmitted to me.

"The control of the city of Rome will pass from me to General Sir M. R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, on June 15, 1944. However, I have already taken steps to accomplish the following measures:

"1. The movement of the various military headquarters of the Fifth Army from the city limits of Rome has already begun. It is expected that all will be removed not later than June 19, 1944.

"2. The movement of Fifth Army combat troops who have been garrisoning Rome since June 5 was started today. It is expected that this evacuation will be completed not later than June 17. Hereafter, the only Fifth Army troops which will remain in the city will be those necessary for the preservation

6130

545.1

-2-

of order and military discipline, and for the administration and feeding of the civilian population.

"3. Every attempt is being made to deviate the maximum amount of Fifth Army traffic from the center of Rome. However, the solution of this problem is not a simple one and no definite assurance can be given as to its accomplishment at this date.

"4. Every precaution is being taken with the anti-aircraft defenses in the Rome area so as to avoid damage to the city. Special care has been taken to insure that there will be no anti-aircraft fire in the direction of the Vatican.

"The Secretariat of State has expressed the hope that the allied authorities will declare Rome an open city. Such a determination is beyond my authority, and I have therefore forwarded this matter to General Alexander for further consideration by him.

"Please extend to His Holiness my deep gratitude for the many acts of kindness which he has extended to the Fifth Army as well as those of all the Vatican officials with whom our officers and men have made contact. The officers and men of the Fifth Army will long remember the generosity of the Holy Father in granting so many audiences."

6129

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Holy See takes this opportunity to express to the Secretariat of State of His Holiness his sentiments of high consideration.

Vatican City, June 16, 1944

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

Ref/751/22/CA.

8 July 1944.

SUBJECT: Entry into City of ROME.

TO : Distribution below.

1. With reference to instructions contained in this HQ letter 751/7/CA of 7 June 1944, it is notified that Phase II will conclude and Phase III will commence on 15 July 1944.

2. With effect from this date therefore no special passes will be required for civilians who wish to go to ROME other than laid down under Article I and II of General Order No. 24.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A"

6128

SECRET.

1061/21.

28 Jun 44.

RE: AMI

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO 36.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME ALLIED AREA COMMAND

1. With effect from 0800 hours, 1 Jul 44, there will be established in HOME, HQ HOME Allied Area Command under Major General H. JOHNSON as Commanding General, with Brigadier A. ICE as Deputy Commander.

2. The abbreviated title for this HQ will be HQ HOME Area.

FUNCTIONS

3. HQ HOME Allied Area Command will take over the functions of HQ Area Commander, HOME, as set up in paragraphs 10 and 12 of this HQ letter 66/3(ops) of 3 Jun 44.

4. HQ HOME Allied Area Command will also be responsible for taking over from HQ 59 Area (Br) responsibility for the administration of British units and installations within the HOME Area as defined in paragraph 5 below.

AREA

5. The area controlled by HQ HOME Allied Area Command comprises the Governorate of HOME, as laid down in this HQ signal C-2993 of 12 Jun 44, but, in order to give a simpler boundary and to include certain areas required for hospitals, etc, the boundary laid down in the above signal is hereby amended as follows:

Exclusive THE FLAVIA 23774 - exclusive road VACCIA to road junction F4928 - road junction F0589 - road junction F7090 - inclusive HOME ALBANO F0584 - inclusive S. ANGELO ROMANO F9282 - inclusive FIVOLI - inclusive COR- GULLE F9769 - road junction F9760 - inclusive FASCATI - inclusive road FASCATI - MARINO - ALBANO - CULCINA F2343 to exclusive ANZIO.

6. ANZIO will be included within the HOME area later when CG Peninsular Base Section is prepared to hand it over.

7. Existing installations of FIRM ARMY, FIRM ARMY and Peninsular Base Section now within the above area will be permitted to remain there until no longer required by those formations.

CHANNELS OF COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

8. HQ HOME Allied Area Command will be under command of HQ AMI.

9. The administration of US personnel belonging or attached to HQ HOME Allied Area Command will be conducted as follows:-

(a) (1) - officers to HQ AMI.

585.1

6127

1. The area controlled by HQ NOME Allied Area Command will take over the functions of HQ Area Command, NOME, as set up in paragraphs 10 and 12 of this HQ letter 06/03(ops) of 3 Jun 44.

2. The abbreviated title for this HQ will be HQ NOME Area.

FUNCTIONS

3. HQ NOME Allied Area Command will take over the functions of HQ Area Command, NOME, as set up in paragraphs 10 and 12 of this HQ letter 06/03(ops) of 3 Jun 44.

4. HQ NOME Allied Area Command will also be responsible for taking over from HQ 39 Area (Ar) responsibility for the administration of British units and installations within the NOME Area as defined in paragraph 5 below.

AREA

5. The area controlled by HQ NOME Allied Area Command comprises the Governate of NOME, as laid down in this HQ signal G-2993 of 12 Jun 44, but, in order to give a clearer boundary and to include certain areas required for hospitals, etc, the boundary laid down in the above signal is hereby amended as follows:

Exclusive THE PLAVIA F3774 - exclusive road WACCI to road junction F4986 - road junction F4589 - road junction F7690 - inclusive WACCI to F4589 F4584 - inclusive S. ANGLO (NOME) F9282 - inclusive FIVOLI - inclusive COLE F9769 - road junction F7760 - inclusive FUSCATTI - inclusive road F745-CATI - MARINO - ALBANO - CACCHIA F8443 to exclusive ANZIO.

6. ANZIO will be included within the NOME area later when CO Peninsular Base section is prepared to hand it over.

7. Existing installations of FIFTH ARMY, EIGHTH ARMY and Peninsular Base section now within the above area will be permitted to remain there until no longer required by these formations.

CHIEFS OF COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

8. HQ NOME Allied Area Command will be under command of HQ AAT.

9. The administration of US personnel belonging or attached to HQ NOME Allied Area Command will be conducted as follows:-

- (a) G-1 matters to HQ AAT.
- (b) Supply and maintenance by Peninsular Base section.

10. The administration of US troops and installations within the NOME area, other than those forming part of HQ NOME Allied Area Command, will be the responsibility of the US formations to which they belong, i.e., FIFTH ARMY or Peninsular Base section.

11. For purposes of British administration, HQ NOME Allied Area Command will be under HQ 3 District.

STAFF SECTION

12. HQ NOME Allied Area Command will be organized on the US Staff System. A table of Organization/Staff Establishment is awaiting approval by AFHQ.

13. There will also be incorporated within HQ Rome Allied Area Command certain specifically British Staff Branches and Services to carry out the functions of administration of British troops, as laid down in paragraph 4 above. These Branches and Services will work under the Deputy Commander, subject to the overriding authority of the Commanding General on matters of Allied policy and internal discipline.

RELATIONS WITH ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

14. When the administration of Rome is finally handed over to the Italian Government and the minimum of control is retained by the Allied Military Authorities, the officials exercising that control will operate directly under the Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission. HQ Rome Allied Area Command will then have no responsibility for civil administration, except that of co-operation.

15. In the present stage, however, it is recognised that the administration of the City must depend in large measure on the military administration. This dependence concerns such matters as the preservation of law and order, the control of traffic, the rehabilitation and upkeep of public utilities, the rationing of electric power, water, etc, and many other aspects of administration.

16. For this reason it has been decided that the relationship between CG Rome Allied Area Command and the civil administration shall be governed by the following principles:-

- (a) The staff of Region IV, ACU, will work under the Regional Commissioner and will not form part of the staff of HQ Rome Allied Area Command.
- (b) Directions on matters of major policy will be issued to CG Rome Allied Area Command by this HQ.
- (c) CG Rome Allied Area Command will consult Regional Commissioner, HQMS, on all matters of policy, and will take no action involving policy without such prior consultation. In the same way, Regional Commissioner, HQMS, will consult CG Rome Allied Area Command before taking any action involving policy.
- (d) Any matters of major policy or difficulty will be referred to this HQ.
- (e) Regional Commissioner, HQMS, will receive detailed direction regarding methods for the execution of policy from Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.
- (f) CG Rome Allied Area Command will leave to Regional Commissioner, HQMS, responsibility for the execution of policy once it has been decided, and will only intervene if he considers that the policy itself is in question.

HQ 59 AREA

17. HQ 59 Area will remain in HQMS until CG Rome Allied Area Command notifies this HQ that its presence there is no longer necessary because its functions have been taken over by this HQ. It will then be withdrawn.

the officials exercising that control will operate under the direction of the Chief of the Control Commission. The HQ Rome Allied Area Command will then have no responsibility for civil administration, except that of co-operation.

15. In the present stage, however, it is recognized that the administration of the City must depend in large measure on the military administration. This dependence concerns such matters as the preservation of law and order, the control of traffic, the rehabilitation and upkeep of public utilities, the rationing of electric power, water, etc, and many other aspects of administration.

16. For this reason it has been decided that the relationship between CG Rome Allied Area Command and the Civil Administration shall be governed by the following principles:-

- (a) The staff of Region IV, CG, will work under the Regional Commissioner and will not form part of the staff of HQ Rome Allied Area Command.
- (b) Directions on matters of major policy will be issued to CG Rome Allied Area Command by this HQ.
- (c) CG Rome Allied Area Command will consult Regional Commissioner, HQME, on all matters of policy, and will take no action involving policy without such prior consultation. In the same way, Regional Commissioner, HQME, will consult CG Rome Allied Area Command before taking any action involving policy.
- (d) Any matters of major policy or difficulty will be referred to this HQ.
- (e) Regional Commissioner, HQME, will receive detailed direction regarding methods for the execution of policy from Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.
- (f) CG Rome Allied Area Command will leave to Regional Commissioner the responsibility for the execution of policy once it has been decided, and will only intervene if he considers that the policy itself is in question.

