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

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Advisory Council Meetings

Feb Dec 1944

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MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 24, 1945 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on February 24, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

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| Mr. Alexander Kirk<br>Mr. John L. Caskie | United States |
| M. Paul Ronchet<br>M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | France |
| M. George Kapsambelis<br>M. Alexander Sgourdeos | Greece |
| General Adrian Vasiliev<br>M. Michael Gurevsky | Soviet Union |
| Mr. F.L. Hemsworth<br>Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | United Kingdom |
| Dr. Slavko Gmedlaka<br>M. Jovan Milatovic | Yugoslavia |

The agenda for the meeting included the following item:

(1) Statement regarding "Italian Directive" - by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed to the other Representatives his appreciation of their response to his call for a special meeting and on behalf of the Council extended a cordial welcome to General Vasiliev on the occasion of his first attendance at a meeting of the Council. The Chairman then explained that the special meeting was called so that Admiral Stone could communicate orally to the Council the substance of the new Italian directive and stated that shortly after the meeting the Secretariat will transmit to all Delegations a preliminary outline of Admiral Stone's statement. The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone for his statement.

1. "Italian Directive".

(a) Statement by Rear Admiral Stone:

Admiral Stone reported that in accordance with the provisions of the new Italian directive received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff there would not be a formal announcement of the directive and that for that reason he will communicate orally to theCouncil the substance

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| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Mr. John L. Reshin | |
| M. Paul Fouchet | France |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Kypraiou | Greece |
| M. Alexandre Spyridon | |
| General Adrian Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Gurevsky | |
| Mr. F.H. Hemmerly | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey N. Halford | |
| Dr. Aleksa Vucinich | Yugoslavia |
| M. Josip Milatovic | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following item:

(1) Statement regarding "Italian Directive" - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed to the other Representatives his appreciation of their response to his call for a special meeting and on behalf of the Council extended a cordial welcome to General Vasiliev on the occasion of his first attendance at a meeting of the Council. The Chairman then explained that the special meeting was called so that Admiral Stone could communicate orally to the Council the substance of the new Italian directive and stated that shortly after the meeting the Secretariat will transmit to all Delegations a preliminary outline of Admiral Stone's statement. The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone for his statement.

1. "Italian Directive".

(a) Statement by Rear Admiral Stone:

Admiral Stone reported that in accordance with the provisions of the new Italian directive received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff there would not be a formal endorsement of the directive and that for that reason he will communicate orally to theCouncil the substance of this directive.

The Admiral in reviewing the background pointed out that on September 5, 1944, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued a joint statement regarding Allied policy towards Italy, in which they announced, in particular, that an increased measure of control would

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be handed over to the Italian administration subject to this Administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and regular administration of justice and stated that steps should be taken towards the reconstruction of an Italian economy. As a result of discussions held recently in Washington, the Combined Chiefs of Staff issued a directive in this connection to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, who transmitted it to Mr. Macmillan for implementation.

The Admiral stated that relations of the Allies with the Italian Government are governed by the armistice terms and pointed out that under the new directive it is intended to keep the provisions of the armistice terms in reserve in the matter of day-to-day administration and to found the relationship of the Allied Commission with the Italian Government on the basis of consultation and advice rather than control. He emphasized that this reserve of rights would be of course subject to the military needs and requirements.

The Admiral reported that in the field of international relations, the Italian Government will be able now to conduct its relations directly, but that the Allied Commission will expect to be kept informed of any foreign negotiations conducted by the Italian Government.

The Admiral continued that in accordance with the present practice the Allied Commission had to approve decrees issued by the Italian Government, but that this practice would now be discontinued and that the Italian Government would no longer have to submit appointments, except those having military significance for Allied Commission approval. He cited, as examples, that appointments of prefects will no longer require Allied Commission approval, but that appointments of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Air Force, as well as the Director General of Railways, would remain subject to Allied Commission approval.

The Admiral then reported that field officers of the Allied Commission will be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, except certain specialized officers, and indicated that these withdrawals will be completed by the first of April. These specialized officers, he explained, are charged with the supervision of services for Allied military needs. The Admiral noted that the Allied Commission would reserve the right to send its officers into territory under Italian jurisdiction, whenever conditions warranted and that these officers would function in the nature of trouble-shooters.

The Admiral reported that the Allied Commission had been requested to express to the Italian Government the policy that the Allies would welcome the holding of elections in Italian territory at an early date and, he added, that the Allied Commission was aware of the fact that the Italian Government had taken the initiative in this field and that it is expected that elections would be held in May.

The Admiral then pointed out that one of the vexing Italian problems has been that of the status of Italian prisoners of war and stated that the Allied policy is that Italian prisoners of war held in Italy will be released subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the [illegible] that the Allied war effort would not be in-

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The Admiral then pointed out that one of the vexing Italian problems has been that of the status of Italian prisoners of war and stated that the Allied policy is that Italian prisoners of war held in Italy will be released subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the Italian Government assuring that the Allied war effort would not be impaired. This involves primarily, he said, the formulation of safeguards to assure that Italian prisoners of war working directly in connection with the Allied war effort will continue their work. He emphasized that Italian prisoners of war who after the Italian surrender continued to fight on the German side would not be affected by these negotiations.

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In the field of cultural relationship with the Italian people, the Admiral reported, it is the express desire of the Allies to cultivate the growth of this relationship and to this end arrangements will be made to facilitate the exchange of books, publications, educators, artists, and scientists.

With reference to the economic field, the new instructions provide that the Italian authorities, rather than the Allied Commission, effect the best possible control and distribution of goods as well as the maximum production. As an example, the Admiral stated that inflation is to be considered essentially an Italian problem to be handled by the Italian authorities.

The Admiral reported that the Allies are hopeful of assisting in the formulation of an increased program of imports against certain credits available to the Italian Government. He pointed out that statements to this effect have already been issued and stated that the Allied Commission was cautioned to remind the Italian Government that such a program was naturally conditioned primarily on the availability of shipping space. He said that supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest would be given preference and would not be charged against the special credits established for the Italian Government. He stated that the Allied Commission will advise the Italian Government, and only advise, with respect to the preparation of these import programs. The Admiral reported that the Allied Commission has had excellent cooperation from the Italian Government in these matters, through the medium of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, and stated that representatives of the Allied Commission would leave shortly for Washington to expedite arrangements for the approval of an overall imports program. He explained that it was necessary to go to Washington in this instance because the Combined Chiefs of Staff were located in Washington and also because Washington was the site of the shipping center. The Admiral stated that it was expected that additional imports would be made available on the basis of a more liberal interpretation of what is necessary to rehabilitate the country.

He reported that inasmuch as the question of financial matters was at present under discussion and concrete proposals had as yet not been evolved no information was available on this subject.

The new directive, the Admiral said, placed materially a greater responsibility on the Italian Government, as indicated, first, by the fact that the Allied Commission will no longer be required to approve Italian decrees, and will only advise the Italian Government in the drafting of these decrees; second, that the Allied Commission is about to withdraw its officers from territory under Italian jurisdiction, except such officers as are necessary for military needs; and third, that the Allied Commission will not pass on appointments of the Italian Government, with the exception of those affecting the Allied war effort in Italy.

The Admiral concluded that if, as he hopes, a satisfactory solution of the Italian prisoners of war problem can be worked out,

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The Admiral concluded that if, as he hopes, a satisfactory solution of the Italian prisoners of war problem can be worked out, the new directive of the Allied Commission will have contributed considerably in strengthening the position of the Italian Government.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman stated that he felt certain the Council was very

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grateful to Admiral Stone for his description of the new Italian directive which will increase the responsibility and prestige of the Italian Government and serve to strengthen it at a time when the universe is in need of additional pillars of strength. With reference to the implementation of the directive, the Chairman said that in view of the well-known value of the Allied Commission the Council could rest assured on this point. He stated that the description of the directive given by the Admiral was so complete that when the Delegations receive from the Secretariat the advance excerpt from the preliminary draft of the minutes they would have the entire picture.

Admiral Stone undertook to keep the Council informed regarding the specific steps taken toward the implementation of the directive under discussion.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that it was the desire of the Council not to issue any press communique on this special meeting, adjourned the meeting.

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The Chairman, after ascertaining that it was the desire of the Council not to issue any press communique on this special meeting, adjourned the meeting.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 26, 1945.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the revised agenda for the next regular meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled to be held on March 2, 10:30 a.m.,1945 at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Revised Agenda.

POLITICAL SECTION,

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

4556

0013

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REVISED AGENDA FOR THE

MARCH 2, 1945 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) JUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN UNITS STATIONED ON THE ISLANDS OF CORSICA AND SARDINIA TO JOIN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF JUGOSLAVIA.

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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0014

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 22, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a corrected agenda for the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which will be held on February 24, 10:30 a.m. 1945, at Via Vittorio Veneto 119.

Enclosure:

Corrected agenda

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POLITICAL SECTION

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E .

0015

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

CORRECTED AGENDA OF THE

FEBRUARY 24, 1946 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

I. STATEMENT REGARDING "ITALIAN DIRECTIVE" -

by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner

of the Allied Commission.

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0016

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 22, 1945

A special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy will be held on February 24, 10:30 a.m., 1945, at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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POLITICAL SECTION

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E.

0017

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

AGENDA OF THE FEBRUARY 24, 1945 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1./ ORAL STATEMENT BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON

"ITALIAN DIRECTIVE".

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I propose to take even less of your time this afternoon than usual. The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have gone about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior offices in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since your last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had decided to fuse with the Democrat Liberal Party. The Italian Liberal Party is of course one of the six parties which have made up the Committees of Liberation in Italy and their principal members in the present Government are Casandini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Count Caseti, Minister of War. The Democrat Liberal Party was formed in South Italy

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Although this announcement of the fusion of these liberal groups might appear to have been stimulated by the action of the Socialist and Communist Parties, these latter Parties did not welcome this development. Shortly after the announcement of this fusion, the Communist newspaper "UNITA" carried an article by the Communist leader, Signor Togliatti, describing the adhesion of the Democrat Liberals to the Italian Liberal Party as the introduction of a Trojan Horse within the citadel of democracy. Such political polemics are of course no more unexpected than the regrouping of the parties themselves. The one leads to the other. At the same time it is to be hoped that these verbal interchanges will not be carried too far. There is no reason why the parties in Italy should not prepare for the moment when they will be able to enjoy the full interplay of political life. But for the moment good order on the lines of communications of our armies is a prime necessity and we in the Control Commission must watch carefully to see that natural rivalry between the parties does not get out of hand and upset the balance of the government. As I indicated earlier, there has been no sign of any such danger up till now.

On the contrary. During the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working together with surprisingly little friction. I should not end without saying that the reception of the Government by the British Prime Minister and the fact that it is known that he had a long conversation with Signor Bonomi has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the standing of the Government. This cannot but be helpful to the Government and the

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It is therefore an Allied interest that there should be wide-spread confidence in the stability and effectiveness of the Italian Government. We realize that we as well as the Italian Government have great responsibility and that the question of production and supply is of capital importance in this connection. As to that General O'Dwyer will explain the efforts that we are making to overcome the very serious difficulties that confront us.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, March 1, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on February 24, 1945.

Enclosure as stated.

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POLITICAL SECTION

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

0026

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 13, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy will be held on March 2, 10:30 a.m., 1945 at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

Attachment:

Agenda.

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POLITICAL SECTION

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

0027

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

AGENDA FOR THE

MARCH 2, 1945 MEETING

of the

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) FUTURE ORGANIZATION.

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0028

# MINUTES OF THE 30th MEETING
# OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte dei Pericli 24 on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Sloven Gsodlaka, the Jugoslav Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

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| Dr. Sloven Gsodlaka | Jugoslavia |
| M. Arsen Milatovic | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Kapsambelis | Greece |
| M. Alexander Sgourdeos | |
| General Ivan Susloparov | Soviet Union |
| General A.F. Kislenko | |
| M. Michael Oursevsky | |
| Mr. H.F. Hosworthy | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| Mr. John L. Cobbie | United States |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

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The Chairman, Dr. Gsodlaka, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council welcomed General Kislenko, the newly appointed Soviet Union Representative, and expressed to General Susloparov, the departing Soviet Union Acting Representative, the appreciation of the Council for the services he had rendered and wished him good luck on his new assignment. The Chairman then expressed regret at the absence of Sir Noel Charles who is still ill and of Mr. Kirk who, owing to the sudden development of important matters requiring his immediate attention, was unable to come to today's meeting. The Chairman also voiced regret at the absence of M. Exintaris who had departed for Athens. He then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

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| Dr. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. Arsen Milutovic | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Papasmbelis | Greece |
| M. Alexander Spourdeos | |
| General Ivan Susloparov | Soviet Union |
| General A. . Kislenko | |
| M. Michael Gurasevsky | |
| Mr. D.L. Rosmorthy | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| Mr. John L. Gaskin | United States |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

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1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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Gentlemen:

The most notable development in the last two weeks has been the decision reached by the Council of Ministers on the 30th January to extend the vote to women who are over 21 years of age. The Government had already laid down in two recent decrees that electoral lists should be drawn up in all communes of liberated Italy in order that elections might take place in the late spring. Originally the lists would only have comprised the names of male electors but in view of the decision of the 30th January it will now be possible to include the names of female voters. The Minister of the Interior has advised all prefects telegraphically of this reform and instructed them to bring it into force forthwith. I think we must welcome this decision of the Council of Ministers as a step towards the establishment of truly democratic government and also to the stabilisation of political conditions in the country. I have therefore written to the President of the Council extending my personal congratulations on this reform. There is one point which I should perhaps mention here in parenthesis in connection with the forthcoming elections. There has been much discussion on the subject in the press but no statement has yet been made by the Government as to the nature of the body which the Italians are being asked to elect. I am therefore proposing to suggest to the President of the Council that some definition of the functions and character of the proposed Constituative Assembly should be made public at an early date.

2. On the 23rd January, Signor Bertani, the new Commissioner of the Food Commissariat, gave a press conference in which he announced that one directorate general would henceforth take the place of the two divisions of alimentation and rationing. He promised to facilitate the organisation of co-operatives and group kitchens and to encourage exchanges between the zones and cooperation with UNRRA. As regards the supply of non-rationed goods, the Commissioner announced that his proposals are to obtain from the Allies permission to import food from foreign markets, to persuade the producing populations to accept the principle of the same prices for export as for local sale and to provide food at the lowest possible prices to people with low fixed incomes.

3. Signor Scoccimarro, the new Minister for Occupied Italy, also gave a press conference at the end of last week in which he called on journalists to cooperate in mobilising public opinion in favour of the partisans of the north. The Minister announced that the 25th February would be observed as a "day of national solidarity" dedicated to patriots, soldiers, sailors and airmen. He stated that preparations must be made for the fusion of partisans with the regular army - a fusion which would indicate national unity in the material as well as in the spiritual sense. A strong army created in these conditions might induce the Allies to call on Italy to participate in the invasion of Germany. Signor Scoccimarro concluded his conference by asserting that his Ministry was [illegible] that he and his liberal Under-

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order that elections [illegible] normally the lists would only have comprised the names of male electors but in view of the decision of the 30th January it will now be possible to include the names of female voters. The Minister of the Interior has advised all prefects telegraphically of this reform and instructed them to bring it into force forthwith. I think we must welcome this decision of the Council of Ministers as a step towards the establishment of truly democratic government and also to the stabilisation of political conditions in the country. I have therefore written to the President of the Council extending my personal congratulations on this reform. There is one point which I should perhaps mention here in parenthesis in connection with the forthcoming elections. There has been much discussion on the subject in the press but no statement has yet been made by the Government as to the nature of the body which the Italians are being asked to elect. I am therefore proposing to suggest to the President of the Council that some definition of the functions and character of the proposed Consultative Assembly should be made public at an early date.

2. On the 31st January, Signor Bergami, the new Commissioner of the Food Commissariat, gave a press conference in which he announced that the directorate-general would henceforth take the place of the two divisions of alimentation and rationing. He promised to facilitate the organisation of cooperatives and group kitchens and to encourage exchanges between the various mid cooperation with UNRRA. As regards the supply of non-rationed goods, the Commissioner announced that his programme was to obtain from the Allies permission to import food from foreign markets, to persuade the producing population to accept the principle of the same prices for export as for local sale and to provide food at the lowest possible prices to people with low fixed incomes.

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3. Signor Nenni, the new Minister for Occupied Italy, also gave a press conference at the end of last week in which he called on journalists to cooperate in mobilising public opinion in favour of the reception of the north. The Minister announced that the 10th February would be observed as a "day of national solidarity" dedicated to patriots, soldiers, sailors and airmen. He stated that preparations must be made for the fusion of partisans with the regular army - a fusion which would indicate national unity in the material as well as in the spiritual sense. A strong army created in these conditions might induce the Allies to call on Italy to participate in the invasion of Germany. Signor Nenni concluded his conference by asserting that his Ministry was above party politics and claimed that he and his liberal Undersecretary, Signor Medici Tornaquinci, worked together as if they belonged to the same party.... While on the subject of the partisans and the Italian army, I think I should mention that the enlistment of partisans in the regular Italian forces has been progressing rapidly in recent weeks. This is due, in the opinion of my advisers, to the improvements made in the arrangements for receiving and caring for partisans as they come through the line and also to the feeling which has recently gained ground that the Italian army is now represented in the fighting line and that the Italian combat units have given a good account of themselves.

"4.

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"4. I am happy to report that there have been no further disturbances in Sicily. There was however an anti-call-up demonstration in Cagliari in Sardinia on January 15th as a result of which one person was killed and eleven wounded. The Island is now quiet. The response to the call-up in Calabria has not been encouraging.

"5. There have been some new appointments in the past fortnight. Signor Scoti who has lately returned from exile in Switzerland has been named Secretary of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism. He was one of the founders of the Action party. Signor Paone, the Communist Deputy Assistant Commissioner in charge of the section dealing with the liquidation of Fascist property has given up his post and has been succeeded by Signor Brugnoni who also belongs to the Communist Party.

"The Council of Ministers have decided to place the Chief of Army Staff under the Ministry of War and General Roatta has been appointed to this post. He succeeds General Berardi who has taken over the command of the troops in Sicily. The latter's predecessor in this post, General Mariotti, has been placed on retirement together with several other officers whose names were published in the press on January 31st.

"6. The trial of General Roatta and Signor Suvich and their associates opened on the 23rd January. It was learned shortly before the trial began that Signor Berlinguer had agreed to conduct the prosecution. General Roatta at the first session stated that he had been unable to find another lawyer to take the place of Signor Casati-Alli who had been suspended for reasons of epuration the day before the trial. Lawyer Santoro, also of the General's defense, undertook to find another lawyer but asked that the case be postponed while the new barrister could brief himself. The second day of the trial was taken up with the discussion of various objections to the trial, presented by the defense on the previous day. The sitting was then adjourned until the 26th January since when there have been no developments of particular note.

"7. Some consternation was caused by the remarks made by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 18th January. Mr. Churchill's reference to Italy, torn from its context, was interpreted by the press on the whole to mean that Great Britain was uninterested in the future of Italy. This unfortunate impression was corrected by a statement issued from Downing Street on the 23rd January with the text of which you will all be familiar. This clarification was commented on favourably by the Governments and responsible sections of the press.

"8. On the 16th January, Signor de Gasperi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a report to the Council of Ministers on international affairs. He stated that the message regarding the formation of a national army to which I referred in my last report had been transmitted to the Allied leaders. He also announced the formal recognition by Italy of the Chungking Government and declared null and void the Fascist Vienna Award of 1940 replacing it by a decla-

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"5. There have been some new appointments in the past fortnight. Signor Scori who has lately returned from exile in Switzerland has been named Secretary of the High Commissio for Sanctions against Fascism. He was one of the founders of the Action party. Signor Pacce, the Communist Deputy Assistant Commissioner in charge of the section dealing with the liquidation of Fascist property has given up his post and has been succeeded by Signor Grugnor who also belongs to the Communist Party.

"The Council of Ministers have decided to place the Chief of Army Staff under the Ministry of War and General Rosso has been appointed to this post. He succeeds General Berardi who has taken over the command of the troops in Sicily. The latter's predecessor in this post, General Mariotti, has been placed on retirement together with several other officers whose names were published in the press on January 31st.

"6. The trial of General Roatta and Signor Zanussi and their associates opened on the 23rd January. It was learned shortly before the trial began that Signor Berlinguer had agreed to conduct the prosecution. General Roatta at the first session stated that he had been unable to find another lawyer to take the place of Signor Castaldi who had been suspended for reasons of epuration the day before the trial. Lawyer Santoro, also of the General's defense, undertook to find another lawyer but asked that the case be postponed while the new barrister could brief himself. The second day of the trial was taken up with the discussion of various objections to the trial, presented by the defence on the previous day. The sitting was then adjourned until the 30th January since when there have been no developments of particular note.

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"It was announced at the same time that Signor Alberto Tarchiani had been appointed Ambassador to the United States. Signor Tarchiani, who was born in 1885, is a real Anti-Fascist. He was once Editor of the "Corriere della Sera" in Milan and went into exile in 1926. In Paris he became associated with Rosselli, Lussu and Cianca in the publication of the paper "Justice and Liberty". He travelled widely in his years of exile and is well known abroad. He served in the last Badoglio Government as Minister of Public Works. He is a member of the Action Party.

"At its 30th January meeting, the Council of Ministers also examined relations between Italy and France. Signor de Gasperi set out the conditions on which both diplomatic and consular relations and more general relations between the two countries might be normalized. The Council expressed its ardent wish to re-establish as quickly as possible the traditional friendship between the two countries and remarked that this also seemed to be the wish of General de Gaulle.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether any developments had occurred clarifying the status of the proposed Consultative Assembly.

Rear Admiral Stone replied that he did not have any recent news on this subject and for that reason proposed to ask the President of the Council for current information in the premises.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether he was correct in his assumption that nothing new had happened in this connection but that discussions were being conducted by the interested parties.

Rear Admiral Stone stated that he was under the same impression as the French Representative.

The Chairman proposed to the Council to ask the Rear Admiral Stone to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council, for each Delegation, before the meetings.

This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives. 45 x 5

Then the Chairman inquired whether it would be possible for the Admiral to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council before the meetings.

Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively and stated that he would make the necessary arrangements to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council at least 24 hours before the meetings.

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"At its 30th January meeting, the Council of Ministers also examined relations between Italy and France. Signor de Gasperi set out the conditions on which both diplomatic and consular relations and more general relations between the two countries might be normalised. The Council expressed the ardent wish to re-establish as quickly as possible the traditional friendship between the two countries and recorded that this also seemed to be the wish of General de Gaulle.

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2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that none of the Representatives had received any instructions regarding this problem, proposed that in accordance with the Council's agreement on this subject

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the item be included on the agenda of the next meeting pending eventual receipt of instructions by the Council.

This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives.

3. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 80th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Slovan Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| George Kapsambelis | Greece |
| General Kislenko | Soviet Union |
| R.L. Hosworthy | United Kingdom |
| John L. Cochie | United States |

A report on recent political events in Liberated Italy was presented to the Council by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 16 under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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There was no miscellaneous business.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

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| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| George Kapsambelis | Greece |
| General Kislenko | Soviet Union |
| N.L. Hasworthy | United Kingdom |
| John L. Gomhie | United States |

A report on recent political events in Liberated Italy was presented to the Council by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 16 under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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It is still too early to comment on the outcome of the new Socialist-Party Socialist Government, that is, it appears to be at this moment not certain if it can count on a stable majority or possibly even a majority. However, it would have been an entirely fruitless exercise had Nenni restricted himself to a number of new faces in the Cabinet. In the Nenni meeting held by the Council since the establishment of the new Government, there has been a tendency on [illegible] what Nenni initially proposed, i.e., socialist action to solve the most important problems of the country and, as a result, to at least try to start. The matters of inherent case of an economic and social nature, mounting, the holding of regular elections and relations with the USSR. Thus, the budget was approved to 30th June 1946 and showed estimated income of 78,[illegible].6 billion lire for expenditure and 14,[illegible].4 billion lire for income, [illegible] a deficit of 64,[illegible].2 billion lire. The Minister of Treasury stated that [illegible] 4 thousand lire issued in Italy to the end of October amounted to 40 billion lire. He was [illegible] in the fact that bank credits have increased considerably as that treasury bonds continue to enjoy a wide subscription, thereby inducing [illegible] to place in the money. Also, budget conditions are to be stabilized by [illegible] and revising income-tax rates.

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A request by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to alleviate workers' conditions produced a decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional

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Opposition which, however, as yet has been relatively inactive and has centered itself in a number of organizations for a new and permanent. In the first instance, in the demand upon the establishment of the new government, it was the hope upon an invitation to carry out [illegible] initially economic, i.e., definite action to solve the [illegible] problems of the country and, in broad sale, to at [illegible] [illegible]. The matters so cleared were of an economic and social nature, exception, the holding of another elections and coincidence with the [illegible]. Then, the budget was to cover to that from 1945 was [illegible] estimated [illegible] 76,[illegible].6 billion [illegible] for ordinary purposes and [illegible].6 billion lire for [illegible], [illegible] a deficit of [illegible].6 billion lire. The [illegible] of Treasury stated that [illegible] of them [illegible] issued in [illegible] on the [illegible] October amounted to 62 billion lire. In the [illegible] in the next [illegible] [illegible] have increased considerably as [illegible] Treasury bonds continue to enjoy [illegible] subscription, thereby [illegible] [illegible] in the money. Also, budget [illegible] are to be established by [illegible] the [illegible] and revising income-tax rates.

A request for a [illegible] general [illegible] of labor to alleviate workers' conditions [illegible] decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional pay as a subsidy to workers, and to [illegible] the [illegible] of opposition. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program to absorb unemployment as the repatriation of prisoners of war occurs. Unite exclusive were given powers to [illegible] and carry payments of subsidies to workers for one hundred January but was denied for a temporary period of [illegible] final [illegible] for regular [illegible] is worked out.

There was created an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate

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economic reconstruction. Further credits were made for the economic rehabilitation of Sicily and Sardinia where the High Commissioners were given increased powers and advisory bodies were provided to assist them. This grant of increased autonomy was ~~MMMMMMMM~~ accompanied by a promise that the Government would deal firmly with separatism. Also means to afford various relief measures were afforded the Food Commissariat (a new governmental organization directly under the Premier) of the Council which was created at the first meeting of the new Government.

The decision was reached to cause the preparation of voting lists, with a view to holding communal and provincial elections late next Spring. This raised the question of female suffrage of which the Prime Minister declared himself to be in sympathy. The Union of Italian Women then issued an Order of the Day, demanding the immediate inclusion of women on voting lists. Their de and was supported by the Italian Confederation of Labor.

A Ministerial Committee composed of a member of each Party was appointed to make concrete proposals for the formation of an advisory body to permit the "direct expression of the living forces of the nation to collaborate with the Government". The idea obviously is to provide some substitute for a Parliament.

45.2

Epuration continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generals Pel Tetto and Pontinelli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. 800 cases were reported to have been dealt with in the punishment of Fascist crimes, 14,582 cases in the epuration of the admini-

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the Food Commissariat (a new governmental organization directly under the President of the Council to be now created at the first session of the new Government).

The Badoglio Government decided to pursue the preparation of voting lists, with a view to holding communal and provincial elections late next Spring. This raised the question of female suffrage of which the Prime Minister declared himself to be in sympathy. The Union of Italian women then issued an order of the day, demanding the immediate inclusion of women on voting lists. Their demand was supported by the Italian Confederation of Labor.

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45:2

Insurrection continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generale Del Tetto and Pontinelli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. 502 cases were reported to have been dealt with in the punishment of Fascist crimes, 14,592 cases in the execution of the administration and 384 cases in the seizure of profits of the regime. Thus far, the total value of Fascist property liquidated is estimated at $2,191,600.

It was announced on December 27 that Count Carlo Sforza had resigned his appointment as High Commissioner for sanctions against



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Peoples. It is [illegible] that the Government proceed to reorganize the machinery for execution. A copy of the draft of the decree to effect this is awaited.

There was near one change in the Government in that, with the approval of the Allied Commission, General Wolfe was relieved as Undersecretary of State for war and superseded by General Luigi Chatrian.

On the political side, there have been some reservations of policy and a continuation of the tendency to maintain the Right-Left political clearness. The Central Committee of National Liberation in an order of the day announced the intention of the Six Parties to collaborate in the war effort for the liberation of Italy, and to maintain close liaison between them for the reconstruction of the country. In a subsequent address to the Council, the Prime Minister took note and expressed his appreciation of this decision and his satisfaction that the recent crisis had not split the unity of the forces in Northern Italy which had banded together to resist the Germans and the Fascists.

