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

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SHIPS AND VESSELS

Feb. - Oct. 1944

Memorandum.

To: Asst. Political Advisor, HQ AC Political Section
From: Liaison Shipping Sub-Commission Tel: 487.
Date: 27th. February, 1945.

SUBJECT: Greek Merchant Shipping in Italian Waters.

Reference your letter 16 February 1945: P/775.

1. Greek merchant ships which had been seized by the Italian authorities and found by the Allies in Italian waters have been transferred back to the Greek flag.

2. Mr. Georges Kapsambelis is, no doubt, aware of this and it would be helpful, therefore, if he would be good enough to indicate what other information he has been instructed to collect in respect of Greek merchant shipping. With this information at our disposal we might be able to direct Mr. Kapsambelis enquiries into the proper channels.

G.A. Bell
G.A. Bell.

I have given a copy of this to Mr. Kapsambelis.

*fu
28-1-45*

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✓

Ref: P/775

16 February 1945

SUBJECT: Greek Merchant Shipping in Italian Waters.

TO : Shipping Sub-Commission, Allied Commission

1. Mr. Georges Kapsambelis, the Counselor of the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, informed me yesterday that he had received instructions from his government to collect information about Greek merchant shipping found in Italian waters at the time of the Armistice.

2. Mr. Kapsambelis stated that such shipping was, of course, at the disposal of the Allied authorities and the Greek Government merely wished to complete their records in order to make quite sure that Greek shipping which had been seized by Italian authorities during the war was not transferred forcibly to the Italian flag and thereby lost to the Greek Merchant Marine in the future.

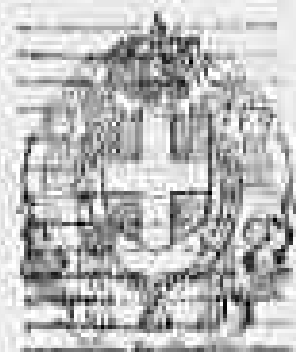
3. I should be grateful if you would receive Mr. Kapsambelis and supply him with any information at your disposal in this matter.

Aubrey S. Relford
Asst. Political Advisor

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6/918/388

Holo
WS*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

Reference is made to Aide-Memoire of the Political Section dated October 7th, 1944 concerning the repatriation of the crew of the S.S. "Anfora".

In reply to the request whether the Spanish Consul in Bombay saw the Captain of the "Anfora" in Bombay, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs informs that, according to a report of the Italian Legation in Lisbon of March 7th on the matter, the Spanish Consul in Bombay had gone himself to see the Captain of the "Anfora". It is not specified where, but one presumes in the territory of the Portuguese Indies.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs reserves to communicate further in the matter.

Rome, October 31st, 1944.

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[Signature]

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

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Pol Sec

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/BMR/as

G-5: 014.33-52

4 October 1944

SUBJECT: Repatriation of crew of the "ANFORA".

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your Political Section's memorandum of 8 September.

2. Repatriation of the crew of S.S. "ANFORA" is approved in principle, provided they are Italian and wish to be repatriated, and assistance will be given in bringing the seamen from India to Italy. For this it will be necessary to know the present location of the 12 free members of the crew.

3. As regards the 34 under arrest, it is suggested that the Italian Government should approach the Portuguese Government through their Legation in Lisbon with a view to obtaining their release.

4. Meanwhile it would be helpful if the information from the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs could be amplified, particularly in respect of the identity of the group of seamen who proposed to sail the ANFORA to SINGAPORE. May the statement of the Spanish Consul in Bombay also be clarified, please, in respect of whether he saw the captain of the ANFORA at Bombay, and if so how and when the latter got there and is he one of the 12 free members.

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

T. B. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel

Copy to: Office of the Brit. Res. Minister
" " " U.S. Political Adviser
G-1
G-2

2273



Headquarters Allied Control Commission

September 8, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5, Allied Force Headquarters
 c.c. to: British Resident Minister
 U.S. Political Advisor
 British High Commissioner
 U.S. Representative, A.C.I.

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Crew of S.S. ANFORA

The Italian Government have requested the approval of the Allied authorities for the repatriation of the crew of the S.S. ANFORA which in 1942 was sunk in the port of Mormugao (Portuguese India).

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have furnished the following facts about this case:

The ship was in the port of Mormugao at the time of Italy's entrance into the war, and remained "blocked" there until her sinking under strange circumstances, as follows: According to the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the ANFORA was sunk by her crew to prevent another group of sailors from taking her to Singapore. According to the Spanish Consul in Bombay the Captain of the vessel informed him of having given the order to burn the ANFORA to avoid attack from a British warship which in March 1942, entered the harbor and attacked the German steamship BREMENFELS. The Captain of the ANFORA said he gave the order to fire the ship after hearing the BREMENFELS sound her alarm.

Of the crew of 46, 34 up until May last, were under arrest charged with sabotage by the Portuguese authorities. The remaining 12, who were not on board the ship at the time of her sinking, are free. The Portuguese Government advances the necessary funds for the sailors' maintenance.

Should the Allied authorities approve in principle 2277-2a-

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-2-

tribution of the crew, the Italian Government would be grateful for any assistance that could be given in sending at least those members who are not under arrest by ship from India to Italy.

Harold Caccia
Vice President Allied Control Commission
Political Section

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for ~~an~~ ~~not~~
Mr. 6/445/199



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.C.

Reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Memorandum of the 29th of July.

In compliance with the request for further details concerning the question of the repatriation of the crew of the SS. "Anfora" sunken in the port of Mormugão (Portuguese Indies) the Ministry for Foreign Affairs wishes to acquaint the A.C.C. with the following facts:

✓ Owing to Italy's entry into war the Italian ship "Anfora" remained blocked in the neutral port of Mormugão (Portuguese Indies).

Subsequently in March 1942, in circumstances, which it has not yet been possible to ascertain, the ship sank in that harbour.

There are two versions of the matter.

According to informations supplied by the Portuguese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the "Anfora" would have been sunk by members of her crew to prevent another group of sailors from taking her to Singapore.

This version has however been proved incorrect by a report of the Spanish Consul in Bombay in which he states that the captain of the SS. "Anfora" informed him personally of having given the order to burn the ship to avoid being attacked by a British warship which in March 1942 had entered Mormugão harbour and attacked the German steamship "Erhenfels". He claims to have given order of setting fire to the ship after hearing the "Erhenfels" sound her alarm signal. 2273

34 members of the crew of 46, at least until May last, were under arrest charged with sabotage by the Portuguese authorities, while 13 others, who were not on board when the ship was sunk, are still free. The Portuguese Government advances the necessary funds for their maintenance. So much is now known on the subject. X

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.C.

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Memorandum of the 29th of July.

In compliance with the request for further details concerning the question of the repatriation of the crew of the SS. "Anfora" sunk in the port of Mormugão (Portuguese Indies) the Ministry for Foreign Affairs wishes to acquaint the A.C.C. with the following facts:

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The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be therefore grateful if the A.C.C. would request the competent Allied

Authorities to examine the possibility of repatriating the crew of the SS. "Anfora" (or in all events those members who are not under arrest) by means of some ship sailing from India for Europe.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be grateful for those steps that the A.C.C. shall deem fit to take in the matter. *Leah*



Rome, September 8th 1944.

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OFFICE OF FLAG OFFICER LIAISON ITALY, ROME.
(Naval Sub Commission)

STAFF MINUTE SHEET.

Subject 8 Italian Sailors interned in Egypt
ex Submarine CAGNI.

Pack No.

Referred to

*A/Vice President
Political Section*

The Italian case is based on the fact that the sailors were turned over to the British Naval Authorities at Durban solely in order that they might be transported in security to a place in Italian jurisdiction where they might be tried under Italian Naval law. The Escort vessel ARPA which brought them from Durban was not going on to Italy with the submarine CAGNI, so the men were interned temporarily in Egypt, while awaiting means of transport. The Italians wanted to hold them on board one of the Italian battleships interned in the Bitter Lakes, but this was not granted, probably because we look upon these ships as interned and not as constituting an Italian Naval Command.

The Italians intend to punish them if they get them, and the severity or otherwise of the punishment they award will be interesting.

After action circula-
tion

S. N. Blackburn

(S. N. Blackburn) 22/1
Captain, R.N.

22/1

*I am following this up to my best
advantage.*

Disposal

22/1

227

B.U.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/160/46

AH

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION - A.S.

- 1 - Reference is made to Memorandum n. 6/702/309 of October 2 last, concerning the case of 3 Italian sailors interned as P.O.W. in a concentration camp at Alexandria.
- 2 - The Ministry of the Navy has received information from the Flag Officer Liaison Italy that the latest steps taken with the Allied Authorities concerning the release of the 3 sailors of the submarine "CAGNI" have given no practical result.
- 3 - The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be grateful therefore if the Political Section A.S. could approach the competent Authorities requesting them to re-examine the above mentioned memorandum in order that a decision be reached on the matter. - *Colby*

Rome, 13th January, 1945.

Naval S/C.

with G.A.P., M.C.?

Is there any point in raising this again
2273

Alford
for A.V.P. (Br.)
17/1/45

OFFICE OF FLAG OFFICER LIAISON ITALY, ROME.
(Naval Sub Commissiⁿ)

STAFF MINUTE SHEET.

Subject

Pack No.

Referred to

Political Section.

Attached running commentary gives the complete picture it turned down four times after fair representation by the Flag Officers to the Middle East Security Authorities.

Mr. M. Should have mentioned this to me, but it is the General's intent they follow and he really gives us extra work and does not encourage us to keep him

If you consider International law is concerned no doubt you will approach the legal side.

Anyway an answer is quite clear. I will see the Mr. M. ^{about it} next time I see him and also mention it to F.O.T.A.L.I. 2272

After action circulation

Disposal

B. U.

Continue, if necessary, on BACK.

Italian Naval Internees ex-Cagni

- 16th Dec 43 - ~~8~~ FORSCA reports that 8 Italian sailors of
Fascist tendencies ex-Cagni have been interned in 308
P.W. Camp.
- 4th Jan 44 - Minister informed by TOLEM as above.
- 24th Jan 44 - Minister protests stating that British naval authorities
at Suez agreed to send men to Italy to be dealt with by Italian
naval authorities. Protest referred to TOLEM.
- 26th March 44 - Security authorities ^(M.E.) refuse to sanction release of them the war.
- 17th April 44 - Minister informed by TOLEM.
- 3rd May 44 - Further protest by Minister. Again referred to TOLEM
with recommendation that as "breach of faith" is involved, they should
return.
- 16th June 44 - TOLEM states G.H.Q. M.E.F. are adamant that men
must remain interned.
- 3rd July 44 - Minister informed accordingly.
- 12th July 44 - Yet another protest from the Minister.
- 23rd July 44 - Point of view represented to TOLEM.
- 17th Aug 44 - G.H.Q. M.E.F. still refuse.
- 13th Sept. 44 - Minister of Marine informed.

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COPY

6/702/308

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

At the moment of the Armistice between Italy and the United Nations the Italian submarine "Umberto Cagni" was navigating in the Indian Ocean bound for the Japanese naval base of Saban (Sumatra)

Following the orders received by radio the submarine changed its course and 12 days after succeeded in reaching Durban in South Africa where it remained until November 1943 when it started its return journey to Italy.

Towards the end of October 1943 eight members of the crew namely:

Domenico Gaeta
Alvaro Degl'Innocenti
Salvatore Fontane
Antonio Verdoggia
Mario Pozzer
Libero Marian
Amedeo Minozzi
Giovanni Moccia,

who officially declared that they were of fascist sentiments and that they did not feel they could bear arms against Italian fascists or Germans.

The Commander of the submarine not being in a position to keep them abroad under arrest requested the Commanding Office of the naval base to intern them on land with the provision that as soon as the submarine would sail they would embark on the escort vessel so that, once in Italy, they could be judged by an Italian Court of discipline.

In fact when the "Cagni" left Durban the 8 sailors were put aboard the H.M.S. "Arphe" that escorted the submarine to Suez. In Suez they were going to be turned over to the H.Q. of the 9th Naval Division stationed on the battleship "Vittorio Veneto".

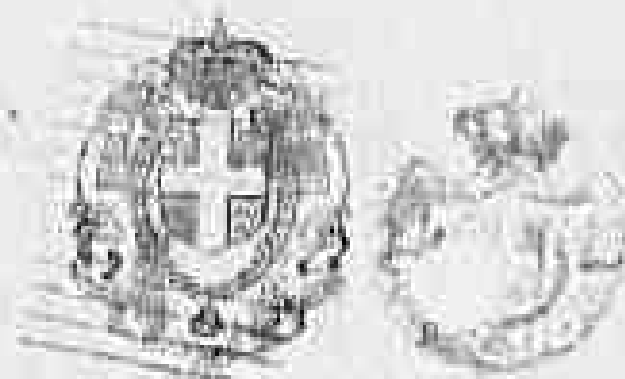
Instead, to everybody's surprise and contrary to the assurances given, the sailors were sent to Alexandria and interned in a concentration camp. All requests made in January, in May and in July with the Flag Officer Liaison Italy have had negative result. The British authorities have in fact answered that the 8 sailors have been interned as P.O.W. and shall be returned only when the general repatriation of Italian P.O.W. shall take place.

The Ministry of the Navy feels that in accordance with the arrangements between the Commanding Officer at Durban and the Captain of the submarine the 8 sailors ought to be turned over to the Italian authorities which are the only ones competent to judge their action which took place on ./. an

an Italian warship flying Italian flag.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would appreciate if the Political Section A.C. could approach the competent Authorities requesting them to re-examine the case so that the 8 sailors be turned over to the Italian Naval authorities.

Rome, October 8th. 1944

*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*Copy sent to Navy S/C
14 Oct 44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

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The Ministry of the Navy feels that in accordance with the arrangements between the Commanding Officer at Durban and the Captain of the submarine the 8 sailors ought to be turned over to the Italian Authorities which are the only ones competent to judge their action which took place on an Italian warship flying Italian flag.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would appreciate if the Political Section A.C. could approach the competent Authorities requesting them to re-examine the case so that the 8 sailors be turned over to the Italian naval Authorities. *Edm*

Rome, October 8th. 1944.





THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, February 15, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Political Section, Allied Commission

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of Certain Officers of the Italian Merchant Marine.

With reference to the Embassy's memorandum of October 24 to the Political Section and previous correspondence concerning the welfare and whereabouts of certain officers in the Italian Merchant Marine, formerly of the S.S. CONTE BERNARDINO who were serving a sentence at Ganboa in the Canal Zone, the Embassy has now received an additional report from the Department of State which is quoted below.