HQ 59 AREA

17. HQ 59 Area will remain in Rome until CG Rome Allied Area Command notifies this HQ that its presence there is no longer necessary because its functions have been taken over by this HQ. It will then be withdrawn.

REQUISITIONS

18. HQ Rome Allied Area Command is the sole authority for the allocation of accommodation within the Rome area. No requisitions will be valid unless made through that HQ.

DISCIPLINE

19. CG Rome Allied Area Command will issue such instructions as he considers to be necessary for military discipline, traffic control, passive air defense

and sanitation. All troops within the H&M area will be subject to these instructions.

DISSEMINATION:

- CG NORTH AREA
- CG FIFTH ARMY
- SEIN EIGHTH ARMY
- SEIN NINTH ARMY
- 5 Corps
- 2 Polish Corps
- 26 S&U
- 1 District
- 2 District
- 3 District
- CG P&S
- POWIT
- POWALI
- POWET
- M. P&W

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/s/ D. H. Robertson
Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer.

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03 HOME AREA	1 - 6	25
00 FIFTH ARMY	7	26
Main Eighth Army	8	27
Rear Eighth Army	9	28
5 Corps	10	29 - 34
2 Polish Corps	11	
26 Bde	12	35 - 37
1 District	13	38
2 District	14	39 - 63
3 District	15 - 17	
00 PMS	18 - 20	64 - 117
POINT	21	118 - 119
TOTAL	22	120 - 121
LEAVE	23	122 - 130
LEAVE	24	

POWERS	
MOAT	
WATAP	
ANFAS/230	
HQ ACC	
Regional Comm	
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6125

Major Doe -

6/16

Are you aware of any
action that may have been
taken with reference to the
attached telegram #159?

Mr. Kirk, acknowledging that
the question is now academic,
has inquired.

John Doe

HQ ACC, APO 374

Sec'y Gen.

Rec'd 6 June 1405

By DFE

I know
nothing.
(C)

Magistrati's telegram No. 159, May 21, from the Italian Legation at Bern for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Signs of tension pending outcome of battle north of Gsta are indicated in information from Rome. With continued bad food conditions in Rome, a suggestion has been put forward with the concurrence of liberation committee representatives that it might be advisable for food supplies to be dropped in safe places, such as possibly the Vatican gardens, by Allied planes. While of small material consequence, such an undertaking would tend to counteract neo-fascist and German propaganda which alleges that food supplies are prevented from coming to Rome from the North by Allied aviation.

523.1

6124

Magistretti's confidential telegram No. 160, May 21, from the Italian Legation at Bern for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Instructions are reported to have been received by the German Command, Lombardy, to commence preparations for shipping heavy machinery of war plants from Italy to Germany. Cited as a particular example are aviation repair shops. The source of this report is considered reliable.

6123

SECRET

6157

file

R.C. & M.G. Section (Brig Lush)

13 June 44

131605

SECRET

Vapor 5 - Lush

PRIORITY

AMG FIVE ARMY RPTD AMG EIGHT ARMY

AS FROM ZERO EIGHT ZERO ZERO HOURS ONE FIVE JUNE ROME SUB REGION IS CONSTITUTED
 ROME REGION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF ROME GOVERNORATE RESPONSIBLE DIRECT TO ACC
 PD PAREN TO AMG FIVE ARMY RPTD AMG EIGHT ARMY CMA AMG FIVE ARMY FOR CITY ADMIN
 SECTION AND FOR COLONEL FISKE CMA AMG REGION FOUR FROM ACC MAIN PAREN COLONEL
 NORMAN FISKE IS APPOINTED ACTING REGIONAL COMMISSIONER AND WILL TAKE OVER
 ADMINISTRATION FROM HCAO AMG FIVE ARMY FROM THAT TIME PD REGION FOUR WILL BE
 RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PROVINCES IN REGION FOUR INCLUDING ROME PROVINCE CMA EXCLUDING
 ROME GOVERNORATE PD ACKNOWLEDGE

6122

V.P. Admin Sec.
 " Econ Sec.
 Political Sec.

L.T. MONTANT, Jr.
 1st Lt AGD
 ADJUTANT

SECRET

1145

Political Section

6751

File

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

13 June 1944

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 13)

Reorganization of Regions.....I
Appointment of Acting Regional Commissioner, Rome Region.....II

I --- REORGANIZATION OF REGIONS.

A. Paragraph 1 of Executive Memorandum No. 33 of 27 February 1944 is cancelled.

B. ROME Sub Region is constituted as ROME Region responsible direct to A.C.C. Headquarters.

C. ROME Region will administer the Governorate of ROME (vide Map 2, Italy Zone Handbook No. 8, LAZIO, attached.)

D. Region IV will continue to administer the Provinces of LITTORIA, FROSINONE, VITERBO, TERNI, RIETI, PERUGIA, and ROME, with exception of ROME Governorate.

E. ROME Region will assume responsibility for administration of ROME Governorate at 0800 hours, 15 June 1944, when AMG Fifth Army ceases to be responsible.

583.1

II -- APPOINTMENT OF ACTING REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, ROME REGION.

Colonel NORMAN E. FISKE, 04741, Cavalry, is appointed Acting Regional Commissioner, ROME Region, effective 0800 hours, 15 June 1944.

By command of Lieutenant General MASON MACFARLANE:

Robert E. Doe 6121
ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

DISTRIBUTION:

"C"
Incl Group 2 & 3
less Nos. 82 & 83

RESTRICTED

Castelnuovo
di Porto

Lago
di
Eracciano

Tivoli:

6420

Traces of

Lago Albano

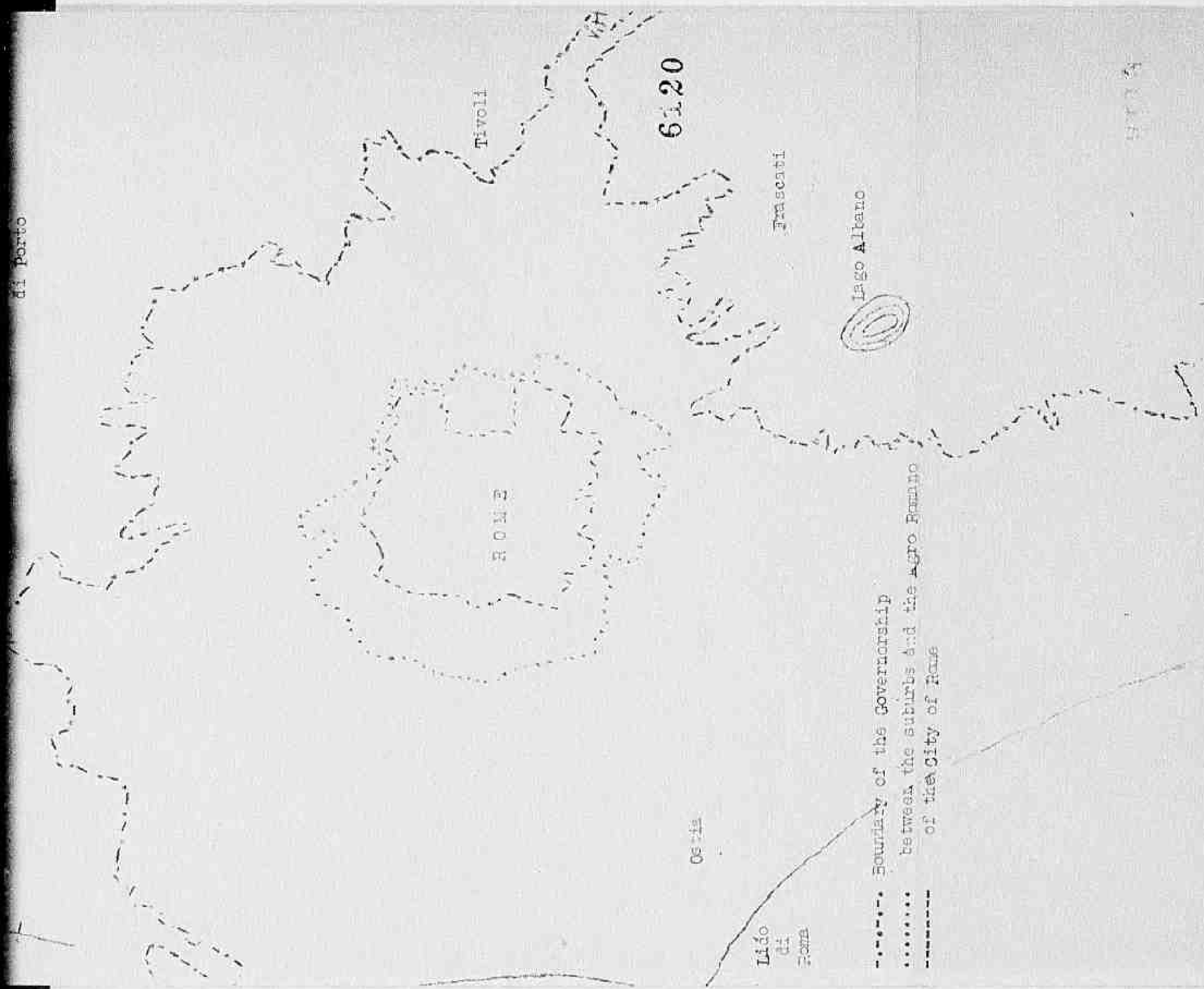
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..... Boundary of the Governorship
..... between the suburbs and the Agro Romano

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TIVOLI

Trascatti

Lago Albano

ROME

Ostia

Lido
di
Roma

----- Boundary of the Governorship
..... between the suburbs and the Agro Romano
----- of the City of Rome

TOP SECRET

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

Ref/750/2/CA

5 June 1944

SUBJECT: Visits of Members of the Allied Control Commission to the
City of Rome.