It appears that the Right-Left division in the political parties is based in ideology largely and increasingly on the distinction made in the Pope's Christmas message between the "people" and the "masses". The Socialist and the Action Parties reportedly are drawing closer together and the Socialist-Communist alliance seems to have been threatened seriously by the anticipation of the Communists in the Government. On the other hand, there are indications of a consolidation of the Christian Democrat, the Liberal, and the Right-Wing elements of the Labor Democrat Parties with a view to forming a "People's Group" which would threaten politically the "Nenni" Group of the left."

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The Government has made two statements concerning the occupation of the Ciano I. On December 20 it was stated that the struggle of the patriots is an integral part of the nation's war effort and that to the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, as representative of the Government itself, is given the task of directing the action of the patriots against the Fascist and Nazi oppressors. It was stated



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further (but erroneously) that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee as the representative organ of all anti-Fascist parties in territory occupied by the enemy and that this recognition, together with that previously given by the Italian Government, would strengthen the Committee in its struggle.

As the Council is aware, Committees similar to the C.L.N., which had been established in Rome before the entry of the Allies, had sprung up in other large cities such as Florence, Turin, Milan, and Genoa. The Committees have played an increasingly powerful role in political affairs and have succeeded in acquiring control over a majority of the bands of patriots engaged in fighting the enemy. During the summer the C.L.N.A.I. succeeded in establishing contact with the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Bern, and a limited degree of recognition in fact was accorded to them as the coordinating body for anti-Fascist activities in the North. The example of Florence indicated that the eventualities of war might find the Committees in control, to some extent, of cities or areas until Allied Military Government could be established. For this reason it was deemed desirable by the Italian Government to accord some further degree of recognition to the Committee. In consequence, after conversations with representatives of the C.L.N.A.I. the Government issued a further communique saying that the C.L.N.A.I. accepts the authority of the Italian Government and agrees to act on its delegate, while the Government recognized the Committee as the organ of the anti-Fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy, and delegates it to represent the Government in the struggle against the Germans and the Fascists. A rectification of the Bonomi previous erroneous statement regarding Allied recognition

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was made in this statement which said that the Allied [illegible]

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As the Council of [illegible]

had been established in Rome before the entry of the Allies, had sprung up in other Italian cities such as Florence, Turin, Milan, and Genoa. The committees have played an increasingly powerful role in political affairs and have succeeded in acquiring control over a majority of the bands of patriots engaged in fighting the enemy. During the summer the Pope succeeded in establishing contact with the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Bern, and a limited degree of recognition in fact was accorded to them as the coordinating body for anti-fascist activities in the north. The example of Florence indicated that the eventualities of war might find the committees in control, to some extent, of cities or areas until Allied Military Government could be established. For this reason it was deemed desirable by the Italian Government to accord some further degree of recognition to the Committee. In consequence, after conversations with representatives of the CLNAI the Government issued a further communique saying that the CLNAI accepts the authority of the Italian Government and agrees to act on its behalf, while the Government recognized the Committee as the organ of the anti-fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy, and delegates it to represent the Government in the struggle against the Germans and the fascists. A rectification of the previous erroneous statement regarding Allied recognition was made in this statement which said that the Allied Military Authorities had not accorded any form of political recognition to the Committee, but had agreed with it on military measures for the prosecution of the war behind the enemy lines.

On December 14, demonstrations against military conscription took place in Catania where rioting occurred and fires were started which

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gutted the Municipio, the Tribunals, and the Tax Office, and damaged three other official buildings. The riots ended in the death of one person and in the injury of eight others. Thereafter further demonstrations occurred which were simultaneous and widespread throughout the island. By December 31 there had been 43 demonstrations without incident at 34 different places; demonstrations with damage and conflict at nine places; and demonstrations with damage but without conflict at five places.

While the apparent cause of this unrest was a protest by students and others against being called to the colors, there appeared to be economic factors such as reaction to grain requisitions and the closing of the flour [illegible] (which alone accounted for seven demonstrations). Also, other outside forces appeared to have incited the students to assure their attitude of indifference toward the war and to rebel against participation in it. Both Communists and Fascist elements were reported (and not without evidence) at least in part to have been responsible for the disturbance. At last report, when the situation was reported to be in hand, casualties totalled four civilians dead and 25 injured; six police injured.

With regard to international affairs, the British and American Government issued virtually identical communiques following the formation of the new Italian Government saying that their Ambassadors had worked in close council and, their reports having been found satisfactory to the two Governments, the latter accepted the representative character of the new Government and were happy to see it assume office.

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Count Sforza has declined to accept the appointment of Ambassador

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incident at 54 different [illegible] demonstrations with damage and conflict at nine places; and demonstrations with damage but without conflict at five places.

While the apparent cause of this unrest was a protest by students and others against being called to the colors, there appeared to be economic factors such as reaction to grain shortage and the closing of the right [illegible] (which alone accounted for seven demonstrations). Also, other outside forces appeared to have incited the students to assume their attitude of indifference toward the war and to rebel against participation in it. Both separatists and fascists elements were reported (and not without evidence) at least in part to have been responsible for the disturbances. At last report, when the situation was reported to be in hand, casualties totalled four civilians dead and 35 injured; six police injured.

With regard to international affairs, the British and American Government issued virtually identical communiques following the formation of the new Italian Government saying that their ambassadors had worked in close council and, their reports having been found satisfactory to the two Governments, the latter welcomed the representative character of the new Government and were happy to see it assume office.

Count Sforza has declined to accept the appointment of Ambassador to the United States, and no other nomination thereto yet has been made. The Public Relations Office of the Presidency of the Council announced on December 27 that diplomatic relations were to be resumed with Belgium and were to be "reactivated" with Rumania. It spokesman said that most problems impeding a resumption of relations with France

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had been solved, and the Government was hopeful of a speedy settlement of those which remained--in fact, the new Foreign Minister considered reconciliation with France "his first obligation".

The press of December 29 announced a resumption of Italo-Soviet relations.

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MINUTES OF THE 29th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on January 19, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

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| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Mr. John L. Goshie | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Paul Fouchet | |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Exintaris | Greece |
| M. George Kapsambelis | |
| M. Alexander Sgourdeos | |
| General Ivan Sousloparov | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Curaevsky | |
| Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| Dr. Sloven Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |
| M. Arsen Milatovic | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Medical Supply Situation - by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

4307

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the prolonged absence of Sir Noel Charles owing to illness and voiced the hope that he would soon be completely restored to health. The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

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| Mr. John L. Goshie | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Paul Fouchet | |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Exintaris | Greece |
| M. George Kapsambelis | |
| M. Alexander Sgourakos | |
| General Ivan Susloparov | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Gurasovsky | |
| Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| Dr. Sloven Gazdinka | Yugoslavia |
| M. Arsen Milatovic | |

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(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Medical Supply Situation - by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

4557

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the prolonged absence of Sir Noel Charles owing to illness and voiced the hope that he would soon be completely restored to health. The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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Gentlemen:

During the past fortnight the Italian Government have continued to study the problem of reconstruction. At their meeting on the 5th January, the Council of Ministers allotted 5 billion lire for repairs to buildings - 2 billions for public buildings and 3 billions for private. The process of reconstruction might more correctly be called a "shelter process" as the Government emphasized that the funds were to be spent on urgent repairs rather than on new construction which must await a more fitting time for nation-wide planning. The immediate need is to reduce, as soon as possible, the number of people without roofs above their heads. The two trades of public works and industry have notified the Allied Commission of their needs in the way of raw materials, transport and coal. Special committees have been formed in all the provinces to deal with the problem of the shelterless, thus making certain that the problem will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average citizen will know where and how to make his claim. The Council of Ministers also approved measures to better the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration. They also examined the possibility of larger subsidies to the families of needy soldiers. The veto on persons of Jewish origin serving in the Italian Army has been lifted. Measures for increasing the pay of officials of the judiciary were also approved.

2. At the same meeting on January 5th, the Council examined Count Sforza's letter of resignation in which he gave statistics of the work done under his administration. The Count expressed himself as moderately satisfied with results and indicated his belief that the process of epuration would be carried out much more rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter to ascertain whether or not individuals had collaborated with the enemy. The new decree-law No. 2 of January 5th, 1945 amending decree laws Nos. 159,287, and 285 has now been published. The amendments are mostly of an administrative nature. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is to be appointed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers and will rank for the duration of his office as a judicial magistrate of the first grade. It does not seem likely however that anyone will be appointed to fill this post for the time being. Until such an appointment is made, the President of the Council will preside over the work of the four assistant commissioners. The latter and their deputy assistant commissioners may in their own branches act for the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism should the High Commissioner be prevented from acting. The rest of the decree defines and varies certain less important Fascist crimes, lays down the method of appointing the chairmen of certain committees, extends various time limits and alters sundry details connected with the retirement of persons affected by the decree. Signor Soccimarro, the former Assistant Commissioner for the Purge of the Administration, has given up this appointment in order to take up the post of Minister for Occupied Italy. It has been announced that he will be succeeded by Signor Pugnani Grisco of the

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called a "shelter program" since the Government emphasized that the funds were to be spent on urgent repairs rather than on new construction which must await a more fitting time for nation-wide planning. The immediate need is to reduce, as soon as possible, the number of people without roofs above their heads. The Joint Crisis of Textile Works and Industry have notified the Allied Commission of their needs in the way of raw materials, transport and coal. Special committees have been formed in all the communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless, whose duties entail that the problem will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average citizen will know where and how to make his claim. The Council of Ministers also reviewed measures to better the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration. They also recognized the possibility of larger subsidies to the families of needy soldiers. The veto on persons of Jewish origin serving in the Italian army has been lifted. Measures for increasing the way of officials of the judiciary were also approved.

TO. At the same meeting on January 8th, the Council examined Count Sforza's letter of resignation in which he gave statistics of the work done under his administration. The Count expressed himself as moderately satisfied with results and indicated his belief that the process of elimination would be carried out more rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter to ascertain whether or not individuals had collaborated with the enemy. The new decree law No. [illegible] of January 5th, 1945 amending decree laws Nos. 159,257, and 285 has now been published. Its main points are mostly of an administrative nature. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is to be appointed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers and will rank for the duration of his office as a judicial magistrate of the first grade. It does not seem likely however that anyone will be appointed to fill this post for the time being. Until such an appointment is made, the President of the Council will preside over the work of the four assistant commissioners. The latter and their deputy assistant commissioners may in their own branches act for the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism should the High Commissioner be prevented from acting. The rest of the decree defines and varies certain less important Fascist crimes, lays down the method of appointing the chairmen of certain committees, extends various time limits and alters sundry details connected with the retirement of persons affected by the decree. Signor Ducci-Guerra, the former Assistant Commissioner for the Purge of the Administration, has given up this appointment in order to take up the post of Minister for Occupied Italy. It has been announced that he will be succeeded by Signor Romero Grieco of the Communist Party. Four Deputy Assistant Commissioners have also been nominated - for the Punishment of Fascist crimes, Avv. Salvatore [illegible] (Christian Democrat) - for the Purge of the Administration, Signor Tullio [illegible] (Labour Democrat) - for the Confiscation of Fascist profits, Signor Vincenzo [illegible] (Liberal) and for the liquidation of Fascist Property, Avv. Ilario [illegible] (Communist).

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"3. The trial of General Roatta and Signori Zanussi and Jacomoni is scheduled to begin on January 22nd. There has been much speculation in the press as to whether or not the trial will be held. The preliminary investigations have disclosed that matters of high policy and military strategy are involved and there has been no lack of suggestion that the "dark forces of reaction in ambush" will attempt to suppress the trial for their own reasons.

"4. It was also announced during the week that the Air Minister Sciaioia had been obliged to resign for reasons of health. He has been succeeded by Signor Luigi Gasparotto who has recently returned from Switzerland. Signor Gasparotto, whose son, a member of the Action Party, was killed by the Fascists in North Italy, does not belong to any party. Although he is 72 he is an extremely vigorous and forceful personality. His appointment is entirely acceptable to the Allied Military authorities.

"5. Another step towards the democratisation of Italy and the eventual cessation of Allied Control was made on the 15th January when on instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander private news agencies were again admitted in Rome. This means that world news agencies such as the Associated Press, the International News Service, Reuters and the United Press are free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper and newspapers in turn are free to buy any world or domestic news services they wish. This decision was hailed with satisfaction by the Rome press who rejoiced that the long servitude of the Italian press had come to an end. Private news agencies will gradually be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian Government administration as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. At the same time, the Supreme Allied Commander's instructions envisaged the handing over at an early date to Italian control of radio broadcast operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

"6. On the 11th January the Rome press carried an Order of the Day published by the Central Committee of National Liberation urging the Government to constitute a national army. The Committee stated that the Italian people wished to participate more widely and more visibly in the re-conquest of national independence and in the common war for liberty and democracy. The failure of the Allied Military authorities to respond to this desire had resulted in an unfortunate depression of morale. The Committee therefore requested the Government to intercede with the Allies for the constitution of a strong army which should be the expression of the renewed national consciousness and the deployment of which at the front would satisfy the aspiration of the Italian people to contribute more effectively to the liberation of the country and to re-acquire on the battlefield the fullness of national dignity. The press - particularly the left-wing press - came out strongly in support of this Order of the Day. The Committee of National Liberation thereafter sent copies of it to the United States, Soviet and British Embassies and later, through the medium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, telegrams in the same tenor to President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill and General de

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5. In striking contrast to this verbal enthusiasm for a more active part in military operations is the news of disturbances which have taken place in Sicily in protest against the call-up of the 1914 to 1924 classes. In my last report I mentioned that during late December demonstrations against military conscription had taken place in Catania and other towns. These disturbances

however

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however were easily quelled and the situation appeared to be returning to normal. However much more serious disorders broke out in Ragusa Province towards the end of the first week of January. Armed crowds disarmed carabinieri and later the troops sent in support in the town of Comiso. During the night of January 6th and 7th, re-inforcements were attacked on the road between Siracusa and the affected area. Casualties were reported as 8 carabinieri and 4 soldiers killed. General Rocca was put in command and by January 9th was able to report that the situation was in hand in Ragusa town where approximately 100 rioters and suspects were arrested. The towns of Vittoria and Comiso however were still controlled by the rioters. The Italian 16th Artillery Regiment which had been sent to attack Comiso was reported to have been disarmed and subsequent re-inforcements failed to get through to the affected area. Italian reconnaissance planes were brought into use and the Italian Government decided to send two Italian cruisers to Sicilian waters to protect harbour installations at Palermo and Catania and to show the flag. 300 Italian troops entered Vittoria during the morning of January 10th and Comiso at midday on January 11th - apparently against little opposition. By January 14th Ragusa province was reported to be returning to normal and operations were in progress against the rioters who had taken to the country. The Italian Military Commander has ordered the surrender of arms but none have been recovered to date. In the meantime small disorders broke out in Agrigento Province but were reported quelled by January 15th. It is reported that during these disturbances 18 soldiers have been killed and 84 wounded, while 18 civilians have been killed and 53 wounded. It seems clear that these disorders were on a much larger scale than hitherto and on the basis of this experience the Italian authorities are taking precautions in Sardinia where it is proposed in the next two months to call up the same age groups. As regards the reason for these disturbances the causes seem to be the same as those which I mentioned at our last meeting, namely a genuine desire to avoid conscription at this stage of the war, the unpopularity of grain amassing and the closing of the flour mills. More evidence has been obtained of the activities of separatist and fascist elements working under German direction.

2. In the field of international affairs the Italian Government have announced the resumption of relations with the Norwegian Government. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have explained that relations are also being re-activated between Italy on the one hand and Rumania and Bulgaria on the other. It is pointed out that diplomatic relations with these two countries were never in fact broken off but were merely suspended as a result of force majeure. The present developments are therefore claimed to be nothing more than the re-activisation of its relations.

3. At a press conference on January 9th the spokesman of the Italian Government expressed pleasure at Mr. Macmillan's press statement on the "new deal" for Italy which envisages the progressive restitution to the Government of political and administrative responsibility. The spokesman also expressed the Govern-

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"6. At a press conference on January 9th the spokesman of the Italian Government expressed pleasure at Mr. Macmillan's press statement on the "new deal" for Italy which envisages the progressive restitution to the Government of political and administrative responsibility. The spokesman also expressed the Government's satisfaction at the further step which had been taken in the normalisation of relations between Italy and the United States by Mr. Kirk's presentation of letters of credence to the Lieutenants of the Realm. The spokesman also made a statement in reply to a question by a correspondent to the effect that the Italian Government, far from objecting to the publication of the Armistice Terms, were in fact in favour of such publication and were not aware of

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the nature of the military considerations to which President Roosevelt had referred in a press conference a few days previously.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

No questions were raised regarding Rear Admiral Stone's report.

2. Medical Supply Situation.

(a) Report by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

Brigadier Parkinson presented the following report, which had been circulated the day before the meeting.

STATEMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION IN LIBERATED ITALY

"1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 8800 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply Depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical Depots to AMG installations in emergency.

"2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AMG Army areas; second to the hospitals, clinics and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a "black market" of Allied drugs.

"3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical

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discussion.

(b) Discussion.

No questions were raised regarding Rear Admiral Stone's report.

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"3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, AMG was established in Naples with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot and were

distributed

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distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

"b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, Rm 400, where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Central Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more Regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the medical supplies were paid for by the Medico Provinciale or by the wholesale drug firm, upon delivery from the Regional warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMFA account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

a. In the Army areas, each AFHQ Army had its own medical supply officer who operated his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AMG Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AMG Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMFA accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collections for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AMG areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AMGs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the AMG areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his Staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the mili-

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supplies within his Region. [illegible] Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, Z.A.C., where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Central Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more Regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the medical supplies were paid for by the Medico Provinciale or by the wholesale drug firm, upon delivery from the Regional warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMFA account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

c. In the Army areas, each [illegible] Army had its own medical supply officer who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the [illegible] Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the [illegible] Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMFA accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collections for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these [illegible] areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AMGs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the [illegible] areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black market activities of Allied furnished supplies occurs.

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d. Medical supplies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Camps are drawn from the Central Medical Depot on requisitions approved by Public Health Sub-Commission each month. These supplies are shipped to a central point and the final distribution is the responsibility of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission



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-mission. These supplies are shipped on an issue voucher, with the final payment being made by the Italian Government, in that no deposits are made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. No change is to be made in this system of supply so long as the Allied Commission is responsible for the supply of these camps.

14. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944 the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AAI Army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Degli Alleati). This organization as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This corporation is responsible to the Italian Government for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot to the provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. The Sanità Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMEA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. ENDIMEA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Italy. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMEA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept by the Finance Sub-Commission as either dollar or pound accounts, not lire accounts as formerly. Public Health Officers of the Public Health Sub-Commission working in the Regions are giving ENDIMEA every possible assistance in their distribution work, as is the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. This assistance consists of helping this agency find transportation, tires, gasoline and obtaining required passes so that their personnel may travel from province to province to supervise their work. With the acute shortage of cars and tires, this has been a major problem. This office has also arranged for both train and boat transport for medical supplies in order to accelerate distribution.

15. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the Prefects of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the province. A standard system of in and out book-

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Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944 the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AMG Army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Degli Alleati). This organization as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This corporation is responsible to the Italian Government for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot to the provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. The Sanità Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMEA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. ENDIMEA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the bank of Labor. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMEA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept by the Finance Sub-Commission as either dollar or pound accounts, not lire accounts as formerly. Public Health Officers of the Public Health Sub-Commission working in the Regions are giving ENDIMEA every possible assistance in their distribution work, as is the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. This assistance consists of helping this agency find transportation, tires, gasoline and obtaining required passes so that their personnel may travel from province to province to supervise their work. With the acute shortage of cars and tires, this has been a major problem. This office has also arranged for both train and boat transport for medical supplies in order to accelerate distribution.

45. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the Prefects of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the province. A standard system of in and out bookkeeping is kept by each wholesale distributor and by each pharmacy and this is checked by an inspection service of the Sanità Pubblica. In the past month instances of irregularities have been found, and persons properly punished. Insulin is handled as a doctor's prescription item, and its sale is absolutely controlled so that only a diabetic patient who can produce a doctor's prescription may purchase this item. The same is true of all narcotic drugs. The only action that the Public Health Sub-Commission can take to ensure equitable distribution is first to check requests to see that each province obtains what is allowed that province, and second by occasional inspections by our limited field personnel to see that hospitals and clinics have supplies and that the wholesalers are

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are furnishing all items possible to the pharmacies.

"6. In an effort to send more supplies to the Provinces, with the hope that the pharmacies may receive adequate supplies, this office is now insisting that each province obtain during this month, two months supplies. This action is considered advisable since there has been practically a month's delay in the effective distribution of medical supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

"7. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2685th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Cvhd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six months' advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to ENDIMEA and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies.

There is now in the COMZ sufficient stocks to handle all Liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

"8. In addition to imported Allied supplies, there has been found a fair amount of Italian and other supplies, with a small amount of medical supplies being manufactured in Italy. Biological products are being manufactured on a modest scale and the distribution of these Italian-made products is the complete responsibility of the Italian Government. Prices for all medical supplies have been established by Government decree, and persons found dealing in "black market" activities are properly prosecuted."

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion thereon.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman inquired whether the field of operations of the ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale degli Alienti) was limited to the territory under Italian control.

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"9. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six months' advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to ENDIMEA and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies.

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The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion thereon.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman inquired whether the field of operations of the ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale degli Alleati) was limited to the territory under Italian control.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that in addition to the authorized operations of the company in Italian territory the Allied Commission is permitting this organization to function on a limited scale in certain AMG areas, for example, in Florence.

The Chairman inquired whether his understanding was correct that this medical supply distribution corporation was directly responsible to the Italian Government and that therefore in case of any distributional irregularities it was the direct responsibility of the Italian Government to take corrective measures.

Brigadier

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Brigadier Parkinson confirmed the Chairman's understanding.

The Chairman inquired whether the original basic list of medical supply requirements for Liberated Italy was being amplified at the present time.

Brigadier Parkinson replied negatively stating that the Allied Commission is supplying only the basic requirements listed on the military schedule.

Rear Admiral Stone commented that while the Allied Commission was not in a position to amplify its shipments of pharmaceuticals there was nothing to prevent the Italian Government from making arrangements for the importation of pharmaceuticals not supplied by the Allied Commission.

Brigadier Parkinson reported that about 44 Italian pharmaceutical manufacturing firms had been reactivated in Liberated Italy with the help of the Allied Commission and stated that some of these firms are already working up to a capacity of 25 o/o of normal production. He noted that at present all biologicals, with the exception of anti-typhus vaccine, are being produced in Liberated Italy.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, the Brigadier reported that insulin is now being produced locally.

Mr. Hopkinson inquired whether UNRRA had shipped any medical relief supplies to Italy.

Brigadier Parkinson reported that UNRRA had not shipped any medical relief supplies to Italy and expressed the opinion that in view of the difficulties experienced by the Allied Commission in securing the allocation of shipping space that UNRRA will also have a difficult time in getting shipping space assigned.

Rear Admiral Stone commented that up to date UNRRA had not shipped one pound of supplies into this theater and that nothing has been shipped for UNRRA account.

Mr. Hopkinson inquired whether the UNRRA supplies would be supplemental to Allied Commission supplies.

Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether vitamins are classified as medical supplies.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that they are classified both as medical supplies and food. He stated that Ambassador Taylor is making arrangements for the importation of a considerable volume of vitamins.

There was no further discussion. 45-3

3. Italian War Crimes Problem.

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Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively.

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Brigadier Parkinson replied that they are classified both as medical supplies and food. He stated that Ambassador Taylor is making arrangements for the importation of a considerable volume of vitamins.

There was no further discussion. 4529

3. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that none of the Representatives had received any instructions in the premises, proposed that in accordance with the decision reached at the last meeting this item be again included on the agenda of the next meeting pending eventual receipt of instructions by somebody on the Council.

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This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives.

4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 29th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 19, 1945 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| General Susaikoparov | Soviet Union |
| A.L.d'A. Hopkinson | United Kingdom |
| Slovan Smodlaka | Yugoslavia. |

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 9 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

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5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

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| A.L.d'A. Hopkinson | United Kingdom |
| Sloven Vodlaks | Yugoslavia. |

Rear Admiral Hilary R. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 2 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 10, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the thirtieth session of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

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WILLIAM SCHOTT, Esquire,

Political Section,

Allied Commission

Rome.

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# MINUTES OF THE 27th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Gaeta 5 on December 15, 1944 under the chairmanship of General Ivan Susaloparov, the Acting Russian Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Ivan Susaloparov | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Gurkevsky | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Paul Vouchet | |
| M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| M. George Exintaris | Greece |
| M. George Kapsambelis | |
| M. Alexander Sgourdeos | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Mr. John L. Caskie | |
| Dr. Slovan J. Kmodlaka | Yugoslavia |
| M. Niko Jakša | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Susaloparov, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy congratulated Rear Admiral Hilary R. Stone on the occasion of his recent promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

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|---|---|
| General Ivan Susloparev<br>M. Michael Carnevsky | Soviet Union |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville<br>M. Paul Vouchet<br>M. Jacques de Beaumarchais | France |
| M. George Exintaris<br>M. George Kapsambelis<br>M. Alexander Spourdeos | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles<br>Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson<br>Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk<br>Mr. John L. Goshie | United States |
| Dr. Slovan J. Gmedinka<br>M. Miko Jakša | Yugoslavia |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Susloparov, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy congratulated Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone on the occasion of his recent promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral. 4528

The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"The crisis occasioned by the resignation of the Government on 26 November was the chief concern of my last report to you.

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It continued until December 7 when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new Ministry. The names of the Members of the new Government were not presented to the Commission until December 9, and the names of the Undersecretaries had not been decided definitely until December 12, the day on which the new Government was sworn in office by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. The requirements of the Allies were complied with; i.e., the names of the proposed Heads of Service Ministries and those of the Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraphs as well as the Director General of Railroads were submitted to the Commission for the approval of AFHQ, and the names of all the Members were submitted to the United States and British Embassies and to AFHQ before their announcement was made.

"I have submitted to the President of the Council a complete list of the names of the officials composing the new Government. Since this has been published, I shall not restate them at this time.

"I also have informed your President of the signing of the two undertakings by Signor Bonomi on the formation of his new Government; namely, (1) that he accepts all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on September 1943 and he declares that every member of the Government has acquainted himself personally with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on 29 September; and (2) that without the prior consent of the Allied Governments the Royal Italian Government undertakes not to reopen the institutional question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian people have the opportunity of themselves determining their form of government. I may add that the language of the two commitments is identical with those signed by him last June, and approved by the Advisory Council.

"You will have noted that the new Cabinet is essentially a reshuffling of the former Ministry and that the only changes in its constitution are the exclusion of representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, and the reduction of the number of Ministries without Portfolio from seven to three, two of whom also are Vice-Presidents. Also, the Ministry of Communications has been split into two Ministries of Post and Telegraph Communications and of Railroad Transportation, and a new Ministry of Occupied Italy has been created.

"Seven Members were carried over from the last Cabinet without change of position, though, Gerbono, former Minister of Communications, now presides only over the Ministry of Railroad Transport. De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Ruini were shifted from Ministries without Portfolio to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Vice Presidency without Portfolio and the Ministry of Public Works, respectively. The Ministers of Finance and Air, Peschi and Sciaioja, were Undersecretaries in the previous Government. Arangio-Ruiz, the Minister of Public Instruction, was Minister of Justice in the last Badoglio Cabinet. The two new members, Brosio and Cevolotto, Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Post and Telegraph Communications are, re-

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"The portfolios are divided evenly amongst the four parties. The two Vice-Presidencies of the Christian Democrat and of the Communist Parties are balanced by a third Minister without Portfolio

belonging

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belonging to the Liberal Party, and it is understood that a Labor Democrat Party Minister with Portfolio will occupy the Presidency of the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

"The first week of the crisis was marked throughout by the publication of Party "orders of the day", charges and counter-charges and partisan commentary. While the underlying reasons for the Government's resignation - the division amongst its members and the question of separation - continued to be made manifest, a definite cleavage between Right and Left became apparent on the issue of whether or not the C.L.N. was to become a "Super-Government". The Socialists blamed the Liberals for the fall of the Government saying that they wished to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than to accept Socialist orientation towards the future and hence were an obstacle to unity. Nenni remarked that Bonomi had put two alternatives - to fight democracy or to retire.