"The Department of State has now been informed by the Department of Justice that a parole of these four men was directed on December 7, 1944. Salvatore Piccaluga and Eusebio Ceccarelli left Ellis Island on December 22, 1944 and December 18, 1944, respectively; Captain Ferrara was expected to leave Ellis Island on January 15, 1945; and Luigi Rosato remained at Ellis Island at his own insistence until such time as he might find suitable employment.

"The Department will notify the Embassy when all of these men have taken advantage of their paroles under the supervision of the Department of Justice."

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CONTE BERNARDINO

Copied to H. Callahan - Feb 15 1945

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Bluh

Ref: E/775

5th February 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to their memorandum No. 6/362/159 of the 2nd February, has the honour to state that the question of initiating discussions in Rome on the disposal of the cargoes of Italian ships which took refuge in Portuguese or Spanish waters has been referred through the respective Embassies in Rome to the United States and British Governments. No reply has yet been received from London or Washington.

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

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Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/362/159

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION - A.C.

SUBJECT: Sargoes of Italian ships in Spanish and Portuguese waters.

It would be much appreciated if the Ministry for Foreign Affairs could receive a reply, at an early date, to their Memorandum 6/1243/536 of Dec. 13th 1944. *Long*

Rome, February 2nd, 1945.

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Memorandum

To: A/Vice President, Political Section
From: Liaison, Shipping Sub-Commission
Date: 4th. January, 1945.

[Signature]
10/1/45

Subject: Allied or neutral cargoes in Italian merchant ships in ports of refuge.

Reference to Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs N° 6/1246/536 of 12th. December, so many interests are concerned with the cargoes on board Italian ships which sought ports of refuge on Italy's entry into the war as to make it necessary to refer to London any proposal to discuss the matter with the Italians.

[Signature]
G.A. Bell.

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W.S.

I have passed this on to the Brit. Emb. I don't know whether the U.S. Emb. will be interested.

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Seen by H. A. Embassy +
returned - H.A.
10 Jan 45

[Signature]
6/1/45

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

785016

POLITICAL SECTION
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION
ROMEALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUMSUBJECT: Italian Shipping in Spanish & Portuguese waters.
TO: Shipping S/C.

FILE NO.

8th Jan 1945

1. see the attached memoranda.
2. Do you consider that the proposed discussions in Rome are feasible? I should have thought we lacked the necessary data here.

H. Hafford 2264
for ANP. (Gr.)

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

P.P. please.
14 Dec 44
61246/536MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION - A.C.

At the request of the parties concerned, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to inform the A.C. that it would be considered convenient if the settlement of the questions concerning Italian interests in the Allied, or neutral, owned cargoes of the Italian ships which took refuge in Spanish and Portuguese territorial waters and ports, be reached as soon as possible.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the A.C. would take all necessary measures with the competent Authorities to this effect, and would much appreciate an early reply in the matter. *Calz*

Rome, December 12th 1944



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The ships concerned are the following:

a) - in Spanish waters:

LAVERO, CIERGA, ORATA, CIERNA, MADDA, TROVATO-
RE, ISONZO, BUTTA, POLLENZO, CATTA, FULCOR, OLIVIERA,
MERESA, SOLIAPPIN, ANDALUSIA, EDELA, LUCIA.

b) - in Portuguese waters:

GENARCHIA, GENUALANTE, ANCOLA, VALETTE, AN-
FOFA.

Memo. 2/1243/535 of December 18th has the
object of raising the question in general with
a view to suggesting that it should be discussed
in Rome between the Italian and Allied Authorities
concerned.

Rome, December 22nd 1944

Ref: 775

28 December 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

SUBJECT : Disposition of Captured Italian Vessels.

Reference is made to the Ministry's memorandum No. 6/1170/501 dated 3 December 1944.

This matter was submitted to the Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, who now have replied that no formal assurances can be given the Italian Government with respect to the ultimate disposition of the ex-Italian vessels referred to in the memorandum under reference, nor can it be inferred that these vessels are not prizes of war.

For the Chief Commissioner:-

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

See ship captured by allies

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HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission APO 394

SECRET
S-E-C-R-E-T:

NSC/1386
23 December 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR POLITICAL SECTION, ALLIED COMMISSION:

Subject: Italian Vessels.

Reference: (a) Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum
6/604/266 of 26 September 1944.
(b) Navy Sub-Commission, AC, secret memorandum
NSC/957 of 5 October 1944.

1. Political Section, AC., File No. 775 of 10 December 1944, with enclosure thereto are returned as requested.

2. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reference (a) requested that certain ex-Italian vessels be returned to Italian control under the provisions of the Cunningham Agreement and amendments thereto, instead of being treated as captured vessels. The Cunningham Agreement in general provides that Italian vessels will be operated under Italian control. The Navy Sub-Commission in reference (b) did not enter into the merits of issues involved in the status of any particular vessels, but pointed out that under the amendment to the Cunningham Agreement, dated 17 November 1943, that the United Nations have the right to make such other disposition of any or all Italian ships as they may think fit. It was recommended that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be informed that no useful purpose can be served by any further discussions of this matter.

3. In reply to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum 6/1170/501 of 2 December 1944, it is recommended that the Ministry be informed that no formal assurances can be given with respect to the ultimate disposition of the ex-Italian vessels referred to in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum of 26 September 1944, nor can it be inferred that these vessels are not prizes of war.


H. W. ZIROLA,
Commodore, U.S. Navy,
for Chief, Navy Sub-Commission, AC.

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SECRET

ALLIED ~~CONTROL~~ COMMISSION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Political Section

SUBJECT: Status of Italian Ships Formerly
in German Hands.

FILE No. 775

10 December 1944

TO : Navy Sub-Commission

1. For information and comment.

2. It would be appreciated were Political Section to be informed whether or not the formal assurance desired by the Ministry can be given them.



WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Memo No. 6/1170/501 dtd 2 Dec 44.

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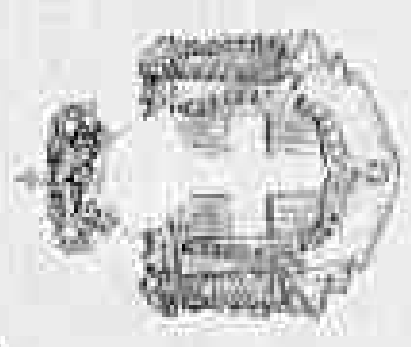
Please return as this is our only copy.

V.T.

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Mr. 6/1170/501



Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

With Memorandum of September 28th, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in consideration of Italy's status of co-belligerency, requested the A.C. that all Italian ships, taken by Germany or however in her service and subsequently fallen into Allied hands, should be considered as "retaken" and as such returned to us. It was added that, naturally, they would be employed in the interest of the common war-effort and in the framework of the Cunningham-De Courten agreements of September 1943.

The General Allied Headquarters at Caserta have now answered, through the A.C., recalling the amendment of November 17th, 1943 to the Cunningham-De Courten agreements according to which the United Nations have the right to make such other dispositions of any or all Italian ships as they may think fit, and stating that the measures concerning the Italian ships in question have been taken on the strength of that amendment and to the end of their direct and timely employment in the interest of the war effort.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs infer from this answer that, as the Allied C.M.C. admit that these vessels are envisaged by the Cunningham-De Courten agreements, they are viewed by the Allies in the same light as those which have always remained under the control of the Italian Government and they cannot be therefore considered as prizes of war.

It is furthermore understood that as soon as the reasons underlying the dispositions taken in virtue of the amendment to the Cunningham-De Courten agreement will have come to an end, the ships, to which the disposition have been applied, will be remanned by Italian crews and fly the Italian flag and placed, if necessary, at the disposal of the Allies for the common war effort.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

With Memorandum of September 26th, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in consideration of Italy's status of co-belligerency, requested the A.C. that all Italian ships, taken by Germany or however in her service and subsequently fallen into Allied hands, should be considered as "retaken" and as such returned to us. It was added that, naturally, they would be employed in the interest of the common war-effort and in the framework of the Cunningham-De Courten agreements of September 1943.

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It is furthermore understood that as soon as the reasons underlying the dispositions taken in virtue of the amendment to the Cunningham-De Courten agreement will have come to an end, the ships, to which the disposition ²²⁵³ have been applied, will be remanned by Italian crews and fly the Italian flag and placed, if necessary, at the disposal of the Allies for the common war effort.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would appreciate a formal assurance on this point.

Rome, 2nd December, 1944.



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

785016

CAPTURED ITALIAN
VESSELS, TAKEN BEFORE
CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission
APO 304

ESG/957

5 October 1944.

~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM FOR POLITICAL SECTION, AGC.

Subject: Captured Italian Vessels - Disposition of.

1. The attached memorandum from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 28 September 1944, requests that all Italian vessels which are captured or taken from Axis Forces since the cessation of hostilities between Italy and Allied Nations be returned to the Italian Government for disposition in accordance with the Cunningham - de Courten Agreement.
2. Without entering into the merits of the issues raised, the Amendment to the Cunningham Agreement entered into on 17 November 1943, provided that the provisions of the Agreement as to the immediate employment and disposition of the Italian Merchant and Merchant ships, do not affect the right of the United Nations to make such other disposition of any or all Italian Ships as they may think fit.
3. The Flag Officer, Toronto Maritime and Liaison, Italy, representing the Naval Allied Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has already communicated his decisions to the Italian Ministry of Marine with respect to the disposition of the vessels named. The decisions were based on the circumstances involved in the capture of the individual vessels and their utilization to the best interest of the immediate war effort. It is recommended that the Minister of Foreign Affairs be informed that no useful purpose can be served by further discussions of the matter.

775
Pls advise appropriate office

Handwritten signature: A. R. Rioli
A. R. Rioli,
Commodore, U.S. Navy,
For Chief, Navy Sub-Commission, AGC.

Handwritten: Please close

~~SECRET~~

2257

Handwritten: del Budget notified, Oct 11

Handwritten: WMS

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

6/004/206

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

POLITICAL SECTION

At the end of hostilities between Italy and the Allied Powers, the Allied Forces proceeded to capture ships, motor-sailers and craft in general, of Italian ownership, of which the Germans, following the state of war between Italy and Germany, had taken possession or were using for war purposes.

In respect of some of these vessels, and more particularly as regards the "Pozarica" and "Argentina", the Allied Authorities, although leaving their ultimate fate to the judgment of a Prize Court, informed that these vessels were flying the Italian flag and were manned by Italian crews (see communication from Flag Officer Liaison Italy, dated 8.11.43, no.250/43). 775

As regards the motor-sailers "Enlila", "Gagliano" and "S. Antonio", which, in escaping from Trieste in order to reach Italian liberated territory were obliged to call at Lissa, were taken by the Yugoslav Partisan Forces, the Allied Authorities informed that the said Forces considered them as war prizes (see communication from F.O.L.I., dated 9.5.1944, no.313). N.P.

Lastly, concerning the other motor-sailers : "Ernesta", "Dante II", "S. Niccolò" and "Libeccio", the Allied Authorities informed that these crafts had been captured by the Allied Forces whilst operating under German control and that therefore they were to be considered as prizes of war (see communication ²²⁵⁵ F.O.L.I. dated 8.6.1944, no. Te 1023/28).

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In respect of some of these vessels, and more particularly as regards the "Pozzerica" and "Argentina", the Allied Authorities, although leaving their ultimate fate to the judgment of a Prize Court, informed that these vessels were flying the Italian flag and were manned by Italian crews (see communication from Flag Officer Liaison Italy, dated 6.11.43, no.250/23). 775

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To the above mentioned captures others perhaps have been added, unknown to the Italian Government, and other cases might

./.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

-2-

occur in the victorious progress of Allied military operations.

In giving to the Allies ready and active co-operation in the war against the common enemy, Italy has assumed, vis-à-vis the Allied Powers, the status of co-belligerent, as it has been officially recognized by the British, North American and Soviet Governments.

This status of co-belligerent does not appear, however, to be consonant with the fact that Italian vessels, taken by the Germans in consequence of a state of war between Italy and Germany, when once they are recovered, should be considered by the Allied Authorities as prizes of war or however susceptible of being submitted to a war provisions such as the judgment of a Prize Court.

The relation of co-belligerency existing between Italy and the Allied Powers leads to the conviction that when an Italian vessel in the position above-stated falls in the hands of Allied Forces, her situation should be similar to that of a vessel re-taken from the enemy and should therefore be returned to the State from which she was taken, i.e. to Italy.

It appears that the fate of the French, Greek, Yugoslav vessels which, having fallen in enemy hands were subsequently re-taken by Allied Forces, has been decided exactly on this basis.

2255

The Italian Government, confident of the benevolent interest in the matter of the Allied Control Commission, requests, on the strength of the above considerations, that all Italian vessels which, previously taken or however utilized by the enemy,

occur in the victorious progress of Allied military operations.

In giving to the Allies ready and active co-operation in the war against the common enemy, Italy has assumed, vis-à-vis the Allied Powers, the status of co-belligerent, as it has been officially recognized by the British, North American and Soviet Governments.

This status of co-belligerent does not appear, however, to be consonant with the fact that Italian vessels, taken by the Germans in consequence of a state of war between Italy and Germany, when once they are recovered, should be considered by the Allied Authorities as prizes of war or however susceptible of being submitted to a war provisions such as the judgment of a Prize Court.

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It appears that the fate of the French, Greek, Yugoslav vessels which, having fallen in enemy hands were subsequently re-taken by Allied Forces, has been decided exactly on this basis.

2255

The Italian Government, confident of the benevolent interest in the matter of the Allied Control Commission, requests, on the strength of the above considerations, that all Italian vessels which, previously taken or however utilized by the enemy, have, since the cessation of hostilities between Italy and the Allied Powers, fallen or shall in future fall in the hands of the Allied Forces, shall be returned to Italy, in accordance with the Cunningham-De Courten agreements of 6th September 1943 and subsequent agreements.

ROME, 26th September, 1944.



XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

RefP/775-Ta

15th January, 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission
presents its compliments to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and, with reference to their memorandum
No. 6/456/69 of the 12th January, has the honour to inform
them that the appropriate Allied authorities cannot
confirm the arrival in Italy of the SS TARIFA.

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

725
TARIFA

2254

0353

785016

POLITICAL SECTION
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: S.S. "Tarifa"

FILE No.

TO :

Shipping S/C.

135 Jan. 1945

Re. see checked memo. from the H.Q.

Have you any info. re. which we c?

pass on to the Ministry?

S.S. "No info re Tarifa"
but

"Ciudad de Melilla"
has already been to Naples
(about a week ago)

[Signature]

for A/V.P. (br.)

2253

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/188/69

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.S.