TO : Distribution below.

1. The attached instructions are forwarded. (Not to all)
2. Until further orders, no member of this Commission, except those assigned to Rome Sub-Region, Region IV, AMG 5 and 8 Armies, will be permitted to visit the city of Rome without the express permission of the Chief Commissioner.
3. Applications for such permission will be submitted in writing to the Security Branch of the R.C. & M.G. Section by heads of Sections, independent Sub-Commissions, Branches and Regions concerned, certifying that the visit of the member is essential in the interests of this Commission, stating his name, rank, serial number, and appointment and specifying the inclusive dates and purpose of the visit.
4. If the Chief Commissioner approves, a permit in a special form will be forwarded to the Adjutant of this HQ. who will issue the necessary Travel Orders and forward them, with the permit, to the member concerned. Without this permit, the Adjutant will not issue Travel Orders to Rome. On completion of the visit, the permit will be returned to the Security Branch.
5. ~~Any member~~ to whom a permit is granted will report to the S.C.A.O. Rome Sub-Region upon arrival and departure and, at the conclusion of his duty, will return immediately to his proper station.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
For Chief Commissioner

6119

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DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED TO:

R.C. Region I
R.C. Region II
R.C. Region III
R.C. Region IV
R.C. Region V
R.C. Region VI
R.C. Region VII
R.C. Region VIII
R.C. Region IX
S.C.A.O.'s 5 & 8 Armies.

Admin. Section
Economic Section
Secretary General
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission
Army Sub-Commission
Navy Sub-Commission
Air Force Sub-Commission
Communications Sub-Commission

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
For Chief Commissioner

6119

4

TOP SECRETHeadquarters
Allied Armies in Italy.66/G(Ops).SUBJECT: Instructions for the occupation of ROME.To : Fifth Army.
Eighth Army.
5 Corps.

1. Attached herewith is a redraft of original letter 66/G(Ops) of 13 December subject 'Instructions for the occupation of ROME'.
2. No major changes have been made, but attention is drawn to new paragraphs numbers 9, 10, 11, 18 and 21.
3. An increased distribution to this letter has also been made.
4. All addressees will please see that the instructions contained in para 9 are made known to all troops under their command.

3 Jun '44.
PWN/cob.*H. Hamblin*
For
Lieut-General,
C.C.S.Copies to : 2 District.
3 District.
FBS.
City Administration (ROME).
59 Area.
AFHQ.
POWIT.
MATAF.
ACC.
List 'B'.

6118

TOP SECRET

3
Allied Forces in Italy.

(Ops).

SUBJECT: Instructions for the occupation of ROME.

To : Fifth Army.
Eighth Army.
5 Corps.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

1. The political issues involved in the occupation of ROME outweigh the military importance of the city. This is a principle which must govern all the action of the Allied Forces in regard to the city.
2. ROME is the first great capital city to be occupied by the Allied Forces. Their behaviour in it and the efficiency of their civil and military administration will attract attention from all quarters of the world.
3. It may well be the wish of the Allied Governments that the Italian Government, with the Allied Control Commission, should be set up in ROME with a minimum of delay. In this case provision of facilities necessary to achieve this and to enable the Italian Government to function quickly and smoothly will be a prime responsibility of the Allied Forces.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

4. ROME is unrivalled in the world in its possession of ancient buildings, museums, art galleries, etc. These treasures may almost be regarded as an international possession. It is in the interests of all civilised peoples that they are preserved.
5. Firm steps will be taken to ensure that these treasures are not despoiled either by the Allied troops or by civilians.
6. The Commander of the forces occupying ROME will ensure that guards are posted on all such places. A.C.G. will provide copies of an order signed by the Commander-in-Chief, to be posted on these places, putting them out of bounds until such time as controlled visits may be allowed.

VATICAN TERRITORY.

7. The Vatican City is neutral territory. It will be placed out of bounds to all ranks of the Allied Forces, and sufficient guards will be provided to ensure that this order is obeyed. Later it may be possible to arrange controlled visits for worship, etc.

THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

8. Immediately ROME falls to our arms, C.G., FIFTH ARMY will assume control of it and will take such immediate steps as are necessary in military interests and for the control of the civil population. Such steps will include preservation of law and order, control of traffic, provision of guards, disposal of mines, restoration of water supply, power and other public utilities.
9. While C.G., FIFTH ARMY is commanding ROME area he will issue such instructions as are necessary to restrict entry into the city. These instructions will ensure that no bodies of troops who have no official duty to

action of the Allied Forces in regard to the city.

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9. While C.C., FIFTH ARMY is commanding ROME area he will issue such instructions as are necessary to restrict entry into the city. These instructions will ensure that individuals or bodies of troops who have no official duty to perform in ROME area are excluded from entering the city. Further he will ensure that only the minimum number of troops necessary to carry out the tasks outlined in para 8 above shall enter the city.

When ROME passes to the control of H.Q., A.A.I. (see para 11) Area Commander ROME will be responsible for issuing similar instructions, subject to any modification submitted to him by H.Q., A.A.I. Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, will be responsible for controlling entry of civilians, cooperating

.....is...

- 2 -

in this regard with Area Commander ROME to ensure that security and other military factors receive due consideration.

10. The organization which is to administer ROME, when C.G., FIFTH ARMY considers that the city need no longer come under his direct control, has been formed under the direction of C.G., FIFTH ARMY and has made plans for the occupation and administration of the city.

11. The commander of this organization will act as Area Commander ROME, and will be the controlling agency within the area allotted to him as defined in A.F.H.Q. Administration Memorandum No. 11 (revised).

Area Commander ROME will operate initially under C.G., FIFTH ARMY but the Supreme Allied Commander has decided that, at a time to be decided by Commander in Chief, A.A.I., when control of the city of ROME will pass from C.G., FIFTH ARMY, it will be assumed by H.Q., A.A.I. and the organization set up under Area Commander ROME will pass to under command H.Q., A.A.I.

12. A.F.H.Q. have issued instructions that H.Q., A.A.I. is to be the channel through which administrative matters affecting ROME are to be co-ordinated. C.G., FIFTH ARMY will therefore correspond with CAO, A.A.I. on these matters, including provision of the personnel necessary for the organization referred to in para 10 above.

13. H.Q. 59 Area (Br) will be located in ROME to carry out the functions of British local administration and such other functions as are laid down for a Cooperating Allied unit in A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memorandum No. 11 (Revised). 59 Area will be under H.Q. No. 3 District for matters of British administration.

14. The number of troops in ROME is at all times to be kept to a minimum. It is not the intention that Advanced Base installations should be established within the city. In general, installations in ROME will be limited to hospitals, transit camps, leave hostels on a strictly limited scale, and similar institutions for the welfare of the troops.

15. The garrison of ROME will be provided initially by C.G., FIFTH ARMY.

16. The guard for the Vatican City (see para 7 above) will also be provided by U.S. Forces, as in para 15 above.

17. Guards for the Embassies of the Allied Powers will be provided by the forces of the ally concerned, if available. If not available, they will be provided by the U.S. Forces. Guards for Embassies not belonging to the Allied Powers should be provided by Italian troops or police. Guards for ancient monuments, museums, etc., should preferably be provided by Italian troops or police, but sufficient American or British personnel should work with them, to ensure that offences by Allied troops can be prevented.

18. All troops set up for the initial organization and provided in the next part by FIFTH ARMY will not necessarily be required permanently for the ROME area. Area Commander ROME will review his requirements in this respect as soon as he is in a position to do so, and will report to H.Q., A.A.I. what troops can be handed back to FIFTH ARMY and what additional troops, if any, are required for the permanent garrison.

ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION.

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18. All troops set up for the initial organization and provided in the most part by FIFTH ARMY will not necessarily be required permanently for the ROME area. Area Commander ROME will review his requirements in this respect as soon as he is in a position to do so, and will report to H.Q., A.A.I. what troops can be handed back to FIFTH ARMY and what additional troops, if any, are required for the permanent garrison.

ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION.

19. The allotment of all accommodation in ROME will be made by Area Commander ROME, except in so far as that officer may delegate this responsibility to Commander 59 Area (Br) and other officers within the envelope allotted to them. No other authority for the allocation or requisition of accommodation will be valid.

20. In allocating accommodation, Area Commander ROME, will be guided by the considerations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 5 of this instruction. In particular, he will ensure that Italian Government buildings are not taken over for military use, if by so doing the functioning efficiently of the Italian Government will be impaired or the safety of valuable archives will be imperilled. Area Commander ROME, will take advice on such matters from the senior representative of AMG/ACC. This does not imply that all Italian Government buildings are absorbed from requisition.

There will be certain buildings which can legitimately be taken over, particularly those of the Fascist Party. There may be other buildings, in which, under the present circumstances, the Italian Government will not require all the accommodation available to them.

21. Services etc who require accommodation in ROME will make written application to Area Commander, ROME (if they have not already done so). They will not send reconnaissance parties into ROME to take over this accommodation until Area Commander, ROME, has announced, through the usual channels, that he is prepared to receive such parties into the city.

PLANNING.

22. When the officer designated by C.G., FIFTH ARMY is drawing up plans for the military administration of the city he will consult the AMG officials designated for appointment to ROME, Commander 59 Area (Br), and such other officials as may have important interests in the city.