"The Action Party declared they would not take part in any government which did not sustain the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Count Sforza. "Italia Libera" asserted that by having offered the resignation of the Government to the Lieutenant General rather than to the C.L.N., Bonomi had put himself beyond the political pale.

"The Communists, while adopting a milder and more conciliatory tone, maintained their solidarity with the Socialists and declared that Bonomi had not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.L.N. "Unita", denying Communist responsibility for the crisis, said that the impasse was due to a tendency of the late government to liquidate the Committee of Liberation and the process of epuration.

"This plethora of newspaper polemics was followed by days of active political negotiation punctuated by the publication of letters to and from the several political personages. It appeared during this course of events that the Parties definitely had split into two groups of the Left (Action, Socialist and Communist) and of the Right (Labor Democrat, Christian Democrat, and Liberal), but with the Christian Democrats at times straddling the political fence possibly in an effort to effect a compromise.

"Bonomi, counting on the eventual support of the Christian Democrats, apparently was attempting to break up the leftist bloc which itself was striving to obtain a decision through the jurisdiction of C.L.N. and with the aid of the Christian Democrats. His strongest efforts were directed towards the Communist Party which had shown itself to be more conciliatory than had the other two Parties of the Left. An early effort was made by him to induce Togliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi to accept the posts of Vice-Presidents of the Council. It was unsuccessful. In the end, however, the Communists yielded to Bonomi's final appeal and joined the Right parties to form the present Government.

"Explaining this action, Togliatti stated that the Sforza case practically had annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidate and, in consequence, the best course was to accept Bonomi in order

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"Explaining this action, Togliatti stated that the Sforza case practically had annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidate and, in consequence, the best course was to accept Bonomi in order to permit a solution of the crisis. He added that the Communist Party had to participate in the Government because otherwise all three Left Parties - perhaps even all the C.L.N. Parties - would have been excluded from the Government. He thinks it important that the Socialists and the Communists reach an agreement with the Christian Democrats. The apparent difference of political attitudes of the Communists and Socialists was denied by "Unita" which reaffirmed the united action of the two Parties, and Togliatti asserted that the Party's presence in the Government did not mean an end of the pact

with

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with the Socialists, who were aware of this decision and had approved of it.

"The Socialist and Action Parties remained adament in refusing to enter the Government. Nenni stated that the Socialists refused to join a Government which owed its investiture to the Prince rather than to the C.L.N. Having expressed their lack of faith in the Bonomi Government, they certainly could not join it. The Action Party followed the same line and accused Bonomi of having betrayed the confidence which the C.L.N. had given him. Its organ "Italia Libera" asserted that the Allies were responsible for the failure of the two Parties to take part in the Government.

"The Democrat "Italia Nuova" said that the Italian nation had known for six months that the self-appointment of the C.L.N. Parties as the only representatives of the nation would lead to serious consequences and the Independent "Tempo" said that Bonomi had fought the revolutionary currents in his Government and had split the coalition by differentiating between the Parties of the masses and the other Parties. One of the results of his struggle, it said, had been to remove the Communists from control of epuration.

"Two new situations have emerged from the formation of the present Government. First, the position of the C.L.N. probably has been somewhat weakened and the Government has been given a conservative tinge; second, there has been created a strong opposition of the Socialist and the Action Parties, presumably to include also the Republican Party. Nenni, surely to be the mouthpiece of the opposition, stated that the basic questions had been avoided but not solved. He said that his Party would criticise the new Government dispassionately and not fight it systematically, but would support all measures directed towards winning the war and the democratization of the country.

"The Communists achieved a technical triumph and have placed themselves into an excellent political bargaining position since, in their alliance with the Socialists, they are virtually at once inside and outside the Government. The Christian Democrats, who made every effort to reach a compromise in the crisis, ultimately joined the conservatives and have gained strength as their ministerial appointments indicate. The legal position of the Monarchy is somewhat strengthened since the Government was formed under the direct charge of the Lieutenant General.

"Bonomi undoubtedly has achieved a personal triumph. "Tempo" paid tribute to his patience, tenacity and courage. Despite the strain of numerous conferences and discussions and against the receipt of anonymous letters and threats against his person, it added, he stood firm to his principles and his first thoughts were for the good of the country.

"The task of the newly created government undoubtedly will continue to be a severe one and its success in large measure will

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"The Communists achieved a technical triumph and have placed themselves into an excellent political bargaining position since, in their alliance with the Socialists, they are virtually at once inside and outside the Government. The Christian Democrats, who made every effort to reach a compromise in the crisis, ultimately joined the conservatives and have gained strength as their ministerial appointments indicate. The legal position of the Monarchy is somewhat strengthened since the Government was formed under the direct charge of the Lieutenant General.

"Nenni undoubtedly has achieved a personal triumph. "Tempo" paid tribute to his patience, tenacity and courage. Despite the strain of numerous conferences and discussions and against the receipt of anonymous letters and threats against his person, it added, he stood firm to his principles and his first thoughts were for the good of the country.

"The task of the newly created government undoubtedly will continue to be a severe one and its success in large measure will depend upon its ability to gain popular support, to supply the basic needs of the population, to deal with the opposition, and to solve the political and economic problems of the North. "Unita" in commenting on the tasks of the Government, said that no one expects it to perform a miracle, but the people would anticipate definite action to solve their most important problems; more specifically, partisan formations had to be recognized, the Army had to be epurated, the Black Market had to be eradicated and replaced by a controlled market, and the country had to be democratized."

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The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Kyrou, with reference to Rear Admiral Stone's statement that he had transmitted to the Chairman of the Council a complete list of the names composing the new Italian Government together with the undertakings signed by the President of the Council of Ministers, stated that he had received Rear Admiral Stone's note this morning and that he would make arrangements for its distribution to all the Representatives on the Council. (A copy of this note is attached herewith as Enclosure #1).

There was no further discussion.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the Greek and Yugoslav Representatives were without instructions regarding this problem and that the Greek Representative had indicated his personal support of the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. The Chairman reported that he had received further instructions from his Government informing him that the Soviet Union Government had communicated its point of view in the premises to the British Ambassador in Moscow who, in turn, had informed London. In view of these developments, the Chairman stated that the Soviet Union Delegation found it inadvisable, for the time being, to further discuss the Italian war crimes problem.

Sir Noel Charles reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had received a telegram from the British Government, in which the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the international handling of the war crimes question is set out, and stated that it was his understanding that the problem will be discussed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the British Governments.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had received instructions from his Government indicating that the problem of Italian war crimes will be discussed by the British, the Soviet Union, and the United States Governments and, in view thereof, suggesting the advisability of postponing, for the time being, further discussions of this problem by the Advisory Council.

M. Couve de Murville said that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions at this time.

Dr. Slovan Gsedlaka stated that he was agreeable to postponing discussions. He referred to an error in the minutes of the 26th meeting, in which General Soukoparov's comment was recorded before that of Dr. Josip Smodlaka (see page 11, penultimate paragraph) and proposed that the minutes be modified to read as follows quote:

"This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives,

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stated that he had received instructions from his Government and that he would make arrangements for its distribution to all the Representatives on the Council. (A copy of this note is attached herewith as Enclosure #1).

There was no further discussion.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the Greek and Yugoslav Representatives were without instructions regarding this problem and that the Greek Representative had indicated his personal support of the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. The Chairman reported that he had received further instructions from his Government informing him that the Soviet Union Government had communicated its point of view in the premises to the British Ambassador in Moscow who, in turn, had informed London. In view of these developments, the Chairman stated that the Soviet Union Delegation found it inadvisable, for the time being, to further discuss the Italian war crimes problem.

Sir Noel Charles reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had received a telegram from the British Government, in which the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the international handling of the war crimes question is set out, and stated that it was his understanding that the problem will be discussed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the British Governments.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had received instructions from his Government indicating that the problem of Italian war crimes will be discussed by the British, the Soviet Union, and the United States Governments and, in view thereof, suggesting the advisability of postponing, for the time being, further discussions of this problem by the Advisory Council.

M. Couve de Murville said that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions at this time.

Dr. Hlowen Smodlaka stated that he was agreeable to postponing discussions. He referred to an error in the minutes of the 26th meeting, in which General Sousloparov's comment was recorded before that of Dr. Josip Smodlaka (see page 11, penultimate paragraph) and proposed that the minutes be modified to read as follows quote:

"This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except Dr. Smodlaka and General Sousloparov.

Dr. Smodlaka declared that owing to the fact he had not received any instructions from his Government he could not associate himself with any action relating to this subject which involved a question of considerable concern to his Government.

General

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General Susloparov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any inquiries at the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of this proposal." Unquote.

This modification was accepted by the Council.

M. Exintaris inquired whether, in view of the fact that the basic problem will be discussed in London, the Council still wished to further discuss the question of collecting information regarding Italian war crimes.

The Chairman stated that he was interested to know what Sir Noel Charles thought on further consideration of the problem.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his personal view that he did not think that there should be delay in collecting all the information possible both as regards Italian war crimes and crimes committed by the Germans against Italians, but that prior to suggesting that further steps should be taken on these lines, he felt that he must await instructions from London.

Mr. Kirk said that the question would appear to be one of form, namely, whether to keep the item on the agenda or wait for further instructions before placing it on the agenda and stated that he had no objections to keeping it on the agenda pending eventual receipt of instructions.

The Chairman noted that the point raised by M. Exintaris was whether pending receipt of instructions the Council would wish to consider the question of collecting information regarding war crimes and with reference thereto asked the Representatives and Rear Admiral Stone to express their opinions.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought it better to postpone discussions until the Council received further instructions, he indicated that as a result of the discussion of this problem in London new ideas relating to the question of collecting information might be formulated.

Mr. Kirk stated that his instructions were to suggest the postponement of further discussions of this problem.

Dr. Saodieku indicated his support of Mr. Kirk's position.

M. Exintaris stated that he still holds the view which he expressed at the last meeting of the Council that the initiation by the Allied Commission of the preliminary work of collecting information on war crimes committed by Italians would be useful. However, since the other members of the Council agreed on the postponement of such work, he could not but express the hope that the Council would again consider the problem at the earliest possible date.

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M. Exintaris inquired whether, in view of the fact that the basic problem will be discussed in London, the Council still wished to further discuss the question of collecting information regarding Italian war crimes.

The Chairman stated that he was interested to know what Sir Noel Charles thought on further consideration of the problem.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his personal view that he did not think that there should be delay in collecting all the information possible both as regards Italian war crimes and crimes committed by the Germans against Italians, but that prior to suggesting that further steps should be taken on these lines, he felt that he must await instructions from London.

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Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought it better to postpone discussions until the Council received further instructions, he indicated that as a result of the discussion of this problem in London new ideas relating to the question of collecting information might be formulated.

Mr. Kirk stated that his instructions were to suggest the postponement of further discussions of this problem.

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Dr. Smodlaka indicated his support of Mr. Kirk's position.

M. Exintaris stated that he still holds the view which he expressed at the last meeting of the Council that the initiation by the Allied Commission of the preliminary work of collecting information on war crimes committed by Italians would be useful. However, since the other members of the Council agreed on the postponement of such work, he could not but express the hope that the Council would again consider the problem at the earliest possible date.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions of this point pending the receipt of instructions.

Rear Admiral Stone noted that it was quite possible that the discussions between the three Governments might lead to the establishment of a machinery other than the Allied Commission and that therefore it would appear well for the Council to await the results of these discussions.

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The Chairman ascertained that apparently it was the consensus of opinion that the item be included in the agenda for the next meeting but not discussed until further instructions had been received and that, with reference to the collection of information relating to Italian war crimes, it was considered advisable for the time being not to make any inquiry in this connection at the Allied Commission.

3. Miscellaneous.

It was noted that, with reference to the British position regarding Count Sforza indicated in the last political report submitted by Rear Admiral Stone, a correction should be made (see page 3, 5th paragraph) deleting the term "as a member of the Government" and substituting therefore the term "as Minister of Foreign Affairs", that is, the reference passage of the report should read: "... Count Sforza, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not be welcome to the British Government."

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 27th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 15, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Susloparov, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Aloysen Boudinka | Yugoslavia |

Rear Admiral Hilery H. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 29 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

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3. Miscellaneous.

It was noted that, with reference to the British position regarding Count Sforza indicated in the last political report submitted by Rear Admiral Stone, a correction should be made (see page 3, 5th paragraph) deleting the term "as a member of the Government" and substituting therefore the term "as Minister of Foreign Affairs", that is, the reference passage of the report should read: "... Count Sforza, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not be welcome to the British Government."

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| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Aleksa Vasiljka | Yugoslavia |

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 22 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

Enclosure:

Rear Admiral Stone's note
dated December 14, 1944.

* * * * * *

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

ENCLOSURE # 1

Copy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

A P O 394

Ref: P/520.1

12 December 1944

Your Excellency:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

(signed) ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Ref: P/320.1

13 December 1944

Your Excellency:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

(signed) HILARY N. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

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12 December 1944

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Presidency of the Council of Ministers** | | |
| President | Prof. Ivanoe Bonomi | Independent |
| Vice Presidents without Portfolio | Dott. Palmiro Togliatti | Communist |
| | On. Giulio Rodino | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Giuseppe Spataro | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Press and Information | Avv. Francesco Libonati | Liberal |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni | Christian Democrat |
| **Air** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Carlo Sciaioja | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | General Ernesto Pellegrino | Independent |
| **Finance** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Antonio Pesenti | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Cesare Gabriele | Liberal |
| **Foreign Affairs** | | |
| Minister | Dott. Alcide De Gasperi | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Dott. Eugenio Reale | Communist |
| Undersecretary for Italians Abroad | Avv. Renato Morelli | Liberal |
| **Industry, Commerce and Labor** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Giovanni Gronchi | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce | Sig. Umberto Fiore | Communist |
| Undersecretary for Labor | Prof. Enrico Paresce | Labor Democrat |

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|---|---|---|
| Without Portfolio | Dr. Giulio Rodino | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Giuseppe Spataro | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Press and Information | Avv. Francesco Lisonati | Liberal |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni | Christian Democrat |
| **Air** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Carlo Scialoja | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | General Ernesto Pellegrino | Independent |
| **Finance** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Antonio Pesenti | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Cesare Gabriele | Liberal |
| **Foreign Affairs** | | |
| Minister | Dott. Alcide De Gasperi | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Dott. Eugenio Reale | Communist |
| Undersecretary for Italians Abroad | Avv. Renato Morelli | Liberal |
| **Industry, Commerce and Labor** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Giovanni Gronchi | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce | Sig. Umberto Fiore | Communist |
| Undersecretary for Labor | Prof. Enrico Paresce | Labor Democrat |
| **Interior** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi | Independent |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Enrico Mole | Labor Democrat |

Justice

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Justice** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Umberto Tupini | Christian Democrat |
| Undersecretary | On. Avv. Dante Veroni | Labor Democrat |
| **Navy** | | |
| Minister | Amm. Raffaele de Courten | Independant |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Carlo Russo | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Merchant Marine | Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano | Communist |
| **Occupied Italy** | | |
| Minister | Dott. Mauro Scoccimarro | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Carlo Alberto Aldovrandi Medici Tornaquinci | Liberal |
| **Post and Telegraph Communications** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Mario Cevolotto | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Ing. Mario Fano | Independant |
| **Public Instruction** | | |
| Minister | Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz | Liberal |
| Undersecretary | Dott. Bernardo Mattarella | Christian Democrat |
| **Public Works** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Meuccio Ruini | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Gennaro Cassiani | Christian Democrat |
| **Railroad Transportation** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Francesco Cerabona | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Prof. Giambattista Bizzo | Liberal |
| **Treasury** | | |
| Minister | Avv. Marcello Soleri | Liberal |
| Undersecretary | On. Avv. Salvatore Scoca | Christian Democrat |

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Navy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Amm. Raffaele de Courten | Independent |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Carlo Russano | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary for Merchant Marine | Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano | Communist |

Occupied Italy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Dott. Mauro Scoccimarro | Communist |
| Undersecretary | Marchese Aldovrandi Medici Tornaquinci | Liberal |

Post and Telegraph Communications

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Avv. Enrico Gevolotto | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Ing. Mario Fano | Independent |

Public Instruction

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz | Liberal |
| Undersecretary | Dott. Bernardo Mattarella | Christian Democrat |

Public Works

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Avv. Menecio Ruini | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Gennaro Cassiani | Christian Democrat |

Railroad Transportation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Avv. Francesco Cerabona | Labor Democrat |
| Undersecretary | Prof. Giambattista Rizzo | Liberal |

Treasury

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Avv. Marcello Soleri | Liberal |
| Undersecretary | Prof. Avv. Salvatore Scoca | Christian Democrat |

War

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister | Sen. Conte Alessandro Casati | Liberal |
| Undersecretary | Avv. Mario Palermo | Communist |

* * * * * *

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minister without Portfolio | Avv. Manlio Brosio | Liberal |

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Copy

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

To: Commodore Hilary W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 534

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

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

ROME, 10 December 1944.

(Signed) Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

4516

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Copy

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

To: Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 394

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

ROME, 10 December 1944.

(Signed) Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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

SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 17, 1945.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 19, 10:30 a.m., 1945 under the United States Representative, will be held at via Vittorio Veneto 119.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

4514

WILLIAM SCHOTT, Esquire,
Political Section,
Allied Commission
Rome.

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A G E N D A

for the

JANUARY 19, 1945 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

* * * * *

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

2.) MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION - by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

3.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

* * * * *

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 16, 1945.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

WILLIAM SCHOTT, Esquire,

Vice-President, Political Section,

Allied Commission

Rome.

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MINUTES OF THE 28th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at the British Embassy on January 5, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Acting British Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Paul Fouchet | |
| M. Georges Exintaris | Greece |
| M. Georges Kapsambelis | |
| M. Alexander Sgourdeos | |
| General Ivan Gouslopatov | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Gouraevsky | |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Mr. John L. Goshie | |
| Dr. Sloven Gsodlaka | Yugoslavia |
| M. Arsen Milatovic | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Hopkinson, opened the meeting and stated that Sir Noel Charles was unfortunately still unwell and therefore could not attend this meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

4511

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

[illegible] it is still too early to comment on the actual capabilities

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| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson<br>Mr. Aubrey S. Halford | United Kingdom |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville<br>M. Paul Fouchet | France |
| M. Georges Exintaris<br>M. Georges Papaambelis<br>M. Alexander Spourdeos | Greece |
| General Ivan Susloparov<br>M. Michael Gurayevsky | Soviet Union |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk<br>Mr. John L. Goshie | United States |
| Dr. Sloven Smodlaka<br>M. Arsen Milatovic | Yugoslavia |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Hopkinson, opened the meeting and stated that Sir Noel Charles was unfortunately still unwell and therefore could not attend this meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

4511

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"It is still too early to comment on the actual capabilities of the new four-Party coalition government but, thus far, it appears to be stable and more compact and it has the advantage of an organized opposition which, however, as yet has been relatively inactive and has restricted itself to a number of suggestions for reform and improvement. In the three meetings held by the Council since the establishment of the new Government, there has been shown an indication to carry out what "Unità" initially demanded, i.e., definite action to solve the most important problems of the country and, as Bonomi said, to put first things first. The matters considered were of an economic and social nature, epuration, the

holding

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

holding of popular elections and relations with the CLNAI. Thus, the budget was approved to 30th June 1945 and showed estimated figures of 76,913.6 million Lire for expenditure and 14,168.4 million Lire for income, giving a deficit of 61,884.2 million Lire. The Minister of Treasury stated that Allied Military Lire issued in Italy to the end of October amounted to 44 thousand million Lire. He saw some optimism in the fact that bank deposits have increased considerably and that treasury bonds continue to enjoy popular subscription, thereby indicating a certain public confidence in the money. Also, budget conditions are to be stabilized by pegging the Lira and revising income-tax rates.

"A request by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to alleviate workers' conditions produced a decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional pay as a subsidy to workers, and to indemnify the State employees living in large cities. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program to check unemployment as the repatriation of prisoners of war occurs. State employees were given special Christmas bonuses, and part payments of subsidies to pensioned persons beginning January 1st was decreed for a temporary period whilst a final plan for regular payment is worked out.

"There was created an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate economic reconstruction. Further credits were made for the economic rehabilitation of Sicily and Sardinia where the High Commissioners were given increased powers and advisory bodies were provided to assist them. This grant of increased autonomy was accompanied by a warning that the Government would deal firmly with separatism. Wide powers to afford various relief measures were afforded the Food Commissariat (a new governmental organization directly under the President of the Council which was created at the first meeting of the new Government.)

"The decision was reached to cause the preparation of voting lists, with a view to holding communal and provincial elections late next Spring. This raised the question of female suffrage, with which the Prime Minister declared himself to be in sympathy. The Union of Italian Women then issued an order of the day, demanding the immediate inclusion of women on voting lists. Their demand was supported by the Italian Confederation of Labor.

"A Ministerial Committee composed of a Member of each Party was appointed to make concrete proposals for the formation of an advisory body to permit the 'direct expression of the living forces of the nation to collaborate with the Government'. The idea obviously is to provide some substitute for a Parliament.

"Epuration continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generals Del Tutto and Pentimalli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. During the month, 808 cases were reported

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in Italy to the end of October amounted to 44 thousand million lire. He saw some optimism in the fact that bank deposits have increased considerably and that treasury bonds continue to enjoy popular subscription, thereby indicating a certain public confidence in the money. Also, budget conditions are to be stabilized by pegging the lira and revising income-tax rates.

"A request by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to alleviate workers' conditions produced a decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional pay as a subsidy to workers, and to indemnify the State employees living in large cities. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program to check unemployment as the repatriation of prisoners of war occurs. State employees were given special Christmas bonuses, and part payments of subsidies to pensioned persons beginning January 1st was decreed for a temporary period whilst a final plan for regular payment is worked out.

"There was created an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate economic reconstruction. Further credits were made for the economic rehabilitation of Sicily and Sardinia where the High Commissioners were given increased powers and advisory bodies were provided to assist them. This grant of increased autonomy was accompanied by a warning that the Government would deal firmly with separatism. Wide powers to afford various relief measures were offered the Food Commissariat (a new governmental organization directly under the President of the Council which was created at the first meeting of the new Government.)

"The decision was reached to cause the preparation of voting lists, with a view to holding communal and provincial elections late next Spring. This raised the question of female suffrage, with which the Prime Minister declared himself to be in sympathy. The Union of Italian Women then issued an order of the day, demanding the immediate inclusion of women on voting lists. Their demand was supported by the Italian Confederation of Labor.

"A Ministerial Committee composed of a Member of each Party was appointed to make concrete proposals for the formation of an advisory body to permit the "direct expression of the living forces of the nation to collaborate with the Government". The idea obviously is to provide some substitute for a Parliament.

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"Operation continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. During the month, 829 cases were reported to have been dealt with in the punishment of Fascist crimes, 14,582 cases in the epuration of the administration and 334 cases in the removal of profits of the Regime. Thus far, the total value of Fascist property liquidated is estimated at $2,171,800.

"It was announced on December 27 that Count Carlo Sforza had resigned his appointment as High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.



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Fascism. It is rumored that the Government proposes to reorganize the machinery for epuration. A copy of the draft of the decree to effect this is awaited.

"There has been a new addition to the Government. With the approval of the Allied Commission, General Cadlia was replaced as Undersecretary of State for War by General Luigi Chatrian.

"On the political side, there have been some declarations of policy and a continuation of the tendency to Right-Left political cleavage. The Central Committee of National Liberation in an order of the day announced the intention of the Six Parties to collaborate in the war effort for the liberation of Italy, and to maintain close liaison between them for the reconstruction of the country. In a subsequent address to the Council, the Prime Minister took note and expressed his appreciation of this decision and his gratification that the recent crisis had not split the unity of the forces in Northern Italy which had banded together to resist the Germans and the Fascists.

"It appears that the Right-Left division in the Political Parties is based on ideology largely and increasingly on the distinction made in the Pope's Christmas message between the "people" and the "masses". The Socialist and the Action Parties reputedly are drawing closer together and the Socialist-Communist Alliance seems to have been threatened seriously by the participation of the Communists in the Government (although Nenni, in his speech on December 31, denied this assumption). On the other hand, there are indications of a consolidation of the Christian Democrat, the Liberal, and the Right-Wing elements of the Labor Democrat Parties with a view to forming a "People's Group" which would threaten politically the "Masses' Group" of the Left.

"The Government has made two statements concerning the recognition of the CLNAI. On December 31 it was stated that the struggle of the patriots is an integral part of the nation's war effort and that to the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, as representative of the Government itself, is given the task of directing the action of the patriots against the Fascist and Nazi oppressors. It was stated further (but erroneously) that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee as the representative organ of all anti-Fascist parties in territory occupied by the enemy and that this recognition, together with that previously given by the Italian Government, would strengthen the Committee in its struggle.

"As the Council is aware, committees similar to the C.L.N. which was established in Rome before the entry of the Allies, have sprung up in other large cities such as Florence, Turin, Milan, and Genoa. The committees have played an increasingly powerful role in political affairs and have succeeded in acquiring control over a majority of the bands of patriots engaged in fighting the enemy. During the Summer, the CLNAI succeeded in establishing contact with the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Bern, and a limited degree of recognition in fact was accorded to them as

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the organ of the anti-fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy, and delegates it to represent the Government in the struggle against the Germans and the Fascists. A rectification of the previous erroneous statement regarding Allied recognition was made in this statement which said that the Allied Military Authorities had not accorded any form of political recognition to the Committee, but had agreed with it on military measures for the prosecution of the war behind the enemy lines.

On December 14, demonstrations against military conscription took place in Catania where rioting occurred and fires were started which gutted the Municipio, the Tribunale, and the Tax Office, and damaged three other official buildings. The riots ended in the death of one person and in the injury of eight others. Thereafter, further demonstrations occurred which were simultaneous and widespread throughout the Island. By December 21 there had been 42 demonstrations without incident at 34 different places; demonstrations with damage and conflict at nine places; and demonstrations with damage but without conflict at five places.

While the apparent cause of this unrest was a protest by students and others against being called to the colors, there appeared to be economic factors such as reaction to grain massing and the closing of the flour mills (which alone accounted for seven demonstrations). Also, other outside forces appeared to have incited the students to assume their attitude of indifference toward the war and to rebel against participation in it. Both Separatists and Fascist elements were regarded (and not without some evidence) at least in part to have been responsible for the disturbance. At last report, when the situation was reported to be in hand, casualties totalled four civilians dead and 25 injured; six police injured.

With regard to international affairs, the British and American Governments issued virtually identical communiques following the formation of the new Italian Government, saying that their Ambassadors had worked in close council and, their reports having been found satisfactory to the two Governments, the latter welcomed the representative character of the new Government and were happy to see it assume office.

Count Sforza has declined to accept the appointment of Ambassador to the United States, and no other nomination thereto yet has been made. The Public Relations Office of the Presidency of the Council announced on December 27 that diplomatic relations were to be resumed with Belgium and were to be "reactivated" with Rumania. Its spokesman said that most problems impeding a resumption of relations with France had been solved, and the Government was hopeful of a speedy settlement of those which remained - in fact, the new Foreign Minister considered reconciliation with France "his first obligation".

The press of December 27 announced a resumption of Italo-Norwegian relations."

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The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether it was too early to ask whether the declaration made by Mr. Macmillan, published in today's newspapers, would result in a change of relationship between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government.

Rear

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Rear Admiral Stone stated that Mr. Macmillan's recommendations had been submitted to His Majesty's Government for approval and that British and American authorities were now discussing them. He expressed the opinion that the recommendations may be considered an implementation of the Churchill-Roosevelt Statement regarding Italy issued on September 26, 1944 and indicated that Mr. Macmillan felt that a further official statement regarding his recommendations might be expected within a fortnight. The approval of Mr. Macmillan's views in the premises would result, inter alia, in a slight change in the relationship between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government to the extent that (1) nominations made by the Italian Government would no longer require Allied Commission approval and (2) decrees of new legislation would no longer have to be submitted to the Allied Commission for approval. Furthermore, it would result in a decrease in Allied Commission personnel in Sicily and other places.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether Rear Admiral Stone had any information as to when the new decree on depuration will be completed and whether it would embody basic changes or merely minor modifications.

Rear Admiral Stone stated that the modifications would be in the nature of procedural changes and would not involve any drastic reorganization and that he could not say when the decree will be completed. He indicated that under the new decree the administration of the depuration machinery will depend directly from the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

There was no further discussion.

5. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that this item had been included on the agenda of today's meeting, in accordance with the decision at the previous meeting, pending the discussions between the United States, Soviet, and British Governments. He reported that the British Delegation had not received any further instructions and inquired whether any of the other Delegations had received instructions.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had not received any further instructions.

General Susaloparov said that he too had not received any further instructions and suggested taking this item off the agenda until such time as instructions were received.

M. Hvasteris stated that he thought it advisable to leave the item on the agenda until such time as the question is definitely decided.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he had no objections to leaving the item on the agenda.

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Mr. Kirk inquired whether Rear Admiral Stone had any information as to when the new decree on deputation will be completed and whether it would embody basic changes or merely minor modifications.

Rear Admiral Stone stated that the modifications would be in the nature of procedural changes and would not involve any drastic reorganization and that he could not say when the decree will be completed. He indicated that under the new decree the administration of the deputation machinery will depend directly from the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

There was no further discussion.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he had not received any further instructions.

General Souslaparov said that he too had not received any further instructions and suggested taking this item off the agenda until such time as instructions were received.

M. Winiarski stated that he thought it advisable to leave the item on the agenda until such time as the question is definitely decided.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he had no objections to leaving the item on the agenda.

The Chairman inquired whether General Souslaparov would object to the question being left on the agenda.

General Souslaparov stated that in spite of the fact that he had no new instructions he considered that, inasmuch as the problem was being discussed by the three Governments, it was inadvisable to leave it on the agenda.

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The Chairman stated that the British Delegation had originally raised the question on instructions from London and that, although subsequently the matter had been taken up directly by the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, the British Delegation was still under instructions to keep the matter current and that therefore, subject to General Susaloparov's approval, he would prefer to have the item kept on the agenda until further instructions are received.

General Susaloparov stated that he had no objections to leaving the question on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until such time as some decision had been reached in London.

Dr. Swolkin made the following statement: "According to instructions received, inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning not only Italy, but also other countries, as Bulgaria and Rumania, - I am authorized to declare that Yugoslavia agrees that this question be discussed by the Government of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America." He further stated that he considered it was not necessary to keep this item on the agenda, inasmuch as it could be listed whenever instructions were received.

Mr. Hopkinson noted that the majority of the Representatives were in favor of leaving the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would be discussed only upon receipt of further instructions.

Mr. Kirk observed that listing or not listing the item was merely a technical matter and that he saw no objections to keeping it listed pending the eventual receipt of instructions in the premises.

The Chairman, with reference to Dr. Swolkin's statement, pointed out that the problem with which the Council had been seized is an Italian one and that the Council was not authorized to take into consideration problems affecting Rumania or Bulgaria.

The Chairman then ascertained that it was the desire of the Council to leave the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until further instructions had been received.

3. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk thanked the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the meeting and on behalf of the other Representatives on the Council requested the Chairman to convey to Sir Noel Charles best wishes for a speedy recovery.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique 4516

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General Souslaparov stated that he had no objections to leaving the question on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until such time as some decision had been reached in London.

Dr. Smodlaka made the following statement: "According to instructions received, inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning not only Italy, but also other countries, as Bulgaria and Rumania, - I am authorised to declare that Yugoslavia agrees that this question be discussed by the Government of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America." He further stated that he considered it was not necessary to keep this item on the agenda, inasmuch as it could be listed whenever instructions were received.

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3. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk thanked the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the meeting and on behalf of the other Representatives on the Council requested the Chairman to convey to Sir Noel Charles best wishes for a speedy recovery.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique: 4306

"The 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 5th, 1946 under the chairmanship of Mr. R.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Acting British Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the

meeting

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Meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Georges Exintaris | Greece |
| General Soualeparov | Soviet Union |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| M. Slowen Gavdinka | Yugoslavia |

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on January 19 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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4865

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| | |
|---|---|
| General Sousloparov | Soviet Union |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| M. Sloven Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |

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It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on January 19 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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# MINUTES OF THE 86th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at the Caserta #1 on December 1, 1944 under the Chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

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|---|---|
| M. George Exintaris | Greece |
| M. George Papamichalis | |
| M. Alexander Spyridon | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. H.A.R. C. Monsieur | |
| Mr. Avery S. Halford | |
| M. Maurice Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Jacques de Hauranchelle | |
| General Ivan Susaikarov | Soviet Union |
| M. Michael Gurewsky | |
| Dr. Tomislav Gaodicka | Yugoslavia |
| M. Slavan J. Gaodicka | |
| M. Mike Jacka | |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Mr. John L. Hoshie | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore A. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission - by Colonel C.H. Findlay, Chief of the Sub-Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Miscellaneous.

(6) Press Communique.

4904

The Chairman, M. George Exintaris, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, extended felicitations to Dr. Gaodicka on the occasion of the anniversary of the Yugoslav

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| | |
|---|---|
| M. George Exintaris | Greece |
| . Basile Papadelis | |
| . Alexander Sakellaros | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. H. A. F. Dominedo | |
| . Avery W. Gilford | |
| M. Maurice Dejean or Service | France |
| . Jacques de Beaumarchais | |
| General Ivan Susaikov | Soviet Union |
| . Nikolai Kurnevsky | |
| Dr. Josip Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |
| . Steven T. Gondica | |
| . Mike Zuzic | |
| Mr. Alexander Kirk | United States |
| or John D. Hickerson | |

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(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Miscellaneous.

(6) Next Meeting.

4804

The Chairman, M. George Exintaris, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, extended felicitations to Dr. Smodlaka on the occasion of the anniversary of the Yugoslav national holiday, Union Day, and expressed the hope that Yugoslavia would celebrate many a Union Day in prosperity.

The Chairman then proposed that the Council forward congratulatory telegrams respectively to Field Marshal Alexander on the occasion of his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal and appointment as Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater and to General

Mr

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Sir Henry Maitland Wilson on his appointment as Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington and as Mr. Churchill's personal Representative on military matters with President Roosevelt and also thanking General Wilson for the courteous consideration he had always extended to the Council.

The Council accepted the Chairman's proposal.

The Chairman then called on Commodore Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"Domestic political events have moved fast since my last report to you. My expressed hope that the existing political alignment might be perpetuated has suffered a rebuff, but it is hoped that the present crisis will find a satisfactory solution.

"Various factors made for political uneasiness. Primary amongst these was the realization that warfare in Italy would continue and necessitate continued action for some considerable period by the existing Government in liberated Italy. The Government was hanging together on the cord of an agreement to cooperate which the several component groups, although constantly becoming more divergent outside the Cabinet with rival attacks in the press, were striving to maintain for their individual advantages. This circumstance, the bases of which I later shall develop briefly, together with the departure of Carandini for London and the expected resignation of the Minister of Public Education and of the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, necessitated at least a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The extent of the difficulty in accomplishing this task was evidenced by the action of the Prime Minister in submitting to the Lieutenant General of the Realm his resignation and that of his Government, on November 26.

"The Lieutenant General, following constitutional procedure, accepted the resignation of the Government and then proceeded to hold conversations with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, and with the leaders of the six Government Parties and with other political personages. These conversations were concluded on the evening of November 29th.

"The attitude of the Commission has been one of interested observation, looking with favor upon any change made by Italian initiative which will strengthen the Government and permit it to conduct its affairs efficiently, in furtherance of the war effort.

"Ten days of political maneuvers, statements by various Parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part, Party statements reiterated old theses, but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which was reflected by a

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"Ten days of political maneuvers, statements by various Parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part, Party statements reiterated old themes, but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which was reflected by a public feeling of increasing, marked hesitancy in Government activity. The Socialists expressed themselves strongly against reactionary forces. They asked for an annulment of the Armistice, the limitation of A.C. control to military matters and a quick solution of national problems. They solicited aid for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Action Party stressed the necessity for union of the Parties of the C.N.L. as the only remedy against disunion, and for more homogeneous

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and efficient activity on the part of the Government. The Christian Democrats deplored agitation and disturbance, particularly as carried on by the press, and declared that the Socialist and Communist newspapers had shown lack of a sense of responsibility and had broken the political truce. They published figures to indicate the extent of the damage done by war to Italy's social and economic structure and demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction. The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and, reaffirming the truce on the institutional question, still reserved the right to "persuade" other Parties to agree on the establishment of a democratic republic.

"At the time of the resignation of the Government, rumor had it that the Parties of the left demanded stronger representation in the Government and that they particularly desired the portfolios of Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of certain weak members whom they professed to represent the more moderate Parties.

"Along another line, it was said that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a cabinet of technicians, and "TEMPO" of November 24 stated that "only a government of technicians could gain the approval of Di Nicola and other parliamentarians". This brought an indignant blast from "AVANTI" which railed against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the Communists from the Government" by forming a government of technicians.

"Subsequent to the resignation, a meeting was held of representatives of the components of C.L.N. to discuss means of solving the crisis. Count Sforza was named Chairman and it was said that he was cast for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a new Government.

"A Committee of the C.L.N. called upon the British Ambassador to express their views and, according to the B.B.C., they were given to understand by the Ambassador that Count Sforza, as a member of the Government, would not be welcome to the British Government. Thereupon Count Sforza resigned as Chairman of the C.L.N. Risorgimento Liberale of November 29 said that "the relations between Count Sforza and a high English political personality had been disturbed by some misunderstanding which occurred because of an assurance given by Count Sforza at the time of his return to his country. The inclusion of Count Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs in a Government to be formed could accentuate rather than dissipate this misunderstanding."

"In any event, it appears most likely that the resignation of the Government primarily was caused by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate members of his Cabinet to accede to the demand for key ministerial posts made by the Parties of the left.

"Yesterday, the Luogotenente charged Signor Bonomi with the task of forming a new government. It is to be hoped that he will be successful.

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demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction. The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and, reaffirming the truce on the institutional question, still reserved the right to "persuade" other Parties to agree on the establishment of a democratic republic.

"At the time of the resignation of the Government, rumor had it that the Parties of the Left demanded stronger representation in the Government and that they particularly desired the portfolios of Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of certain weak members whom they professed to represent the more moderate Parties.

"Along another line, it was said that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a cabinet of technicians, and "TEMPO" of November 24 stated that "only a government of technicians could gain the approval of Di Nicola and other parliamentarians". This brought an indignant blast from "AVANTI" which railed against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the Communists from the Government" by forming a government of technicians.

"Subsequent to the resignation, a meeting was held of representatives of the components of C.L.N. to discuss means of solving the crisis. Count Sforza was named Chairman and it was said that he was out for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a new Government.

"A Committee of the C.L.N. called upon the British Ambassador to express their views and, according to the B.B.C., they were given to understand by the Ambassador that Count Sforza, as a member of the Government, would not be welcome to the British Government. Thereupon Count Sforza resigned as Chairman of the C.L.N. Risorgimento Liberale of November 29 said that "the relations between Count Sforza and a high English political personality had been disturbed by some misunderstanding which occurred because of an assurance given by Count Sforza at the time of his return to his country. The inclusion of Count Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs in a Government to be formed could accentuate rather than dissipate this misunderstanding."

"In any event, it appears most likely that the resignation of the Government primarily was caused by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate Members of his Cabinet to accede to the demand for key ministerial posts made by the Parties of the Left.

"Yesterday, the Luogotenente charged Signor Bonomi with the task of forming a new government. It is to be hoped that he will be successful.

In view of the conditions arising out of a winter campaign, Field Marshal Alexander issued instructions to the patriots in the North, to slow down the tempo of battle and to cease for the time being the maintenance of large scale organized activity. This caused the press to call for an intensification of Government and Allied assistance to prevent a collapse in Partisan activity in the North. The press of the Left urged the recognition of the Committees of

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liberation in newly-liberated territory as "provisional governments". The Socialists in a subsequent resolution have urged the recognition of the main Committee in enemy-occupied territory.

"A proposal for a Consultative Assembly as an interim method of introducing some form of popular control of the Government is said to have been supported by practically all the Members of the Council. Some Parties, however, wished to make the establishment of this Assembly subordinate to the holding of elections.

"Epuration continues but it still is subject to the accusation of delay in action by certain sections of the press. Zoccolmarro, High Commissioner for Epuration, stated that the reasons for this delay were the insufficiency of the law, lack of personnel, and difficulties encountered in recognizing the political nature of charges presented. The issue is linked closely to politics. At least there is a divergence of views as to carrying out this process. The proclaimed desire of the Left Parties to carry out far-reaching measures of epuration gives rise to suspicion of moderate Italians that the Left desires to eliminate entirely the old administrative personnel and to place persons of their own political sympathies in key positions. Moderate elements, on the other hand, desire to eliminate those Fascists who profited by their adherence to the regime or who collaborated openly with the Germans after the Armistice.

"The most notable development in the field of epuration was the arrest of General Mario Roatta and of Colonel Bertolini, former Chief and member, respectively, of the Army General Staff.

"The trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto again has been postponed until December 14. However, the arrest of Roatta again brought into public conversation the possibility of a full enquiry into the cause of, and responsibility for, the collapse of the Italian Army after the Armistice.

"Several incidents of interest have occurred since our last meeting. The most important perhaps, from the point of view of public safety and order, was the disturbance which occurred in the Regina Coeli Prison beginning on November 21 when several hundred prisoners loosed from their cells created a slight disturbance and caused a small fire which was easily put out. There were about 1700 prisoners in the jail, of whom 994 are awaiting trial. They complained that they were detained without bail and without trial, that the prison was in a bad state of repair and that the food was bad. As there were some 160 security prisoners held in the prison by the Allies, the Regional Commissioner of Lazio-Umbria Region investigated conditions in the prison during the week before the disturbances, with a view to improving conditions and expediting the trial of the prisoners.

"Shortly after seven a.m. on November 23, a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gates between the wings and escaped into the courtyard , but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors [illegible] was started, as was also on the ground floor.

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"Shortly after seven a.m. on November 23, a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gates between the wings and escaped into the courtyard , but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors and the roof where a fire was started, as was also on the ground floor. A strong force of Carabinieri was present in and about the prison. At one stage of the disturbance they used fire-arms, wounding three prisoners. Those in the courtyard then joined the prisoners on the roof, to make a total of some 500 persons who barricaded themselves in and refused to come down. They were not molested there and by eight a.m. of the following morning most of them had returned to their cells. No further incidents occurred.

"In the course of the day of November 23, the 150 security prisoners were taken from the prison and transferred to the Boys' Reformatory School in Trastevere. Thirty Italian military prisoners were taken to

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the Forte Boucca. Three to four hundred other prisoners were removed to other prisons.

- A mission composed of five members of the United States Commercial Company and a member of the State Department, headed by former U.S. Ambassador Culbertson, have spent some days in Rome investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, the possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. The function of the mission is purely exploratory but it is indicative of long-view Allied efforts to rehabilitate the commerce of Italy.

"The first contingent of six Italian Army groups now being re-equipped and reorganized, passed through Rome on November 24. The citizens turned out in large numbers to view the passage of the contingent which was reviewed by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. The splendid appearance of both personnel and material provoked favorable comment."

The Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the present discussions by Italian political parties regarding the formation of a new Government, inquired what the proper role of the Advisory Council in connection with the formation of the new Italian Government would be. He raised the question whether the Council would be required to express its approval on the formation of the new Government either before or after its actual composition had been announced, or whether it was considered that the situation is now established firmly enough not to require the express approval of the Council and that therefore the Council would merely observe developments in this connection.

The Chairman indicated that there is a precedent in this connection, he stated that the June 17th Extraordinary Session, called at the request of the British Representative, was convened for the purpose of considering the formation of the Government and expressing the attitude and reservations of the Advisory Council thereto.

Mr. Kirk stated that on the occasion of the formation of the Government which had now resigned General Wilson had submitted the question of the formation of the new Government to the Advisory Council for recommendation. 4500

Sir Noel Charles, with reference to M. Couve de Murville's inquiry, stated that at this time it would appear proper for the Council to observe developments and to await the result of the present discussions between the Italian political parties represented on the Committee of National Liberation concerning the formation of the new Government.

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M. Couve de Murville stated that he was concerned with the question of the principle involved and that he shared the views of the U.S. Representative not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Italy. He raised his question to ascertain the views of the Council on this subject.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he thought the French Representative's point was whether the Council should take an initiative in considering the matter or whether it should await developments. He indicated that his preference was to await developments and not to take any initiative in the premises.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the Advisory Council adopt the role of an observer maintaining reservations.

The Chairman stated that it would appear best for the Council to follow the procedure adopted the last time and to wait until the question of a new Government is submitted to the Council for approval.

Mr. Kirk stated that if the matter is presented to the Council for approval then the various Representatives could express their views on this subject, and added that as the question of an "approval" of a new Government has been mentioned, he wished to state that as far as his Government was concerned the composition of the Italian Government is entirely an Italian problem, except for the interest of the Allied Nations that the new Government honor all commitments to the Allies undertaken since September 3, 1943 and give assurance of continued Italian contributions to the war effort of the United Nations.

Commodore Stone reported that at the time when Bonomi was charged by the Lieutenant General of the Realm with the task of endeavoring to form a new Government, he had inferred Bonomi, under instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander, that the new Government would have to honor all previous obligations accepted by the former Governments and that as far as the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander were concerned the procedure of approving the new Government would be the same as that followed when the Bonomi Government took office in June 1944.

The Chairman noted that apparently it was the consensus of opinion of the Representatives on the Council not to take any initiative in the premises unless and until the question of the formation of the new Italian Government is presented to the Advisory Council for consideration, at which time the Council would examine the situation.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether Commodore Stone knew the reasons for the postponement of the trial of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli. He stated that there were rumors that the reasons for the postponement were political rather than technical.

Commodore Stone reported that the trial was postponed by the prosecution in order to obtain the testimony of additional witnesses.

Sir Noel Charles indicated that he was gratified to obtain this information, especially since the rumors in circulation were to the effect that the case had really been put off to protect the two Generals.

3. Report on Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and [illegible] Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

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2. Report on Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

(a Report by Colonel H.S. Findley, Chief of the Sub-Commission.

Colonel Findley presented the following report:

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"The primary purpose of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is to prevent interference with military operations by reasons arising out of the massing or mass movement of refugees and thereby also to relieve the Army from using its own personnel and resources for such purposes.

"From these primary purposes arise most of the secondary but more obvious tasks which one so easily tends to consider as the real purpose of this Sub-Commission. A starving population is a centre of trouble; it will thieve, murder and riot in its struggle for existence and is liable to move en masse following rumours as to where food may be found; as it moves, it devastates the countryside, ever increasing in size the number of those starving. It is a breeding ground for disease and as it moves, so it spreads disease.

"The first necessity, therefore, is food; then, to keep down disease and to maintain morale follow housing and clothing.

"The necessity to keep the roads clear for the movement of troops and supplies requires machinery to control movement. All movement has to be planned in conjunction with the operational staff; so that military traffic shall not be interfered with, certain roads must not be used or used only at certain times.

"Then administrative difficulties raise other problems. It is hampering to the fighting troops to fight among large numbers of civilians, it is dis-organising for the army to have to deal with large numbers of wounded women and children; in shell shattered battle areas the Army wants all the shelter available and lastly the difficulties of the Army are still further amplified if the civil population has to be fed over the same supply routes and if their food has to be distributed in the battle zone. So comes the necessity for evacuation.

"We have now a picture of the main day-to-day tasks of the Commission. Evacuation - Movement Control - Quartering - Feeding - Clothing - Medical Care; but this does not end the story. If the country has to be fed it is necessary that it should feed itself; Allied shipping cannot accept that burden, so as the battle moves forward the country must be rehabilitated. Not only must devastated areas be brought back into cultivation but factories must commence producing in support of the Allied war effort. Who so suitable to bring back the peasants and workers to their homes as those who removed them? They know where they are and have the staff and means to bring them back.

"Among the civil population are non-Italian nationals, which include Allied nations who were resident in or have been interned in Italy, refugees from other countries who, at an early stage of the war, fled to Italy or have been evacuated to Italy either to remove them from a centre of disturbance or as forced labour, or have, since the Allies occupied Southern Italy, escaped there from enemy occupied countries. Such persons have no home in Italy and while the Italian nationals can at some stage be sent home or found work and become self supporting, the true Displaced Person is likely to continue a liability.

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"There are at present in liberated Italy some 93,000 Displaced Persons. Of these 3,000 live in camps and 14,000 are living in private residences. These 14,000 are entitled to certain financial allowances from the Italian Government and also, in many cases, to allowances from the countries to which they belong. The nationals of the United Nations living in large towns are also entitled to rations on a more generous scale than the ordinary Italian civilian ration. The Sub-

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Commission administers and pays these allowances and distributes the ration cards for the additional rations.

"The Army is not interested in the repatriation of Displaced Persons, but for political, economic and ethical reasons, the Allied Governments desire to secure the safe return of their own nationals, to return to their own countries nationals who have been forcibly evacuated and to find homes for the stateless and persecuted. All such persons are in Italy in the charge of this Sub-Commission. No body can be more suitable to plan their repatriation so this duty, which does not arise from military necessity has been appended to the functions of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and it has become the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

"With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen. There are in Southern France 200,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian Army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term "repatriation" is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

"I have referred here to ex-soldiers to be repatriated. The problem is a mixed one: some have deserted from the Army and have been fighting against the Germans, some have not. In some cases the Land Forces Sub-Commission may be primarily responsible for bringing these troops back, but when they do so it will be done in co-operation with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. It is impossible to lay down in advance what proportion will be dealt with by the two Commissions. I include the total figures to keep the picture simple and to give an idea of the whole picture.

"This gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the field covered by the Commission: now as to its organisation. Manpower is limited. The Allied war effort does not receive its maximum aid if personnel are employed in AC instead of in the Army or on some other military task; that is merely a change from one pocket to another. But if one employs only skilled organisers to build up an organisation from personnel not otherwise available to assist the war effort then there is benefit to the war effort.

"We here, at all the camps there is a camp staff formed from the nationals there housed; at hospitals they have their own doctors and nurses; the children are taught by their compatriots, welfare work and entertainment is all self-organised; they do their own cooking and housework, conduct their own repair and other work-shops, keep their own stores, etc.

"Similarly the Commission is assisted in its work and by use of

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"Similarly the Commission is assisted in its work and by way of supplies and by advice by many and various bodies, such as the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the American Friends Service Committee, the War Refugees Board, the American, British and Italian Red Cross, the American Joint Distribution Board, and, shortly, UNRRA will relieve it of responsibility for the camps in Southern Italy.

"It is also assisted by military missions from ten of the Allied countries who advise on many matters but also screen the persons from the security angle.

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"In a resume such as this it is not possible to deal in detail with locations and organisation of particular camps but a summary of what has been done and what still has to be done will assist to give an idea of the size of the problem.

| | Dealt with | To be dealt with in North Italy (est) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italy War Refugees to-date | 141,000 | 200,000 | 341,000 |
| Displaced Persons, repatriated and evacuated | 31,500 | | 31,500 |
| Displaced Persons | 23,500 | 50,000 | 73,500 |

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Italy : | From Enemy Countries | 380,000 | |
| | From France | 200,000 | |
| | From former Italian Divisions | 600,000 | 1,180,000 |
| From Italy : | Czechs and Poles | 5,000 | |
| | Yugoslavs | 2,000 | |
| | Germany | 25,000 | |
| | Other nations | 3,000 | |
| | Stateless | 5,000 | 49,000 |

"These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPATRIATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the dispatching countries, with whom the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

"The question as to whether the frontier shall be closed to prevent unorganised self-repatriation with the possibility of dislocation of labour, transport and supplies, and the importation of typhus or other diseases by hordes of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and rates and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also have to be co-ordinated with the despatching countries.

"A great deal of planning is required. Accommodation centres have to be arranged as to Assembly, Reception, Staging and Dispersal Stations in accordance with the routes to be used and the permitted rate of entry. Frontier control ports have to be organised with staffs for checking papers, registering particulars of those entering

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|---|---|---|---|
| Italy War Refugees to-date | 141,000 | 200,000 | 341,000 |
| Displaced Persons, re-patriated and evacuated | 31,500 * | | 31,500 |
| Displaced Persons | 25,500 | 50,000 | 75,500 |

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Italy : | From Enemy Countries | 330,000 | |
| | From France | 800,000 | |
| | From former Italian Divisions | 500,000 | 1,130,000 |
| From Italy : | Czechs and Poles | 5,000 | |
| | Yugoslavs | 9,000 | |
| | Germany | 25,000 | |
| | Other nations | 5,000 | |
| | Stateless | 5,000 | 43,000 |

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"There are also many subsidiary problems such, for instance, as providing exchange for repatriates. Nine hundred Jews are shortly to leave for Palestine. SCS have been approached for instructions as to how much money they may take and how any balance remaining in this country shall be dealt with.

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"The second major problem is CLOTHING. An attempt is being made to obtain salvage clothing from the Armies and repair shops are being set up to deal with such salvage as may be obtained. The scale of the problem can be grasped when it is said that 100,000 blankets and 75,000 boots are required at once for present urgent needs and other items on the same scale.

"Many of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in rags. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether Land Forces or Displaced Persons are responsible will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale - at present it is not.

"Lastly there is the problem which is the problem of the whole AG: insufficiency of TRANSPORT - the problem of providing further transport is urgent and acute."

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Colonel Findlay for his report and invited discussion.

There was no discussion.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that this item had been placed on the agenda for the purpose of ascertaining whether any Representatives had received instructions since the last meeting.

M. Couve de Murville reported that he had been authorized by his Government to support the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. As regards the statement made by the Soviet Union Representative, he noted that there would be no objections on the part of the French to the adoption for countries like Bulgaria and Roumania of a procedure analogous to that which is proposed for Italy, i.e., investigation of the cases through the intermediary of the Allied Control Commission and transmission of the dossiers to the War Crimes Commission.

Sir Noel Charles thanked the French Representative for his support of the British proposal.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that he was without instructions from his Government.

The Chairman reported that although he was without instructions from his Government he personally wished to support the British proposal. As far as the declaration of the Soviet Union Representative was con-

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are invalids and in [illegible]
and whether Land Forces or Displaced Persons are responsible will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale - at present it is not.

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There was no discussion.

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Sir Noel Charles thanked the French Representative for his support of the British proposal.

Mr. Smedley stated that he was without instructions from his Government. 4795

The Chairman reported that although he was without instructions from his Government he personally wished to support the British proposal. As far as the declaration of the Soviet Union Representative was concerned, he stated that inasmuch as it has a wider scope of application, one beyond his competency, he could only await instructions from his Government, which to date he had not received.

Sir Noel Charles thanked the Greek Representative for his support of the British proposal.

Mr. Kirk noted that he had already announced his support of the British proposal and stated that he had no further instructions from his Government in the premises.

General

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General Soudoplatov stated that he had presented the views of his Government at the last meeting and had not received any further instructions.

The Chairman suggested that inasmuch as the Yugoslav Representative was still without instructions it might be well to list this item on the agenda of the next meeting for further discussion.

The Chairman suggested that the Council may wish to suggest to the Allied Commission the desirability of continuing to collect information on this subject.

Commodore Stone reported that unfortunately he did not have the staff to undertake this work and that he would require specific instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander authorizing him to perform this function. He referred to the note he had received recently from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council listing war crimes committed by Italians against Greeks and in connection therewith reported that he did not have any personnel in Greece to investigate the listed cases and that his authority of operation was limited to liberated Italy.

The Chairman commented that he had sent the lists mentioned by Commodore Stone for the purpose of finding out if some information relating to these cases were availa le in Italy and that he did not have in mind the search for information by the Allied Commission in Greece.

Mr. Kirk inquired what the present procedure for the collection of information concerning war crimes was in Greece.

The Chairman replied that for the time being no procedure had been evolved owing to the fact that the Greek Government was still concerned primarily with other questions.

The Chairman inquired whether the Council would consider a proposal that either the Allied Commission or the Advisory Council request permission, in principle, from the Supreme Allied Commander to organize the necessary administrative machinery for the collection of war crimes information.

Mr. Kirk, with reference to the Chairman's proposal, suggested the advisability of requesting the Allied Commission to indicate, in the event the Allied Advisory Council approves the British proposal relating to Italian war crimes, whether the Allied Commission can handle the problem and if not, what facilities would be required to implement the British proposal.

This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except General Soudoplatov and Dr. Gsodlaka.

General Soudoplatov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any [illegible] the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of

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The Chairman suggested that the Council may wish to suggest to the Allied Commission the desirability of beginning to collect information on this subject.

Commodore Stone reported that unfortunately he did not have the staff to undertake this work and that he would require specific instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander authorizing him to perform this function. In referral to the note he had received recently from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council listing war crimes committed by Italians against Greeks and in connection therewith reported that he did not have any personnel in Greece to investigate the listed cases and that his authority of operation was limited to liberated Italy.