At the beginning of November 1944 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was informed by the Royal Embassy in Madrid that the Spanish ship "MANITRA", carrying to Italy foodstuffs purchased by the Holy See, was due to sail from Barcellona on November 25th.

As to date, no confirmation of the arrival of the s/s "MANITRA" has been received.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would much appreciate all possible information on the subject. *Long*



Rome, January 13th 1945

2252

Nov 15/44.

Office of the Resident Minister,
Central Mediterranean,
Caserta.

16th November, 1944.

39/0/1.

My dear Mr. Linton,

Sir Noel Charles telegraphed to the Foreign Office last month that the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had asked to be furnished with the text of the recent "Agreement on Principles having reference to the continuance of co-ordinated control of Merchant shipping". The Foreign Office tell us that they feel that if the Italian Government are anxious to obtain further information they should address their enquiries to the Allied Commission rather than to Sir Noel Charles since under the Cunningham De Courten Agreement Italian shipping is subject to Allied control. I am accordingly sending you enclosed herewith 2 copy of the Agreement.

2. The view of the Foreign Office is that there can be no question at present of an ex-enemy Government acceding to the Agreement.

Yours etc,

John Wyndham.

DWC

A.V.P. / A.L. Sec.

I am not sure in

John Wyndham.

which capacity this is addressed

to you but here in his office the government
H.L. d'A. Hopkinson, Esq., for sig. Bureau. He see your

minute on -12/-2251

I have passed this

to Messrs. Lilladris

Dec 4 11 28/11/44

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

No 4556

MEMORANDUM PER LA COMMISSIONE ADIUNTA DI CONTROLLO

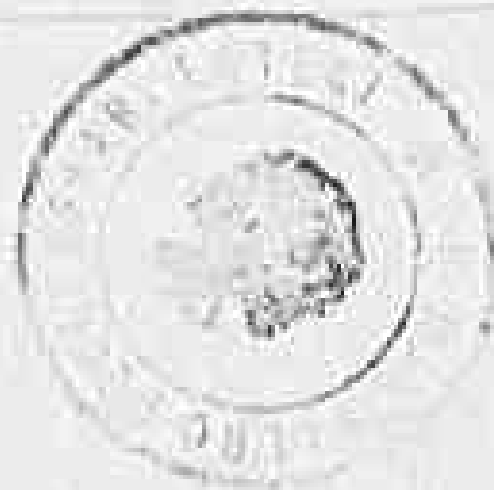
=====

Con riferimento al Memorandum di cotesta Commissione n. 775 del 26 aprile us., si informa che il R. Ministero della Marina, cui è stato, a suo tempo, comunicato il contenuto del predetto Memorandum, ha informato, in data 7 corrente di averne preso atto. *pc*

With reference to A.C.C. memorandum No. 775 of 26 ~~May~~, we inform that the Royal Navy Ministry, which was, in its turn, given the substance of this memorandum, reported on 7 June that it has taken note of it ~~(see below)~~.

Salerno, 19 giugno 1944

Roberti, acq. reply in due.



11 please

775

11 9 621/1000 (11 113 621)

2250

MEMORANDUM PER LA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

=====

Con riferimento al Memorandum di cotesta Commissione n. 775 del 26 aprile us., si informa che il R. Ministero della Marina, cui è stato, a suo tempo, comunicato il contenuto del predetto Memorandum, ha informato, in data 7 corrente di averne preso atto. *PC*



Salerno, 19 giugno 1944

With reference to A.C.C. memorandum No. 775 of 26 April, we inform that the Royal Navy Ministry, which was, in its turn, given the substance of this memorandum, reported on 7 June that it has taken note of it ~~and~~.

Roberts says supply is due.

PC please

775

See volume (pp. 113-114) ASD

2250

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

APRIL 26, 1944.

775

Sir:

The Political Section of the Allied Control Commission has been informed that instructions have been sent to the American Embassy in Madrid to the effect that the President of the United States has authorized a special emergency fund of \$500,000 to enable the United States Government to contribute its pro rata share toward the expenses of maintaining certain Italian ships in Spanish ports and their crews. It is understood that British expenditures in connection with these vessels for the period October to February, inclusive, amounted to Pesetas 7,803,740. Authority to reimburse the British Embassy for half of this amount has been granted the American Embassy in Madrid.

In arriving at the amount necessary for future payments, it was agreed that the British and American Embassies should consult and that each would pay half simultaneously and separately.

In this connection I have been instructed to request from the Italian Government an acknowledgment of indebtedness for these advances similar to that made by the Italian Government as regards advances for the maintenance of Italian Missions abroad which was contained in your communication to me, No. 650 of February 18, 1944.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Signed: Samuel Reber

His Excellency,
don Renato Prinas,
Secretary General, Royal Italian Ministry
for Foreign Affairs.

2249

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

April 26, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Financial Assistance to Italian Mission in Spain.

With reference to a recent memorandum transmitting an instruction from the Department of State concerning payment through the Madrid Embassy of a share of the maintenance expenses of Italian war and merchant ships in Spanish ports, for your information there is paraphrased below a telegram sent by the American Embassy in Madrid on April 18 to the Department of State:

"I desire to point out, prior to paying 3,901,870 pesetas to the British Embassy as the United States Government's share of maintenance expenses for Italian war and merchant ships in Spanish ports and their crews for the October-February period as authorized by the Department, that this payment of an equivalent of \$357,049.26, in addition to the sums required to meet our share of March and April payments, will be more than the total amount of the special emergency fund established for such payments. I would like to be informed immediately as to the availability of additional funds for this purpose, since the Italian Embassy is depending upon United States funds for half its total requirements for March and April and ensuing months.

A sum of 934,000 pesetas has been advanced to the Italian Embassy by the British Embassy as its share of March requirements for maintenance of ships and crews and has asked authorization to advance for April 644,000 pesetas. Accordingly, subject to clarification of the foregoing question, I request authorization to advance as this Embassy's share for these months equivalent sums. In dollars the equivalents of these sums amount to \$85,467.74 and \$58,930.65 respectively, bringing to \$501,447.65 the total amount required for October-April inclusive.

Estimation of how long these payments may be necessary is difficult, especially in view of the uncertainty regarding release of the warships in the Balearics, for which the maintenance requirements account for more than two-thirds of the April estimates."

2248

Another . . .

- 2 -

Another telegram was sent by the Madrid Embassy to the Department on April 23 concerning Italian financing, and a paraphrase follows for your information:

"Since February the only funds paid to the Italian Ambassador by this Embassy were 500,000 pesetas advanced on April 10 as half share of the provisional joint advance for March of 1,000,000 pesetas, the British equivalent of which will be advanced shortly. I assume that a proportionate amount of this advance will be made available to the Tangier mission.

Instructions received by the British Embassy to obtain certain detailed information from the Italian Ambassador concerning salaries and other matters before making further funds available, and reluctance on the part of the Italian Ambassador to supply such data without instructions from his Government, is holding up advance of further funds for March and April. An urgent request that the Italian Ambassador be provided with such instructions has been made by the British Embassy, but they have not been forthcoming as yet.

The American Embassy is not able to advance further funds until the British Embassy is in a position to agree on the amount, since advances to the Italians must be made by the American and British Embassies jointly on the basis of estimates agreed upon jointly.

The separate advance of funds for maintenance of Italian ships and crews in Spanish ports is not taken into account in the foregoing."

H. J. L'Heureux
H. J. L'Heureux,
Executive Officer.

2247

Italy Ships in Spanish Ports

775

April 26, 1944.

Sir:

The Political Section of the Allied Control Commission has been informed that instructions have been sent to the American Embassy in Madrid to the effect that the President of the United States has authorized a special emergency fund of \$500,000 to enable the United States Government to contribute its pro rata share toward the expenses of maintaining certain Italian ships in Spanish ports and their crews. It is understood that British expenditures in connection with these vessels for the period October to February, inclusive, amounted to Pesetas 7,303,740. Authority to reimburse the British Embassy for half of this amount has been granted the American Embassy in Madrid.

In arriving at the amount necessary for future payments, it was agreed that the British and American Embassies should consult and that each would pay half simultaneously and separately.

In this connection I have been instructed to request from the Italian Government an acknowledgment of indebtedness for these advances similar to that made by the Italian Government as regards advances for the maintenance of Italian Missions abroad which was contained in your communication to me, No. 650 of February 13, 1944.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency,
Don Renato Prunas,
Secretary General, Royal Italian Ministry
for Foreign Affairs.

2246

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

19 April, 1944

TO : Samuel Reber, Esquire
Vice President of Allied Control Commission
Political Section, NAPLES.

Following is a paraphrase of a telegram sent by the Department of State (No. 1110, April 14, 10 a.m. 1944) to Madrid and repeated to Algiers with an instruction for you at the end:

"The President has authorized a special emergency fund of \$500,000 to enable the United States government to contribute its pro-rata share towards the expenses of maintaining certain Italian ships in Spanish ports, and their crews.

We are informed in a note from the British Embassy that British expenditures in connection with these vessels for the period October to February inclusive amounted to 7,803,740 pesetas. The British asked that 3,901,870 pesetas, or one-half of the total amount, be paid to the British Embassy in Spain. Authority for you to make this payment immediately is granted.

In mutually arriving at the amount necessary for future payments you should of course consult with your British colleague. Then, if possible, you should pay the United States half separately and simultaneously with the British payment. Such receipt as you consider adequate should be secured by you. As soon as it appears that it's best to discontinue these payments, you should promptly advise the Department (technical instructions as to accounting details follow for Madrid).

FOR REBER

A statement of indebtedness similar to that referred to in your 578, February 22, should be obtained from the Italian Government by you."

2245

Fargo 1151

For your information the telegram No. 578 of February 22, mentioned in the last paragraph of the foregoing, repeated to the Department, ~~the~~ substance of your telegram No. PBS 9006, February 21, 1944, concerning Italian agreement repayment might be made to the United States of certain advances whenever the United States considers repayment desirable and dollar assets are available.



G. F. Reinhardt

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTER
Civil Affairs Office

April 8, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Telegrams from American Embassy Madrid
to Department of State.

There are enclosed paraphrases of two telegrams
sent by the American Embassy at Madrid to the Depart-
ment of State on April 4, repeated here, and which
appear to be of interest to you.

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

(L'Heureux)
7-15

Enclosures:
2 paraphrases

Copies to: MGS, AEMM
OBRM

2243

PARAPHRASE

TELEGRAM No. 1177, dated APRIL 4, 1944, from
AMERICAN EMBASSY, MADRID, to DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The sixth Italian merchant ship to leave Spanish waters since the Armistice, the LAVORO sailed on the evening of April 3rd for Gibraltar from Cartagena. This leaves remaining in peninsular Spain one more vessel, another at Villa Cisneros and six in the Canary Islands.

in Spain
LAVORO
715

13 APR 1944

2242

FDI

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY



February 25, 1944.

TO: Political Section, Allied Control Commission, Naples.
SUBJECT: Italian Merchant Ship "Edera".

Information has been received from the American Embassy in Madrid that the Italian merchant ship "Edera" reached Gibraltar on February 20, 1944.


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

Copy to:

Office of British Resident Minister.
Military Government Section, AFHQ.
G-2 Section, AFHQ.

775
Edera

2241

UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

February 22, 1944.

TO: Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
Naples.

SUBJECT: Sailing of Italian Merchant Vessel EDERA
from El Ferrol to Gibraltar.

The American Embassy in Madrid reports that on February 16 the Italian merchant vessel EDERA sailed from El Ferrol en route to Gibraltar by way of Lisbon. The EDERA is the fifth Italian vessel to sail. Two more remain in Spanish peninsular ports. The LUCIAC which departed from Vigo February 10 arrived in Gibraltar three days later.


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

Copies to: MGS, AFHQ
G-2, AFHQ
British Resident Minister.

2240

7 February 1944

*Antonio
from subject
Shufes*

I enclose a translation of a letter from Badoglio about the attitude of the Spanish Government. It is over a fortnight old but has only just reached Naples. In this case I do not think that the delay matters and I am mainly writing to ask if you would let me know exactly what steps have been taken by the British and American Governments to bring pressure upon the Spanish Government for the release of the Italian ships in Spanish ports. According to the press the U.S. Government has with the knowledge and approval of HMG put a stop to all export of oil to Spain. Apparently what we are doing is having its effect; at least today's "Union Jack" reports that three of these Italian vessels have now put to sea.

*775
in Spain*

Roger Watkins, Esq., C.M.G.

2239

0374

Six Italian Ships Released By Spain

LONDON, Feb. 9—The Spanish government has released six of the seven Italian merchant ships that were held in Spanish ports, it was announced yesterday. There is a technical dispute about the ownership of the seventh vessel.

Three of the released ships have already sailed for Italy. Seven other Italian ships are held in the Balearic Islands, and negotiations for their release are continuing.

*775
in Spain*

2 FEB 1944

2 Feb. ary 1944

TO: Messrs. Caccia and Reber
Political Section
Hq ACC, Naples

I have acknowledged the attached letter just received from Marshal Badoglio. I believe the time lag was due to a delay in his office.

In view of the discussions reportedly now taking place with the Spanish Government, it may be opportune to press this matter further.

EWS
E.W.S.

1 Incl:
Ltr, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
File No. 410, 24 January 1944

*Re: ...
...
...
...
...
...*

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brindisi, 24 January 1944

File No. 410

Dear General,

The Royal Ambassador at Madrid informs me that the British and American Ambassadors exerted active pressure upon the Spanish Government in regard to the threatened acknowledgement of the self-styled Fascist Republican Government by Spain.

I beg you to convey to London and Washington my grateful thanks for such friendly interest, which my Government has greatly appreciated.

However, there is still Spanish opposition to the release of the 13 Italian merchant ships held in that country's ports, which constitutes an important question for various reasons, both from the Italian and Allied point of view.

Any concurrent action that the British and American Ambassadors would continue to pursue in order to aid the work of Ambassador Paolucci in this matter, would serve to overcome Spanish objections and would be, consequently, undoubtedly advisable.

Believe me to be, dear General, cordially yours,

/s/ Badoglio

Lt. General F. H. MacFarlane
Political Section
Allied Control Commission

Sgt Sorisi - Transl.