23. It will be part of the plan that Area Commander ROME, Commander 59 Area (Br), and representatives of AMG shall enter the city immediately it is occupied. Although responsibility for the administration at this stage will rest with C.G., FIFTH ARMY, it is essential that these officers who are going to take over its administration in the next stage should obtain an immediate grasp of the situation, and should establish their HQ so that they can function forthwith when the order for them to do so is issued.

3 Jun '44.

Copies to : 2 District.
3 District.
PBS.

City Administration (ROME).
59 Area.
AMHQ.
FOWIT.
MINTAF.
AOC.
List 'B'.

Attendant
for
Lieut-General,
Chief of General Staff.

6116

Notes on a Conversation with Count Roberti, 8/8

He had been to Naples and met various people who had returned from Rome.

1. Rome is practically undamaged and public utility services are being restored (electric light, water, telephones, public sanitation) but not tramways or taxi cabs.

2. The roads are undamaged and all the bridges within the city are standing. There are as yet no signs of mines having been left with delayed action fuses.

3. A number of foreigners remain in the city including English ex-prisoners of war who have been going about for some time in civilian clothing. It is suspected that a number of Germans have also been left not as spies or military deserters, as much as persons wishing to revert to civil life.

4. With regard to recent history the hostages were not shot as reported in the Colosseum but in the catacombs along the Appian Way nearby. By way of cover a number of innocent bystanders were killed in the same neighborhood. The conduct of the German Army was as usual correct and there were very few incidents so far as the rank and file was concerned. 700 Italians were rounded up by the Germans when first they arrived but these were all carrying arms and no further arrests were made owing to fear of armed riots.

5. Prices are already as high or higher than those obtaining in Naples but almost everything is procurable in the black market.

6. The address of the Foreign Office is Palazzo Chigi in the Piazza Colonna, and Roméo has emerged to take it over in the meanwhile. This and other Ministries remain undamaged by the Germans. The Excelsior Hotel is to be taken over by the P.W.B.

7. All the printing plants of the current newspapers of Rome remain undamaged, therefore it will be unnecessary for the P.W.B. to establish their intended sheet, "Corriere di Roma".

8. In the first few months of the German occupation a number of leading civilians were removed, but for the past few weeks the invaders have not intruded themselves upon the normal life of the capital.

Roberti awaits the return of Commandant Braccioni, who has been to Rome and will be able to give further details.

588.1

6125

241

May. Ceyn
6 giugno 1944

LA DESTRA FANTASIA ROMA LA GUARDIA AL QUINQUE

Delle corrispondenze degli inviati alleati dal fronte si è un mese
che reparti italiani sono entrati in Roma insieme con le truppe alle
lorde, e che essi sono stati festeggiati con particolare calore dalla
la popolazione romana.

Reparti di carabinieri appositamente approntati, sono pure entrati
in Roma per disimpegnarvi il servizio di P.S. ed anche essi hanno
avuto calore accoglienza.

Si apprende ora che le truppe italiane entrate nella Capitale reparte
tengono ad una divisione di fanteria e che a reparto di cada mente
regolamento la guardia al Palazzo del Quirinale.



585.1

6114

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U.S. ARMY

SECRET

Refer: 899

April 15, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Civil Affairs Section, Allied Force Headquarters.

Reference is made to Civil Affairs Memorandum of April 10, subject, Information from Tittmann regarding Rome, in the last paragraph of which clarification is asked concerning the distribution of such information.

I asked that the telegram No. 619 of February 26 be sent to the Department and that the reply be transmitted to me in order that I might inform the appropriate military authorities who had requested this information. Military Government Section and the Office of the British Resident Minister should be informed that the information has been made available to those who desired it.

Samuel Reber
Vice President, Allied Control Commission
Political Section

SECRET

6113

583.1
899

April 10, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Information from Tittmann regarding Rome.

With reference to my memorandum to you of April 7, 1944, the following is a paraphrase of a telegram from the Department of State repeating Tittmann's telegram No. 104 of March 27 for you:

"A reliable source supplies the following information concerning Rome:

A monthly ration of 270 tons of gasoline for automobiles and the same amount of gas oil for trucks, both for civilian use only, is assigned to Rome for distribution through (garble) by the Ufficio Combustibili Liquidi Milano. It is estimated that the total monthly consumption is 300 tons for each type of fuel, the difference representing black market purchases from German military sources by civilians.

Circulation permits fall into two categories, both depending for fuel upon the above assignment. One category comprises those issued by the Italian authorities and countersigned by the German Command, and the other those issued by the German Command directly.

In the first category are included automobiles of members of the medical profession, representing half of the contingent; the farming industry, 35%, and hospitals, administrative offices, etc., the remainder. Only physicians connected with public services actually receive rationed gasoline in practice, the large majority being obliged to resort to black market purchases for their requirements. The following represents contingents of trucks of all sizes: 20%, important agricultural enterprises; 25%, wholesale food concerns, certain commercial houses, hospitals, public utility offices and large clothing houses; 55%, city food supply services. All trucks of any size have been requisitioned for food distribution in practice.

6112

Those . . .

- 2 -

Those persons whose activities are of direct interest to the Germans are included in the second category. In this category, circulation permits have been issued for approximately 3,000 trucks and 1,000 automobiles.

When available, I shall telegraph further information concerning Rome."

A subsequent telegram, repeating Tittmann's telegram No. 108, March 29, adds the following information:

"In the first category, comprising circulation permits issued by the Italian authorities and countersigned by the German Command, the number of automobiles and motorcycles, divided approximately 70% automobiles and 30% motorcycles, is between 1000 and 1200, and the number of trucks is from 2000 to 2300.

Apparently homes in Rome are not supplied with kerosene lamps to any great extent, and there are no reserves of candles on hand for the civilian population of Rome."

It is assumed that the information contained in these telegrams was requested by you to be made available to the military authorities in connection with planning for Rome, but since the origin of the original request for such information cannot be located in the Civil Affairs files, confirmation of this understanding would be appreciated.

(Signed): H. J. L'HEUREUX.

H. J. L'Heureux,
Acting Chief Civil Administrator.

Copy to:

Office of British Resident Minister.
Military Government Section, AFHQ.

6111

GDH/jch
840.4

April 7, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Vatican City electrical power plant, and
gasoline reserves.

There follows a paraphrase of telegram No. 1013
for you from the Department of State, dated April 4:

"Referring to your 519 of February 26, a telegram
dated March 23 from Tittman (No. 99) gives the follow-
ing information:

' An electric power plan which can produce 250
kilowatts, one fourth of Vatican City's total minimum
requirements at present of 1000 kilowatts is possessed
by Vatican City inside its precincts. It is estimated
that if its outside sources of electricity should fail,
Vatican City could, by reducing total consumption to
the capacity of its own plant, meet the situation for
only one month since reserves of fuel oil to operate
the plant are not sufficient for a longer time. It would
be necessary to entirely eliminate industrial current
for private use, although the capacity of the Vatican
City plant could insure operation of the Vatican electric
baking ovens and radio as well as lighting circuits on a
greatly reduced scale.

'The following data comes from reliable sources:

'Reserves of kerosene and of candles for home and
church use are available. Kerosene lamps are difficult
to obtain, however, and it is not believed that very
many homes are equipped with them in Vatican City or Rome.

'For official use of Vatican City it is deemed essen-
tial to keep 100 trucks and equal number of cars in cir-
culation. Also in circulation now are some 50 private

automobiles ...

- 2 -

automobiles belonging to cardinals and high Vatican officials, in addition to some 30 owned by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the Holy See, and continued operation of these should be permitted.

'In Vatican City gasoline rationing at present is on the following basis: per month - cardinals, 120 liters; diplomats and high Vatican officials, 10 liters, with none for other private owners. Gasoline consumption monthly is estimated at 25,000 liters, with trucks consuming the same amount of fuel oil. Reserves of gasoline at present are good for two months, but there is only one month's reserves of fuel oil.

'I shall attempt to send in a subsequent telegram similar information concerning Rome.'

H. J. L'Heureux
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

Copy to C.B.R.M.

6109

activities relating to cardinals and their families
officials. In addition to some 30 owned by chiefs of
diplomatic missions accredited to the Holy See, and
continued operation of these should be permitted.

In various other countries, including at present in
on the following basis: (a) number - estimated at 150 letters;
diplomats and their families, in letters, with some
for other private persons. (b) number - estimated at 150 letters;
is estimated at 150 letters, with some private persons and
some amount of fuel oil. (c) number of letters at present
are sent for the number, but are in only one month's
reserves of fuel oil.

I shall attempt to send in a letter this morning
at the earliest opportunity.

James H. Hunt

Proprietor in Name

James H. Hunt
Proprietor in Name

copy to J. H. Hunt

8008
8008

Charge to PEF.

STRIP

SACSTATE,

WASHINGTON.

FROM REBER.

In planning for arrangements in Rome the military authorities have asked me whether the following information as regards the Vatican City could be obtained from Tittmann:

What is present basis of gasoline rationing in Vatican City and is this the same as used in Rome City?

What is the number of cars and trucks considered essential to keep in circulation, also estimated consumption for first thirty days?

Similar information for Rome City, if available.

What means of lighting in Vatican City, if no electricity or gas? Are there stocks of candles in reserve for civilian as well as church requirements?

Do kerosene lamps exist in most homes in case kerosene can be made available? Similar information for Rome City, if available.

6108

OHAPIN.

SR/jgh

February 24, 1944

To Dept. Feb. 26, 1944.

What is present basis of gasoline rationing in Vatican City, and is this the same as used in Rome City?

What is the number of cars and trucks considered essential to keep in circulation, also estimated consumption for first 30 days? Similar information for Rome City, if available.