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Mr. Kirk, with reference to the Chairman's proposal, suggested the advisability of requesting the Allied Commission to indicate, in the event the Allied Advisory Council approves the British proposal relating to Italian war crimes, whether the Allied Commission can handle the problem and if not, what facilities would be required to implement the British proposal.

4:30

This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except General Soukoparov and Mr. Gmoudjaka.

General Soukoparov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any inquiries at the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of this proposal.

Mr. Gmoudjaka declared that owing to the fact he had not received any instructions from his Government he could not associate himself with any action relating to this subject which involved a question of considerable concern to his Government.

Mr. Kirk suggested that inasmuch as Commodore Stone has already informed orally the Council that for the time being he does not have

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the necessary administrative machinery to implement the British proposal, should it be approved by the Council, it really was not necessary to forward a formal inquiry to the Allied Commission in the premises.

4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that at the 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy the Council, in consideration of Sir Noel Charles' inquiry, had transmitted a communication to Allied Force Headquarters suggesting the desirability of giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's public warning to the Germans. He reported that the Council had received a reply from Lt. General Gammell reporting that such publicity had been given to General Alexander's warning at the time of its release. Lt. General Gammell's letter, referred to by the Chairman, reads as follows:

"ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

11 November 1944

SUBJECT: German Atrocities in Northern Italy
TO : The Chief of Secretariat, Advisory Council for Italy

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter of 6 November, the Advisory Council should be informed that the following publicity was given to General Alexander's warning immediately on its release:

a. It was issued by PWB to all their agencies on the highest priority of importance.

b. It was broadcast repeatedly by the BBC from London on short waves for European coverage.

c. It was also repeatedly broadcast from Rome on short waves beamed to Germany and was fully covered by the whole liberated Italian medium broadcasting system.

d. It was dropped in leaflet form in enemy territory and among front line German troops in Italy.

It will thus be seen that the widest possible publicity has already been given to the warning.

For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

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J. A. N. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff"

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4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that at the 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy the Council, in consideration of Sir Noel Charles' inquiry, had transmitted a communication to Allied Force Headquarters suggesting the desirability of giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's public warning to the Germans. He reported that the Council had received a reply from Lt. General Gammell reporting that such publicity had been given to General Alexander's warning at the time of its release. Lt. General Gammell's letter, referred to by the Chairman, reads as follows:

"ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

11 November 1944

SUBJECT: German Atrocities in Northern Italy
TO : The Chief of Secretariat, Advisory Council for Italy

With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter of 6 November, the Advisory Council should be informed that the following publicity was given to General Alexander's warning immediately on its release:

a. It was issued by PWB to all their agencies on the highest priority of importance.

b. It was broadcast repeatedly by the BBC from London on short waves for European coverage.

c. It was also repeatedly broadcast from Rome on short waves beamed to Germany and was fully covered by the whole liberated Italian radio broadcasting system.

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It will thus be seen that the widest possible publicity has already been given to the warning.

For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

4493

J. A. H. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff"

The Chairman inquired whether Sir Noel Charles was satisfied with the publicity given to General Alexander's warning.

Sir Noel Charles replied in the affirmative.

5.

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5. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Couve de Murville | France |
| General Ivan Soualoparov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Josip Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Colonel C.S. Findley on the functions and problems of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

The Council agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 15th under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
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| Couve de Murville | France |
| General Ivan Susaloparov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
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1 December 1944

COMMODORE STONE'S SPEECH TO ADVISORY COUNCIL

The crisis occasioned by the resignation of the Government on 26 November was the chief concern of my last report to you. It continued until December 7 when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new Ministry. The names of the Members of the new Government were not presented to the Commission until December 9, and the names of the Under-Secretaries had not been decided definitely until December 13, the day on which the new Government was sworn in office by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. The requirements of the Allies were complied with; i.e., the names of the proposed Heads of Service Ministries and those of the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs as well as the Director General of Railroads were submitted to the Commission for the approval of AFHQ, and the names of all the Members were submitted to the United States and British Embassies and to AFHQ before their announcement was made.

I have submitted to the President of the Council a complete list of the names of the officials composing the new Government. Since this has been published, I shall not restate them at this time.

I also have informed your President of the signing of the two undertakings by Signor Bonomi on the formation of his new Government; namely, (1) that he accepts all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on 8 September 1943 and he declares that every member of the Government has acquainted himself personally with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on 29 September; and (2) that without the prior consent of the Allied Governments the Royal Italian Government under-

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December 7 when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new Ministry. The names of the Members of the new Government were not presented to the Commission until December 8, and the names of the Under-Secretaries had not been decided definitely until December 12, the day on which the new Government was sworn in office by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. The requirements of the Allies were complied with; i.e., the names of the proposed Heads of Service Ministries and those of the Under-Secretary for Ports and Telegraphs as well as the Director General of Railroads were submitted to the Commission for the approval of AFHQ, and the names of all the Members were submitted to the United States and British Embassies and to AFHQ before their announcement was made.

I have submitted to the President of the Council a complete list of the names of the officials composing the new Government. Since this has been published, I shall not restate them at this time.

I also have informed your President of the signing of the two undertakings by Signor Bonomi on the Formation of his new Government; namely, (1) that he accepts all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on 3 September 1943 and he declares that every member of the Government has acquainted himself personally with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on 29 September; and (2) that without the prior consent of the Allied Governments the Royal Italian Government undertakes not to reopen the institutional question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian people have the opportunity of themselves determining their form of government.

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You will have noted that the new Cabinet is essentially a reshuffling of the former Ministry and that the only changes in its constitution are the exclusion of representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, and the reduction of the number of Ministries without Portfolio from seven to three, two of whom also are Vice-Presidents. Also, the Ministry of Communications has been split into two Ministries of Post and Telegraph Communications and of Railroad Transportation, and a new Ministry of Occupied Italy has been created.

Seven Members were carried over from the last Cabinet without change of position, though, Scelba, former Minister of Communications, now presides only over the Ministry of Railroad Transport. De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Ruini were shifted from Ministries without Portfolio to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Vice Presidency without Portfolio and the Ministry of Public Works, respectively. The Ministers of Finance and Air, Pesenti and Scialoia, were Under-Secretaries in the previous Government. Arangio-Ruiz, the Minister of Public Instruction, was Minister of Justice in the last Badoglio Cabinet. The two new members, Bronzo and Cevolotto, Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Post and Telegraph Communications are, respectively, secretaries of the Liberal Party and of the Labor Democrat Party.

The portfolios are divided evenly amongst the four parties. The two Vice-Presidencies of the Christian Democrat and of the Communist Parties are balanced by a third Minister without Portfolio belonging to the Liberal Party, and it is understood that a Labor Democrat Party Minister with Portfolio will occupy the Presidency of the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

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The first week of the crisis was marked throughout by the publication of Party "orders of the day", charges and counter-charges and partisan commentary. While the underlying reasons for the Government's resignation - the division

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has been split into two Ministries of Post and Telegraph Communications and of Railroad Transportation, and a new Ministry of Occupied Italy has been created.

Seven Members were carried over from the last Cabinet without change of position, though, Corbono, former Minister of Communications, now presides only over the Ministry of Railroad Transport. De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Ruini were shifted from Ministries without Portfolio to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Vice Presidency without Portfolio and the Ministry of Public Works, respectively. The Ministers of Finance and Air, Pesenti and Scialoia, were Under-Secretaries in the previous Government. Grangio-Ruiz, the Minister of Public Instruction, was Minister of Justice in the last Badoglio Cabinet. The two new members, Brosio and Cevoletto, Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Post and Telegraph Communications are, respectively, Secretaries of the Liberal Party and of the Labor Democrat Party.

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The first week of the crisis was marked throughout by the publication of Party "orders of the day", charges and counter-charges and partisan commentary. While the underlying reasons for the Government's resignation - the division amongst its members and the question of epuration - continued to be made manifest, a definite cleavage between Right and Left became apparent on the issue of whether or not the P.L.I. was to become a "Super-government." The Socialists blamed the Liberals for the fall of the Government saying that they wished to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than to accept

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Socialist orientation towards the future and hence were an obstacle to unity. "Avanti" remarked that Bonomi had but two alternatives--to fight democracy or to retire.

The Action Party declared they would not take part in any government which did not assign the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Count Sforza. "Italia Libera" asserted that by having offered the resignation of the Government to the Lieutenant General rather than to the C.L.N., Bonomi had put himself beyond the political pale.

The Communists, while adopting a milder and more conciliatory tone, maintained their solidarity with the Socialists and declared that Bonomi had not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.L.N. "Unita", denying Communist responsibility for the crisis, said that the impasse was due to a tendency of the late government to liquidate the Committee of Liberation and the process of epuration.

This plethora of newspaper polemics was followed by days of feverish political negotiation punctuated by the publication of letters to and from the several political personages. It appeared during this course of events that the Parties definitely had split into two groups of the Left (Action, Socialist, and Communist) and of the Right (Labor, Democrat, Christian Democrat, and Liberal), but with the Christian Democrats at times straddling the political fence in an effort to effect a compromise.

Bonomi, counting on the eventual support of the Christian Democrats, obviously was attempting to break up the Leftist bloc which itself was striving to obtain a decision through the jurisdiction of C.L.N. and with the aid of the Christian Democrats. His strongest efforts were directed towards the Communist Party which had shown itself to be more conciliatory than had the other two Parties of the Left. An early effort was made by him

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Explaining this action, Togliatti stated that the Sforza case practically had annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidate and, in consequence, the best course was to accept Bonomi in order to permit a solution of the crisis. He added that the Communist Party had to participate in the Government because otherwise all three Left Parties--perhaps even all the C.L.N. Parties--would have been excluded from the Government. He thinks it important that the Socialists and the Communists ~~may~~ reach an agreement with the Christian Democrats. The apparent difference of political attitudes of the Communists and Socialists was denied by "Unita" which reaffirmed the united action of the two Parties, and Togliatti asserted that the Party's presence in the Government did not mean an end of the pact with the Socialists who were aware of this decision and had approved of it.

The Socialist and Action Parties remained adamant in refusing to enter the Government. Nenni stated that the Socialists refused to join Government which owed its investiture to the Prince rather than to the C.L.N. Having expressed their lack of faith in the Bonomi Government, they certainly could not join it. The Action Party followed the same line and accused Bonomi of having betrayed the confidence which the C.L.N. had given him. Its organ "Italia Libera" asserted that the Allies were responsible for the failure of the two Parties to take part in the Government.

The Democrat "Italia Nuova" said that the Italian nation had known for six months that the self-appointment of the C.L.N. Parties as the only representatives of the nation would lead to serious consequences and the Independent "Tempo" said that Bonomi had fought the revolutionary currents in his Government and had split the coalition by differentiating between the Parties of the masses and the other Parties. One of the results of his struggle, it said, had been to remove the Communists from control of epuration.

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Two new situations have emerged from the formation of the present Government. First, the position of the C.L.N. undoubtedly has been weakened and the Government has been given a conservative tinge; second, there has been created a strong opposition of the Socialist and the Action Parties, presumably to

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include also the Republican Party. Nenni, surely to be the mouthpiece of the opposition, stated that the basic questions had been avoided but not solved. He said that his Party would criticize the new Government dispassionately and not fight it systematically, but would support all measures directed towards winning the war and the democratization of the country.

The Communists achieved a technical triumph and have jockeyed themselves into an excellent political bargaining position since, in their alliance with the Socialists, they are virtually at once inside and outside the Government. The Christian Democrats, who made every effort to reach a compromise in the crisis, ultimately joined with the conservatives and have gained strength as their ministerial appointments indicate. The legal position of the Monarchy is somewhat strengthened since the Government was formed under the direct charge of the Lieutenant General.

Bonomi undoubtedly has achieved a personal triumph. "Tempo" pais tribute to his patience, tenacity and courage. Despite the strain of numerous conferences and discussions and against the receipt of anonymous letters and threats against his person, it added, he stood firm to his principles and his first thoughts were for the good of the country.

The task of the newly created government undoubtedly will continue to be a severe one and its success in large measure will depend upon its ability to gain popular support, to supply the basic needs of the population, to deal with the opposition, and to solve the political and economic problems of the North. "Unita" in commenting on the tasks of the Government, said that noone expects it to perform a miracle, but the people would anticipate definite action to solve their most important problems; more specifically, partisan formations had to be recognized, the Army had to be epurated, the Black Market had to be eradicated and replaced by a controlled market, and the country had to be democratized.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 20, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 5, 10:30 a.m., will be held at the British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80, under the chairmanship of the British Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

William Schott, Esquire,
Political Section,
Allied Commission,
R o m e .

Sept. /

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A G E N D A

- - - -

for the

DECEMBER 29, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEM.

3.) NICHOLAMEROS.

4.) PRESS RELEASES.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 26, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 5, 10:30 a.m., will be held at the British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 84, under the chairmanship of the British Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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H.L. d'A. HOPKINSON, Esquire,

Political Section,

Allied Commission,

R o m e .

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A G E N D A

for the

DECEMBER 29, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) NEXT MEETING.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 12, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for December 15, 10:30 a.m., 1944, will be held at via Cneta 5 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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POLITICAL SECTION

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

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A G E N D A

for the

DECEMBER 15, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Commodore Stone,
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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29 Nov 44

D R A F T

Commodore Stone's Speech to Advisory Council

Domestic political events have moved fast since my last report to you. My re marks have that the existing political alignment might be perpetuated has suffered a rebuff but my optimism based on experience with Italian political affairs leads me to believe that the present crisis will find a satisfactory solution.

Various factors made for political movements. Primary amongst these was the realization that warfare in Italy would continue and necessitate continued action by the existing Government in partly-liberated Italy. The Government was hanging together on the word of an agreement to cooperate while the several component groups, constantly becoming more divergent, were striving to maintain for their individual adherences, while bickering within and attacking each other in the press, without. This circumstance, the bases of which I later shall develope briefly, together with the departure of Corbino for London and the expected resignation of the Minister of Public Education and of the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, necessitated at least a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The extent of the difficulty in accomplishing this task was evidenced by the action of the Prime Minister in submitting to the Lieutenant General of the Realm his resignation and that of his Government on November 26.

The Lieutenant General, following constitutional procedure, accepted the resignation of the Government and then proceeded to hold conversations with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, and with the leaders of the six Government Parties and with other political personages. The results of these

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has suffered a rebuff but my optimism based on experience with Italian political affairs leads me to believe that the present crisis will find a satisfactory solution.

Various factors made for political uncertainty. Primary amongst these was the realization that warfare in Italy would continue and accentuate as time went on by the existing Government in partly-liberated Italy. The Government was hanging together on the ~~ward~~ of an agreement to cooperate while the several component groups, constantly becoming more divergent, were striving to maintain, for their individual advantages, while bickering within and attacking each other in the press, without. This circumstance, the bases of which I later shall analyze briefly, together with the departure of Carandini for London and the expected realization of the Minister of Public Education and the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, necessitated at least a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The extent of the difficulty in accomplishing this task was evidenced by the action of the Prime Minister in submitting to the Lieutenant General of the Realm his resignation and that of his Government on November 25.

The Lieutenant General, following constitutional procedure, accepted the resignation of the Government and then proceeded to hold conversations with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, and with the leaders of the six Government Parties and with other political personages. The results of these conversations have not yet been disclosed and they are in continuance.

Perhaps needless to say the attitude of the Commission has been one of interested observation with favor upon any change which will strengthen the Italian Government and permit it efficiently looking to conduct its affairs orderly and made by Italians initiative in furtherance of the war effort.



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Ten days of political manoeuvres, statements by various Parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part, Party statements reiterated old theses but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which reflected a public feeling of increasing marked hesitancy in government activity. The Socialists expressed themselves strongly against reactionary forces. They asked for an annulment of the Amintice, the limitation of U.S. control to military matters and a quick solution of national problems. They solicited aid for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Action Party stressed the necessity for union of the Parties of the C.P.L. as the only remedy against disunion, and for more homogeneous and efficient activity on the part of the Government. The Christian Democrats deplored agitation and disturbance particularly by the press, and declared that the Socialist and Communist newspapers had shown a lack of a sense of responsibility and had broken the political truce. They published figures to indicate the extent of the damage done by war to Italy's social and economic structure and demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction. The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and reaffirmed the truce on the institutional question but still reserved the right to "persuade" other Parties to agree on a democratic republic. The establishment of

At the time of the resignation of the Government a rumor had it that the Parties of the left demanded stronger representation in the Government and that they particularly desired the portfolios of Interior, War, Finance and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of weak members whom they professed to represent the more moderate Parties.

~~They spoke about Count Sforza (who was said to be next for the premiership of Foreign Affairs) and expressed the strength and [illegible]~~

was said

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of the C.L.N. as the only remedy against disunion and for more homogeneous and efficient activity on the part of the Government. The Christian Democrats declared agitation and disturbance particularly in the press, and declared that the Socialist and Communist newspapers had shown a lack of a sense of responsibility and had broken the political truce. They published figures to indicate the extent of the damage done by war to Italy's social and economic structure and demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction.

The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and reaffirmed the truce on the institutional question but still reserved the right to denounce the establishment of other Parties to agree on a democratic republic.

At the time of the resignation of the Government it was known that the Parties of the Left demanded stronger representation in the Government and that they particularly desired the portfolios of Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of such members who they professed to represent the more moderate Parties.

~~These points should [illegible] to be sent for the purpose of forming official and emphasizing the strength and [illegible] of the C.L.N.~~

Along another line it was said that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a cabinet of technicians and "Tempo" of November 24 stated that "only a government of technicians could gain the approval of Di Nicola and other parliamentarians". This brought an indignant blast from "AVANTI" which railed against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the Communists from the Government" by forming a government of technicians.

Subsequent to the resignation, a meeting was held of representatives of the components of C.L.N., to discuss means of solving the crisis. Count Sforza was named Chairman and it was said that he was cast for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a new Government. A Committee of the C.L.N. called upon the British Ambassador to express their views and, according to the B.B.C., they were given to understand by the

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Ambassador that Count Sforza, as a member of the Government, was not acceptable to the British Government. Subsequently Count Sforza resigned as Chairman of the Kommith C.L.N. and as/Commissioner for sanctions against Fascism and in the press statement wherein presumably he meant to explain the reason for his being persona non grata with the British he stated that he had broken his agreement with the American Assistant Secretary of State, Berle, not to engage in certain political manoeuvres in Italy because he found conditions in that country upon his return thereto, far different from those which he had anticipated.

In any event it appears most likely that the resignation of the Government primarily was caused by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate members of his cabinet to exceed to the demand for key ministerial posts by the parties of the left.

Prior to its resignation the Government held several meetings at which reports by the High Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia were held and which indicated a rather sad situation on both Islands.

There was a discussion about the instructions to Field Marshal Alexander to the effect in the north to slow down the tempo of battle and to cease for the time being the maintenance of large scale organized activity. This caused the press to call for an intensification of government assistance to prevent a collapse in partisan activity in the north and the press of the left urged the recognition of the committees of liberation in newly liberated territory as "provisional government". The socialists went so far as to urge the recognition of the main committee as in enemy occupied territory.

The problem of the Consultative Assembly as opposed to the Plebiscite

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There was a discussion about the instructions by Field Marshal Alexander to the partisans in the north to give up the tactics of battle and to cease for the time being the maintenance of large scale organized activity. This caused the press to call for an intensification of government assistance to prevent a collapse in partisan activity in the north and the press of the left urged the recognition of the committees of liberation in newly liberated territory as "provisional government". The Socialists went so far as to urge the recognition of the main committee in enemy occupied territory.

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The problem of the Consultative Assembly as opposed to the Plebiscite was said to have been supported by practically all the members of the Council. Some parties however wished to make the election of this Assembly subordinate XXXXXX to the holding of popular elections.

Epuration continues ~~EXHAUSTIVE~~ but still is subject to the accusation of delay in action by certain sections of the local press. Soccorso, High Commissioner for Epuration, stated that the reasons for the delay were the insufficiency of the law, lack of personnel, and difficulties encountered in ascertaining the political nature of charges presented. It also appeared that the

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epuration organization is linked closely to politics. At least there is a divergence of views as to carrying out this process. The Left Parties wish to eliminate ~~from prominent~~ eliminate from prominent posts in the MINISTRY civil services all those who have been Fascist. This gives rise to suspicion of moderate Italians that the Left desires to eliminate entirely the old ruling class and to place in key positions persons of their political sympathies. Moderate elements on the other hand desire to eliminate those Fascists who profited by their adherence to the regime or who collaborated openly with the Nazis after the armistice.

The most notable development in the field of epuration was the arrest of General Mario Roatta, ~~former Chief of the Army General Staff~~ and of General Mario Berti, ~~former Member of the Army General Staff~~ respectively. Captain Mario Petrignani of the Carabinieri, who was charged with participation in the murder of the Rosselli brothers in France in 1937 was also taken into custody.

The trial of General Pentimalli and Del Tetto again has been postponed until December 14. However the arrest of Roatta again brought into public conversation within the possibility of a full enquiry into the causes of and responsibility for the collapse of the Italian Army after the armistice.

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Several incidents of interest have occurred since our last meeting. The most important ~~were~~ perhaps, from the point of view of public safety and order, ~~was~~ the disturbances which occured in the Regina Coeli prison beginning on November 21 when several hundred prisoners loosed from their cells created a slight disturbance and caused a small fire which was easily put out. There were about 1700 prisoners in the jail of whom 994 are awaiting trial. They complained ~~to the Red Cross~~ that they were detained without bail and without trial, that the prison was in a bad state of repair and that the food was bad. As there were some 150 security prisoners held in the prison by the Allies, the Regional Croce Rossa Comm of Lazio-Umbria Region investigated conditions in the prison during the week before the disturbances, with a view to improving conditions and expediting the trial of the prisoners.

Shortly after seven ~~o'clock~~ p.m. on November 23 a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gates between the wings and escaped into the courtyard but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors and the roof where a fire was started, ~~which~~ was also out on the ground floor. A strong force of carabinieri was present in and about the prison. At one stage of the disturbance they used their fire-arms wounding three prisoners. These ~~were~~ in the courtyard joined the prisoners on the roof, who to make a total of some 400 persons ~~had~~ barricaded themselves in and refused to come down. They were not molested there and by eight a.m. of the following morning most of them had returned to their cells. No further incidents occured.

In the course of the day of November 23, the 150 security prisoners were taken from the prison and transferred to the Boys' Reformatory School in Trastevere. Twenty Italian military prisoners were taken to the Forte Boccea ~~where they were detained~~ 4477 Three to four hundred other prisoners were ~~taken to a prison camp~~ removed

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Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday [illegible] a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gate between the wings and escaped into the courtyard but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors and the roof where a fire was started, as was also one on the ground floor. A strong force of carabinieri was present in and about the prison. In one phase of the disturbances they used their fire-arms wounding three prisoners. Some civilians from the adjacent countryside who joined the prisoners on the roof to make a total of some 500 persons barricaded themselves in and refused to come down. They were not evicted above and by eight a.m. of the following morning most of them had returned to their cells. No further incidents occurred.

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3 spaces

A mission composed of five members of the United States Commercial Company and a number of the State Department headed by former U. S. Ambassador Culbertson have spent some days in Rome investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. The function of the mission is purely exploratory but it is indicative of long-view Allied efforts to rehabilitate the commerce of Italy.

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The first contingent of six Italian Army groups now being re-equipped and reorganized passed through Rome on November 24. The citizens turned out in large numbers to view the caravan of the contingent which was reviewed by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. A splendid appearance of personnel and material provoked favorable comment.

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9 Nov 44

DRAFT

Churchill - Eden's speech to Advisory Council

[illegible] Eden's [illegible] to you.

[illegible] Greece [illegible] Italy [illegible] Yugoslavia [illegible]

[illegible] Italy [illegible] Greece

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looking

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Ten days of political maneuvres, statements by various parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part party statements reiterated old themes but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which reflected a public fealing of increasing marked hesitancy in government activity. The Socialists expressed themselves strongly against reactionary forces. They asked for an annulment of the Armistice, the limitation of A.C.C. contrl to military matters and a quick solution of national problems. They asked for aid for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Action Party stressed the necessity for union of the parties of the C.L.N. as the only remedy against disunion and for more homogeneous and efficient activity on the part of the Government. The Christian Democrats deplored agitation and disturbance particularly by the press and declared that the Socialist and Communist newspapers had shown a lack of a sense of responsibility and had broken the political truce. They published figures to indicate the extent of the ruin of Italy's social and economic structure and demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction. The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and also reaffirmed the truce on the institutional question but reserved the right to "persuade" other parties to agree on a democratic republic.

Rumor had it that the parties of the left demanded stronger representation in the Government, particularly desiring portfolios of Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of such members whom they professed to represent the more moderate parties. They rallied about Count Sforza (who was said to be cast for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs) and emphasized the strength and immediacy of the C.L.N.

Along another line rumor had it that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a cabinet of technicians and "TIME" of November 24 stated that "only a government of technicians could gain the approval of

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Subsequent to the resignation, a meeting was held of representatives of the components of C.L.N., to discuss means of solving the crisis. Count Sforza was named Chairman and it was said that he was cast for the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a new Government. A Committee of the C.L.N. called upon the British Ambassador to express their views and, according to the B.B.C., they were given to understand by the

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Ambassador that Count Sforza, as a member of the Government, was not acceptable to the British Government. Thereupon Count Sforza resigned as Chairman of the C.L.N.. Risorgimento Liberale of November 29 said that "the relations between Count Sforza and a high English political personality had been disturbed by some misunderstanding which occurred because of an assurance given by Count Sforza at the time of his return to his country. The inclusion of Count Sforza as minister of Foreign Affairs in a Government to be formed could accentuate rather than dissipate this misunderstanding."

In any event, it appears most likely that the resignation of the Government primarily was caused by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate Members of his Cabinet to accede to the demand for key ministerial posts by the Parties of the Left.

Prior to its resignation, the Government held several meetings at which reports by the High Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia were heard, which indicated a rather sad situation on both islands.

There was a discussion of the instructions by Field Marshal Alexander to the patriots in the north, to slow down the tempo of battle and to cease for the time being the maintenance of large scale organized activity. This caused the press to call for an intensification of government assistance to prevent a collapse in Partisan activity in the North and the press of the Left urged the recognition of the Committees of Liberation in newly-liberated territory as "provisional governments". The Socialists went so far as to urge the recognition of the Main Committee in enemy-occupied territory. 4473

The problem of a Consultative Assembly as opposed to a Plebiscite was said to have been supported by practically all the Members of the Council. Some Parties, however, wished to make the election of this Assembly subordinate to the holding of popular elections.

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Epuration continues but it still is subject to the accusation of delay in action by certain sections of the local press. Scoccimarro, High Commissioner for Epuration, stated that the reasons for this delay were the inefficiency of the law, lack of personnel, and difficulties encountered in recognising the political nature of charges presented. It also appeared that the

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The most notable development in the field of prosecution was the arrest of General Mario Caiti, former Chief of the Army General Staff and General Mario Lini, former member of the Army General Staff. Captain Carlo Fotelmani of the Carabinieri, who was charged with participation in the murder of the Rosselli brothers in France in 1937 was also taken into custody.

The trial of General Roatta, Ball and Del Tetto again has been postponed until December 14. However the arrest of Caiti brought into public discussion again the possibility of a full enquiry into the causes and responsibility of the collapse of the Italian Army after the armistice.

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several [illegible] of Iglesias have occurred since our last meeting. [illegible] arrest [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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MINUTES OF THE 20th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on November 17, 1944 under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | France |
| M. Fouchet | |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| M. Exintaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| General Sousloparov | Soviet Union |
| M. Gurnevsky | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Nosworthy | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Koshie | |
| Dr. Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |
| Major Smodlaka | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone. Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

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The Chairman, M. Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Representatives on the Council, welcomed Dr. Smodlaka, the newly appointed Yugoslav Representative, and called on Commodore Stone to present his report.

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| General Gousseparov | Soviet Union |
| M. Gurnevsky | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Nosworthy | |
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| Dr. Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |
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1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"It

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"It now has been made known to us that what underlay the joint Churchill-Roosevelt declaration of September 26 was an agreement on a general policy to meet the economic and other difficulties of Italy. It appears further that the Allied leaders have chosen action by their chosen representatives on the spot to implement this policy, rather than by further defining it publicly in a clarification of their stated views. In an official communique made from Washington and London on November 10, the Right Honorable Harold MacMillan, M.P., British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, was made the responsible head of the Allied Commission, in addition to his present duties. General Maitland Wilson, the President of the Commission, delegated his functions as such to Mr. MacMillan as Acting President, thereby charging him specifically with the supervision of the development of new measures and with changing the structure of the Commission as he may see fit, to achieve them.