2237

2 FEB 1944

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Brindisi, 24 Gennaio 1944

N° 410

Caro Generale,

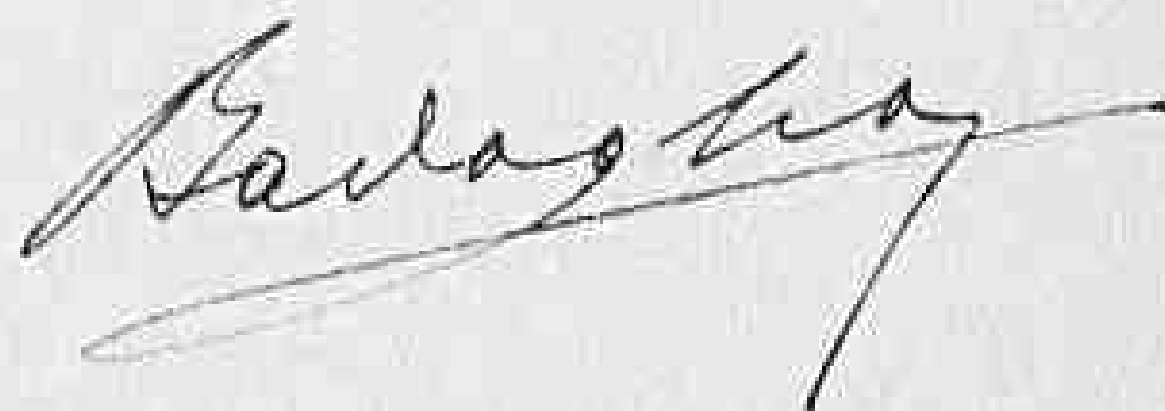
Il R. Ambasciatore a Madrid mi informa che gli Ambasciatori britannico e nordamericano hanno svolto efficace azione presso il Governo Spagnolo in occasione del minacciato riconoscimento da parte della Spagna del sedicente Governo Fascista Repubblicano.

Vi prego di voler farvi interprete a Londra e Washington dei miei grati sentimenti per tale amichevole intervento che il mio Governo ha molto apprezzato.

Ferdura invece tuttora l'opposizione della Spagna alla partenza delle 13 navi mercantili italiane ferme nei suoi porti, cui sia da parte italiana che da parte alleata si attribuisce, per ragioni varie, estrema importanza.

Ogni parallela azione che gli Ambasciatori britannico e nordamericano volessero continuare a svolgere per fiancheggiare l'opera svolta al riguardo dall'Ambasciatore Paolucci, gioverebbe a vincere l'opposizione spagnola e sarebbe in conseguenza indubbiamente consigliabile.

Credatemi, caro Generale, con cordiale amicizia



Ten. Gen. F.H. MacFarlane
Sezione Politica
Allied Control Commission

2236

ACC-Italy
RE 331
Folder 10000/132/426
1 document / 1 page

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation

775

Date

From

BODOLINO

To

MADRID

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:



Security-Classified Information



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Authority

Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

0379

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

785016

Office of the Resident Minister
at A.H.Q.
ALGIERS.

15th October 1943.

My dear Mr. Ad,

In Freedom telegram No. *
to Fatima you were given a summary
of a telegram from Paulucci about
the proposed sale of certain cargoes
which have been lying idle in
Italian merchant ships since 1940.
I now enclose the full text of
Paulucci's telegram for you to
communicate to the Badoglio Govern-
ment, which was, as you will see,
too long and too detailed to
telegraph in full.

Yours in

Rog

R.M. Watkins.

091112 - 124
(1st/12/43)

* H.A.C.

H.A. Caccia, Esq.,
Brindisi.

1st not filtered
through 2 2234
J.M.H.

Pol

The following is the text of a message dated 29th September 1943 for Marshal Badoglio from Italian Ambassador at Madrid.

"To H.E. Marshal Badoglio Head of H.M.'s Government, No.1666.

Sundry cargoes are lying on hand since 1940 on board Italian merchant ships and in vessels storage at Spanish ports. Such cargoes belong to private interests and are the following: Aboard s/s Madra, anchored Canary Islands 7000 tons of scrap iron; aboard s/s Isonzo, anchored Villa Cisneros about 5000 tons lumber cargo, mostly machinery unfit for war production, hardware, earthenware, etc.. In shops storage 700 tons of cotton bales, 100 tons unwashed wool, 30 tons of wool rags, 169 tons of hides, 500 tons of logs, 15 tons of coffee and other minor items. Merchandise is partly deteriorated and will further depreciate if left there. Exact value of the whole cannot be estimated, gauged about 12 million pesetas.

Merchandise being chiefly raw material which under present circumstances could not be used in our country - it does not appear convenient to ship to Italy. In order to obtain financial means to defray our activities in Spain (see my separate report on the subject being sent by messenger) I am obliged to seek your authority to dispose of said goods by sale.

I have already mentioned the matter to the Army and the British Charge d'Affaires who both appreciate my financial difficulties and have courteously promised to explore the possibility of assisting this Embassy to achieve the transaction. Should you approve sale the Royal Commercial Office here would proceed accordingly at the best terms available and report results.

Signed Paulucci di Calboli. Ends."

091.112 - Dir. (St. / Madrid)
45635 - Ship's cargo

2233

ACC-Italy
Rb 331
Folder 10000/132/4210
1 document 1 page

ACCESS RESTRICTED

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Date

From

MADRID

To

DECEMBER

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Otherwise Restricted Information

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Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

Only Book

22 September 1943

特 許 業 務 者 規 則

◎◎◎◎◎

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Mission 2221

2231

091112 - High (87/Thaddeus)

REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN
FROM EAST AFRICA BY SHIP
TO TARANTO/BARI

Ref #775

28 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Rome.

1. This is in reply to your note No. 18/S of September 2, 1944 concerning the diversion from Taranto to Bari of a vessel transporting Italian civilians from East Africa to Italy.

2. The Navy Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, now states that information has been received that the vessel could not be diverted as the name was not furnished. The vessel has now arrived and the repatriated Italian civilians have been accommodated satisfactorily.

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section

2230

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Navy Sub-Commission
APO 394

NSC/884

23 September 1944.

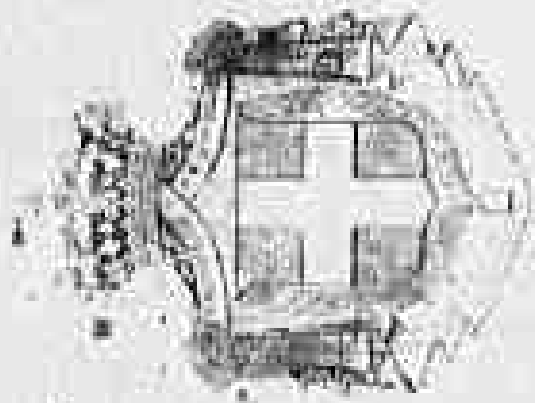
From: Navy Sub-Commission, Hq, ACC.
To : Political Sub-Commission, Hq, ACC.
Subject: Repatriation of Italian Civilians.

1. The President of the Italian Council of Ministers on 9 September 1944 submitted an Aide Memoire via the Political Section, ACC requesting that the vessel transporting Italian civilians from East Africa to Italy be diverted from Taranto to Bari on account of lack of hospital facilities at the former port.

2. Information has been received that the vessel could not be diverted as the name was not furnished. The vessel has now arrived and the repatriated Italian civilians have been accommodated satisfactorily. It is requested that the President of the Italian Council of Ministers be advised accordingly.


H. W. ZIROLI,
Commodore, U. S. Navy,
for Chief, Navy Sub-Commission, ACC.

2229



N. 1845

*President of the Council of Ministers*AIDE MEMOIRE

- 1) The Allied Authorities have arranged for the repatriation of a 190 Italian civilians from East Africa. A considerable number of these civilians will have to be hospitalized on landing.
- 2) The ship on which they are embarked is scheduled to arrive at Taranto between the 10th and the 15th of September.
- 3) The proper Italian authorities have pointed out that Taranto is totally lacking in any form of medical and hospital facility and that it would hence be impossible to deal with those civilians in need of immediate medical attention.
- 4) The Italian Government would therefore be grateful if it could be arranged for the landing to take place at Bari, where there are the necessary facilities, instead of Taranto.

Rome, 9/9/ 1944



2223

AIDE MEMOIRE

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Rome, 9/9/ 1944



2223

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

NAVAL SUBCOMMISSION

INFORMATION TO THE
GREEK GOVERNMENT REGARDING
THE ITALIAN SHIPS

0389

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref : 775

3 October 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Greek Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Rossigna, 42
Rome

FROM : Political Section

As provided in Memorandum No. 775 of the 22nd September inquiries have been made from Allied Force Headquarters regarding the request contained in Pro-Memoria No. 967 of the 19th September for information about Italian ships. In reply it has been suggested that in the interests of the Greek Government the information required should be sought in London and Washington through the British and American Governments rather than through the means available to the Allied Control Commission.

546

2227

33/1731.

To: M.W.P.R. (Med.)

From: Resident Minister's Office.

Reference your note of September 26th about a request for information on Italian ships addressed by the Greek Delegation in Rome to the Control Commission.

2. The Greek Delegation on the Advisory Council are within their rights in asking the Control Commission to furnish them with this information. On the other hand, the only source on which the Control Commission can draw for the material for an answer is the Italian Government and for various reasons are unlikely to furnish an accurate answer. In the interest of the Greeks themselves, therefore, it would be better if they addressed their requests to the British and U.S. Governments. It is also obvious that the reason why they want the information is to enable them to formulate their claims on Italian shipping. This raises a large question which does not lie within the province of the Control Commission. A third point is that there may be security considerations involved in the supply of the information requested to the Greek Delegation.

3. We have discussed your note with the Office of the U.S. Political Adviser and we are both agreed in thinking that the Control Commission should inform the Greek Delegation that they are not in a position to furnish the information requested which they suggest should be sought from the British and U.S. Governments.

4. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to Mr. Caccia in the Political Section of the Control Commission.

28th September, 1944.

2226

COPY.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

22nd September 1944

Ref: 775

MEMORANDUM TO: Greek Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Romagna, 42,
Rome.

FROM: Political Section.

Receipt is acknowledged of pro-memoria No. 967 of 19 Sep 44 in which certain information regarding Italian ships is requested for the Greek Government. Enquiries regarding these questions are being made and a further communication will follow as soon as possible.

GREEK DELEGATION to the Advisory Council for Italy.

Ref: 967

PRO-MEMORIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and would be grateful if the latter could kindly convey to the former the following informations requested by the Greek Government:

1. Names of Italian cargo and passenger ships lost during the war.
2. Names of Italian ships remaining in Allied hands after the Armistice as well as names of those which were left at the disposal of the Badoglio Government.
3. Names of Italian ships lost in the Adriatic as from 28th October 1940 until end of April 1941 and dates of their sinking.

The Greek Delegation express their anticipated thanks.

Rome, the 19th September 1944.

To the Political Section A.C.C.,
ROME.

2225

COPY.

MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING BOARD

A.P.H.Q.,
C.M.F.To: British Resident Minister,
A.P.H.Q.

From: M.W.T.R. (Med.)

Date: 26th September, 1944.

I attach a memorandum from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, which has been the subject of a conversation between Mr. H. Caccia and my Representative in the Shipping Sub-Commission to the A.C.C. in Rome - Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell has suggested that this enquiry should be directed by the Greeks to the Foreign Office in London who might refer it to the Admiralty, Ministry of War Transport, and Ministry of Economic Warfare. Mr. Caccia considers however, that it is for the Shipping Sub-Commission to obtain the information from the Italian Government. Before I take any such step I shall be glad to hear whether you consider that the information should be disclosed to the Greek Delegation without prior consultation with the Authorities in London.

(Sgd.) R. Gibson Graham.

M.W.T.R. (MED.)

0393

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 775

22 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Greek Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Rossini, 42
Rome

FROM: Political Section

Receipt is acknowledged of memo - memoranda no. 967 of 19 Sep 44 in which certain information regarding Italian ships is requested for the Greek Government. Inquiries regarding these questions are being made and a further communication will follow as soon as possible.

775
546

2223

0324

Ref.: 967

PRO - MEMORIA

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- 1o. Names of Italian cargo and passenger ships lost during the war.
- 2o. Names of Italian ships remaining in Allied hands after the Armistice as well as names of those which were left at the disposal of the Badoglio Government, and
- 3o. Names of Italian ships lost in the Adriatic as from 26th October 1940 until end of April 1941 and dates of their sinking.

The Greek Delegation express their anticipated thanks.

Rome, the 19th September 1944.

To the POLITICAL SECTION A.C.C.

Rome



22 September 1944

Mr. Bell:

I attach the Greek Pro-Memorandum
which I have acknowledged, copy attached.

Would you very kindly inquire whether
the Italians can answer the three questions
asked.

H. A. CACIA
Vice President, Political Section

ITALIAN FLEET
DIVIDED BETWEEN
U. S., RUSSIA AND
GREAT BRITAIN

0397

785016

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 2511

Salerno, 28th April, 1944

Strictly Confidential.

M. Hallford

*Did you expect
this?*

Mr. Caccia

*Reported by dep.
to the P.O.*

*But is Babuscio Rizzo
in a position to talk
for himself, your department,
others in the "regio" for Reber's personal attention.
Others do do do?*

*Primer Sanchez a
military officer
20th April 1944*

Harold A. Caccia Esq.,
Vice-President
Allied Control Commission
Political Section,
N A P L E S.

Dear Caccia,

I have recently received the enclosed copy
of an aide-memoire, written on March 6th by our Chargé
d' Affaires at the Holy See (Minister Babuscio Rizzo)
on the reactions caused in occupied Italy by the first
news concerning the partition of the Italian fleet.

The report is purely retrospective, but
perhaps I may suggest that you call upon it the atten-
tion of your Government, bearing out as it does the
concern expressed at the time by Marshal Badoglio, and
the timeliness both of the statement by the Prime Min-
ister and of the clarification concerning the press
conference by President Roosevelt.

This letter is naturally intended also

Sincerely yours

R. Palmer

*125
125*

2221

0398

ACC-Italy
176 331
Folder 10000/132/426
1 document 1 page

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 775
Date 3/12/44
From BADCELIO
To MADRID

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- ☒ Security-Classified Information
- ☐ Otherwise Restricted Information

ITALY Authority

3/5/94 Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

Telegram No. 60 of March 4th from the Italian Ambassador at Madrid to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Please refer to my telegrams Nos. 56 and 62. The President's statement about the Russian request for the transfer of the Italian fleet to the three allied powers had a most demoralising effect among the loyal Italian colony in Spain, particularly as the British Prime Minister had only the week before encouraged them by his statement in Parliament in which he recognised the assistance which the Italian Navy had given the Allies under the orders of the Crown.

2. All the commanding officers of Italian warships in Spain are much upset and are afraid that they may have serious trouble with their officers and crews if the latter are allowed to remain under the impression that the transfer will in fact take place. The Germans and Republicans ~~propaganda~~ are taking advantage of the news in their propaganda. It is also likely to preclude the possibility of the release of our cruisers and destroyers as well as the departure of Italian merchant vessels now in Spanish ports, thus undoing the achievements painfully arrived at in difficult conditions in collaboration with my American and British colleagues. Moreover the prestige of the Royal Government has been considerably lowered in Spanish eyes.