What means of lighting, ^{in Vatican City} if no electricity or gas? Are there stocks of candles in reserve for civilian as well as church requirements?

Do kerosene lamps exist in most homes in case kerosene can be made available? (Similar information for Rome City, if available.)

Suggestion

F. S. Thompson

6107

~~SECRET~~*Political*

FARGO 1189

FARGO (MR. REBER VICE PRES POL SEC)

22 FEBRUARY 1944

~~SECRET~~

REBER /

ROUTINE

FREEDOM

Situation stateless White Russians in Rome discussed with Malin. (Reference your five three four seven two February one nine, cite FARGO). We have not knowledge of any previous ill treatment in past of such cases and Malin states intergovernmental refugee committee will make whatever arrangements will be possible in Rome where it is hoped White Russians will be allowed to remain. Malin will discuss matter further upon return to Algiers

583.1

6106

L. F. NICHOLS
LT COL ADG
ADJUTANT GENERAL

~~SECRET~~

Form 128D

1918/5A

N-32/5

RADIO

4067

Signal Corps, United States Army

Telegram

SECRET

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

19 FEBRUARY 1944 19

SECRET

ROUTINE

ACTION COPY

5 copies

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SIGNED C. C.

DATE TIME SIGNED: 182032A

DATE TIME REC'D : 1918/5A

REFERENCE NR. : 63472

SITE : FMGS

action
Info
Hq. ACC
4-2
see
(6)
and 2/21-K

LETTER RECEIVED HERE FROM REINHARDT STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT BISHOP EVOEINOFF, CHIEF OF VATICAN INFORMATION SERVICE, HAS INQUIRED ON BEHALF OF GROUP OF SOME 300 STATELESS WHITE RUSSIANS LIVING IN ROME AS TO TREATMENT THEY CAN EXPECT FOLLOWING A LIBERATION OF THE CITY. STATES SUCH RUSSIANS HAVE HEARD DISQUIETING REPORTS REGARDING ATTITUDE ADOPTED IN PAST IN SUCH CASES AND HOPES THEY WILL BE ALLOWED REMAIN PEACEABLE IN ROME AND NOT BE OBLIGED RETURN RUSSIA. SUGGEST YOU DISCUSS THIS WITH MALIN OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE MALIN COULD ^{6:105} MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO TAKE THIS GROUP UNDER HIS AUSPICES WHEN TIME COMES. YOUR EARLY COMMENTS REQUESTED.

ACTION COPY

ACC Dist
(Action) Political Section
(Info) Det. C.C.
CA Br (H. & Com)
1. DP Sub Com
File
Heat

MARTIN A. HUNTER
2nd Lt. Signal Corps

FORM #13-A

CRYPTO

SECRET

1515-9

U.S. SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET
 U.S. SECRET
 (Equals British MOST SECRET)

SECRET
 By Auth C-1p-C-1p
 Initials K.W.D.S.
 Date: 5 Feb 1944

5 February 1944

GBX/373/11 ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
 APO 512

SUBJECT: Intelligence Material in ROM.

TO : Military Government Section, AFHQ
 Mr. Macmillan, British Resident Minister
 Mr. Murphy, Civil Affairs Section, AFHQ
 Allied Control Commission, APO 766, US Army
 Mr. Caccia, c/o Allied Control Commission, APO 766 US Army
 C-in-C, Mediterranean
 COM NAV MED
 Mediterranean Allied Air Force
 Mr. Schwim, H.A.E.B.
 A.C. of S., G-3, AFHQ
 G-3, AFHQ, for S.O.L.
 G-3, AFHQ, for O.S.S.
 G-3, AFHQ, for "S" Force.

1. When the situation in ROM, after occupation, returns to normal, "S" Force will be disbanded as indicated in this Headquarters Memorandum dated 12 December 1943.

2. The duties of "S" Force in Intelligence matters will then devolve upon Advance G-2, AFHQ, part of which will be established in ROM.

3. Documents which require removal by "S" Force and subsequently by Advance G-2, AFHQ, will be sent back through the usual channels to the G-2 (AFHQ) Documents Section for final disposal.

By Command of General WILSON,

J.A.H. GIBBELL,
 Lieutenant General
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Kushing

583.1

6104

file
 He
 SK

SUBJECT: Intelligence Material in ROM.

TO : Military Government Section, AFHQ
 Mr. McMillan, British Resident Minister
 Mr. Murphy, Civil Affairs Section, AFHQ
 Allied Control Commission, APO 766, US Army
 Mr. Gaccia, c/o Allied Control Commission, APO 766 US Army ✓
 C-in-C, Mediterranean
 COM NAV AFHQ
 Mediterranean Allied Air Force
 Mr. Schwinn, H.A.F.B.
 A.C. of S., G-3, AFHQ
 G-3, AFHQ, for S.O.L.
 G-3, AFHQ, for O.S.S.
 G-3, AFHQ, for "A" Force.

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3. Documents which require removal by "S" Force and subsequently by Advanced G-2, AFHQ, will be sent back through the usual channels to the G-2 (AFHQ) Documents Section for final disposal.

By Command of General WILSON,

J.M.H. GABRIEL,
 Lieutenant General
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

K. M. D. STANIG,
 Major-General, G.S.,
 A.C. of S., G-2.

Copies to: G.S. (Int), HQ Allied Central Mediterranean Force
 G-2 (Advanced Intelligence) AFHQ: C.M.F.
 C.S.D.I.C., AFHQ
 I.S.L.D., AFHQ

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET

583.1

6104

9703

5 February 1944

To Addis

Rome Occupation

HAC/dnd

16 January 1944

In reply to your letter 13/150/9 of 8 January the following is the full heading of the paper to which I referred in my letter of 20 December.

SUBJECT:-

SECRET Equals U.S. Secret.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

H.Q. 15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

66/C(ops)

13 December 43

TO: NAFM ARMY
NIGHT ARMY
AFM ARMY AND ECH.

It is signed by A. A. Richardson and copies were marked on the paper as having been sent to JHM, GML, CCM, AM, CC, PMS, TAF, /C, and AGMT.

I am afraid that our typing facilities preclude our having this copy here.

J. E. Addis, Esq.

6103

588.1

240440A
Form 125D

N-3595

RADIO

1544

Signal Corps, United States Army
Telegram

URGENT

GPO 8-10508

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

24 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

URGENT

TO (ACTION) : FREEDOM RPTD CG PBS FOR FARGO RPTD FILPOT PERSONAL

(INFORMATION): NONE

FROM : MACFARLANE FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE

DATE TIME SIGNED: 231131A

DATE TIME REC'D.: 240440A

REFERENCE NR. : 219

CITE : NONE



ARMELLINI REPORTS FROM ROME THAT BONOMI HAS MODIFIED THE TERMS OF BADOGLIO'S INSTRUCTIONS IN A COMMUNICATION TO THE 6 PARTIES OF ROME WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS. ".FOR INFORMATION, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS REQUESTED US THAT THERE BE NO OPEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN ROME BETWEEN DEPARTURE OF GERMANS AND ENTRY OF ALLIED TROOP." ARMELLINI ALSO REPORTS THAT THE PARTY OF ACTION HAS VOTED THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF THE DAY. ".IT AFFIRMS DECIDED INTENTION OF EXPRESSING ALSO IN ROME IN THE MOMENT TO EVACUATION BY THE ENEMY THROUGH ITS OWN MEN THE WILL OF NATIONAL RESURGENCE. ". ARMELLINI HAS REQUESTED BADOGLIO FOR VERY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS WHICH CAN BE COMMUNICATED TO THE POLITICAL LEADERS. I GAVE BADOGLIO THE FOLLOWING DRAFT TELEGRAM FOR BADOGLIO TO SEND TO ARMELLINI. ". MY TELEGRAM 128 CONTAINS A PRECISE ORDER I RECEIVED FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. I REPEAT THAT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WILL NOT TOLERATE ANY

N-3595 (PAGE 2)

SECRET

URGENT

OPEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS UNTIL AUTHORIZED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDER IN ROME. ROME WILL BE CONSIDERED AS IN THE ZONE OF OPERATIONS AND THEREFORE UNDER ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF ALLIED MILITARY COMMAND.". BADOGLIO AGREED TO THE TEXT OF THIS DRAFT BUT SAID THAT HE CONSIDERED THE MESSAGE SHOULD BE SENT BY THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF RATHER THAN BY HIMSELF. I TOLD HIM THAT I WOULD HAVE TO REFER THIS QUESTION. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF THIS MESSAGE SHOULD BE SENT IN GENERAL WILSON'S NAME OR IF I SHOULD TELL BADOGLIO THAT IT MUST GO IN HIS OWN NAME. I TOLD BADOGLIO THAT I MUCH PREFERRED THE LATTER COURSE FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW BUT HE WAS MOST INSISTENT THAT I WOULD REFER THE MATTER. GRATEFUL FOR VERY EARLY REPLY.