"The communique further announced my appointment as Chief Commissioner.

"The prestige of the presence as head of the Allied Commission of a British Cabinet Minister cannot be overlooked, and due to Mr. MacMillan's long association with the Commission and its problems I welcome his appointment as indicating a continuation in general of the Commission's policies which we have every hope to carry on to a fruitful conclusion, and for the help he can and, I know, will give me in my work.

"I should also announce that there have been, or will be, some changes in the personnel and in the constitution of the Commission. It has been announced that General William O'Dwyer, Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President of the Economic Section, who returned to the United States some weeks ago, will not return. His successor has not yet been announced. Mr. Harlan Cleveland has been appointed as Executive Director vice Mr. A.G. Ancelini, who has been Acting Vice President in General O'Dwyer's absence. Further, to facilitate the work of the Economic Section there have been established a Supply and Resources Division and a Priorities and Movements Division.

"The announcement of the resumption of direct relations between Great Britain and Italy and the establishment of diplomatic relations by the United States, Russia and the Latin American countries with Italy, has been followed by a considerable amount of diplomatic activity. Fifteen of the Latin American Representatives have advised the Italian Government of their decision to resume diplomatic relations and five of them (Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru) already have appointed representatives, three of whom already are in Rome. The Chilean Government have stated their imminent intention to name a Chargé d'Affaires and, eventually, an Ambassador to the Quirinale. Argentina has maintained relations uninterruptedly with Italy. No communications to date regarding the resumption of relations have been received by the Italian Government from Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti.

"His Excellency, Count Niccolo Carandini, newly appointed Italian

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"His Excellency, Count Niccolo Carandini, newly appointed Italian Representative to the British Government, will leave for London with a part of his staff on November 30.

"Turning to domestic matters, the Prime Minister on November 4 made an effort to strengthen his Government's foundation by summarizing their policy in a carefully considered speech in which he demanded

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the removal of all those responsible for Italy's present plight and of all traces of the factional principles on which the past regime based its action. He plead for a unification of the country's moral and material resources and emphasized the necessity for cooperation amongst the political parties in their common duty to carry out the work of reconstruction within a framework of liberal institutions. However, criticism continues to be levelled at the Government for their inability to cope satisfactorily with the countless problems confronting the country, and rumors persist of disagreement within the body.

"Several meetings of the Council of Ministers were held at which the following subjects were treated:- the abolition of the Army General Staff which "will be reconstituted with new elements"; the liquidation of Fascist federal and parastatal organizations; the creation of an Undersecretariat for Food; the coordination of air, sea, and land transport, to solve the problem of the transport of food and other essentials; and the High Commissioner for Epuration was given greater initiative to carry out this work. This last may have been induced by Soccismore himself, who publicly admitted that epuration was proceeding too slowly, and complained that he as Commissioner had not been given enough power.

"There has been some consolidation of political forces both of the left and of the Right, and indications of movements towards one side or the other by sections within Parties. Thus the Socialist Party has one faction which inclines towards the Action and the Christian Democrat Parties; another, towards the Communists. Similarly, one element of the Christian Democrat Party tends towards the Action Party and the moderate wing of the Socialist Party; another, towards the Right. Outside the Government there has been a fusion between the Christian Socialists and the Christian Party of the Left.

"The Government parties, despite a certain amount of bickering and of press polemics, have indicated a desire to maintain the present political alignment, probably more from fear of what might happen should the coalition suddenly collapse than from a conviction of duty or reciprocal dependence. In this circumstance, Monarchical elements have become politically active. They have formed the Democrat Liberal Party headed by Alberto Bergamini, formerly President of the Italian Press Association. This party apparently stands politically between the Liberal Party and the right-wing Monarchists. Manifestos signed "The Monarchist Movement" appeared in the city appealing "to all who wish to preserve individual and national liberty through the orderly and legal procedure based on constitutional rights". The first public demonstration staged by Monarchists in Rome took place at the Quirino Theatre during Orlando's Armistice Day speech there.

"The whole question of Monarchy versus Republic thus raised anew by this activity, came to a head by the publication of an interview granted by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to a correspondent of the New York Times, in which the Prince stated that the Monarchy was prepared to move "towards the left". He favored a plebiscite

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confronting the country, and rumors persist of disagreement within the body.

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"The whole question of Monarchy versus Republic thus raised anew by this activity, came to a head by the publication of an interview granted by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to a correspondent of the New York Times, in which the Prince stated that the Monarchy was prepared to move "towards the left". He favored a plebiscite rather than a constituent assembly to decide the institutional question, and the impression was given that he did not consider the political Parties fully to represent the people. This produced much unfavorable comment by the press of the left which showed itself decidedly nervous about the institutional question and it considered that the Prince should not have expressed these political ideas which violated the political truce between the Government and the Monarchy. The matter

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was quieted by the issuance of a communique by the Council of Ministers that the institutional question will be decided by a constituent assembly as provided already by State law and that the political parties which form the Government are the expression of the will and the aspirations of the people.

"The Christian Democrat Party in an order of the day published in "Popolo" on November 11, and the Liberal Party at its national council, enunciated some principles of their policies. The former stressed the necessity of concerting Government action to reestablish the power of law by observing the following three precepts:- (1) Government action must be decisive and uniform; (2) Parties and press must collaborate loyally with the Government; (3) power and respect of law must be reestablished. The Liberal Party adopted at its meeting a resolution asking for: (1) a clarification of Italy's international status; (2) the strengthening of the forces of law and order; (3) the maintenance of the non-political character of labor unions; and (4) assistance to needy workers. The council also made the decision that the party would take no definite stand on the institutional question or on the manner in which it is to be decided until all of Italy is liberated. This decision received adverse comment from the left parties, "Italia Libera" stating that "The Liberals evidently wish to maintain the Monarchy".

"To complete my comment on political Party activity I may say that there have been evidences of efforts to strengthen the ties between the official Communist Party and the "Italian Communist Movement" which outwardly is dissident to it.

"At the meeting held on September 22 in which I described the regrettable incident resulting in the death of Donato Carretta, I discussed to some extent the situation of the Royal Carabinieri, whose lot since then has not been made easier by a campaign against them of the left press which accuses the Carabinieri of being an instrument of Royalists and reactionaries. The Under-Secretary for Press and Information published excerpts from instructions issued to the Carabinieri in which they were ordered to be apolitical, and the Commander of the Carabinieri issued two official communiques refuting the allegations of the Left press and stating that the corps is not a political organization and is ready to serve loyally any Party in power."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and invited discussion.

Mr. Kirk expressed gratification on Commodore Stone's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure that the other Representatives shared Mr. Kirk's sentiments in this connection.

There was no further comment.

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Mr. Kirk expressed gratification on Commodore Stone's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure that the other Representatives shared Mr. Kirk's sentiments in this connection.

There was no further comment.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting of the Advisory Council the Yugoslav, Greek, Soviet Union, and French Representatives were without instructions regarding the proposal of the British Representative relating to the Italian war crimes problem and inquired whether in the

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meantime any of the Representatives concerned had received instructions. The Chairman reported that he was still without instructions on this subject.

M. Exintaris also reported that he was unfortunately still without instructions.

Mr. Novikov too was without instructions.

General Soussoparov reported that he had received instructions to the effect that inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning countries other than Italy, his Government suggested that the question be transmitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union via the regular diplomatic channels for joint discussion.

M. Exintaris stated that he would like to know whether according to the spirit of the statement made by the Soviet Representative the point is to withdraw the question from consideration by the Advisory Council or to adjourn discussions by the Council pending the receipt of instructions from all Governments represented on the Council. He expressed the opinion that the preparatory work could be continued, particularly regarding crimes committed by Italians in countries which had been occupied by Italian troops. The Greek Delegation, he reported, had already transmitted to the Allied Commission an original list of Italians guilty of such crimes and intends to transmit additional lists. He noted that most likely Representatives of other countries, which also had been occupied by Italian troops, would want to compile and transmit similar lists.

Sir Noel Charles, with reference to the statement of the Russian Representative, inquired in what way the interests of Italy and other European countries would be represented at such discussions by the three powers and if the Russian Representative believed that the question should be discussed first by the three powers and subsequently with the other countries concerned.

General Soussoparov stated that the problem concerned not only Italy alone but other countries as Bulgaria and Roumania and therefore he thought the question should be discussed first in a general way by the three powers.

Mr. Kirk noted that the Council was authorized to consider only problems concerning Italy and that if the problem now under consideration were enlarged to include other countries, as suggested by the Russian Representative, it would be beyond the competency of the Council. He stated that at this time the Council is considering solely the problem with reference to war crimes committed either by or against Italians.

Sir Noel Charles reiterated the British original proposal and repeated it for the record:

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to place

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Mr. Smolka too was without instructions.

General Semiloparov reported that he had received instructions to the effect that inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning countries other than Italy, his Government suggested that the question be transmitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union via the regular diplomatic channels for joint discussion.

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Sir Noel Charles reiterated the British original proposal and repeated it for the record:

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to place the following matter before you for your consideration. As you are aware, the United Nation Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, which has its seat in London, has hitherto dealt only with war crimes committed by the enemy against nationals of the United Nations or on United Nations territory. In the course of operations

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in Italy evidence has, however, come into the possession of the Allied Military authorities of crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. Some of this evidence is already in the hands of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and a decision will, sooner or later, have to be taken as to what is to be done with it. The Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union are, in any event, committed by the Moscow Declaration on German activities to secure redress for such crimes. His Majesty's Government have been discussing this question with the United States Government and have reached a general agreement in principle that while Italy should not have a seat on the Commission, the British and the United States Governments should, in view of Italy's co-belligerent status, act for the Italian Government in transmitting to the War Crimes Commission information relating to German crimes against Italians. There is, however, another aspect of this question to which I should draw your attention. The War Crimes Commission has examined the question of recommending that its terms of reference should be extended so as to enable the Commission to deal with crimes committed by the Germans against Italians in Italy. The Commission was unable to reach any decision in this matter, apparently because it felt that it could not recommend the examination of the cases of German crimes committed against Italians so long as so little progress had been made in considering crimes committed by Italians against Nationals of the United Nations. I understand that practically no cases of this nature have yet been submitted to the Commission by the national authorities chiefly concerned, namely the French Committee of National Liberation, the Greek Government and the Yugoslav Government.

"His Majesty's Government believe that both aspects of this question could be dealt with if the following procedure were to be adopted. The Allied Control Commission should be invited to act as the agents for the Italian Government in the collection of information regarding crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. This information could be communicated to the War Crimes Commission through the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission. At the same time the Allied Control Commission could ask the Italian Government to give them access to military archives, records and information regarding the war crimes committed by Italians against nationals of the United Nations and could transmit any such information through the same channels to the War Crimes Commission in London."

Sir Noel Charles then pointed out that he thought that discussing the matter before the Council was a good way of explaining the basic two points of the British proposal, namely: 1) collection of information concerning Italian war crimes, and 2) collection of information concerning war crimes committed against Italians.

Mr. Kirk said he thought evidence regarding Italy would have to be collected in Italy and that by the same token evidence regarding other countries, such as Roumania and Bulgaria, could be collected [illegible] in those countries.

[illegible] that apparently there was some difficulty

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The Chairman suggested that apparently there was some difficulty regarding this subject as far as the Russian Government was concerned and that it might be advisable for the interested Governments to take up the matter directly with Moscow. He expressed the opinion that the only thing the Council can do at present is to wait for an answer from the Governments which have as yet not expressed their opinions.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he believed there might be an idea in the mind of the Soviet Union Representative that his Government would receive information relating to Italian war crimes exclusively through the medium of the Allied Commission and that, in his opinion, this did not conform to contemplated procedure. The collection of information along the lines suggested by the British Representative would not preclude obtaining additional information from the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria or Roumania.

The Chairman noted that the basic principle of the collection of war crimes is to get information at the place where the crime had been committed and to have the crimes judged by local tribunals. Whenever elements of information must be sought in the country of origin of the criminal then the British proposal would be applied, at least as regards crimes committed by Italians. The Allied Commission would be the intermediary between the Governments concerned and the Italian authorities.

General Susloparov pointed out that he had transmitted the full text of the British proposal to Moscow and that in reply he had received his instructions from which he could not deviate. He indicated the possibility of further instructions forthcoming in the future.

M. Exintaris stated that the Allied Commission is already collecting information with reference to Italian war crimes and that he had transmitted his first list of Greek war crime cases to the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone acknowledged receipt of the Greek list and stated that he was not authorized to investigate these cases without specific instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander, which he had not received.

The Chairman ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion to adjourn further discussions of this subject until each Delegation, taking into consideration the statement of the Soviet Representative, had been able to again request instructions from its Government.

3. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman referred to the note circulated by the Secretariat in the premises which reads as follows:

"SECRETARIAT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Rome, November 13, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to refer to the note of October 31, 1944 from the Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council for Italy to the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission requesting the latter to ascertain whether in view of General Alexander's public warning, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention

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The Chairman ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion to adjourn further discussions of this subject until each Delegation, taking into consideration the statement of the Soviet Representative, had been able to again request instructions from its Government.

3. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman referred to the note circulated by the Secretariat in the premises which reads as follows:

"SECRETARIAT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Rome, November 15, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to refer to the note of October 31, 1944 from the Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council for Italy to the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission requesting the latter to ascertain whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in the matter of German atrocities in Northern Italy and to report that the Italian Government has notified orally the Allied Commission that in view of General Alexander's public warning to the Germans it does not wish further steps to be taken at this time and that at present it is considering seriously the matter of German atrocities and within the near future may solicit the intervention of the United Nations in the premises".

He

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He stated that in view of the attitude of the Italian Government, indicated in this note, it might be well for the Council to adjourn consideration of this problem until such time as a further communication had been received from the Italian Government.

The Council accepted the Chairman's suggestion.

4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 25th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 17, 1944, under the chairmanship of Comte de Murville, French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| General Susaloparov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Josip Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 1st under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 238th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 17, 1944, under the Chairmanship of Couve de Murville, French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| General Susloparov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Josip Smodlaka | Yugoslavia |

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 1st under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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# MINUTES OF THE 24th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte del Parioli 34 on November 3, 1944 under the chairmanship of Miloje Smiljanic, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Smiljanic<br>M.Mocun | Yugoslavia |
| M. Couve de Murville<br>M. Couchet | France |
| M. Exintaris<br>M. Gourdeos | Greece |
| General Susloparov<br>M. Suraevsky | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles<br>Mr. Hopkinson<br>Mr. Halford | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Kirk<br>Mr. Cochio | United States |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Hillery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Electric Power Situation - by Lt. Col. Jenny, Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. Smiljanic, opened the meeting and stated that he was delighted to welcome the Representatives here in the premises of the building of the Yugoslav Delegation, which had occasioned discussion at previous meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy. 4401

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The meeting was held on [illegible] 1944 under the chairmanship of Miloje Smiljanic, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Smiljanic<br>M. Macun | Yugoslavia |
| M. Couve de Murville<br>M. Foucket | France |
| M. Exintaris<br>M. Scourdeos | Greece |
| General Soussloparov<br>M. Gurewsky | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles<br>Mr. Hopkinson<br>Mr. Halford | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Kirk<br>Mr. Cochie | United States |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1 Political Review - by Commodore Hilary Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2 Electric Power Situation - by Lt. Col. Jenny, Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. Smiljanic, opened the meeting and stated that he was delighted to welcome the Representatives here in the premises of the building of the Yugoslav Delegation, which had occasioned discussion at previous meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, and called on Commodore Stone to present his report. 4/201

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"The

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"The British and American Governments have not yet clarified the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in its application towards Italy save to indicate their good intentions by announcing that in future the word "Control" would be eliminated from the title of the Commission. This became effective on October 28.

"A more profound expression of the policy of the Allies, however, was the announcement on October 29 that direct relations had been resumed between Great Britain and Italy and, thereafter following, that diplomatic relations with Italy had been established by the United States and Russia. In its announcement, His Majesty's Government stated that Sir Noel Charles had been given the personal rank of Ambassador and expressed its agreement to the appointment of Count Carandini as Italian Representative in England. Russia appointed M. Kostylev as her Ambassador. The United States Government stated that its action had been taken after consultation with the other American Republics all of whom, excepting Argentina, had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Italy. The U.S. Senate was to be asked on November 14th to confirm the nomination of Mr. Kirk as Ambassador. It was made quite clear in the U.S. statement that no change in Italy's status of co-belligerency was inherent in the U.S. Governments' resumption of diplomatic relations which, however, did signify its policy to return to the Italian Government control of internal affairs as soon as possible.

"The Italian press hailed these developments as an important step towards Italy's emergence from isolation and towards the Government's obtaining greater autonomy. The Prime Minister found that by them, Italy had regained her individuality as a nation, but that this situation was incompatible with the state of subjection in which she was held by the terms of the Armistice. He trusted that the sense of justice of the Allies would cause them to appreciate the need for making an Ally of Italy.

"The British Embassy issued a communique on the evening of October 31 saying that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, had visited Rome where in the British Embassy he had met the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to London. This visit is regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of the reestablishment of direct relations between the two countries, and in light of the well-known attitude of Mr. Eden towards Fascist Italy. Press content which thus far has appeared is friendly and stresses the fact that Mr. Eden was opposed to the Fascist regime - not to the Italian people.

"There have been activities in the economic field affecting Italy and the Allies following on the statement of October 19 of the President of the United States regarding credits for Italy. Anglo-American representatives arrived in Rome to review requisitions and delineate justifications for a program of aid to Italy. An Italian economic-financial mission, accompanied by a senior member of the Finance Sub-Commission, left today for the United States. It has been suggested that the Italian Government accept an invitation to attend the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City early in No-

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"The Italian press hailed these developments as an important step towards Italy's emergence from isolation and towards the Government's obtaining greater autonomy. The Prime Minister found that by them, Italy had regained her individuality as a nation, but that this situation was incompatible with the state of subjection in which she was held by the terms of the Armistice. He trusted that the sense of justice of the Allies would cause them to appreciate the need for making an Ally of Italy.

"The British Embassy issued a communique on the evening of October 31 saying that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, had visited Rome while in the British Embassy he had met the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to London. This visit is regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of the re-establishment of direct relations between the two countries, and in light of the well-known attitude of Mr. Eden towards Fascist Italy. Press comment which thus far has appeared is friendly and stresses the fact that Mr. Eden was opposed to the Fascist regime - not to the Italian people.

"There have been activities in the economic field affecting Italy and the Allies following on the statement of October 12 of the President of the United States regarding credits for Italy. Anglo-American representatives arrived in Rome to review requisitions and delineate justifications for a program of aid to Italy. An Italian economic-financial mission, accompanied by a senior member of the Finance Sub-Commission, left today for the United States. It has been suggested that the Italian Government accept an invitation to attend the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City early in November. Hope is entertained that private cable and radio communications will be established between Italy and the United States and the British Empire on Nov. 15th.

"The Economic Section is introducing a project for joint planning with the Italian Government to the Italian Ministers, at a conference

today.

today, what a supply program will be presented to them. This program will transfer substantially many of the present U.S. operational responsibilities in the field of supply over to the Italian Government, placing the Economic Section in its proper focus of supervision and review.

The question of imports-exports is being reviewed with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the I.R.I. (Istituto Commercio Estero). A working plan has been submitted by the Italian Government and is being reviewed by the Economic Section.

Final reports have not yet been received regarding the regrettable incident which occurred in Palermo on the day before our last meeting, when Italian troops fired upon a demonstration of persons before the office of the High Commissioner, in which 24 were killed and 155 were wounded. It appears however that a combination of economic and political factors were in play in this previous effort by private employees to obtain the same wage concessions as had been conceded public employees (actually the degree which had their demands been approved prior to the demonstration and vote passed by the Council the following day) but definitive culpability has not been determined. Although the troops, consisting of a lieutenant and 30 men, were attacked by a hand grenade hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. On its side, the Council of Ministers proposed the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 36 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute a Marian reform.

The situation in Palermo remained tense for four days, after which it became tranquil.

Further in the field of domestic affairs, instances occurred of the seizing of land by peasants which, in some cases, led to conflicts between the Carabinieri and the peasants. This caused the Prime Minister to issue a circular instruction to the Prefects outlining the principles of the decrees relative to the transfer of land to associations of peasants and, stressing the restricted and emergency nature of these measures, to urge a strict observance of the law.

The measures to increase the wage scale which I discussed in my last report, have been passed and signed by the Lieutenant-General. The decree regarding family allowances has been presented to the Council of Ministers.

Efforts to increase the food ration continue. The issue of 300 grams of flour or pasta every two weeks in the total area north of the Garigliano River has been authorized. This supplementary issue is equivalent, in terms of bread, to 45 grams per day per person. Hence, the two ration positions in total liberated Italy are 300 grams south of the Garigliano River and 345 grams north of the Garigliano River.

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[illegible] Esterel. A working plan has been submitted by the Italian Government and is being reviewed by the Economic Section.

Final records have not yet been received regarding the regrettable incident which occurred in Palermo on the day before our last meeting, when Italian troops fired upon a demonstration of persons before the office of the High Commissioner, in which 15 were killed and 166 were wounded. It appears however that a combination of economic and political factors were in play in this premature effort by private employees to obtain the same wage concessions as had been accorded public employees (notably the degree which met their demands and been approved prior to the demonstration and was passed by the Council the following day) but imperfect culpability has not been determined. Although the troops, consisting of a lieutenant and 30 men, were attacked by a band armed hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. On its side, the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 90 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute agrarian reform.

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Efforts to increase the food ration continue. The issue of 300 grams of flour to every two weeks in the total area north of the Garigliano River has been authorized. This supplementary issue is equivalent, in terms of bread, to 75 grams per day per person. Hence, the two ration positions in total liberated Italy are 300 grams south of the Garigliano River and 225 grams north of the Garigliano River.

Legislation has been enacted to turn back the feeding of liberated Italy to the Ministry of Agriculture. The plan suggested by them reflects elimination of controls and a state purchase in the free

market

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market with distribution through a selective rationing system on a subsidy basis. The subsidy to be reflected in the saving of part of the present subsidy on the bread and pasta prices. The Economic Section has this plan under consideration and decision will be reached with the Italian Government within the next few days.

The general strike which was to be called in Rome on October 31 was cancelled. A conference was held with the Ministers at which time the Prime Minister presented requests of labor as follows:

1) Equalizing the ration for the heavy workers and the light workers under military control.

2) Increase of bread ration to all workers to 350 grams per worker per day. (This means an increase of 80 grams of bread per day south of the Garigliano and 180 grams per worker north of the Garigliano.)

Both of these points will be reviewed by the Economic Section after the Minister has submitted the necessary statistics and formal proposal.

A third point, which was conceded by the Economic Section, was the issuance of a pasta allowance to the private industrial masses in Rome Province."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his detailed report on recent political developments and on the economic situation in liberated Italy and invited discussion.

No questions were raised.

2. Report on Electric Power Situation in Liberated Italy.

(a) Report by Lt. Col. Jenny.

Prior to the presentation of the report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, Lt. Col. Jenny informed the Council that he had just returned from Washington where the requisition, which was put in on behalf of Liberated Italy, for 60,000 kw. of electric generating capacity equipment had been approved. He reported that the U.S. Army authorities had agreed to furnish equipment for 40,000 kw. generating capacity and that civilian authorities, presumably the Foreign Economic Administration, have undertaken to supply equipment for the balance of 20,000 kw. generating capacity. He stated that the 40,000 kw. equipment to be supplied by the Army will be made up of one floating station des- quate for 25,000 kw. generating capacity and of other equipment for 15,000 kw., which had originally been planned for the Chinese Government. He informed the Council that the Allied Commission will present shortly another request to the authorities in Washington for equipment [illegible] will be for use in Northern

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1) Equalizing the ration for the heavy workers and the light workers under military control.

2) Increase of bread ration to all workers to 350 grams per worker per day. (This means an increase of 50 grams of bread per day south of the Garigliano and 100 grams per worker north of the Garigliano.)

Both of these points will be reviewed by the Economic Section after the Ministers has submitted the necessary statistics and formal proposal.

A third point, which was conceded by the Economic Section, was the issuance of a pasta allowance to the private industrial masses in some Provinces."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his detailed report on current political developments and on the economic situation in Liberated Italy and invited discussion.

No questions were raised.

2. Report on Electric Power Situation in Liberated Italy.

(a) Report by Lt. Col. Jenny.

Prior to the presentation of the report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, Lt. Col. Jenny informed the Council that he had just returned from Washington where the requisition, which was put in on behalf of Liberated Italy, for 80,000 kw. of electric generating capacity equipment had been approved. He reported that the U.S. Army authorities had agreed to furnish equipment for 40,000 kw. generating capacity and that civilian authorities, presumably the Foreign Economic Administration, have undertaken to supply equipment for the balance of 40,000 kw. generating capacity. He stated that the 40,000 kw. equipment to be supplied by the Army will be made up of one floating station adequate for 25,000 kw. generating capacity and of other equipment for 15,000 kw., which had originally been planned for the Chinese Government. He informed the Council that the Allied Commission will present shortly another request to the authorities in Washington for equipment to generate 100,000 kw., which equipment will be for use in Northern Italy. He stated that the Allied Commission has been doing everything possible to rehabilitate electric power plants in liberated Italy and noted that approximately 9 o/o of the originally installed generating capacity has already been rehabilitated, as compared with the 4 o/o of the installed capacity which was functioning when the Allies occupied

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this territory. He reported that the Allied Commission hopes to have rehabilitated about 18 o/o previous capacity within the next four months. He pointed out that this latter estimate was conditioned by the ability of Allied Commission to get some of the steel plants in Italy into operation so that they can furnish at least part of the necessary equipment.

The report prepared for the meeting reads as follows:

" - Introduction-

"In the days before the war, the entire economic life of Italy was dependent upon falling water and upon natural steam blowing from the earth. The energy in that water and in that steam was converted into electricity, often to be carried miles away where it turned factory wheels, ran trains, melted steel and lighted cities.

"To day, most of the electrical facilities in the Italian power plants have been seriously damaged, and upon their repair or replacement will depend the success of any program designed to restore the normal economic life of Italy. That the damage has been heavy is shown by the fact that in Central Italy the electricity now available for daily consumption is only slightly more than ten percent of the 1938 amount.

"While a small amount of the destruction has been the result of bombs, artillery shells and rifle fire, by far the greatest damage has been caused by trained German demolition squads travelling with the retreating enemy.

" - Rehabilitation -

"In rehabilitating the electric facilities the following points are constantly in mind:

a) The need which the military forces have for electricity. Military requirements include factories producing directly for the war effort, hospitals, pumping, rail-roads, ports, offices, recreation centres and billets.

b) Vital civilian needs such as water pumping and sewage for communities; land reclamation and Bonifiche works. At times this particular need has been considered a military requirement for, in the absence of water, an epidemic in a civilian community will endanger nearby troops.
Other vital civilian needs include electricity for flour mills.

c) The need of civilian industry for electric power in order that Italy may better rehabilitate herself, and may become less of a burden on other countries.
In rehabilitating the electric facilities of Italy, generating capacity is now being made available in the following ways:

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" - Rehabilitation -

"In rehabilitating the electric facilities the following points are constantly in mind:

a) The need which the military forces have for electricity. Military requirements include factories producing directly for the war effort, hospitals, pumping, rail-roads, ports, offices, recreation centres and billets.

b) Vital civilian needs such as water pumping and sewage for communities; land reclamation and fertilizing works. At times this particular need has been considered a military requirement for, in the absence of water, an epidemic in a civilian community will endanger nearby troops.
Other vital civilian needs include electricity for flour mills.

c) The need of civilian industry for electric power in order that Italy may better rehabilitate herself, and may become less of a burden on other countries.
In rehabilitating the electric facilities of Italy, generating capacity is now being made available in the following ways:

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a) The fabrication of new machinery parts and structures to replace damaged ones. This normally involves the use of basic materials such as cement, cloth, copper, iron, mica, varnish and structural steel shapes. Up to now the replacement parts have been prepared in Italian plants from materials available locally.

b)

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"b) The replacement of damaged parts by similar undamaged pieces from other equipment. In many instances, the enemy has prevented this by destroying the same part of several machines.

c) The movement of equipment to a point at which it can be utilized to the best advantage. This is possible in some instances, because many generating stations had equipment which, because of seasonal variations in stream flow, was used for only a few months each year.
Under pre-war conditions, installations of this nature were uneconomical. Now, however, it is necessary that all available equipment be located to deliver a maximum output for as many hours a year as possible.

d) The completion of projects which were under way at the time of German occupation, and which had not been completed to the point where they were capable of producing electricity.