3. On the other hand Your Excellency's communique of February 15th had a heartening effect upon all Italians as it held forth the hope that a satisfactory solution would be reached and that relations between the Royal Government and the Allies would be strengthened and that a position of full alliance to which all good Italians look forward would be brought nearer, a solution which alone will enable our country to take its full part in the war against the common enemy.

2219

16 MAR 1944

SECRET

23/15/1944

From: British Resident Minister's Office.

To: Political Section, Allied Control Commission.

Subject: Communication of telegrams from the Italian Embassy at Madrid.

We attach three paraphrased copies of telegram No. 68 of March 14th for communication to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Italian Embassy at Madrid.

AR

11th March, 1944.

2218

1° - la notizia di una prete a spartizione della flotta italiana, probabilmente travisata, ma ad ogni modo largamente sfruttata dalla stampa germanica e neo-fascista ha provocato dappertutto, nell'Italia occupata, una impressione profonda, certamente di gran lunga superiore a quella che fuori d'Italia si può immaginare. La notizia se, esatta, potrebbe avere gravi ed imprevedibili conseguenze sull'intera opinione pubblica italiana.

2°) - sono già state registrate le prime reazioni - pur caute e indecise ciò sia per la imprecisione delle notizie che per istintiva diffidenza verso la stampa neo-fascista - proprio nei settori più interessanti per la causa alleata: negli ambienti dei giovani che rifiutano di arruolarsi attendendo per farlo l'arrivo di quello che essi sentono di essere il vero esercito italiano; in quello degli Ufficiali alla macchia; della burocrazia che ha disertato gli impieghi, degli operai che si rifiutano di presentarsi al servizio del lavoro e che rallentano il ritmo delle fabbriche; degli uomini politici - la cui cerchia si allarga sempre di più - che alimentano la resistenza e che vedono ormai nella monarchia il solo possibile e immediato centro di raccolta per il popolo italiano; in tutti questi ambienti la notizia di una possibile spartizione della flotta: italiana ha creato, per ora, soltanto uno stato di ansia e di perplessità ma che potrebbe, se dovesse perdurare, avere sul momento, conseguenze nefaste sul fronte della resistenza interna, e più tardi su quello dello sforzo collettivo per la liberazione.

3°) - poichè in un non lontano futuro l'apporto italiano alla lotta comune può assumere per forza di popolo una ampiezza forse ancora nemmeno sospettata dagli alleati, sarebbe bene che essi conoscano subito nei termini più veri e sinceri quali siano le principali recriminazioni che già si diffondono in detti ambienti: essi possono ad ogni modo ricondursi ad una principale e cioè al dilemma che generalmente tutti si pongono: se la cessione di una parte della flotta italiana non era affatto contemplata nelle condizioni di armistizio ed in tal caso si cometterebbe un arbitrio ad una ingiustizia a danno di un popolo che in massa dimostra oggi di voler contribuire con ogni sforzo alla causa alleata; o ciò era già invece contemplata dai progetti degli alleati: ed occorre allora darne immediatamente l'annuncio, al momento della resa, senza attendere che fossero trascorsi dei mesi di cobelligeranza ed in maniera improvvisa ed inaspettata veder risorgere la formula della resa senza condizioni per giustificare una misura a tutti giunta compreso il governo interessato, come un fulmine a ciel sereno.

Il contraccolpo perciò è giustificato. Il popolo italiano ha mostrato di saper combattere, viene aggiunto, ed anche eroicamente, come lo dimostra tutta la sua storia; se però sorretto dalla fede; il pericolo più grave per esso è perciò costituito dalle "crisi di fiducia".

4°) - negli ambienti più politicamente preparati si seguono attentamente le reazioni anche di tutti i paesi invasi e che al pari dell'Italia attendono l'ora della liberazione. Tali Nazioni guardano

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4°) - negli ambienti più politicamente preparati si seguono attentamente le reazioni anche di tutti i paesi invasi e che al pari dell'Italia attendono l'ora della liberazione. Tali Nazioni guardano oggi all'Italia come ad uno specchio nel quale essi possono in certo modo scrutare i riflessi del loro stesso avvenire.

2217

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L'improvviso mutare dell'atteggiamento alleato verso uno stato di cose che sembrava ormai costituito - o che almeno veniva come tale ritenuto universalmente - nei confronti dell'Italia, e ciò che viene da talune definito "la boite à surprise" della resa senza condizioni che nemmeno una chiara situazione politico-militare e nè lo stato di coobelligeranza riescono a superare, non potrà questo, viene chiesto, ingenerare anticipatamente anche altrove "una crisi di fiducia".

Roma, lì 6 marzo 1944

LIBERATED ITALYBadoglio Ministry Expresses Appreciation of Fleet Explanations

SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, March 11 - The following communication was issued last night from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers:

To the request for clarification made by the Head of the Government to the Allied authorities in regard to statements attributed by some press agencies to President Roosevelt concerning the use of the Italian Fleet, the following clarification by official United States Government sources has been given to Marshal Badoglio:

The remarks did not imply the transfer of ownership or permanent assignment. All that constituted the object of the discussions regarding the assignment, in the opinion of the United Nations, of ships for operative use in whatever theater of war was that they should be employed in the most useful way possible in prosecuting the war against Germany.

On the other hand the British Prime Minister declared at the same time in the House of Commons:

"As President Roosevelt has said, the question of the future employment and disposal of the Italian Fleet has been subject to some discussion, and in particular some consideration has been given to the immediate reinforcement of the Soviet Navy, either from Anglo-American or Italian resources.

"I have no statement to make on these discussions other than to say that at present no change is contemplated in the arrangement with Italian Navy authorities under which Italian ships and crews take part in the common struggle against the enemy in theaters where they now operate. But perhaps it is better to delay a decision on the problem of the division of the enemy or former enemy fleet until the end of the war against Germany and Japan; that is, when the Allies, having won the victory, will be in a position to judge the situation and decide according to the dictates of honesty and justice."

The Italian Government notes with satisfaction this clarification received and is grateful to President Roosevelt and to the British Prime Minister for the call to justice after the victory, which is the efficacious means of obtaining it.

Such satisfaction is undoubtedly shared by all the Italian people, from Sicily to the Alps, without distinction of personalities or parties.

These reassurances from the Allies will reinforce and stiffen our steady will to collaborate with the United Nations and our intention to fight against the German oppressors.

The hundred ships now in the service of our common cause are the highest expression of our will and intention and the most

0405

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The hundred ships now in the service of our common cause are the highest expression of our will and intention and the most heartfelt and fervent expression of the desire of all of the nation.

(UNN)

xxx

MD-1

ACC Food Chief Reports Improvements in Supplies

NAPLES, March 11 - The food supply and distribution situation within all parts of liberated Italy "is better than at any other time since the occupation began," Lt. Col. W. J. Legg, head of the food sub-commission of the economics section of the Allied Control Commission, said yesterday (Friday). He spoke at a press conference called by the Chief Allied Control Commissioner, Lieut. General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane.

"Less than two months ago, it was not a question of the quantity of the bread ration, but whether there would be any ration at all," Colonel Legg said.

"Within seven weeks that has been changed. Today there no longer are bread queues to be seen in liberated Italy. Not only is there a bread ration, but increases in it are also assured. Other food commodities have been placed in circulation, particularly such basic items as olive oil, dried peas, sugar and now some milk. There is an overall improvement in the food situation."

Soap, a prime item in the fight against typhus, continues to be distributed monthly.

Colonel Legg said that there is every indication that increases which have brought the bread ration up to 200 grams per person per day have already caused a 30 to 40-lire drop in the black market price of bread. In answer to a question, he said that according to latest information the actual ration of bread today in German-occupied Rome is 160 grams, "but it is not always available."

The A.C.C. official revealed that wheat is coming into Italian ports from the United States, from Canada and shortly will come from Australia. He said Italian flour mills and grain elevators are humming with activity, and a deep psychological and moral effect is observable as a result in all the port and flour-milling areas.

Colonel Legg explained that the responsibility for handling the food situation within the 22 provinces returned to the Italian Government is very gradually but systematically being returned to Italian food control authorities and the normal wholesale distribution industry of Italy.

As a result of plans for rehabilitation now in operation, the Italian basic food industry is five months ahead of its normal schedule in the provisioning and amassing of foodstuffs for the current year. Colonel Legg spoke of reserve stocks of foods already assembled; and General MacFarlane remarked that "no longer are the people of liberated Italy eating merely from hand to mouth. (U.N.N.)

xxx

Bari Jewish Community Holds First Public Gathering

BARI, March 11 - The Jewish community of this city met openly in their community center last Thursday night to celebrate the

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xxx

Bari Jewish Community Holds First Public Gathering

BARI, March 11 - The Jewish community of this city met openly in their community center last Thursday night to celebrate the traditional Purim feast -- the first public ceremony held by members of this religious faith since the Fascists came into power in Italy.

Some 100 Jewish refugees from German-occupied Italy and Middle Europe, as well as soldiers of the Palestine Corps and other Allied units, participated in the ceremony. (UNN)

UC/L

xxx

TELEGRAM FROM ALGIERS No. 64 of 11th March, 1944.

IMMEDIATE.

Following for Caccia.

Freedom cable 62,402 March 9th.

2. Following is text of the Prime Minister's statement. Begins.
As President Roosevelt has said, the question of future employment and disposal of the Italian Fleet has been the subject of some discussion. In particular consideration has been given to the immediate reinforcement of the Soviet Navy either from Anglo-American or Italian resources. On these discussions I have no statement to make other than that at present no change is contemplated in the arrangements with Italian Naval authorities under which the Italian ships and their crews take part in the common struggle against the enemy in theatres where they now operate. It may well be found that the general question of enemy or ex-enemy Fleet disposal should best be left over till the end of the war against both Germany and Japan when the entire position can be surveyed by the victorious Allies and what is right and just can be done.
Ends.

3. Subsequent comment in the House was not relevant. Extracts from Hansard will be forwarded to you in due course.

file P 1172

FLEET - London 9th - Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today, Thursday, that no change was contemplated in the present arrangements under which Italian warships are participating in the common struggle against the enemy in the theatres in which they now are operating. He said:

"As President Roosevelt has said, the question of the future employment and disposal of the Italian fleet has been subjected to some discussion and in particular consideration has been given to the immediate reinforcement of the Soviet navy, either from Anglo-American or Italian resources.

I have no statement to make on these discussions other than to say that at present no repeat no change is contemplated in the arrangements with Italian navy authorities under which Italian ships and crews take part in the common struggle against the enemy in theatres where they now operate.

It may well be found that consideration of the Italian fleet would best be left over until the end of the war against both Germany and Japan."

OWI: 091449/SP:

2213

Telegram No. 56 of March 4th. '44.

CYPHER.

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

For CACCIA.

President Roosevelt's announcement about the division of the Italian Fleet was unexpected. All we knew here was that there was a plan under which certain British and American ships might be loaned to the Russians in temporary LEND of Warships which they claimed as their share of the Italian Fleet. This was understood to be a most secret matter.

2. The Foreign Office have telegraphed that they are sending guidance shortly.

PC /JCB

2212

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

9th March, 1944.

Sir,

The Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, has asked me to acknowledge your letter of the 7th March enclosing an Order of the Day voted on 6th March by the Extraordinary Commissioners of the National War Invalid and Crippled Association in regard to the fate of the Italian military fleet. As requested, he will transmit a copy of this Order to the Governments of the Allied Nations.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. Caccia
Vice-President

The Extraordinary Commissioner,
Associazione Nazionale fra Mutilati
ed Invalidi di Guerra,
Federazione Provinciale di Napoli.

2211

Memorandum to: Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALBIERS.

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

No. 31.

9th March, 1944.

The National Association for War Invalids of Naples have forwarded to the Chief Commissioner Allied Control Commission an order of the day voted by them on 6th March in regard to the fate of the Italian military fleet, with the request that a copy be sent to the Governments of the United Nations.

2. An extra copy of this memorandum and the enclosure are attached for the Civil Affairs Section.

M. Hopkins
J/Cdr.

775

Adm. 1505
HO 102 170 304
Recd 8 Mar 1944
FD

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FRA MUTILATI ED INVALIDI DI GUERRA

FEDERAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

No. 736

Naples, 7 March 1944

TO: General MAC FARLANE
President of the Allied Control Commission
Naples

I have the honor of sending you the order of the day voted yesterday by the extraordinary Commissioners of the National War Invalid and Crippled Association in regard to the fate of the Italian military fleet, and beg you to kindly send a copy thereof to the Governments of the United Nations.

Please accept, my dear General, the expression of my highest consideration.

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSIONER
(Avv. Rosallino Santoro)

Enclosure No. 1

512 111.44

2210

NO 600 WFO 591

8 MAR 1954

JLD

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FRA MUTILATI ED INVALIDI DI GUERRA

FEDERAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

The War Crippled of Naples;

Claiming for this occasion the representation of all Italian War Crippled;

Noted with heartbreaking emotion the recent statement of President Roosevelt in regard to the fate of the Italian war ships, which joined in disciplined fashion, upon the act and by effect of the Armistice, with those of the United Nations;

Express the profound delusion of the People at the improvised decision tending to eliminate the authorized hope, that to the Italian fleet were at least reserved, for the entire length of the war operations, the privilege of redeeming on the seas the military honor of the Country and to participate directly in its liberation;

Salute the valiant and invincible crews to whom the unhappy fate of the war on the land fronts caused their duties to be harder, but never reduced their fighting spirit and energies, and assure them that also for this most sad event the authors and those responsible for the misfortunes of the Country will be called to account;

Ask that the unfurled banners of the undefeated ships be restored to the Italian People and entrusted to the National Association of War Crippled, which claims the honor to guard them until they can be handed over to the free elective representations of the Nation;

And invite war crippled and decorated, as an example and inducement for Italians of the interior and abroad, to offer the symbolic gift of one annuity of extra pay of allowances for military bravery and one monthly payment of the war privileged pension, earmarking the sums collected for a popular subscription to reconstitute the fleet to entrust to it the protection and defense of the peaceful roads on which to reconquer to our Country the lost international prestige.

The Extraordinary Commissioner
/s/ (Avv. Rosalbino Santoro)

2209



HQ ACC APO 374

7 Mar 1944

By [Signature]

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FRA MUTILATI ED INVALIDI DI GUERRA
FEDERAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

N. 736



Napoli, 7 Marzo 1944

*37

Casa del Mutilato - Via A. Diaz - Tel. 2404

Al Sig. Generale MAC FARLANE
Presidente della Commissione Alleata di controllo

N A P O L I

=====

Ho l'onore di trasmetterle l'ordine del giorno votato in data di ieri dai Commissari Straordinari dell'Associazione Nazionale fra Mutilati ed Invalidi di guerra relativamente alla sorte riservata alla flotta militare italiana e la prego di volere cortesemente inviarne copia alle cancellerie delle Nazioni Unite.