Action - A M & H
Info - G W
Info - G W
Info - G W

6101

Info.
(Orig) MR REGER (2)
(Info) DECAO (2)

SECRET

10832

Excluded British, MOST SECRET

PRISON FOR MCKILLAN AND MURPHY

583
605 - male, female

Schools British (405) SECRET

U. S. SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

REF. NO. _____

DEC 8 _____

Cable to Freedom for Roma in and Murphy confirmation:

ADMINISTRATION AND IS THE ONLY POLITICAL SOLUTION OF ANY USE TO THE GOVERNMENT PD
 PARA FOUR PD IT COULD HOWEVER CMA LEAD TO SERIOUS POLITICAL SETBACKS IF THE ALLIES
 DID NOT RECOGNISE FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THE FULL AUTHORITY OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT
 OVER THE OPEN CITY OF ROMA CMA AND FOR THEM THE MINISTER OF WAR SERVICE PD IT TRUS
 ORDERS NECESSARY THAT YOU ASSURE US URGENTLY OF THE CONTENT OF THE ALLIED COMMANDS
 OVER THIS QUESTION PD I REPEAT THAT THE INTENT ONLY TO THE OPEN CITY CMA AND THIS
 WOULD BE ENOUGH TO AVOID THE BREAKING OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE ALLIES PD PARA
 MESSAGE NUMBER TWO QUOTE FOLLOWING IS MESSAGE FROM SENATOR MOTTA FOR BADOGLIO CMA
 PARA CMA PD I HAVE ARRANGED MEASURES TO ENSURE THE CONTINUATION OF MINIMUM
 ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN THE CITY IN THE EVENT OF DESTRUCTION BY THE GERMAN TROOPS OF
 ELECTRIC PLANTS CMA GAS AND DRINKING WATER PD I BEG YOU THROUGH CMA TO WARN THE ALLIED
 COMMAND THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO AVOID DAMAGING THE THERMOPIC POWER STATION
 AT OSTIA PD PLEASE CONFIRM PD PARA TWO PD I FIND THAT THERE IS A DANGEROUS
 DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION AND THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
 ABOUT THE NAMING OF THE GENERAL WHO SHOULD ASSUME POWER IN ROMA IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
 PD I WOULD BY FINAL VOTE SO THAT THE KING MAY APPOINT THE MOST SUITABLE PERSON
 PD UNQUOTE PARA I SHALL RESERVE COMMENT UNTIL AFTER I HAVE DISCUSSED ABOVE MESSAGE
 WITH BADOGLIO

AUTHENTICATED:

6099

 ROBERT E. DOE
 Major, A.C.D.
 Secretary of Commission
DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Mr. Gaccia

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET

To BADOGUO
Rome Parties

SR/dmd
8 DEC 1943

- (1) After the departure of the Germans, Rome will fall within the jurisdiction of the Allied Military authorities and there can be no question of the immediate resumption of Italian authority or political activities.
- (2) In order that the period of Allied control may be as brief as possible, consistent with military requirements, it is important that there shall be no political agitation.
- (3) In these circumstances how does the Marshal propose to instruct the members of the Government, who still retain their portfolios?
- (4) Does the Marshal himself believe that the Ministers and other political leaders should remain in Rome or should they be asked to join the Government where it is established.
- (5) The Marshal must realize that his reply to Rome has co-ordinated with the instructions given to Allied Military authorities and AMG. On the Allied side this will mean reference to AMHQ.

583.1

80.7

6098

Pol. Sec
1671

SECRET

PENINSULAR GAS SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

26 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

01 PDS FOR FARGO RPTD FREEDOM RPTD FILTPT PERSONAL

ROME

MACFARLAND FROM FATIMA

240902A

251130A

2120

ROME



583.1

BADOLIO REPEATED MIGHT VERY URGENTLY HIS PREVIOUS REQUEST THAT SOME ITALIAN TROOPS MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER ROME AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER OUR ARMIES REACHED CITY. HE SUGGESTED THAT THESE TROOPS MIGHT BE QUARTERED IN ROME WHICH WOULD SET FREE SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THEIR HORSES TO FETCH FOOD FOR THE CITY FROM THE SEA. IT SEEMS POSSIBLE THAT THE LATER SUGGESTION MIGHT BE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES USEFUL.

PDS DIST

ACTION - AMG IN
INFO - G-3
G-2
SECY
OC

AMG DIST

(INFO) BRIG CUSTERBOOK
COL SPOTFOR 6007
ECOM DIV
POLITICAL SECTION

11085

SECRET

Letter

14 Feb 44

Partman to Hq ACC:

Villa Taverna, formerly US Embassy
to be occupied by Murphy, etc.

FILED: 486

583.1

February 17, 1944.

TO: Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
Naples.

SUBJECT: List of alleged anti-Fascists in Rome.

The attached Military Attaché Report of January 15, 1944, which was sent to this office from Washington, is forwarded as of possible interest.

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

Enclosure:
Report

6086

~~723.0~~

583.1

20 DEC 1943 333
 1 Gen Taylor mnd
 20 Dec 1943
 100% SECRET Equals U.S. SECRET.

SUBJECT: INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

H.Q. 15 Army Group,
 C.M.F.

66/G(OPS)...

13 December 43

TO: FIFTH ARMY
 EIGHTH ARMY
 AFHQ ADV ADM ECH.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

1. The political issues involved in the occupation of ROME outweigh the military importance of the city. This is a principle which must govern all the action of the Allied Forces in regard to the city.
2. ROME is the first great capital city to be occupied by the Allied Forces. Their behaviour in it and the efficiency of their civil and military administration will attract attention from all quarters of the world.
3. It may well be the wish of the Allied Governments that the Italian Government, with the Allied Control Commission, should be set up in ROME with a minimum of delay. In this case provision of facilities necessary to achieve this and to enable the Italian Government to function quickly and smoothly will be a prime responsibility of the Allied Forces.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

4. ROME is unrivalled in the world in its possession of ancient buildings, museums, art galleries, etc. These treasures may almost be regarded as an international possession. It is in the interests of all civilized peoples that they are preserved.
5. Steps will be taken to ensure that these treasures are not despoiled either by the Allied troops or by civilians.
6. The Commander of the forces occupying ROME will ensure that guards are posted on all such places. A.M.G. will provide copies of an order signed by the Commander in Chief, to be posted on these places, putting them out of bounds until such time as controlled visits may be allowed.

VATICAN TERRITORY.

7. The Vatican City is neutral territory. It will be placed out of bounds to all ranks of the Allied Forces, and sufficient guards will be provided to ensure that this order is obeyed. Later it may be possible to arrange controlled visits for worship, etc.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION

EIGHTH ARMY
AFHQ ADV ADM ECH.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

1. The political issues involved in the occupation of ROME outweigh the military importance of the city. This is a principle which must govern all the action of the Allied Forces in regard to the city.
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CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

4. ROME is unrivalled in the world in its possession of ancient buildings, museums, art galleries, etc. These treasures may almost be regarded as an international possession. It is in the interests of all civilized peoples that they are preserved.
5. Firm steps will be taken to ensure that these treasures are not despoiled either by the Allied troops or by civilians.
6. The Commander of the forces occupying ROME will ensure that guards are posted on all such places. A.M.G. will provide copies of an order signed by the Commander in Chief, to be posted on these places, putting them out of bounds until such time as controlled visits may be allowed.

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7. The Vatican City is neutral territory. It will be placed out of bounds to all ranks of the Allied Forces, and sufficient guards will be provided to ensure that this order is obeyed. Later it may be possible to arrange controlled visits for worship, etc.

THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

8. Immediately ROME falls to our arms, C.G., FIFTH ARMY will assume control of it and will take such immediate steps as are necessary in military interests and for the control of the civil population. Such steps will include preservation of law and order, control of traffic, provision of guards, disposal of mines, restoration of water supply, power and other public utilities.
9. C.G., FIFTH ARMY will ensure that the minimum number of troops necessary to carry out the above tasks shall enter the city. All other troops should be stopped outside the city.

...../2

-2-

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

10. The organization which is to administer ROME, when the C.G. Fifth Army considers that the city need no longer come under his direct control, will be formed not by C.G. Fifth Army, but under his command will plan for the occupation and administration of the city.

11. The commander of this organization, will act as Area Commander, ROME, and will be the controlling agency within the area allotted to him as defined in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 11 (Revised).

Area Commander, ROME, will operate initially under C.G. Fifth Army. At a later stage another authority may be appointed to relieve C.G. Fifth Army in this respect.

12. AFHQ have issued instructions that AFHQ Advance Administrative Echelon is to be the channel through which administrative matters affecting ROME are to be co-ordinated. C.G. Fifth Army will therefore correspond with DCAO, AFHQ Advance Administrative Echelon on these matters, including provision of the personnel necessary for the organization referred to in para 10 above.

13. H.Q. 59 Area (Br) will be located in ROME to carry out the functions of British local administration and such other functions as are laid down for a Co-operating Allied unit in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 11 (Revised). 59 Area will be under H.Q. No. 3 District (when formed) for matters of British Administration.

14. The number of troops in ROME is at all times to be kept to a minimum. It is not the intention that Advanced Base installations should be established within the city. In general, installations in ROME will be limited to hospitals, transit camps, leave hostels on a strictly limited scale, and similar institutions for the welfare of the troops.

15. The garrison of ROME will be provided initially by C.G. Fifth Army

16. The guard for the Vatican City (see para 7 above) will also be provided by U.S. Forces, as in para 15 above.

17. Guards for the Embassies of the Allied powers will be provided by the forces of the ally concerned, if available. If not available, they will be provided by the U.S. forces. Guards for Embassies not belonging to the Allied powers should be provided by Italian troops or police. Guards for ancient monuments, museums, etc., should preferably be provided by Italian troops or police, but sufficient American or British personnel should work with them, to ensure that offences by Allied troops can be prevented.

ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION.

18. The allotment of all accommodation in ROME will be made by Area Commander, ROME, except in so far as that officer may delegate this responsibility to Commander, 59 Area (Br) and other officers within the envelope allotted to them. No other authority for the allocation or requisition of accommodation will be valid.