- The present state of the electric facilities in Italy is shown by the following:

a) In Southern Italy, south of a line between Naples and Pescara there were before the war, 377,320 kilowatts of generating capacity connected to the high-tension transmission system. Now the present generating capacity is 315,140 kilowatts, 61,600 kilowatts of which has been made available as the result of repairs made after Allied liberation. When present repairs are completed 13,000 kilowatts more of generating capacity will be available there. The same area contained 3330 kilometers of high tension transmission line of 30 kilovolts and over. Now 2200 kilometers are back in service and 130 more are being repaired. The present monthly energy generation is 45 percent of the 1942 figure.

b) In Central Italy, extending up to the battle line as of 31st October 1944 there were, originally about 270,000 kilowatts of effective generating capacity.
Today, there are only 78,950 KW of capacity operating, or 8 percent of the pre-war capacity. This figure includes 13,000 kilowatts of generating equipment which has been put back in service since Allied occupation. The total estimated future generating capacity in Central Italy is as follows:

| Date | Total generating capacity |
|---|---|
| November 15, 1944 | 102,950 |
| December 15, 1944 | 103,550 |
| January 15, 1945 | 194,170 |
| February 15, 1945 | 194,170 |
| March 15, 1945 | 253,130 |

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As of a total of 5,252 kilometers of prewar high tension transmission lines in Central Italy, 3,600 kilometers, or 68 percent are now in operation. So far 1,600 kilometers

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under [illegible] economical. Now, however, it is necessary that all available equipment be located to deliver a maximum output for as many hours a year as possible.

d. The completion of projects which were under way at the time of German occupation, and which had not been completed to the point where they were capable of producing electricity.

- The present state of the electric facilities in Italy is shown by the following:

a. In Southern Italy, south of a line between Naples and Pescara there were before the war, 377,300 kilowatts of generating capacity connected to the high-tension transmission system. Now the present generating capacity is 305,140 kilowatts, 61,600 kilowatts of which has been made available as the result of repairs made after Allied liberation. When present repairs are completed 13,000 kilowatts more of generating capacity will be available there. The area contained 3300 kilometers of high tension transmission line of 30 kilovolts and over. Now 2200 kilometers are back in service and 100 more are being repaired. The present monthly energy generation is 45 percent of the 1942 figure.

b. In Central Italy, extending up to the battle line as of 31st October 1944 there were, originally about 870,000 kilowatts of effective generating capacity.
Today, there are only 72,350 KW of capacity operating, or 8 percent of the pre-war capacity. This figure includes 18,000 kilowatts of generating equipment which has been put back in service since Allied occupation. The total estimated future generating capacity in Central Italy is as follows:

| Date | Total generating capacity |
|---|---|
| November 15, 1944 | 102,950 |
| December 15, 1944 | 158,580 |
| January 15, 1945 | 194,170 |
| February 15, 1945 | 194,170 |
| March 15, 1945 | 252,130 |

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Out of a total of 5,953 kilometers of power high tension transmission lines in Central Italy, 3,600 kilometers, or 58 percent are now in operation. So far 1,600 kilometers of line have been repaired and 930 more are currently under repair.

Agencies participating

Normally the repairs in the forward areas are all done by military units to make electricity available for hospitals, water pumping, living quarters and other military needs. In many instances military units have performed, and are continuing to perform, important repair work in the rear areas. An outstanding case of this nature includes

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the rehabilitation of the Capuano Generating Station at Naples by the Royal Navy. Many kilometers of transmission line have been repaired by the 11 U.S. Corps. Sumers 1, 2 and 3 District, and the Peninsular Base Section have participated heavily in the rehabilitation of electric facilities. It is to be noted that in many instances Army units have assisted whole-heartedly in electrical rehabilitation projects, although it was not apparent that the military would benefit directly thereby. In the war areas, the majority of the electrical rehabilitation has been under the direction of the Allied Commission. This work has been in cooperation with the local Electric Companies concerned. In most instances, undertaking this rehabilitation has necessitated the utilization of civilian equipment, mostly in poor condition, the employment of civilian labor, and the use of such local materials as could be found. In many cases the local Regional Engineer of the Allied Commission has been able to secure military assistance in the form of transportation, supplies and personnel.

"On 8 October Allied Forces Headquarters, in Administrative Memorandum No. 43 established the Electrical Reconstruction Committee the duties of which include reviewing plans for the rehabilitation of electric facilities and recommending them to the Chief Engineer, AFHQ.

"The Committee consists of representation of AFHQ, Royal Navy, AAI, Allied Commission, and NATOUSA. In the same memorandum, the Allied Commission is charged with preparing the plans for electric rehabilitation throughout Italy and supervising the actual rehabilitation work. Such plans have been made by this Commission, working with the civilian Electric Companies even prior to the AFHQ memorandum and are being revised frequently, in accordance with current developments.

"At the present time, two officers of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission are in the United States to investigate the availability of mobile electric generating equipment. No information has been received from them, indicating the quantity of the equipment which may be expected, nor the date of arrival.

"It is not intended that this report be concluded in a pessimistic tone, but also, it is not intended that the reading of it should generate any false hopes as to early resumption of normal electric services in Italy. The chief obstacles now foreseen, in order that the rehabilitation may proceed rapidly are:

"(a) The scarcity of basic materials such as wire and insulating tapes. The small quantity on hand in Italy is being rapidly consumed for present repairs. So far, ordering such materials from overseas has brought but little result.

"(b) The scarcity of transportation facilities, including rail, line and tires, as well as vehicles. Even the most elementary construction project is made difficult if transportation is unavailable.

"(c) The possibility that in north Italy the Germans have had [illegible] as well as to move it out

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"(a) The scarcity of basic materials such as mica and insulating tapes. The small quantity on hand in Italy is being rapidly consumed for present repairs. So far, ordering such materials from overseas has brought but little result.

"(b) The scarcity of transportation facilities, including gasoline and tires, as well as vehicles. Even the most elementary construction project is made difficult if transportation is unavailable.

"(c) The possibility that in North Italy the Germans have had a good opportunity to damage machinery as well as to move it out of the country, and that when the Allies liberate that area, they will find it very highly industrialized but with positively no electricity available (In this connection, it should be noted that 70 percent of the pre-war electricity in Italy was generated in territory still held by the enemy.)

"(d)

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"(d) The possibility that the war may end suddenly, and that North Italy may be only lightly occupied by the military. In this case, the military personnel, supplies and transportation which in Central and Southern Italy have been used, will be unavailable. -"

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Lt. Col. Jenny for his report and invited discussion thereon.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the pre-war administrations of the electric power companies in liberated Italy were primarily foreign or domestic.

Lt. Col. Jenny replied that they were primarily foreign, notably French and Swiss, and added that the companies were financed largely by foreign capital. He stated that he did not know just to what extent these foreign interests would be willing to participate in the necessary re-financing of these companies.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the regular administrations of these companies are still in existence and functioning.

Lt. Col. Jenny stated that they are still functioning and that the Allied Commission could not afford to let them stop, simply because, if they did, the Allied Commission would have to take over the administration of the plants.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether there had been considerable destructions of hydro-electric plants in the north, caused either by air bombardments or by the Germans.

Lt. Col. Jenny replied that the Allied Commission has made all kinds of studies on the effect of damage by bombs and that the conclusion is that damage by bombs has been very light. He indicated that there will be no more bombing of electric power plants in Northern Italy and reported that the Allied authorities are trying to get Italian partisans to protect these plants. He stated that inquiries had been made regarding the possibilities of importing electric current from Switzerland. He informed the Council that the Allied authorities had been notified that many of the plants in Northern Italy have been mined and that consequently considerable damage to these plants must be expected.

There was no further discussion.

3. War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the French, Yugoslav, Greek, and Soviet Union Representatives had agreed to telegraph to their respective Governments for instructions regarding the proposal

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There was no further discussion.

3. War Crimes Problem. - 4201

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the French, Yugoslav, Greek, and Soviet Union Representatives had agreed to telegraph to their respective Governments for instructions regarding the proposal of the British Representative relating to the Italian war crimes problem, which proposal has the support of the United States Representative. He inquired whether any of the Representatives concerned had received instructions.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he regretted to inform the Council that he was still without instructions on this subject.

General

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General Soudakoff, M. Skinnaris, and the Chairman also were without instructions.

M. Skinnaris stated that in spite of his present difficulty of communicating with his Government he personally had no objections that the British proposal be discussed.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Council agreed to again postpone consideration of this subject until the next meeting, at which time, the hope was expressed, all Representatives will be in receipt of instructions from their respective Governments.

4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that subsequent to the last meeting Commodore Stone informed the Council of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19th to the Germans on the subject of atrocities committed by them in Northern Italy (See Appendix 1). He then noted that in reply to this communication Mr. Kirk, as Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council, had addressed a note to Commodore Stone, on behalf of the Advisory Council, requesting Commodore Stone to ascertain from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considered that an urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter was desirable (See Appendix 2).

Mr. Kirk inquired from Commodore Stone whether he had been able to sound out the views of the Italian Government in this connection.

Commodore Stone replied that he had written the Italian Government, but had received no reply. He believed that the Italian Government still desires the issuance of a statement on this subject by the Governments concerned.

The Chairman then suggested that the Council await reply from the Italian Government before proceeding further with the consideration of this problem.

M. Couve de Murville stated that if the Italian Government wished further action in this matter then the Council could consider the draft of the resolution on this subject which had been circulated to all Representatives. (See Appendix 3).

Mr. Kirk noted that the Council is still waiting for reply to its inquiries addressed to the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander for information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy (See Appendixes 4 and 5).

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the Council would consider it desirable that wide publicity be given to General Alexander's warning and suggested its release to the international press.

Mr. Kirk suggested that perhaps the best way to achieve this [illegible] the Supreme Allied Commander that

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At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Council agreed to again postpone consideration of this subject until the next meeting, at which time, the hope was expressed, all Representatives will be in receipt of instructions from their respective Governments.

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Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the Council would consider it desirable that wide publicity be given to General Alexander's warning and suggested its release to the international press.

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Mr. Kirk suggested that perhaps the best way to achieve this objective would be to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander that AFHQ should initiate the necessary steps for such publicity and proposed that a communication to this effect be drafted by the Secretariat. (See Appendix 6).

This suggestion was accepted by the Council and the Chairman suggested that pending the receipt of further information on this subject a note be addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander in the sense indicated by Mr. Kirk.



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5. Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

The Chairman stated that this item was placed on the agenda at the request of the French representative and that the reason for his request had been stated in a memorandum from the Secretary of the French Delegation addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council, which was circulated to the Representatives on the Council. The text of this memorandum reads as follows:

"Mon cher Cohie,

"Je vous envoie comme vous me l'avez demandé, des précisions sur la question dont M. Couve de Murville soumettrait l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine Séance du Conseil Consultatif:

"Conséquences de la Déclaration Roosevelt Churchill vis a vis de l'Italie.
1º/ Information sur les nouveaux rapports diplomatiques établis avec l'Italie.
2º/ Information sur le nouveau statut de l'Allied Commission".

Bien amicalement votre
VINCENT

Rome, le 31 octobre."

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the question raised by him on this subject at the 22nd meeting of the Advisory Council, stated that the various Delegations had been notified by the American, British, and Russian members of the arrangements made by the respective Governments in view of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. On the other hand Commodore Stone has already declared that no decision had as yet been taken regarding the new organization of the Allied Commission. The Council is thus informed about the present state of affairs and can content itself by requesting to be informed regularly in the future.

Mr. Kirk pointed out that as far as the U.S. Government was concerned the resumption of diplomatic relations by the United States with Italy should be considered in connection with the statement under reference. He referred to the Honorable Edward Stettinius, United States Under Secretary of State, which reads as follows: "The resumption of formalized relations with Italy is an implementation of the joint-statement on Italy by the President and the Prime Minister of 26 September 1944. It is in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people during the past year to establish a healthy political basis for government.

"It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-Fascist parties of Liberated Italy.

"It is in recognition of the loyal cooperation of the Italian people and armed forces during the past year in the bitter struggle

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"Mon cher Gaulle,

"Je vous envoie comme vous me l'avez demandé, des précisions sur la question dont M. Couve de Murville soumettrait l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine séance du Conseil Consultatif:

"Conséquences de la Déclaration Roosevelt Churchill vis à vis de l'Italie.

1°/ Information sur les nouveaux rapports diplomatiques établis avec l'Italie.

2°/ Information sur le nouveau Statut de l'"Allied Commission".

Bien amicalement vôtre
MASIGLI

Rome, le 31 octobre."

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the question raised by him on this subject at the 82nd meeting of the Advisory Council, stated that the various Delegations had been notified by the American, British, and Russian members of the arrangements made by the respective Governments in view of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. On the other hand Commodore Stone has already declared that no decision had as yet been taken regarding the new organization of the Allied Commission. The Council is thus informed about the present state of affairs and can content itself by requesting to be informed regularly in the future.

Mr. Dunn pointed out that as far as the U.S. Government was concerned the resumption of diplomatic relations by the United States with Italy should be considered in connection with the statement under reference. He referred to the Honorable Edward Stettinius, United States Under Secretary of State, which reads as follows: "The resumption of formalized relations with Italy is an implementation of the joint-statement on Italy by the President and the Prime Minister of 26 September 1944. It is in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people during the past year to establish a healthy political basis for government.

"It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-fascist parties of liberated Italy.

"It is in recognition of the loyal cooperation of the Italian people and armed forces during the past year in the bitter struggle against our common enemy.

"The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy does not re-establish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which will have to be dealt with before a formal state of peace is declared. Only the Congress can pass upon that final step.

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"The resumption of formal relations with Italy is intended, however, to facilitate our return to a state of peace, which is, of course, an objective of our Italian policy."

Sir Noel Charles stated that to date he had not received any word regarding further implementation of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement.

M. Exintaris inquired whether Commodore Stone had received any further instructions concerning the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone replied that the Allied Commission and General Wilson have requested repeatedly precise information on the implication of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement but that to date they had not received any reply and stated that he will request a new directive. He pointed out that the present directive states that the Allied Commission is the means of communication between the Allied Nations and the Italian Government and stated that so far he had not received any indication of a change in this respect.

The Chairman noted that the Governments of France, Greece, and Yugoslavia are interested considerably in the question under discussion and that they hoped for an amplification on this point by Commodore Stone. Commodore Stone reported that he had received no indication of the effect of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement other than the change in the name of the Commission.

6. Miscellaneous.

The Chairman inquired whether there was any business to discuss under this heading.

Mr. Kirk stated that he would like to take this occasion to express congratulations on the liberation of Belgrade.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirk for his felicitations and stated that Mr. Kirk had already on previous occasions given indications of his personal and his Government's sympathy for Yugoslavia and that the Chairman hoped that within a short period it will be possible to celebrate the liberation of all of Yugoslavia.

M. Exintaris stated that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kirk are shared by the other Representatives.

The Chairman expressed the hope that the solidarity of sentiment manifested on this occasion, and also manifested frequently in the past by the solidarity of all to fight the common enemy would again manifest itself in the solidarity of undertaking the reconstruction of the devastated territory in liberated areas.

8. Press Communique.

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M. Exintaris inquired whether Commodore Stone had received any further instructions concerning the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone replied that the Allied Commission and General Wilson have requested repeatedly precise information on the implication of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement but that to date they had not received any reply and stated that he will request a new directive. He pointed out that the present directive states that the Allied Commission is the means of communication between the Allied Nations and the Italian Government and stated that so far he had not received any indication of a change in this respect.

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M. Exintaris stated that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kirk are shared by the other Representatives.

The Chairman expressed the hope that the solidarity of sentiment manifested on this occasion, and also manifested frequently in the past by the solidarity of will to fight the common enemy would again manifest itself in the solidarity of undertaking the reconstruction of the devastated territory in liberated areas.

7. Press Communique. 4151

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 3, 1944, under the chairmanship of Miloje Smiljanic, Acting Yugoslav Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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| | |
|---|---|
| Couve de Murville | France |
| George Exintaris | Greece |
| General Susaloparov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |

Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and Lt. Col. Jenny, Chief of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the electric power situation in Liberated Italy."

Date of Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 17th under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

* * *

6 Appendixes.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |

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* * *

6 Appendixes.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

APPENDIX # 1

WARNING

TO GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN

by General Sir H. R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief,

Allied Armies in Italy.

1. Reports of atrocities - killings of hostages, mass reprisals against innocent civilians, torturings and the like - committed by German troops in Northern Italy are becoming daily more frequent.

2. I therefore call the attention of all German officers and men in Northern Italy, who otherwise might give or carry out orders to commit such atrocities, to the following:

3. The fact that in, for example, a certain village Italian patriots - whether or not wearing uniforms, arm-bands or other recognizable insignia - may have attacked German soldiers is not, according to the Jus Gentium or any other legal or moral code, a justification for collective reprisals upon the population of that village, nor for the killing of persons without due legal trial and conviction.

4. Officers or men giving or carrying out orders for such acts are war criminals.

5. In accordance with the agreement made between the Governments of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America at Teheran in November, 1943, it is provided that all German officers and men who are accused of committing war crimes shall immediately after the war be returned to the countries in which they are accused of having committed these crimes, to be tried according to the laws of these countries.

6. I have ordered all Italian patriots and Italian civilians in German-occupied territory to make careful, written note of the names, units and other particulars of German officers and men who have given or carried out orders for the commission of war crimes.

7. As a result of this order, names and particulars have been reported to my Headquarters of German officers alleged to have been accessories to, amongst many others, the following war crimes:

On March 24th 335 Italians taken from prisons in Rome were murdered by SS troops in the Ardeatine caves near the Via Appia Antica.

Between the 14th and 19th of April, 1944, troops of the Hermann Goering division carried out a massacre in the commune of Stia. Of the 108 bodies which were recognizable on recovery, 60 were women, 13 children under 15 years old, and 5 children under 4 years old. An old woman of 84 and a baby of 6 months were among those shot.



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Between the 14th and 19th of April, 1944, troops of the Hermann Goering division carried out a massacre in the commune of Stia. Of the 103 bodies which were recognizable on recovery, 80 were women, 11 children under 15 years old, and 3 children under 4 years old. An old woman of 84 and a baby of 6 months were among those shot.

On the 21st of June troops of the 35 Mountain Regiment murdered 10 civilians in Cuvarino.

On the 29th of June troops of the Hermann Goering Division entered the village of Civitella in the Val di Chiana and began a systematic destruction of the village with flame throwers and grenades. The villagers were mostly in the church at the time: the women and children were taken out and driven to the woods; the men, including the 80 year old priest, were machine-gunned, and their bodies thrown on the burning buildings.

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On the 2nd of October German troops in the village of Roncastaldo hacked to death 6 Italians with axes.

8. All information received of such alleged atrocities or war crimes is recorded at my Headquarters, and is thence transmitted to the Italian Government and to the Allied War Crimes Commission.

H. R. Alexander

Commander-in-Chief
Allied Armies in Italy.

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APPENDIX J 2

Rome, October 31, 1944.

My dear Commodore:

With reference to your letter of October 22, 1944, addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, transmitting a copy of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy and with further reference to my letter of October 30, 1944 requesting your good offices in obtaining from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, I wish to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy would appreciate your ascertaining from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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My dear Commodore:

With reference to your letter of October 22, 1944, addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, transmitting a copy of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy and with further reference to my letter of October 20, 1944 requesting your good offices in obtaining from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, I wish to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy would appreciate your ascertaining from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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Commodore Ellery Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

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APPENDIX # 3

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION

The Italian Government has requested, through the Supreme Allied Commander as President of the Allied Control Commission, the urgent intervention of the United Nations to discourage Germans from committing atrocities in Northern Italy and to warn them that the persons responsible therefor shall be punished severely. The Supreme Allied Commander, in turn, has submitted to the Advisory Council for Italy the request of the Italian Government for consideration.

In connection with this request, the Advisory Council for Italy has received from Allied Force Headquarters and from the Italian Government, through the Allied Control Commission, evidence of appalling atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, such as barbarous tortures of political prisoners and massacres of hostages and other peaceful civilians, including priests and children.

The representatives of the Advisory Council for Italy, in considering this request at the 22nd meeting of the Council, agreed to submit the problem, documented with available evidence, to their respective Governments with a recommendation that the Governments on the basis of the brutalities committed by the Germans in occupied Italy consider the issuance of a statement condemning German atrocities and warning the Germans that persons responsible therefor shall be brought to justice.

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APPENDIX "A"

Rome, October 20, 1944

My dear Commodore:

With reference to the list of "actions of retaliation carried out by the Germans against the civilian population in occupied Italy" which you read at today's meeting of the Advisory Council, in connection with the discussions on German atrocities, it would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, whether any additional information on German atrocities in Northern Italy is available and, if so, whether this information could be transmitted to the Advisory Council for Italy.

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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

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Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Clark
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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Commodore Ellery Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

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APPENDIX # 5

Rome, October 20, 1944

Sir:

With reference to your note of October 9, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that at today's meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy this problem was discussed and the Council agreed that before further considering this problem for possible transmission to the several Governments represented on the Council with a recommendation for action, it would be extremely desirable for the Council to have a complete list of all reported atrocities.

In this connection, the Council has asked the Allied Control Commission to approach the Italian Government requesting all data available on this subject as a supplement to the information which Commodore Stone brought orally to the attention of the Advisory Council at the meeting today and by the same token, the Council would appreciate receiving from Allied Force Headquarters whatever information it may have on the subject.

For the Chairman in Rotation:

John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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Sir:

With reference to your note of October 3, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that at today's meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy this problem was discussed and the Council agreed that before further considering this problem for possible transmission to the several Governments represented on the Council with a recommendation for action, it would be extremely desirable for the Council to have a complete list of all reported atrocities.

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For the Chairman in Rotation:

John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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J.A.H. GAMMELL

Lieutenant General

Chief of Staff

Allied Force Headquarters.

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APPENDIX # 6

Rome, November 6, 1944.

Sir:

With further reference to your note of October 9, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy discussed this matter at its November 3 meeting and that the Council decided to postpone consideration of this problem pending the receipt of a reply to its inquiry of October 31, 1944 addressed to Commodore Stone requesting him to ascertain whether, in view of the public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

With reference to General Alexander's public warning regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, issued on October 19, 1944, I wish to inform you that at its November 3, 1944 meeting the Advisory Council for Italy agreed to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander the desirability of having AFHQ initiate the proper steps for giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's warning. In view of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if you would convey this suggestion of the Advisory Council to the Supreme Allied Commander for his consideration.

For the Chairman in Rotation

John L. Hoshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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

Sir:

With further reference to your note of October 9, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy discussed this matter at its November 3 meeting and that the Council decided to postpone consideration of this problem pending the receipt of a reply to its inquiry of October 31, 1944 addressed to Commodore Stone requesting him to ascertain whether, in view of the public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

With reference to General Alexander's public warning regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, issued on October 19, 1944, I wish to inform you that at its November 3, 1944 meeting the Advisory Council for Italy agreed to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander the desirability of having AFHQ initiate the proper steps for giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's warning. In view of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if you would convey this suggestion of the Advisory Council to the Supreme Allied Commander for his consideration.

For the Chairman in Rotation

John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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J.A.H. CAMPBELL

Lieutenant General

Chief of Staff

Allied Force Headquarters.

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Political Sec.
Appendix

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

3 November 1944

SPEECH TO ADVISORY COUNCIL - COMMODORE STONE

The British and American Governments have not yet clarified the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in its application towards Italy save to indicate their good intentions by announcing that in future the word "Control" would be eliminated from the title of the Commission. This became effective on October 26.

A more profound expression of the policy of the Allies, however, was the announcement on October 29 that direct relations had been resumed between Great Britain and Italy and, thereafter following, that diplomatic relations with Italy had been established by the United States and Russia. In its announcement, His Majesty's Government stated that Sir Noel Charles had been given the personal rank of Ambassador and expressed its agreement to the appointment of Count Carandini as Italian representative in England. Russia appointed M. Kostylev as her Ambassador. The United States Government stated that its action had been taken after consultation with the other American Republics all of whom, excepting Argentina, had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Italy. The U.S. Senate was to be asked on November 14th to confirm the nomination of Mr. Kirk as Ambassador. It was made quite clear in the U.S. statement that no change in Italy's status of co-belligerency was inherent in the U.S. Government's resumption of diplomatic relations which, however, did signify its policy to return to the Italian Government control of internal affairs as soon as possible.

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joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in its application towards Italy gave to indicate their good intentions by announcing that in future the word "Control" would be eliminated from the title of the Commission. This became effective on October 26.

A more profound expression of the policy of the Allies, however, was the announcement on October 25 that direct relations had been resumed between Great Britain and Italy and, thereafter following, that diplomatic relations with Italy had been established by the United States and Russia. In its announcement, His Majesty's Government stated that Sir Noel Charles had been given the personal rank of Ambassador and expressed its agreement to the appointment of Count Carandini as Italian representative in England. Russia appointed M. Kostylev as her Ambassador. The United States Government stated that the action had been taken after consultation with the other American Republics all of whom, excepting Argentina, had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Italy. The U.S. Senate was to be asked on November 14th to confirm the nomination of Mr. Kirk as Ambassador. It was made quite clear in the U.S. statement that no change in Italy's status of co-belligerency was inherent in the U.S. Government's resumption of diplomatic relations which, however, did signify its policy to return to the Italian Government control of internal affairs as soon as possible.

The Italian press hailed these developments as an important step towards Italy's emergence from isolation and towards the Government's obtaining greater autonomy. The Prime Minister found that by these, Italy had regained her individuality as a nation, but that this situation was incompatible with the state of subjection in which she was held by the terms of the Armistice. He trusted that the sense of justice of the Allies would cause them to appreciate the need for making an Ally of Italy.



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Some Measures of Permeability
Clean Mixed Sands Practical

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The British Embassy issued a communique on the evening of October 31 saying that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, had visited Rome where in the British Embassy he had met the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to London. This visit is regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of the reestablishment of direct relations between the two countries, and in light of the well-known attitude of Mr. Eden towards Fascist Italy. Press comment which thus far has appeared is friendly and stresses the fact that Mr. Eden was opposed to the Fascist regime--not to the Italian people.

There have been activities in the economic field affecting Italy and the Allies following on the statement of October 12 of the President of the United States regarding credits for Italy. Anglo-American representatives arrived in Rome to review requisitions and delineate justifications for a program of aid to Italy. An Italian economic-financial mission, accompanied by a senior member of the Finance Sub-Commission, left today for the United States. It has been suggested that the Italian Government accept an invitation to attend the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City early in November. Hope is entertained that private cable and radio communications will be established between Italy and the United States and the British Empire on November 15th.

The Economic Section is introducing a project for joint planning with the Italian Government to the Italian Ministers, at a conference today, when a supply program will be presented to them. This program will transfer automatically many of the present A.C. operational responsibilities in the field of supply over to the Italian Government, placing the Economic Section in its proper focus of supervision and review.

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The question of Imports-Exports is being reviewed with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the I.C.E. (Istituto Commercio Estero). A working plan has been submitted by the Italian Government and is being reviewed by the Economic Section.

Final reports have not yet been received regarding the regrettable incident which occurred in Palermo on the day before our last meeting, when Italian troops fired upon a demonstration of persons before the



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office of the High Commissioner, in which 20 were killed and 156 were wounded. It appears however that a combination of economic and political factors were in play in this presumed effort by private employees to obtain the same wage concessions as had been conceded public employees (actually the decree which met their demands had been approved prior to the demonstration and was passed by the Council the following day) but Separatist culpability has not been determined. Although the troops, consisting of a lieutenant and 30 men, were attacked by a hand grenade hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. On its side, the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 24 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute agrarian reform.

The situation in Palermo remained tense for four days, after which it became tranquil.

Further in the field of domestic affairs, instances occurred of the seizing of land by peasants which, in some cases, led to conflicts between the Carabinieri and the peasants. This caused the Prime Minister to issue a circular instruction to the Prefects outlining the principles of the decrees relative to the transfer of land to associations of peasants and, stressing the restricted and emergency nature of these measures, to urge a strict observance of the law.

The measures to increase the wage scale which I discussed in my last report have been passed and signed by the Lieutenant-General. The decree regarding family allowances has been presented to the Council of

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and 30 men, were attacked by a hand grenade hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. On its side, the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 24 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute agrarian reform.