Mi è assai grata l'occasione per confermarle, signor Generale, i sensi della mia alta considerazione.

IL COMMISSARIO STRAORDINARIO
(Avv. Rosalbino Santoro)

Alligato n° 1 =

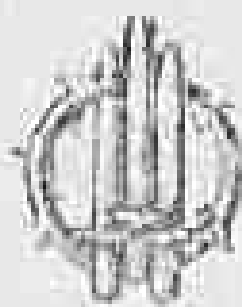
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HQ AGC. APO 394

7 Dec 1910A

By



ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FRA MUTILATI ED INVALIDI DI GUERRA
FEDERAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

N.

Napoli,

XXI

Casa del Mutilato - Via A. Diaz - Tel. 24004

I Mutilati di guerra napoletani;

rivendicando per l'occasione la rappresentanza di tutti i minorati di guerra italiani;

preso atto con accorata emozione delle recenti dichiarazioni fatte dal Presidente Roosevelt circa le sorti delle navi da guerra italiane disciplinatamente riunitesi, all'atto e per effetto dell'armistizio, a quelle delle Nazioni Unite;

esprimono la profonda delusione del popolo dinanzi all'improvvisa decisione sopraggiunta ad eliminare l'autorizzata speranza che alla flotta italiana fosse almeno riservato, per tutta la durata delle operazioni di guerra, il privilegio di riscattare sui mari l'onore militare del Paese e di partecipare direttamente alla sua liberazione;

salutano i prodi e invitti equipaggi cui le sorti infelici della guerra sui fronti terrestri valsero a rendere più aspro il dovere e non mai a ridurne spirito ed energie combattive e li assicurano che anche di questo tristissimo evento sarà chiesto conto e ragione agli autori e responsabili delle sventure della Patria;

chiedono che le non ammainate bandiere delle indomite navi siano restituite al popolo italiano e affidate all'Associazione Nazionale Mutilati di Guerra che reclama l'onore di custodirle sino a quando potrà riconsegnarle ai liberi rappresentanti elettivi della Nazione;

e invitano minorati e decorati di guerra ad offrire, a titolo di esempio ed incitamento per gli italiani dell'interno e dell'esterno, il dono simbolico di una annualità di soprassoldo delle ricompense al Valor Militare e di una mensilità di pensione privilegiata di guerra, destinando le somme raccolte per sottoscrizione popolare a ricostituire la flotta onde affidarle protezione e difesa delle pacifiche rotte sulle quali tenacemente riconquistare alla Patria il prestigio internazionale perduto.

Il Commissario Straordinario
(Avv. Rosalbino Santoro)

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U.S. SECRET

Political

President's Statement
Fick

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE'S COM)

5th. March, 1944.

SECRET

10055 MACFARLANE

SECRET

PRISON

PAGE ONE PD IT IS STILL NEARLY ISSUED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BADOLIO SHOULD CONTINUE
IN OFFICE IN THE MEANTIME PD FARM TO ATTEMPT ONLY GENERAL VILSON CMA MAXINE AND
RPTD HEADQUARTERS ACFM EYES ONLY GENERAL ALEXANDER
RELINQUISH FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL FARM IN THIS CASE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT AN
OFFICIAL TEXT AND IF NECESSARY AMPLIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT SHOULD BE
IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING PD WITHOUT SOME SUCH CLARIFICATION I FEAR IF I SHALL SUCCEED IN
PERSUADING BADOLIO FROM RESIGNING PD I MAY FAIL WITH IT TO SUCCEED DEPENDS UPON ITS
CONTENTS PD

PAGE TWO PD SHOULD BADOLIO RESIGN WE WILL AT ONCE BE FACED WITH POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES
PD IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT THE KING MIGHT SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ABDICATE AS A
PROTEST IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN SINCE PD WHETHER HE DOES THIS OR NOT I MUST KNOW WHAT
ACTION THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WISH ME TO TAKE AS UNLESS I TAKE ACTION AT ANY RATE TO THE
EXTENT OF HAVING THE WISHES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS KNOWN WE RUN THE RISK OF GREAT
CONFUSION PD I MUST KNOW WHETHER IN THE GIVEN CIRCUMSTANCES I SHOULD PRESS FOR A
CONTINUATION OF THE BADOLIO GOVERNMENT WITH SOME OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS GOVERNMENT AS
PRIME MINISTER OR WHETHER I SHOULD URGE WHATEVER MAY BE THE KING TO SUMMON A REPRESENTATIVE

2206

U.S. SECRET

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

785016

SECRET
Rec'd: Encl. 10/1/50

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OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT WITHOUT BADOLLO MIGHT WELL PROVE
DANGEROUSLY WEAK TO

PART THREE PD I SHALL NATURALLY DO MY UTMOST TO STOP BADOLLO FROM RESIGNING BUT
I DO WANT YOU TO REALISE THAT IF I FAIL I MUST KNOW WHAT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WISH
TO HAPPEN TO I MAY HAVE TO ACT VERY QUICKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF LAW AND ORDER AND IF I
RECEIVE NO DIRECTIVE I SHALL HAVE TO CARRY ON AS I THINK BEST

L. F. MONTAGNI JR
2 Lt AGD
Actg. Adj. 2205

U. S. SECRET
Rec'd: Encl. 10/1/50
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

File
5th March, 1944.

Memorandum to: Civil Affairs Section,
A.P.H.Q.

Subject: Communiqué of the Italian Government.

Reference is made to Estate telegrams of March 4th and 5th concerning the attitude of the Italian Government in respect of President Roosevelt's statement regarding utilisation of the Italian Fleet. The text in translation of the communiqué issued by the Italian Government following a Cabinet meeting last night follows:

"The Italian Government have learned only through radio and press reports from Washington of the statements which President Roosevelt is reported to have made with regard to the destination and the use to be made of a part of the Italian Fleet.

Although these reports, owing to the manner in which they have come to knowledge of the Italian Government are still incomplete and uncertain, the head of Government, Marshal Badoglio has immediately gotten in touch with the Allied representative, from whom he has asked the most complete urgent and necessary details, reserving the right to act accordingly.

The Italian Government have taken this opportunity to state again their firmest intention - which only a few days ago received the fullest recognition by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons - of cooperating to the best of their possibilities in the military effort of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and of their sincere wish to reach concerted solutions with a view to further developing and strengthening this cooperation in the Italian and the common cause."

An extra copy is enclosed for the office of the British Resident Minister.

2204

PRIVATE

Rever A.G. Allied Control Commission, CME file

7 March 1944

Dear Reber,

Capt. Stone has just told me something which I cannot repeat by telephone. I think you would be glad to hear of it.

In an interview with the Marshal over this Navy business, he seemed to his surprise that, so far from seizing the opportunity to demand his resignation (which I think was generally anticipated), members of the various oppositions are gathering to his support. Nothing, Badoglio says, has united the various elements of Italian opinion in Kings Italy as the news of the factual surrender of the fleet and this fresh blow to Italian aspirations on the ground of co-belligerency.

It seems an odd twist, which I don't understand. You probably have your own idea of its meaning. But I thought you ought to know of this conversation -

Yours sincerely,

H. Pearson

2203

Extract from "Star & Stripper" - Saturday 4 March 1944

SOVIET NAVY TO RECEIVE ITALIAN SHIPS

Washington, March 3...

President Roosevelt announced today that Italian warships are to be sent to the Soviet Navy. He said that discussions for transferring about one third of the Italian fleet to Russia were about half completed.

The President said that the United States and Britain are already using some Italian tonnage and efforts are now being made to determine how many of these ships or their equivalent can be turned over to the Russian Navy. The question had been raised by Marshal Josef Stalin through the Russian Ambassador in Washington.

The President asserted some of the ships will be manned by Italians and others by United Nations' crews. Italian vessels which had escaped to the Balearic Islands were a Spanish problem.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that United States, Britain and Russia will divide the Italian fleet approximately among the three Allies. He recalled that Italy had surrendered to the three countries, and therefore part of the fleet should be put to use by the Russian Navy.

He said it was possible that British or American ships may be assigned to Russia in place of Italian ships which are not now ready for battle service. When these Italian vessels are fit for service, they will go to the American or British Navies in place of the ones sent to Russia.

775

Reds to Get One-Third of Italian Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(AP)—President Roosevelt said today

that discussions were about half completed for transferring roughly one-third of the surrendered Italian fleet to Russia.

The President also told a press-radio conference that Edward R. Stettinius, acting Secretary of State, would go to London soon to discuss with British officials a dozen or more questions awaiting solution.

He disclosed that the United States and Great Britain already were using some of the Italian tonnage which was surrendered with the capitulation of Italy, and that efforts were being made to determine how many of these ships or their equivalent could be turned over to the Russian navy.

BROUGHT UP BY STALIN

He said this was the question he had told previous press con-

ferences that Marshal Josef Stalin had brought up through his Washington ambassador. He described it as a rather old question and related to what ships or their equivalent would go to Russia.

He emphasized that so long as the war lasts the Allies will use everything afloat against the enemy, but that after the war that was something else.

Asked whether the ships would be manned by Italians, Mr. Roosevelt replied that some may and some may not. As for Italian ships which escaped to the Balearic Islands, the President said that was a Spanish problem.

3-WAY SPLIT PLANNED

He said that since Italy had surrendered to the United States, Great Britain and Russia, it was thought advisable to distribute the Italian fleet roughly on a one-third basis to each. He would not say how much tonnage was involved.

Available figures place the number of Italian warships of all types which surrendered at more than 100.

A recapitulation made at naval headquarters in North Africa last Sept. 14 listed a total of 80 Italian ships in Allied hands. Listed in that recapitulation were five battleships, one aircraft carrier, eight

cruisers, 27 destroyers, 19 submarines, 12 torpedo boats, six corvettes, one auxiliary cruiser and a hospital ship. A number of other craft subsequently steamed into Allied-controlled harbors.

ENVOY TO LEAVE SOON

As for Stettinius' trip, the President said the acting Secretary of State, accompanied by several assistants, would leave soon after Secretary Cordell Hull returns from a southern vacation. He said it would not be a full-dress conference and that there would not be a headline in it.

Asked whether he would take up the question of the permanent committee in London created at the Moscow conference, he said that was one of a dozen things but was not the top subject to be discussed.

Recent reports have said the United States-British conferences would touch on political as well as economic problems.

5-Cent Newspapers

daily newspapers is heading steadily toward five cents with an "increase in popularity" of four-cent newspapers. The survey, issued by Cranston Williams, general manager, showed a total of 374 five-cent papers in 1944, as compared to 309 in 1943 and 306 in 1942. There are 279 four-cent papers in 1944, as compared to 175 in 1943 and 32 in 1942.

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THE DETROIT NEWS.

Newest Spring

Sams

*ons that sing of spring! Designed purposely for your
ounces! All the wonderful
er of finery—and plummet
vely frou-frou slips; dra-
; clothes that cater to a time-*



Fleet News Stuns Italy

Badoglio Threat to Resign Rumored

NAPLES, March 4.—(U.P.)—The Italian government revealed tonight that it was taken completely by surprise by President Roosevelt's announcement that part of the Italian fleet was to be assigned to Russia and unofficial reports said Premier Marshall Pietro Badoglio and his cabinet were considering resigning in protest.

A communique telephoned from the seat of the government somewhere in Italy said Badoglio, receiving word of the President's Friday announcement only through newspapers and radio reports, immediately contacted Allied representatives from whom he requested complete and necessary details, "reserving the right to act accordingly."

Several hours before the bulletin was issued, unofficial quarters close to the government reported that King Victor Emmanuel, the premier and cabinet members were "flabbergasted" over the news.

The President revealed that the fleet was to be distributed equally among the United States, Britain and Russia for the purpose of prosecuting the war. Mr. Roosevelt said the matter was not finally decided but that Russia would get one-third of the fleet, or its equivalent in ships from the United States or British navies.

(An estimated 110 to 150 ships, ranging from battleships to minesweepers, surrendered to the Allies after the Italian armistice on Sept. 3, 1943. The President said the agreement to assign the fleet to the three major Allied powers went back to the Italian surrender to Britain, the United States and Russia.)

Unofficial reports said the Badoglio government was not consulted and that it was seriously considering resigning. Some quarters talked wildly of scuttling the fleet although such action would be virtually impossible.

The communique was drawn up after daylong conferences between Badoglio and members of his government, but it failed to say whether Italy planned to protest the action.

Evidently hoping that explanations from Britain and the United States would make the President's announcement less of a blow to its prestige, the government reaffirmed its determination to collaborate militarily with all the Allies, including Russia.

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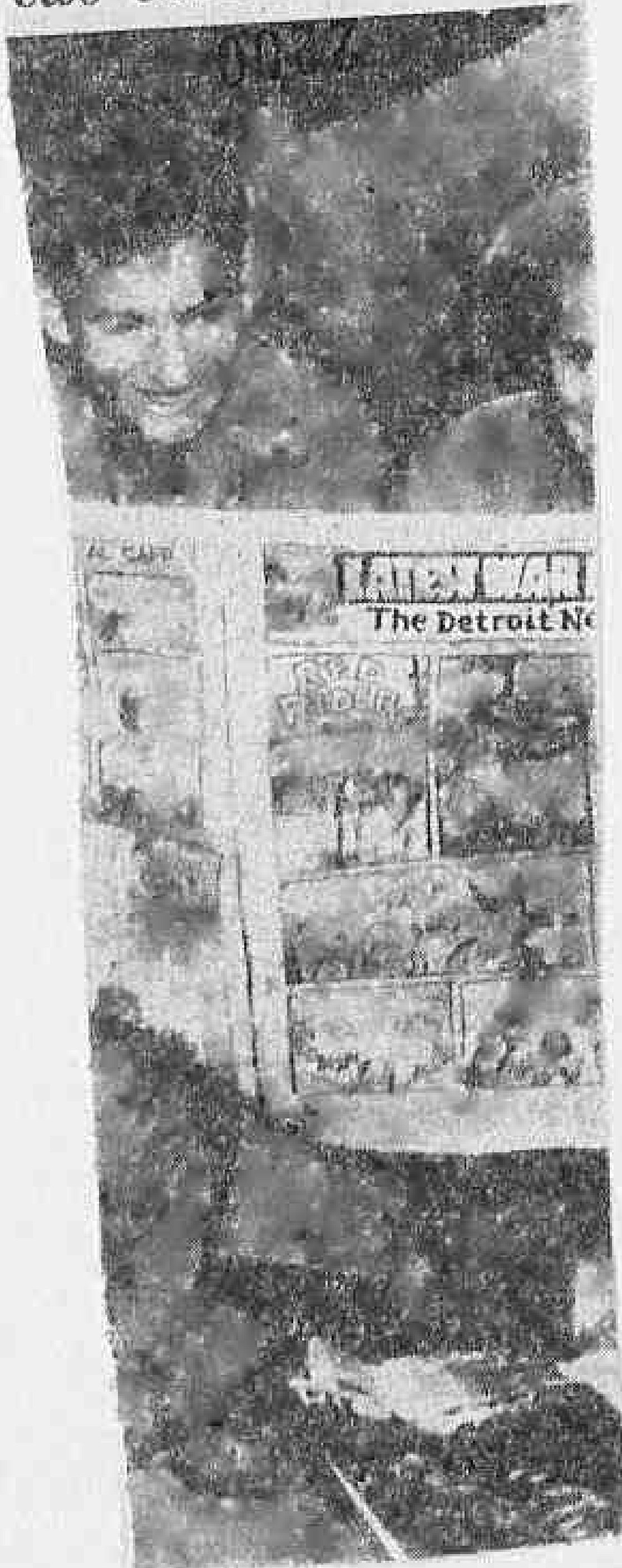
JUN 11 1966

Tomorrow K.