12. AFHQ have issued instructions that AFHQ Advance Administrative Echelon is to be the channel through which administrative matters affecting Rome are to be co-ordinated. C.G. Fifth Army will therefore correspond with DCAO, AFHQ Advance Administrative Echelon on these matters, including provision of the personnel necessary for the organization referred to in para 10 above.
13. H.Q. 59 Area (Br) will be located in Rome to carry out the functions of British local administration and such other functions as are laid down for a Co-operating Allied unit in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 11 (Revised). 59 Area will be under H.Q. No. 5 District (when formed) for matters of British Administration.
14. The number of troops in Rome is at all times to be kept to a minimum. It is not the intention that Advanced Base installations should be established within the city. In general, installations in Rome will be limited to hospitals, transit camps, leave hostels on a strictly limited scale, and similar institutions for the welfare of the troops.
15. The garrison of Rome will be provided initially by C.G. Fifth Army.
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17. Guards for the Embassies of the Allied powers will be provided by the forces of the ally concerned, if available. If not available, they will be provided by the U.S. Forces. Guards for Embassies not belonging to the Allied powers should be provided by Italian troops or police. Guards for ancient monuments, museums, etc., should preferably be provided by Italian troops or police, but sufficient American or British personnel should work with them, to ensure that offences by Allied troops can be prevented.
- ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION.
18. The allotment of all accommodation in Rome will be made by Area Commander, Rome, except in so far as that officer may delegate this responsibility to Commander, 59 Area (Br) and other officers within the enclaves allotted to them. No other authority for the allocation or requisition of accommodation will be valid.
19. In allocating accommodation, Area Commander, Rome, will be guided by the considerations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 5 of this instruction. In particular, he will ensure that Italian Government buildings are not taken over for military use, if by so doing the functioning efficiently of the Italian Government will be impaired or the safety of valuable archives will be imperilled. Area Commander, Rome, will take advice on such matters from the senior representative of AMG/ACG. This does not imply that all Italian Government buildings are absorbed from requisition. There will be certain buildings which can legitimately be taken over, particularly those of the Fascist Party. There may be other buildings, in which, under the present circumstances, the Italian Government will not require all the accommodation available to them.

(...../PLANNING.....)

333

20 DEC 1943

Plan B.C.

20. When the officer designated by C.C. Fifth Army is drawing up plans for the military administration of the city, he will consult the AMG officials designated for appointment to R.C.E. Commander by Area (Br), and such other officials as may have important interests in the city.

21. It will be part of the plan that Area Commander, R.C.E. Commander 39 Area (Br), and representatives of AMG shall enter the city immediately it is occupied. Although responsibility for its administration at this stage will rest with C.C. Fifth Army, it is essential that these officers who are going to take over its administration in the next stage should obtain an immediate grasp of the situation, and should establish their H. Q. so that they can function forthwith when the order for them to do so is issued.

W. Richardson

W. RICHARDSON,
Major-General, C.C.S.

Copy to:- A.P.H.Q.
C.S.T.
C.C.S.
A.G.C. ✓
C.C., P.B.S.

T.I.F.
L/Q.
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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25

Civil Affairs Office
7 FEB 1944
Rec'd
Ans'd

3 February 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

U. S. Army Forces,
APO 534, c/o Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Civil Affairs Section.

Subject: "Who's Who in Rome, Italy" a list of alleged
anti-fascists in Rome.

The subject Military Attache Report of 15 January 1944 is forwarded
for your information and appropriate action. Attention is invited to the
paragraphs marked in red.

583.1

J. H. HILDRING,
Major General,
Director, Civil Affairs Division.

1 inclosure
Report, 15 Jan 44

Harry P. Jones
HARRY P. JONES
Lt. Col., GSC
Asst. Executive

6033

*Copy sent to Italian FO under cover of letter dated 17 Feb 1944 from
U.S. Member of Advisory Council for Italy (Signed G.F. Reinhardt) 24/2.*

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1 inclosure
Report, 15 Jan 44

HARRY P. JONES
Lt. Col. CSC
Asst. Executive

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ENCLOSURES

COPY

(For Record Section only)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. C. S.**MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Italy**

(Country reported on)

I. C. No. 5990

Subject Mano's who in Rome, Italy.

(Brief descriptive title)

From M. A. PI/SID/SCC Report No. 1053 Date 15 January 1944

Source and degree of reliability

Dr. Emanuele Longiglano
2357 N. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois

Evaluation

C-2

Summary. — Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

Dr. Emanuele Longiglano, 2357 N. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, is an Italian Jewish refugee. He was born in Turin, Italy where he studied medicine at the University of Turin. He was professor in the medical college, University of Rome, from 1921 to 1939. He came to the United States in 1939 and is at present practicing medicine in Chicago.

Dr. Longiglano gave names of friends of his in Rome who would be reliable as anti-Fascist contacts. He said that although it was necessary for these persons to be members of the Fascist Party in order to hold their position they did not necessarily subscribe to the principles of Fascism or to the Mussolini regime. Informant has many Jewish friends and relatives still residing in Italy but hesitated to give their names because he thought it might be endangering them. The following list of names are of people who are not Jewish:

Dr. Rino Canareria, Direzione, Generale della Sanita Pubblica, Ministero dell'Interno, Rome, has worked in the Public Health Department for 15 years. He is conversant with the Public Health situations not only in Rome but in all of Italy. He speaks English fluently, having studied for one year at John Hopkins University. He not only is well informed on matters of public health but knows all the Fascist officials in Rome. Informant described him as a man 44 years old, elegantly dressed who looks something like a Hollywood actor and who is quite a ladies' man. He at one time served as ship's physician with both British and American liners running from Egypt to Italian harbors.

Dr. Canareria is an author on epidemic diseases and was consultant for the League of Nations on that subject. Informant says that he believes this man to have friends in the Public Health Department in Washington, D. C.

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Although he officially belongs to the Fascist party he is very Democratic in his ideas and opposed to Fascist ideology. Informant has known him for 25 years. They studied together at the University of Turin.

Laura Valenti is a pianist. Informant did not remember her address but he said it would not be difficult to find. She has been actively anti-Fascist for a long period of time and is well acquainted with many political figures in Rome as well as with many people in art and music circles. Her home has been the gathering place of musicians and artists in Rome. She is a woman of about 42 or 43 years of age, separated from her husband, and has no children. Because of her charm she is invited out a great deal and has had many contacts in the political world in Rome. She is well informed in the field of the plastic arts as well as music. She is a graduate from the Conservatory of Music in Rome.

Fraco Rossi is a good friend of Informant. This man is a chemist connected with the Therapeutical Institute in Rome. He worked at one time for Lucania Casale, a big corporation, with patents all over the world. He lives on a street that crosses Via Nomentana, close to the Villa Torlonia where Mussolini lived.

This man is bitterly anti-Fascist and although not in any way a communist is very sympathetic toward Russia. He has constant contacts with Italian anti-Fascists. He speaks German, Russian, and English. In describing him, Informant says he stutters very badly, is a married man about 45 years old, and has three children.

Dr. Paolo Calvani, Chief of the Obstetrical Clinic of the University of Rome, is familiar with the Public welfare organizations in Italy. He has written many brochures on public welfare and was consulting obstetrician for the obstetrical society of Italy. He was from necessity a party member but did not believe in Fascism and was very much opposed to any form of racial discrimination. He is a man of about 55 years of age.

Alfredo Casciarri worked in the Department of War Pensions for the Minister of Justice, Viale del Re, Rome. He graduated from the University of Perugia. He studied law and has worked twenty years for the Minister of Finance. He speaks no foreign languages. Informant knew him very well and described him as a man about 50 years of age, short, unattractive, but very honest, fair, dependable, and definitely anti-Fascist.

Ida Canale has been the secretary of the president of the Azienda Italiana Carboni, Rome, for the past six years. According to the latest information her home address was care of Aquilella Via Salandara 6, Rome. Informant believes that because of her position with Azienda Italiana Carboni she has a great deal of information that might be of interest in regard to coal production and the coal industry in general. She has had access to much vital and secret information. The president of the firm was a close friend of Mussolini's as well as of other prominent Fascists. Informant described this woman as very beautiful, and unusually intelligent, with a great many contacts in Rome. She is a widow with two children.

1190

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Traco Rossi is a good friend of Informant. This man is a chemist connected with the Therapeutical Institute in Rome. He worked at one time for Lucia Canale, a big corporation, with patents all over the world. He lives on a street that crosses Via Montemarte, close to the Villa Torlonia where Mussolini lived.

This man is bitterly anti-Fascist and although not in an, was a communist is very sympathetic toward Russia. He has constant contacts with Italian anti-Fascists. He speaks German, Russian, and English. In describing him, Informant says he stutters very badly, is a married man about 45 years old, and has three children.

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Renzo Mariani, Direzione Generale delle Belle Arti, is a native of Rome and one of the art authorities of that city. He is an expert in authenticating old art, both painting and statuary. He is an authority on pre-Renaissance art. He has lists of the contents of galleries and museums throughout Italy and according to Informant knows the exact location of every art masterpiece in that country. He is a man about 45 years of age. He is a good friend of Mrs. Valenti, mentioned in paragraph 6. Informant says that he is a person of great personal integrity. He has written several books on art and he lectures occasionally in Italian Universities. He, himself, paints and is a modelist in his own work.

For the Commanding General:

CONFIDENTIAL

Asst. Chief, Foreign Intelligence Section

2024
26 JAN 1944HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

KID/afg

In reply refer to:
094.1

26 January 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Captain W. E. Scotten, Hq ACC/ANG, Naples

Inclosed is a translation of a letter from Marshal Badoglio which is self explanatory. Will you please let us have, as soon as possible, the information on which to base a reply to the Marshal.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

WILLIAM W. STONE
Captain, USAR
Acting Chief of Staff1 Incl.
Enc No. 274

6090

26 JAN 1944

2034

TRANSLATION

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

25 January 1944

File No. 274

To General Mason MacFarlane
Chief of Allied Control Commission
Brindisi

Dear General MacFarlane,

My secretariat has today completed and sent the information requested in regard to locating the various Ministries of the Italian Government in Rome.