Word had been circulated early that day, according to the Frenchman, that there would be big demonstrations in town. At 11:30 a. m. the streets of Oyonnax were filled with citizenry. Suddenly a large truck tore into town, swung around and stopped in Place de La Poste. About 30 young men jumped down. At first the people's faces showed disappointment. These young men,

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News Comics on Bougain



(24.5.45) / 10

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PROGETTO DI COMUNICATO

Alla richiesta di chiarimenti inoltrata dal Capo del Governo alle Autorita' Alleate circa le dichiarazioni attribuite da alcune Agenzie di stampa al Presidente Roosevelt in merito all'impiego e all'utilizzazione di parte della flotta italiana, da parte ufficiale nordamericana sono state date al Maresciallo Badoglio le seguenti precisazioni:

Le discussioni non implicano trasferimento di proprietà o assegnazione permanente. Tutto ciò che ha formato oggetto di discussione riguarda l'assegnazione di navi per impiego operativo a quei teatri di guerra nei quali, a parere delle Nazioni Unite, esse possono essere più utilmente impiegate per la prosecuzione della guerra contro la Germania.

D'altra parte il Primo Ministro britannico dichiarava contemporaneamente alla Camera dei Comuni quanto segue:

Come ha detto il Presidente Roosevelt il problema del prossimo impiego e delle disponibilità future della flotta italiana, è stato oggetto di alcuni colloqui. Soprattutto è stata esaminata la convenienza di provvedere immediatamente a rinforzare la marina sovietica mediante apporti anglo-americani e italiani.

Non ho altro da dire in merito a questi colloqui, se non che allo stato attuale non è il caso di prevedere alcun mutamento agli accordi intervenuti con le autorità navali italiane, accordi ai termini dei quali le navi ed equipaggi italiani partecipano alla battaglia comune contro il nemico nei teatri operativi ove ora si trovano.

2199

Può ben darsi che il problema della ripartizione delle flotte nemiche o ex nemiche sia più opportuno lasciarlo da parte fino al termine della guerra contro la Germania ed il Giappone, allorquando cioè - a vittoria conseguita - gli alleati possano giudicare la situazione nella sua interezza e decidere secondo onestà e giustizia.

-2-

Il Governo Italiano prende atto con soddisfazione dei
chi rimenti ricevuti ed e' grato al Primo Ministro britannico
per l'appello alla giustizia dopo la vittoria che e' cosi' effica-
ce strumento per conseguirla. Tale soddisfazione sara' indubbiamente
condivisa da tutto il popolo italiano, dalla Sicilia alle Alpi,
senza distinzione di uomini e di parti.

Le assicurazioni Alleate rafforzeranno e rinsalderanno la
fermissima volonta' nostra di fiduciosa e feconda collaborazione
con le Nazioni Unite e il nostro fermo proposito di batterci contro
l'oppressore tedesco, proposito e volonta' di cui le cento navi ita-
liane al servizio della causa nostra e comune sono l'espressione
piu' animosa e piu' cara al cuore di tutta la Nazione.

2198

0428

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

GERMAN SEIZURE OF
ITALIAN SHIPS IN
SPANISH PORTS

TELEGRAM NO. 115 of May 6th. from the Italian
ambassador at Madrid to the Italian Ministry of
Foreign Affairs. *See file 115*

Begins. Reference your telegram No. 176.
Down British Embassy and this Embassy consider
information to be unlikely in present political
situation. Furthermore plan seems to be almost
impossible to carry out. I have no report no know-
ledge of Commander Cataldo. I have nevertheless
issued orders to Consuls to take strictest pre-
cautions and to exert utmost vigilance. I have
notified R'ajeta and Ougis. Mds. *215*

*Leigue of Ital ships in Spain
by Bureau.*

12 MAR 1944

:5: DITO

2197

0430

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

TO: Mr. Caccia, Naples
FROM: Mr. A.S. Welford, Naples.
Date: May 10th, 1944.

He
GR

3 Attached in triplicate is a paraphrase of
Telegram No. 199 of May 16th. from the Italian
Ambassador at Madrid for transmission to the
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KH

0431

(27)

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

29 April 1944

Reference #505-PE

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. H. A. Caccia, Political Section, Hq ACC, Naples.

1. Telegram No. 176 to the Royal Italian Embassy in Madrid has been handed to us marked very urgent and secret. The Italian Foreign Office apparently were in such a hurry to send it off that they did not spare the time to put it into cypher. I commend it to you for urgent dispatch.

Roberti informs me that the information was obtained through U.S. Intelligence handed to the Comando Supremo.

X. San Pietro?
finding out
exactly what
branch he
has with take
time H.A.C.
30/4

2. I enclose a copy of the Nations with which Italy was at war prior to the Armistice.

filed in
of Royal Decree
envelope

J. M. PEARSON
Captain
Political Section

Encl

(attached file
No. 176 of (H.A.C.))

Mr. Halford

1. Will you pass this telegram
dispatched to our Embassy at Madrid for communication
as required.
to the Italian Embassy — as an exception.

2. Will you ask them to inform 21988.
Embassy saying that inf was obtained through
U.S. intelligence.
H.A.C. 30/4.

775
Mr. Pearson
(copy)

ACC-Italy
RB 331
Folder 10000/132/424
1 document / 1 page

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation

775

Date

4/20/24

From

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To

MADRID

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Security-Classified Information



Otherwise Restricted Information

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0433
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785016

REFUGEES TO SICILY
FROM ITALY ON MARIGOT

N-5295

6153

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

29 MARCH 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

FLAMBO, NATIVA

CG PERHARR, CG SOS NATOURA AND CG IBS

SIGNED CING

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F24191

FIFTH

FOOD AND BLANKETS REFERRED TO IN MESSAGE IBSFM 2649 MARCH 26 AND HADMO HENDER
 F22258 MARCH 24 TO CG SOS WERE NOT PLACED ABOARD MARICOT AT ELKS NOR WERE BURNERS AND
 TOILET ACCESSORIES. THAT THERE ARE A MILITARY NECESSITY IS CONFIRMED IN MESSAGE
 13172 MARCH 23 TO FLAMES AND FATIMA. HOWEVER BLANKETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARMY
 SOURCES AND MUST BE PROVIDED BY AGO FROM CONSIGNMENT PORTUGUESE BLANKETS ALREADY
 DELIVERED. FLAMBO IS REQUESTED TO NOTIFY BASE SECTIONS IF BLANKETS ARE TO BE RE-
 TAINED ABOARD SHIP FOR REUSE. ELKS PLACED 500 USED SATINWEBS ABOARD WHICH ARE TO
 BE RETAINED BY SHIP.

INFO TRAMS

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NO. 404 5/28

UDF NO: F 23893

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MEMORANDUM
TO THE
A. C. C.

SECRET

2192

0437

Col. Sec.

240750

5935

S.H.
7/10

FROM: Q DISTONE
TO: FREEDOM CITY PHASE
INFO: FLAKES

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REF TOUR 43472 DATED 23 135 VERBALLY ADVISE SUPPLY TENTAGE AND
HUSKING EQUIPMENT REQUEST WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM SOC
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INFO : Q. Q(AD) A. G4. ACCORD
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2191-9

0438

SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION....INCOMING MESSAGE

Pol. Sec
5905
SR
HC

SECRET
ROUTINE
FILLING
PARISA

HEADQUARTERS
25 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

R/C HQ....5/25
REF HQ....22530
FILED.....242021A
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(P12530 ACTION PLANNING AND PAYING INFO FOR, DISTONE SIGNED OING SITE
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SECRET

5824
Political Section
HC

AT THE CONTROL COMMISSION INCLUDING MESSAGE

SECRET
PRIORITY
FREEDOM
PATINA



W/C NO 4/24
REF NO 13172
FILED 231928a
REC'D 0110

(TO FLAMMO AND PATINA PERSONAL FOR HANCOCK FROM GARRARD, REPEATED IDS, DISTORS, AND
IDS FOR SEARS FOR HANCOCK SIGNED CITY CITY FRENCH, PHOEN, FRENCH, PHOEN, PHOEN, PHOEN, PHOEN, PHOEN
FLAMMO 1011 OF 10 MARCH AND PATINA 2493) OF 22 MARCH)

FOLLOWING AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN AGREED FOR MOVEMENT ITALIAN REFUGEES TO SICILY:
MOVEMENT. (A). FRENCH SHIP MARITIME WILL BE SAILED FORTHWITH ALONG TO NAUPE FOR
FRENCH REFUGEES NAUPE/SICILY. SEA NAUPE WILL BE NOTIFIED. SHIP WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH
FOR 1000 PERSONS (B). ITALIAN SHIP CASPERLY MUST BE DOCKED ALGERS BEFORE EMPLOY-
MENT NAUPE/SICILY SERVICE BUT WILL BE ALLOTTED IMMEDIATELY ONE IS REPAIRED AND CAN MAINTAIN
SHEEP CONVOY SPEED. IMPOSSIBLE FORECAST WHEN WILL BE AVAILABLE UNTIL AFTER ARRIVAL HERE.
(C) ARRANGING YOU SHOULD USE RAIL FACILITIES TO MAXIMIZE EXTENT POSSIBLE BEGINNING EARLIEST.
THIS METHOD MUST ALWAYS REMAIN PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSFER.

FEEDING. PROVISION OF FOOD FOR REFUGEES DURING TRANSIT WILL BE MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY
USING THE EQUIVALENT OF ITALIAN ARMY BASIC SCALE AS KNOWN TRANSIT AND ARMY NUMBER 2 OF 10
JANUARY. FEEDING IN ASSEMBLY AREAS PRIOR TO MOVEMENT AND IN RECEPTION AREAS AFTER ARRIVAL
WILL BE ACCORD RESPONSIBILITY.

ACCOMMODATION. FLAMMO AND IDS ARE AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE TENTAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING
EQUIPMENT ON MINIMUM ADEQUATE SCALE IN CASE SUFFICIENT OTHER ACCOMMODATION NOT AVAILABLE.
THIS ALSO APPLIES FLAMMO LETTER ONE ZERO FOUR E-444/ 1 SIG/Q1 DATED 13 MARCH

*(Note to Pol. Sec.
Cross Reference to 2493
appears to be in error.)*

SECRET

2189
INFO DIST
- JFC
- CAB
- Pol. Sec.
- Leg. Sec.
- Staff
- Fleet

0440

Italian ships
in China

{
Conte Verde
Giuseppe
Sefanto
Carlotta
}

775

May 8, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Royal Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There is quoted below a despatch from the American Representative at Sian, China, relating to the salvage of Italian vessels at Shanghai:

"With reference to the action of the Italian crews in sabotaging the Italian passenger liner CONTE VERDE and the Italian gunboat LEPANTO at Shanghai on September 3, 1943, I have the honor to report that I am informed that Japanese salvaging of the LEPANTO was completed some time ago and that vessel is presumed now to be in Japanese service.

"It is reported that Japanese efforts to salvage the CONTE VERDE are still continuing; that the Japanese are attempting to right the vessel, which is resting on its side in the Yangtze River not far below where the Japanese cruiser IDZUMO was accustomed to anchor, by use of blocks and tackles and cables linked with the shore."

This information has been received under cover of a despatch from the American Embassy, Chungking, dated February 21, 1944.

Samuel Reber
Vice President Allied
Control Commission
Political Section

2183

511-775

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

S/2

May 8, 1944

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

SUBJECT: Salvage of Italian Vessels at Shanghai

There is enclosed copy of a despatch to the Department
from the American Embassy at Chungking concerning the salvage
of Italian vessels at Shanghai.

The Department has suggested that you may wish to make
the information available to the Italian Government.



G. F. Reinhardt

Enclosure

Despatch No. 2206
from Chungking w/enclosure

2187

C
C
F
Y

Chungking, February 21, 1944

No. 2200

Subject: Salvage of Italian Vessels at Shanghai.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's telegram No. 2379 November 29, 3 p.m. (1943), regarding (in part) Japanese efforts to salvage the Italian liner Conte Verde at Shanghai, and to enclose a copy of despatch no. 43, February 15, 1944, from the Secretary on detail at Siam, reporting on the salvage by the Japanese of Italian ships sunk at Shanghai.

Siam (China)

According to Mr. Drumright, the Japanese reportedly have completed salvage operations on the Italian gunboat Iapanta and were continuing salvage operations on the Conte Verde.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. Gunn

Enclosure

1. Copy of despatch no. 43,
February 15, 1944

2186

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch no. 2200 of February 21, 1944
from the American Embassy, Chungking.

Second Secretary on detail at Sian,
February 15, 1944

No. 43.

Subject: SALVAGE OF ITALIAN VESSELS AT SHANGHAI

The Honorable G. E. Gause,
American Ambassador,
Chungking.

Sir:

With reference to the action of the Italian crews in sabotaging the Italian passenger liner Conte Verde and the Italian gunboat Lapento at Shanghai on September 3, 1943, I have the honor to report that I am informed that Japanese salvaging of the Lapento was completed sometime ago and that vessel is presumed now to be in Japanese service.

It is reported that Japanese efforts to salvage the Conte Verde (referred to in my telegram no. 23, November 17, 1943) are still continuing; that the Japanese are attempting to right the vessel, which is resting on its side in the Whangpoo River not far below where the Japanese cruiser Izumo was accustomed to anchor, by use of blocks and tackles and cables linked with the shore.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Everett F. Drumright
Everett F. Drumright
Second Secretary of Embassy
on detail at Sian

2185

Cable

20 Dec 43

Prunes to Berne:

Roma fascist radio stated that the crews of the warships "Lapanto" and "Carlotta" and of the liner "Conte Verde", sailors etc. have been freed having sworn allegiance to fascist republic.

FILED: 326/385

*in Rome
(Conte Verde)*

775

0 2 4 6

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

785016

POMPEO
MAGNO

0447

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

785016

Memo

16 Feb 44

Prunas to Pol Sec:

Repatriation of Italians from
Spain and Portugal by "Pompeo Magno", or
airline. Request for authorization of
voyages of Pompeo Magno.

FILED: 774

Pompeo Magno
775

0448

785016

TO: Field Office G-2, Mac Millan (CAF)

Re: Signal Officer Robert
Pompeo Magno

OUTGOING

HAC/AM

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#1684

INT 3, 1951

ISS

SECRET

PRIORITY

FOUO

REURON FOR G DASH TWO CIA MACILLAN AND
CIVIL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN AUTHORITY AND ARRIVES TO PORTUGAL WHERE HE STAYS IN COASTAL PORTUGAL AND HAS
HOPES TO SEE THROUGH TRIP OF POMPEO MAGNO FOR THIS PURPOSE HE IS REQUESTING FOR G DASH TWO
CIA MACILLAN AND CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM MACILLAN REQUEST JUNE 20 AS HE HAVE REQUESTED HIM TO
MAKE CRATING AND RE-TO REIMBURY FOR FINANCIAL AND OTHER REQUEST CIA IS WILL BE GRANT
TO CHECK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THAT OTHER ARRANGEMENTS ARE PROPOSED IN PORTUGAL REGARDING
CIA WHICH ARE NOT DASH TO US CIA REQUEST HIM OF POMPEO MAGNO

Pompeo Magno
775

AUTHENTICATION:

ROBERT E. DASH
Major, A.S.D.
Secretary of the Coordinator

- DISTRIBUTION:
3 - AS Files
1 - Diary
1 - Mr. Garcia

2184

U. S. SECRET
Signal Officer G. DASH

0449

FROM PRUNAS

MINISTER OF THE ARMY

N. 634

Pompeo Magno

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Following the Memorandum N. 579 of November 23rd, it is informed that the voyage of the cruiser "Pompeo Magno" to Gibraltar, to transport a first group of members of the Italian Military Mission in Spain and of civil personnel of the Italian Missions abroad has proved to be a success.

A large number of persons have been in this way already repatriated with a corresponding favourable reduction in expenditures in foreign currency of the Royal Government.

The number of persons to be recalled from Spain and Portugal, according to the company plan now on hand, is however still large.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have accordingly requested the Ministry for the Navy to approach the competent Allied Naval Authorities (Admiral McGrigor) with a view to arranging a further voyage of the "Pompeo Magno", or other ship, to Gibraltar.

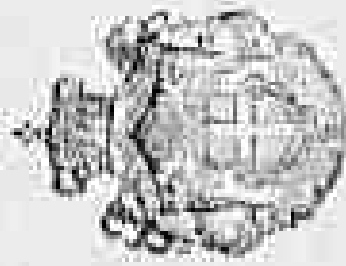
In commiserating above information the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to thank the Allied Control Commission for the assistance already given in the matter and shall be grateful if the Commission will see their way to facilitating the new initiative.

/s/ R. P.

Brindisi, December 21, 1943

2183

Pompeo Magno
21/1
775



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. 634

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Following the Memorandum N. 379 of November 23rd, it is informed that the voyage of the cruiser "Pompeo Magno" to Gibraltar, to transport a first group of members of the Italian Military Mission in Spain and of civil personnel of the Italian Missions abroad has proved to be a success.

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In communicating above information the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to thank the Allied Control Commission for the assistance already given in the matter and shall be grateful if the Commission will see their way to facilitating the new initiative. R.P.

Brindisi, December 21, 1943



2182

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

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Brindisi, December 21, 1943



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Pompeo Magno

For Science Festival

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

785016

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

Cable to Freedom continued:

JOINTLY MADE MAPS TO COUNTRIES AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF RECENT RECENT ADVERSE
MISSION TO COUNTRIES FOR THE PURPOSE

ATTENTION:

ROBERT H. DODD
Major, A.C.M.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Wilson
- 1 - diary
- 1 - Mr. Heber

2180

- 2 -

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

ITALIAN CRUISER "POMPEO MAGNO"

SECRET

FROM FLAG OFFICER TARENTO AND ADRIATIC.

DATE 28th November, 1943.

No. T.A. 1028.

TO ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, BRINDISI.

With reference to your telegram 1098 of 23rd November to Freedom for G-2, arrangements are being made to sail the Italian Cruiser "POMPEO MAGNO" to Gibraltar. It is anticipated she will be ready to leave about the 30th November.



REAR-ADMIRAL.

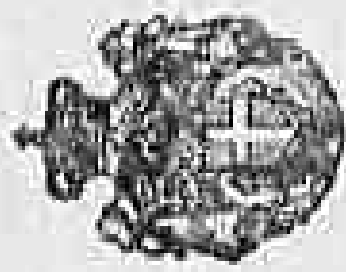
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785016

ITALIAN SHIPS HELD IN
THE UNITED STATES



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Brindisi, November 16th, 1943

N. 354

Major General
Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission
Brindisi

My dear General,

On instructions of Marshal Badoglio I am enclosing a Note on the matter of Italian vessels in the United States.

The Note is directed to the U.S. Government, and not to the Allied Commission since, as you will notice, it deals with a matter concerning exclusively the American and the Italian Governments.

With the occasion allow me to draw your special attention on the contents of said Note which involves a question of the greatest importance for this country, and the solution of which would certainly represent a very considerable step on the road of Italian reconstruction and of Italy's direct cooperation in the war effort of the United Nations.

Believe me, dear General,

2178

Yours very sincerely,

R. Brindisi

Major General
Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission
Brindisi

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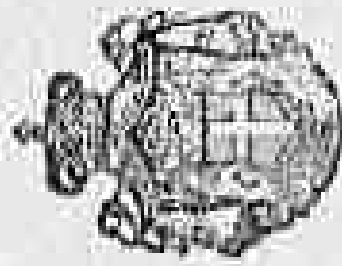
Believe me, dear General,

2178

Yours very sincerely,

R. Rumel

End. 1



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. 354

NOTA VERBALE

1. Nel 1941 il Governo Nord-Americano, prima della dichiarazione dello stato di guerra, procedeva con legge speciale alle requisizioni di 27 navi mercantili Italiane rifugiate nei porti degli Stati Uniti sin dal principio delle ostilità. Gli equipaggi di dette navi, in parte autodanneggiatesi, venivano sottoposti a procedimento giudiziario, condannati a pene varie e internati in speciali campi di concentramento.

2. Il Governo Italiano, in seguito alla dichiarazione di cobelligeranza, prospettò al Governo degli Stati Uniti la possibilità di riesaminare tale questione alla luce e sulla base dei nuovi avvenimenti e confidò che il Governo Nordamericano vorrà inserirla in quei generosi piani di assistenza e di ricostruzione che il Presidente Roosevelt e i suoi collaboratori hanno in corso di esame e di elaborazione.

3. Il Governo Italiano si permette di sottolineare sia l'impressione che una generosa iniziativa nordamericana in questo senso susciterebbe in tutta l'opinione pubblica italiana e soprattutto nella zona occupata dai tedeschi, cui in generale appartengono gli armatori e i proprietari delle navi stesse, sia le ripercussioni favorevoli che tale gesto indubbiamente susciterebbe negli Stati Uniti fra i cittadini nordamericani di origine italiana.

4. Nella specie, tali navi potrebbero sin da ora essere considerate come apporto dell'Italia al "Pool" della navigazione mercantile impiegata ai fini della Guerra comune, salvo a definire al momento opportuno le condizioni alle quali dette navi avrebbero essere restituite ai legittimi proprietari.

Come ulteriore apporto dell'Italia potrebbe altresì essere assegnate l'utilizzazione per le predette navi degli equi-

1. Nel 1941 il Governo Nord-Americano, prima della dichiarazione dello stato di guerra, procedeva con legge speciale alle requisizioni di 27 navi mercantili italiane rifugiate nei porti degli Stati Uniti sin dal principio delle ostilità. Gli equipaggi di dette navi, in parte autodanneggiatesi, venivano sottoposti a procedimento giudiziario, condannati a sentenze varie e internati in speciali campi di concentramento.

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Come ulteriore apporto dell'Italia potrebbe altresì essere esaminata l'utilizzazione per le predette navi degli equipaggi italiani a suo tempo internati negli Stati Uniti, come pu-

2177



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

N. _____

- 2 -

re l'impiego, per l'armamento, delle nuove navi americane in costruzione, dei numerosi marittimi i quali si trovano attualmente disponibili nei porti dell'Italia liberata.

5. Il Governo Italiano sarebbe altresì lieto di offrire, qualora ve ne fosse bisogno, tutta la organizzazione armatoriale esistente nell'Italia Meridionale ("Irinia", "Iauro", "Aliristica") e successivamente quella del Nord Italia.

6. Il Governo degli Stati Uniti non ignora sia le attuali gravi condizioni economiche italiane, sia l'estrema importanza, per la futura ricostruzione del Paese, della sua Marina mercantile, gravemente minata dalla guerra e crede fermamente che una iniziativa nordamericana che potesse essere adottata in questo senso costituirebbe certamente oltre che una generosa, equa ed umana misura, anche un passo positivo e concreto verso la ricostruzione di quel mondo migliore, cui il Presidente Roosevelt inspira da tempo le sue parole e i suoi atti.

Il Regio Governo sarà grato se quanto precede verrà con cortese sollecitudine essere portato a conoscenza del Governo nordamericano.



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Brindisi, li 17. Novembre. 1943

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Brindisi, li 17. Novembre. 1943



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MINISTERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No. 354

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1. In 1941 the American Government, before the declaration of a state of war, proceeded to requisition by means of Special Law 27 Italian merchant ships which had taken refuge in United States ports since the start of hostilities. The crews of these ships which were partly sabotaged, were subjected to judiciary proceedings, sentenced and interned in special concentration camps.

2. The Italian Government following the declaration of cobelligerency suggests to the Government of the United States the possibility of re-examining this question in the light of latest developments, and it trusts that the American Government will see fit to insert it into their generous plans of aid and reconstruction which President Roosevelt and his collaborators have envisaged as a course of action.

3. The Italian Government would like to point out not only the effect that a generous American initiative in this matter would have on Italian public opinion, above all in German occupied territory, where most of the fitters and proprietors of these home ships are located, but also the favorable sentiment which such a step would undoubtedly create among American citizens of Italian origin.

4. In effect, these ships could even now be considered as part of Italy's contribution to the "Pool" of merchant marine employed towards the common war ends, except for defining at the proper time the conditions under which the ships could be returned to their legal owners.

5. Italy's further contribution, the utilization of the crews originally interned in the United States could be studied, as even the employment, in regard to the fitting of new American ships under construction, of such navy personnel available at the moment in the ports of liberated Italy.

6. The Italian Government would, furthermore, be glad to offer, should the need arise, all of its existing outfitting organization in Southern Italy ("Tirrenia", "Igreo", "Marittima") and, successively, that of Northern Italy. The Government of the United States is not only cognizant of Italy's present serious economic conditions but also of the extreme importance, for the future reconstruction of the country, with the condition of its merchant marine, very gravely curtailed by the war. We firmly believe that any American policy which could be adopted with purpose would certainly constitute besides a generous equitable and human

Italy - 560 - ships
092 - officers, technicians & crew

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measure, also a positive and concrete basis towards the reconstruction of that better world which President Roosevelt has long inspired by word and deed.

The Royal Government shall be grateful if the foregoing will be brought to the attention of the American Government at the earliest possible.

(SdM) Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Brindisi, November 17, 1943

2174

TRANSLATION

Brindisi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No. 354

NOTE

1. In 1941 the American Government, before the declaration of a state of war, proceeded to requisition by means of special laws 27 Italian merchant ships which had taken refuge in United States ports since the start of hostilities. The crews of these ships which were partly sabotaged, were subjected to judiciary proceedings, sentenced and interned in special concentration camps.

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5. The Italian Government would, furthermore, be glad to offer, should the need arise, all of its existing shipfitting organization in Southern Italy ("Tirrenia", "Lauro", "Adriatica") and, successively, that of Northern Italy. The Government of the United States is not only cognizant of Italy's present serious economic conditions but also of the extreme importance, for the future reconstruction of the country, with the condition of its merchant marine, very gravely curtailed by the war, and we firmly believe that any American policy which could be adopted for this purpose would certainly constitute besides a generous equitable and

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The Royal Government will be grateful if the foregoing will be brought to the attention of the American Government at the earliest possible.

(SMB) Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

original, November 17, 1943

TRANSLATION

Brindisi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No. 354

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measure, also a positive and concrete basis towards the reconstruction of that better world which President Roosevelt has long inspired by word and deed.

The Royal Government shall be grateful if the foregoing will be brought to the attention of the American Government at the earliest possible.

(SMA) Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Brindisi, November 17, 1943

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

HAC/ris

In reply refer to:
560

20 November 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: The Honorable Robert D. Murphy
Chief Civil Administrator
Allied Force Headquarters

There is enclosed a copy in translation of a communication from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs relating to the requisitioning of Italian merchant vessels in the United States. In submitting this note the Italian authorities have requested that it be brought to the attention of the Government of the United States, stating that in their opinion the matter involves a question of the greatest importance to Italy. The communication was accepted for transmission without comment.

Political Section

1 Incl;
Translation

P.L.

2163

560 -
Murphy
File
512
HAC/ris

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785016

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

92/29/11

To: Political Section, A.C.C.
From: British Resident Minister's Office.
Subject: Repatriation of Italian Subjects from Spain.

The Italian Embassy at Madrid have applied to the Spanish authorities for the extradition to Italy of twenty-one members of the crew of the S.S. LAVORO who are at present in prison at Cartagena.

2. The British Ambassador suggests that these Italians be sent to Gibraltar immediately on release by the Spanish authorities for detention in prison there until onward transport to Southern Italy can be arranged for them.

3. We have asked the British Embassy at Madrid for further details. Correspondence on this subject does not appear to have passed through this office.

2nd March, 1944.

Copy to: Mr. Reinhardt.

Shown to Mr. Reber E.S.

He wd. like to speak to you
before mentioning it to Pound.

WV

file HAZ

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