In communicating the above, I would be grateful for the courtesy of confirmation of what Captain Scotten told us in reference to the procedure which would be given to Italian governmental authorities for their establishment in Rome, so that the departments could take over their old premises without ado, if these premises have not been rendered unserviceable by the enemy.

Very cordially,

/s/ Badoglio

Sgt Sorisi - Transl.

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RATINA FOR JOYCE

With reference your 956 of 16 November, the following is from EM Minister at Berns and may be of interest.

I have been given following impressions of Rome in confidence by a senior Swiss official. The people seem to have little interest in anything outside their daily life and to have little knowledge of what is happening in north or south Italy. The upper classes talk much of the possibility of keeping Rome out of the war and show culpable slackness and cowardice, thinking only of their own skins and their own comfort. Since earlier hopes of quick arrival of the Allies have been dashed it is difficult to know what the working classes think.

This official expressed private opinion, which has also been strongly expressed to me by Italian Minister here and by other Italians of the old regime, that any immediate decision for abdication and prospect of the abolition of the Monarchy would have removed the only symbol to which officials and officers owe allegiance.

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091.112 - Not (at/through)
" " (Civita/Rome)

*always
at hand
disposal*

*King RD earlier provided
to Rome*

For His Excellency, The Head of the Government

*RD's job done
when he has
put things
back to normal*

I communicate the following news received from Rome:

"From Arnellini. I have communicated to Bonomi your (telegram) 128 (att. N. 1) modified as by (telegram) 145 (see N. 2). Bonomi thinking that first paragraph of 128 would have provoked Leftist reaction with accusations against government of trying to get foreign support so as to be able to give orders, has modified it thus:

"For (your) information, Allied Headquarters has requested us that there be no open political activity in Rome between departure of Germans and entry of Allied troops."

Knowing the claims of Leftists on City government, Bonomi was counting on obtaining (their) consent to my nomination as (military) commander, Motta as prefect and Bencivenna head of City council chosen (*) by the parties and nominated by Motta.

But "Party of Action" carrying with it socialists and communists has taken position against implicit recognition of government, and the Committee has voted the following order of the day:

X "It affirms decided intention of expressing, also in Rome in the moment of evacuation by the enemy, through its own men the will of national resurgence. To this end it deliberates that the City Government be held by representatives of parties with a man of proved anti fascist faith at the head. As for the charge of ensuring public order and re-establishing (public) services, City government will provide for the coordination of the popular forces, that have led the struggle against the Germans, with military forces with which it will establish those relations that will prove themselves advisable."

Head of City government would be Bencivenna. This document is in contrast with allied order and does not recognize either the Government of authority of military commander but only the existence of military forces that would be placed under City government in spite of their being five times superior to forces of parties. The document is therefore of revolutionary character.

It is possible to uphold your orders with risk of conflict that should anyway be avoided, or else to have Allied order reach the parties directly in order that they will not doubt as to its authenticity, or else to accept the point of view of the parties, defining clearly the relations between military forces and City government.

Personally I see no possibility of assuming command except in very clear position of being entrusted with it by the government and with

(*)the council

*Spoken Bonomi
I don't know
doubt. To
question for
app's for
dec & ins
or*

543.1

6087

complete authority over every person employed in public order.

Anyway if the command of the city must pass to the allies it would be same if they sent their commander beforehand.

Marshal Messe

6086

MESSAGE N. 128

Inform the heads of the six parties that Allied Headquarters orders that there be no open political activity in Rome in the period between the withdrawal of German troops and entrance of Allied troops.

Marshal Badoglio charges General Sorice with maintenance of public order and Senator Motta with functioning of public services in the period between the withdrawal of German troops and the entry of Allied command.

Give them the above information and tell the other members of the government to await orders.

If General Sorice is not available or not convenient give names of other generals that are in Rome.

6085

pol

MESSAGE N. 145

Following 126. Badoglio's having examined the proposals, entrusts the maintenance of public order to General Armellini. If possible assisted by Bencivenga.

We confirm that Military Command has nothing to do with politics and must function only in the interval between exit of Germans and entry of Allied troops.

Allied Command does not permit any political activity in the above interval.

Pol
6084

DRAFT

MY TELEGRAM 128 CONTAINS A PRECISE ORDER I RECEIVED FROM ALLIED HEAD-
QUARTERS (.) I REPEAT THAT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DOES NOT TOLERATE ANY
OPEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF GERMANS UNTIL AUTHORIZED
BY ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDER IN ROME (.) ROME WILL BE CONSIDERED ZONE
OF OPERATIONS AND THEREFORE UNDER ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF ALLIED MILITARY
COMMAND (.)

*In name of
Allied C-in-C*

6083

*Political 091**File*Proposed Message to Agent in Rome

Inform leaders of Six Parties that Allied Commander in Chief orders that there be no overt political activity in Rome during interim between withdrawal of German troops and entry of Allied troops.

Marshal Badoglio designates General Sorice to insure public order and Senator Motta to insure safety of public utilities and services during interim between departure of German troops and arrival of Allied Commander. Inform them accordingly and inform all other members of Government to await orders.

Secret
File
X to open file

6082

Allied control Commission disposes as follows:

First: when the Germans leave Rome an Italian General if possible Sorice will ensure public order in the city and senator Motta will look after public services. Allies will see to it that Italian troops arrive as soon as possible to maintain public order and allies will provide food supplies for population.

Second: any Government that may have been set up before the arrival of allied troops will not be recognized and will be immediately eliminated.

Third: the arrival in Rome of Royal Government will be speeded up so as to enable it to provide quickly for reorganization of the main administrations and to ensure proper functioning of essential services.

Fourth: when control commission will consider it opportune the reconstitution of a new Government on wider basis than at present will be carried out.

6081

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO DISPONE QUANTO SEGUE:

PRIMO. Allorquando tedeschi lasceranno Roma un generale italiano possibilmente Sorice assicurerà ordine in città e Senatore MOTTA provvederà funzionamento servizi civili. Sarà cura degli alleati far giungere al più presto truppe italiane per mantenimento ordine e viveri popolazione.

SECONDO. Qualsiasi governo che si sia costituito prima arrivo truppe alleate non sarà riconosciuto e subito eliminato dagli alleati.

TERZO. Arrivo Roma del regio Governo sarà accelerato in modo possa procedere rapidamente riorganizzazione delle grandi amministrazioni e far funzionare servizi essenziali.

QUARTO. Quando commissione controllo lo riterrà opportuno verrà provveduto ricostituzione nuovo governo su basi più ampie delle attuali.

6080

(1) After the departure of the Germans, Rome will fall within the jurisdiction of the Allied Military authorities and there can be no question of the immediate resumption of Italian authority or political activities.

(2) In order that the period of Allied control may be as brief as possible, consistent with military requirements, it is important that there shall be no political agitation.

(3) In these circumstances how does the Marshal propose to instruct the members of the Government, who still retain their portfolios?

(4) Does the Marshal himself believe that the Ministers and other political leaders should remain in Rome or should they be asked to join the Government where it is established.

(5) The Marshal must realize that his reply to Rome has ^{to be} coordinated with the instructions given to Allied Military authorities and AMG. On the Allied side this will mean preference to AFHQ.

25 JAN 1944

1960

FHE/njp

F

In reply refer to:
074

24 January 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512

1. Reference my telegram No. 2109 of 23 January.
2. In my above quoted telegram I quoted one sentence from an order of the day which Amellini reported to have been issued by the Party of Action in Rome.
3. The following is the full text of this order of the day as reported by Amellini:

"It affirms decided intention of expressing, also in Rome in the moment of evacuation by the enemy, through its own men the will of national resurgence. To this end it deliberates that the City Government be held by representatives of parties with a man of proved anti-fascist faith at the head. As for the charge of ensuring public order and re-establishing (public) services, City government will provide for the coordination of the popular forces, that have led the struggle against the Germans, with military forces with which it will establish those relations that will prove themselves advisable."
4. It seems clear that it is most necessary to ensure that our orders on the subject of not allowing open political activity in the interregnum between the Germans and ourselves in Rome should be brought most definitely and firmly to the notice of the leaders of the Party of Action.

P. H. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

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ROUTINE

FREEDOM

FATIMA

MADRID - 040 - DIP. SVCE.

350,09 - INTEL

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Please arrange for following message be delivered to Marshal Badoglio, it is from Italian Ambassador at Madrid and dated 30 October; Para 1. Number 1222. Very reliable source gives following information on situation in Italy. Para 2. Population is depressed and there is strong Anti-German feeling. Many shops in Rome closed and several looted by Germans. Food tickets insufficient. Graziani and Mussolini and several others seem only to have accepted posts under strong pressure. Para 3. Ministry for Foreign Affairs reduced to 40 picked officials transferred to Brescia. Representatives of tripartite countries in Venice. Neutral diplomats invited to move to northern Italy; those remaining in Rome deprived of diplomatic privilege. Spanish diplomats left Rome for Madrid by special train leaving 2 consuls behind. Swedish minister awaits in Rome return of Royal Government. Code facilities denied to all foreign diplomats. Para 4. Many trains of German troops and material coming from France to Italy and from northern Italy to the south. FATIMA FOR TAYLOR FROM C-2 FREEDOM SIGNED CINC CITE FUGHI. Para 5. In the event of Allied landing near Ostia which appears to be expected Germans would probably blow up water, gas and electric plants in Rome leaving only those power stations which supply industries to the north of the city.

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