The situation in Palermo remained tense for four days, after which it became tranquil.

Further in the field of domestic affairs, instances occurred of the seizing of land by peasants which, in some cases, led to conflicts between the Carabinieri and the peasants. This caused the Prime Minister to issue a circular instruction to the Prefects outlining the principles of the decrees relative to the transfer of land to associations of peasants and, stressing the restricted and emergency nature of these measures, to urge a strict observance of the law.

The measures to increase the wage scale which I discussed in my last report have been passed and signed by the Lieutenant-General. The decree regarding family allowances has been presented to the Council of Ministers.

Efforts to increase the food ration continue. The issue of 300 grams of flour or pasta every two weeks in the total area north of the Garigliano River has been authorized. This supplementary issue is equivalent, in terms of bread, to 25 grams per day per person. Hence, the two ration positions in total Liberated Italy are 300 grams south of the Garigliano River and 225 grams north of the Garigliano River.



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Decision has been reached to turn back the feeding of Liberated Italy to the Ministry of Agriculture. The plan suggested by them reflects elimination of controls and a state purchase in the free market with distribution through a selective rationing system on a subsidy basis. The subsidy to be reflected in the saving of part of the present subsidy on the bread and pasta prices. The Economic Section has this plan under consideration and decision will be reached with the Italian Government within the next few days.

The general strike which was to be called in Rome on October 31 was cancelled. A conference was held with the Ministers at which time the Prime Minister presented requests of labor as follows:

1) Equalizing the ration for the heavy workers and the light workers under military control.

2) Increase of bread ration to all workers to 350 grams per worker per day. (This means an increase of 50 grams of bread per day south of the Garigliano and 125 grams per worker north of the Garigliano.)

Both of these points will be reviewed by the Economic Section after the Minister as submitted the necessary statistics and formal proposal.

A third point, which was conceded by the Economic Section, was the issuance of a pasta allowance to the private industrial masses in Rome Province.

4111

cc: 2 - Commodore Stone
2 - Mr. Hoskie, Secretariat of Advisory Council.

0230

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4411

cc: 2 - Commodore Stone
2 - Mr. Koskie, Secretariat of Advisory Council.



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# ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

## INTER OFFICE MEMO

CMO/dre

From: A/Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Meeting of Advisory Council

FILE No.

TO: Political Section

1 November 1944

1. The next meeting of the Advisory Council will be:
   a. Friday, 3 November 1944
   b. 1030 hours
   c. Villa Meraviglia, Via dei Monti di Parioli, 24
   d. M. Viloje Smiljanic, acting Yugoslav representative in Chair
2. Will you please prepare the usual report for me on "Political Situation"?

J. A Quayle Major
for Stone.

4440

cc: CCG Section
'A' files

0233

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 31, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for November 3, 10:30 a.m., 1944 will be held at Villa Maraviglia, Via dei Monti di Parioli 24, under the chairmenship of M. Miloje Smiljanic, Acting Yugoslev Representative.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

4409

Commodore E.W.Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

cc: Political Section
Economic Section
PW & D Sub. Com.

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

A G E N D A

for the

NOVEMBER 3, 1944 MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Commodore Ellery Stone,
   Acting Chief Commissioner of the
   Allied Commission.

2. ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION - by

   Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
   Allied Commission.

3. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

4. GERMAN ATROCITIES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

5. ROOSEVELT - CHURCHILL STATEMENT REGARDING ITALY.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

7. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

4128

0235

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

WS

Rome, October 31, 1944

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-third meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

- 4457

Mr. William Schott

Political Section,

Allied Commission

R o m e .

0236

# MINUTES OF THE 23rd MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on October 20, 1944 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the Representative of the United States on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| M. Fouchet | French Committee of |
| M. de Beaumarchais | National Liberation |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Segourdeos | |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Gurnevsky | |
| M. Mitskievitsh | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| M. Smiljanic | Yugoslavia |
| M. Nacun | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) War Crimes Problem.

(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and stated he felt confident that he was voicing the sentiments of all the Representatives on the Council in expressing to their Greek colleague profound gratification for the liberation of Athens, the capital of the country which resisted so magnificently Nazi aggression and added he was sure that all would wish to salute the Royal Hellenic Government and the brave people of Greece through the Greek Ambassador.

4436

Ambassador Exindaris thanked the Chairman for the sentiments expressed with reference to the liberation of Athens and stated that the Greek people, who in their misery never lost courage and always

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Mr. Peake

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couchet | French Committee of |
| M. de Benmarchais | National Liberation |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Agourides | |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Gurevsky | |
| M. Pitskievitsh | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| M. Smiljanic | Yugoslavia |
| M. Vacun | |

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(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

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Ambassador Exindaris thanked the Chairman for the sentiments expressed with reference to the liberation of Athens and stated that the Greek people, who in their misery never lost courage and always had faith in an Allied victory, are proud and grateful for the signs of warm sympathy shown by all towards them and for the recognition of their services and sacrifices in the common struggle for liberty. They cannot but rejoice in the fact that their hopes are beginning to be realised and they look forward to the future with courage and self-confidence. M. Exindaris declared that he will not fail to transmit to his Government the Chairman's kind words.

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The Chairman invited Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"I am not going to take much of your time this morning for the good reason that there has been no major political development during the past fortnight. The period has been one of marking time for the moment when we are in a position to explain to the Italian Government exactly what the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill will mean in its day to day application towards Italy. That moment has not yet come.

"Meanwhile certain further statements of policy have been made in Washington. On the 12th of October the President stated that Italy would be credited in dollars with an account up to the total represented by Allied Military Lire issued to pay American troops in Italy, by remittances from America to the Italians in liberated Italy and by the value of Italian exports to the U.S.A. It is not exactly clear what this total will amount to, but the statement has been welcomed by the Italian Government as an indication of their concern in the financial and economic future of the country. In addition an announcement was made in Washington regarding the lifting of the trading with the enemy regulations for liberated Italy. Once again the exact scope of the statement is not clear from press reports but we trust shortly to be in a position to make a formal communication to the Italian Government on the subject.

"While these developments, if still lacking precision have been of encouragement to the Italian Government and people I am bound to say that the statement about colonies ascribed in the press to the British Secretary came as a douche of cold water. According to the Rossm press it was alleged that Mr. Eden had said that the British Government was opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and the Italian Empire in Africa was irrevocably lost. It appears however that he did not himself use any such words but merely replied to a question framed in this sense by a Private Member with the words, "Yes, Sir." In a later question specifically about Eritrea it was made plain that the future of this territory must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace and that the previous question and answer in the House of Commons had only sought to lay down the present attitude of the British Government. From the public discussions of this incident in the press in Italy it is apparent that certain sections in Italy seek to draw a distinction between the Italian Empire as represented by Abyssinia and Albania and the old colonies such as Eritrea and Tripoli which did not owe their foundation in any sense to Fascism.

"In the field of home affairs the most important developments have been a decree providing in certain special cases for the workings of large holdings of land and measures to increase the wage scale. As re-

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"In the field of home affairs the most important developments have been a decree providing in certain special cases for the workings of large holdings of land and measures to increase the wage scale. As regards the former a decree is under consideration providing that uncultivated lands or lands that were relatively uncultivated in relation to the quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be worked by the peasants through properly organized and recognized peasants' co-operatives. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties - peasant, land owner, and State - are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be for more than four years. As regards wage increases, the Italian

Government

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Government is in the process of completing legislation with respect to (a) an increase in wages for private industry and (b) increase in salaries and wages for public employees. With regard to (a) the Government formulated a program calling for increases of fixed daily sums for each worker plus other benefits. The Commission recommended that the legislation take the form of an increase in the percentage scale based on wages and salaries of 1 September 1942, together with an increase of family allowances. A proposed Decree now pending before the Ministers of the Council would carry out the Government's approach to this situation. The pending legislation will grant a cost of living bonus of L.35 and L.30 plus an increase not only of 50o/o family allowance but a fixed additional amount of L.5 for each dependent. These increases are to be superimposed not on the 1942 rate but on present wages, many of which include illegal increases. With regard to (b) wages for public employees, the Government's position has been reduced to Decree form and it is expected that the matter will be submitted to the Council of Ministers shortly. The increases for public employees will include (a) graduated monthly payments of from 500 to 1000 lire, (b) 100 o/o increase in family allowances up to the third child, and (c) a special cost-of-living bonus similar to the bombardments indemnity to be paid in instances where it had not been received previously and requiring joint approval of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury.

"There is one further subject to which I should draw your attention and that is the denial by both British and American Authorities that the Sicilian Separatist Movement has any Allied support. In view of the claims made by the Separatists it was thought advisable to make the attitude of the Allied Governments plain to the Italian Government and you will have seen in the press yesterday an official statement by the Italian Government pointing out the assurances that they have received on this subject.

"Finally in accordance with the Council's recommendation, the six provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Pescara, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti have been turned over to Italian Administration with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, as of 16 October."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and opened discussion thereon by inquiring about the relative difference between the originally intended wage increase, which was to be based on the 1942 level, and the adopted increase.

Commodore Stone stated that the adopted level is about 30 o/o higher than the originally intended one considered advisable by the ACC from an inflationary control standpoint. The Government action in this matter tends to freeze illegal wage increases granted since 1942. The ACC had hoped for an equalization of wage rates between legally maintained rates and illegally increased ones. He emphasized that the ACC proposal was to base the 30 o/o wage rate increase on

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about the wage increase if at the time when it was decided to base it on the present wage level, rather than the 1942 one, it had also been decided to reduce the percentage of increase. Commodore Stone informed the Council that Zonzoni had told him this morning that the wage increase for government employees would be based on the 1942 legal rates rather than on the prevailing ones.

The Chairman inquired whether the proposed increase in wage rates for government employees would also be applied to wages for civilians working for Allied forces.

Commodore Stone stated that the wage rate question for such employees had been handled differently and pointed out that these employees were receiving mid-day meals and other concessions.

The Chairman inquired whether there was any provision to review illegal increases in wage rates granted since 1942, noting that one of the criticisms of the present increase was that it favored and froze existing illegal wage rates.

Commodore Stone reported that there is no such provision and commented that a great many of the rates upon which the present increases are based were in fact illegal.

There was no further discussion.

2. War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman pointed out that at the last meeting the Council had agreed that the various Representatives would submit the proposal of the British Representative regarding the Italian war crimes problem to their respective Governments for consideration and instructions. He inquired whether the British Representative had anything to add to his proposal as outlined at the last meeting.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had nothing to add.

The Chairman inquired whether any Representative had received instructions from his Government.

General Vasiliev reported that he had not received any instructions.

M. Kyndaris stated that he was without instructions owing to the impossibility of communicating with this Government at the present time and, with reference to the general subject under discussion, added that in his pro-memoria No. 1527, dated September 15, 1944, he had submitted to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission, an original list of war crimes committed by Italians against Greek nationals. (A copy of this pro-memoria is attached as Appendix I).

M. Fouchet said that he too was without instructions.

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M. Fouchet said that he too was without instructions.

M. Smiljanic reported that he had not received any instructions from his Government.

The Chairman stated that he had been authorized by his Government to support the British proposal in this matter. He suggested that, inasmuch as the other Representatives were without instructions, further discussion of this problem be adjourned until the next meeting and urged the Representatives to telegraph to their respective Governments soliciting prompt instructions.

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The Council accepted this suggestion.

3. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman reported that this item was included on today's agenda at the request of the Supreme Allied Commander expressed in a note dated October 9, 1944 addressed to the Advisory Council for Italy and he noted that copies of the Supreme Allied Commander's communication had been transmitted to all the Representatives on the Council. (For text of note see Appendix 2). The Chairman pointed out that it was the desire of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Council consider this matter with a view to advising upon the best means of inducing the Germans to stop these atrocities, which had increased recently to an appalling extent. He noted that the decision of the Allied Governments to punish persons responsible for atrocities had been announced and published repeatedly; he referred particularly to the November 1, 1943 announcement regarding atrocities signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin. He stated that it was questionable whether a mere reiteration of this decision without the basis of supporting evidence of concrete facts may be considered advisable and indicated that such reiteration might even subtract from the force of the original statement. He expressed the opinion that a new warning citing recent atrocities might be effective and in this connection suggested to the Council the desirability of requesting from the Supreme Allied Commander, for transmission to the respective Governments represented on the Council, a detailed report on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy. Upon receipt of this report, the Governments concerned could issue, if they so desired, a joint statement again warning the Germans in this matter and citing recent atrocities.

Sir Noel Charles stated that in his opinion the inclusion of a list of atrocities would make a published warning decidedly stronger and supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Chairman stated that if the Representatives approved the Council could request from the Supreme Allied Commander all data available to him on this subject.

Commodore Stone pointed out that the Supreme Allied Commander's request for the Council to consider this problem originated from information presented by the ACC.

The Chairman observed that the ACC information was presumably based on data furnished by the Italian Government and stated that the Supreme Allied Commander has access to information from other sources as well.

Commodore Stone then read into the record a list of atrocities committed by the Germans, which was compiled by the Italian Government. (For copy of this list see Appendix 3).

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Commodore Stone then read into the record a list of atrocities committed by the Germans, which was compiled by the Italian Government. (For copy of this list see Appendix 3).

The Chairman mentioned that he had recently heard about the atrocity committed at Sant'Anna in Tuscany where the Germans had massacred 400 inhabitants out of a total population of 500. He suggested that it might be well to combine information received from the Italian Government with that received from the Supreme Allied Commander so that all available information be submitted to the proper authorities.

General Vasiliev stated that he would like to have a complete list of atrocities committed and inquired what measures had been taken by the Allied Commander to stop these atrocities.

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The Chairman pointed out that the proposal now before the Council was concerned with this problem and suggested that it might be well for the Council to agree in principle to recommend to the respective Governments that a warning be issued to the Germans and for the Council to attach to this recommendation all available information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy.

M. Exindaris inquired whether the subject under discussion was not identical with the war crimes problem.

The Chairman stated that the matter now under consideration was one of endeavouring to prevent the commitment of war crimes rather than providing for the punishment for those already committed.

Sir Noel Charles agreed with the Chairman and stated that the object of the contemplated warning is to discourage atrocities and expressed the opinion that if the two subjects were combined it might result in delaying the announcement of a warning.

M. Smiljanic pointed out that the request of the Italian Government has its justification. The Advisory Council, accepting this request of the Italian Government, will give a proof of the spirit of justice and humanity which inspires the Governments of the United Nations. But at the moment fighting is also going on in France, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Germans are carrying out atrocities in great numbers in these countries. If a warning has to be issued against atrocities in Italy the same steps should be taken for other countries.

The Chairman stated that the question before the Council referred particularly to Northern Italy and that if any Representative wished he could refer the matter to his Government for consideration of enlargement of the statement recommended for release. The Chairman then inquired whether it was agreeable to the Representatives to recommend to their respective Governments that the Germans be warned in this matter. He proposed that pending approval of the text of the recommendation, the Council could request from the Supreme Allied Commander a complete list of atrocities, which upon receipt could be attached as an annex to the recommendation. The Chairman noted that Allied Force Headquarters in submitting the problem to the Advisory Council for Italy did not supply any data on atrocities committed.

Sir Noel Charles agreed to this proposal and pointed out that the sooner the resolution were transmitted to the respective Governments the better it would be for the people concerned.

The Chairman asked whether the Council, as a whole, was agreeable in principle that a resolution be drafted, subject to approval by each Representative, to be forwarded to the respective Governments and that it be documented by such evidence on atrocities as the Council is able to secure and that, in transmitting this resolution to his Government, each Representative add such comment or make such observations as he desired.

The Council agreed to the Chairman's proposal.

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The Chairman stated that the question before the Council referred particularly to Northern Italy and that if any Representative wished he could refer the matter to his Government for consideration of enlargement of the statement recommended for release. The Chairman then inquired whether it was agreeable to the Representatives to recommend to their respective Governments that the Germans be warned in this matter. He proposed that pending approval of the text of the recommendation, the Council could request from the Supreme Allied Commander a complete list of atrocities, which upon receipt could be attached as an annex to the recommendation. The Chairman noted that Allied Force Headquarters in submitting the problem to the Advisory Council for Italy did not supply any data on atrocities committed.

Sir Noel Charles agreed to this proposal and pointed out that the sooner the resolution were transmitted to the respective Governments the better it would be for the people concerned.

The Chairman asked whether the Council, as a whole, was agreeable in principle that a resolution be drafted, subject to approval by each Representative, to be forwarded to the respective Governments and that it be documented by such evidence on atrocities as the Council is able to secure and that, in transmitting this resolution to his Government, each Representative add such comment or make such observations as he desired.

The Council agreed to the Chairman's proposal.

Commodore Stone pointed out that it might be desirable to request the desired information from both Allied Control Commission and Allied Force Headquarters. To this the Council also agreed.



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4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 33rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday October 20, 1944 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the Representative of the United States. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Touchet | French Committee of National Liberation |
| Georges Exindaris | Greece |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Milcje Miljanic | Yugoslavia |

The meeting was attended by Commodore Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, who presented a report on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

6. Date of Next Meeting.

It was tentatively agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 3, 1944 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

3 enclosures.

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"The 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday October 20, 1944 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the Representative of the United States. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Youchet | French Committee of National Liberation |
| Georges Exindaris | Greece |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Miloje Milojanic | Yugoslavia |

The meeting was attended by Commodore Hilary Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, who presented a report on recent political events in liberated Italy."

6. Date of Next Meeting.

It was tentatively agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 3, 1944 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

3 enclosures.

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APPENDIX 1

C O P Y

Ref.: 1527

VERBALE

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, the first preliminary list of Italian war criminals established on the basis of reliable documentation collected by the Hellenic Information Service.

The Greek Delegation beg the Political Section to kindly take the necessary preventive measures for making impossible an eventual attempt of these criminals to escape in order to avoid the sanctions which the Allied Nations intend to take against all war criminals.

Rome, the 18th September 1944.

Enclosed: 1 list

(seal) REPRESENTATION HELLENIQUE

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES

0250

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PRO-GREECE

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, the first preliminary list of Italian war criminals established on the basis of reliable documentation collected by the Hellenic Information Service.

The Greek Delegation beg the Political Section to kindly take the necessary preventive measures for making impossible an eventual attempt of these criminals to escape in order to avoid the sanctions which the Allied Nations intend to take against all war criminals.

Rome, the 15th September 1944.

Enclosed: 1 list

(seal) DELEGATION HELLENIQUE

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES

To the POLITICAL SECTION A.C.C.

Rome

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| | |
|---|---|
| MILILIVI | Italian Lieutenant served with the SI Italian Bureau in Rhodes. Tortured in the most inhuman way all captured Greek patriots.<br>Guilty for cruelty against Greeks.<br>DESCRIPTION: 28-28 years old, rather tall and thin. Lived in Rhodes. Often went to Crete and committed atrocities. |
| VICENTINI | An Italian Warrant Officer (another statement describes him as sergeant in the Gendarmerie) served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Executed the arrests of Greek patriots; responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. |
| MENICHI | An Italian Lieutenant, served with the Italian Bureau of "contre-espionnage" in Neapolis. Committed atrocities against the population of Sitia, Crete. Arrested and executed at different time periods about six persons, without proceedings. Responsible for the execution of other 8 Greeks without proceedings. |
| MUSSIO | Italian Major. Crown prosecutor of Italian court-martial in Athens. Charged for the shooting of Greek civilians. |
| GALLO | Italian Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Provost Marshal of Athens, fanatical Fascist and hater of the Greeks. Responsible for the shooting, violation and torture of Greek civilians. |
| GROSSI | Italian Lieutenant. Served with Carabinieri in Cephalonia. Had undertaken the work of executioner. |
| JOSEPPE | Italian Staff-sergeant, served with Italian espionage service in Sitia. Responsible for the shooting and torture of Greek civilians. |
| GAUDIOSO | Italian Colonel, Chief of Staff, now in the Middle East. |
| MARIO UNGARO | Lt. Colonel. Both responsible in 1943 for the arrest of 17 persons from Kastanes in Samos and from other villages on the charge of helping the guerillas. They condemned them to death and executed them immediately. |
| CATSIANO | Italian Captain, believed to be of Dodecanesian origin. Served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. With Vicentini he acted with unimaginable cruelty against Greek civilians and in particular beat them. Many succumbed to their wounds. |
| GALOPI | Italian Major from Sicily, CO. 2nd Brigade of the Regina Division, stationed in Pistokefalos, Sitia. Following his orders men from his Brigade arrested Victor Komoundakis from Ramonia, Sitia, and strangled him to death. |
| CUCO | Italian Carabinieri, a Fascist from Passari, Sardinia. |

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binieri in Corfu. Executed the arrests of Greek patriots; responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu.

BENINI — An Italian Lieutenant, served with the Italian Bureau of "contre-espionage" in Kempolis. Committed atrocities against the population of Sitia, Crete. Arrested and executed at different time periods about six persons, without proceedings. Responsible for the execution of other 5 Greeks without proceedings.

BORSIO — Italian Major. Crown prosecutor of Italian court-martial in Athens. Charged for the shooting of Greek civilians.

GAIAO — Italian Lieutenant. A.P.C. to Provost Marshal of Athens, fanatical Fascist and hater of the Greeks. Responsible for the shooting, violation and torture of Greek civilians.

GROSSI — Italian Lieutenant. Served with Carabinieri in Cephalonia. Had undertaken the work of executioner.

JOSEPPE — Italian Staff-sergeant, served with Italian espionage service in Sitia. Responsible for the shooting and torture of Greek civilians.

GAUDIOSO — Italian Colonel, Chief of Staff, now in the Middle East.

MARIO UBOLDO — Lt. Colonel. Both responsible in 1943 for the arrest of 17 persons from Kastanes in Ganos and from other villages on the charge of helping the guerillas. They condemned these to death and executed them immediately.

CATSIAMO — Italian Captain, believed to be of Dodecanesian origin. Served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. With Vicentini he acted with unimaginable cruelty against Greek civilians and in particular beat them. Many succumbed to their wounds.

CHIOPI — Italian Major from Sicily, CO. 2nd Brigade of the Regina Division, stationed in Pistokefalos, Sitia. Following his orders men from his Brigade arrested Victor Komoundakis from Kavousia, Sitia, and strangled him to death.

CARGO — Italian Carabinieri, a Fascist from Sassari, Sardinia, ... Often employed the butt end of his rifle against his [illegible] Pit Cpl. Karvantsanaki, a Cretan who had just been operated on for an ulcer, on the chest. Following this the corporal fell unconscious.

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DANIELE — Italian Lieutenant. Director of the contre-espionnage Bureau in Neapolis, Crete. Tortured Greek civilians in Neapolis. Responsible for the execution of 5 Greeks with no proceedings. Guilty of cruelties against the Greek population of Lassithion. Responsible for the imprisonment and torture of Greek civilians. At the head of an Italian detachment, he arrested 5 persons and killed them in a rural district, with no proceedings. He then covered their bodies with stones.

DALMASIO — 2/Lieutenant. Served in the concentration camp of Larissa. Was the first to beat the Greek officers and civilians interned in the camp.

DELLA — Colonel. Italian Commander of Calamata.

DELLA — Captain. In 1942, serving in Calamata, they ordered the shooting of 2/Lt. Notanas Klias, the removal of the Greeks to Italy and the burning of Sydona Village.

TONTO ANTONIO — Italian Carabinieri, corporal of the Gendarmerie in Corfu. Inventor of an original manner of torture. Has innumerable victims to his credit.

GIOVANNI LANTRON — Italian Officer in command of the island of Skyros. A Fascist, hated the Greeks. Executed 2 Greeks in Skyros with no proceedings simply because, and according to information from his colleagues, they were working for the Allies and against the authorities of occupation.

SALVATOR — Italian soldier. Served in Sitia, Crete; cooperated in the murder of ANDRAKAKIS, whom they shot with no proceedings and then buried alive. Was executioner of the Guardia-Financia at Armenon and Knadra.

BOTTLINI — Italian Captain CO concentration camp of Larissa. For the slightest thing ordered the scourging of all prisoners amongst whom were included British officers and men. On the 22th October 1942, on the pretext of the escape of a Cretan prisoner he ordered that all the men in the camp, more than a 1000, be stripped and whipped. They were then shot at the legs by the guards. One was killed and two others wounded.

CAPELETI — From Tuscany. Executioner of the concentration camp of Larissa. Accomplice of Bottlini in the ill-treatment of internees.

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APPENDIX 2

9 October 1944

The President in Office
Advisory Council for Italy.

My dear Sir

I have to inform you that the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received a communication from the National Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy which states that German atrocities in Northern Italy are increasing to an appalling degree, and requests the urgent intervention of the United Nations to recall the enemy to the observance of humanitarian laws.

You are requested to bring this matter before the Advisory Council for consideration with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease the program of atrocities in Northern Italy.

By the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

J. L. HARDING
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff.

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APPENDIX 3

C O P Y

ACTIONS OF RETALIATION CARRIED OUT BY THE GERMANS AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN OCCUPIED ITALY

It is impossible for the moment to furnish complete data as the informations which reach the Italian Government are necessarily fragmentary. The facts reproduced in this note are exclusively those which have been controlled beyond all doubts. Naturally they are largely inferior to reality. Only after the liberation of all the national territory it would be possible to complete them so as to give a full account of the atrocities carried out in such great numbers by the Germans in Italy.

IN PIEDMONT: killed, 813 men, 97 women, 11 children; deported to Germany, 5,150 men; two villages destroyed; 50 farms burnt.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 19/8/43 the Germans, after having machine-gunned the population of Boves (Cuneo), burnt the parish priest alive in the square, killing another one whilst he was administering the Sacraments; the 24/7/44 the village of Cevo was completely burnt and the population in flight was machine-gunned by the Germans.

IN LOMBARDY: killed 933 men, 207 women, deported to Germany 1,300 men.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: in November 1943, at Marcheirolo (Varese) shot 6 civilians, some of which were buried alive; the 15/7/44 at Bergamo, the Germans, omitted, for retaliation, to sound the alert as a result of which about 1,000 workmen perished in a factory during the air raid.

IN VENETO - TRENTINO - VENEZIA GIULIA - killed, 79 men and 5[illegible] women.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 13/7/44 at Feltre, 12 civilians were hanged to the trees in the road and were left exposed for several days.

IN EMILIA: killed, 22 men; 14 villages burnt in the Modenese Appenines.

IN LIGURIA: killed, 85 men, 10 women and 5 children; deported to Germany, 7.00 workmen.

IN THE MARCHES: killed, 85 men, 6 women, 2 children.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 2/6/44, Lt. Filipponi, chief of a Band of Partisans, presenting himself to the German military authorities so as to take on himself the responsibility of some incidents which took

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It is impossible for the moment to furnish complete data as the informations which reach the Italian Government are necessarily fragmentary. The facts reproduced in this note are exclusively those which have been controlled beyond all doubts. Naturally they are largely inferior to reality. Only after the liberation of all the national territory it would be possible to complete them so as to give a full account of the atrocities carried out in such great numbers by the Germans in Italy.

IN PIEDMONT: killed, 813 men, 97 women, 11 children; deported to Germany, 3,280 men; two villages destroyed; 30 farms burnt.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 19/3/43 the Germans, after having machine-gunned the population of Boves (Cuneo), burnt the parish priest alive in the square, killing another one whilst he was administering the sacraments; the 24/7/44 the village of Cevo was completely burnt and the population in flight was machine-gunned by the Germans.

IN LOMBARDY: killed 935 men, 303 women, deported to Germany 1,300 men.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: in November 1943, at Meretrolo (Varese) shot 6 civilians, some of which were buried alive; the 15/7/44 at Bergamo, the Germans, omitted, for retaliation, to sound the alert as a result of which about 1,000 workmen perished in a factory during the air raid.

IN VENETO - TRENTINO - VENEZIA GIULIA - killed, 73 men and 5 women.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 13/7/44 at Trieste, 18 civilians were hanged to the trees in the road and were left exposed for several days.

IN EMILIA: killed, 32 men; 14 villages burnt in the Modenese Appenines.

IN LIGURIA: killed, 98 men, 10 women and 5 children; deported to Germany, 7.00 workmen.

IN THE MARCHES: killed, 35 men, 6 women, 3 children.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 2/6/44, Lt. Filipponi, chief of a Band of Partisans, presented himself to the German military authorities so as to take on himself the responsibility of some incidents which took place at Caldarola (Macerata) against the Germans and therefore avoid retaliations against the civilian population: he was hanged and the retaliations were carried out just the same.

IN TUSCANY: killed, 947 men, 72 women, 32 children.

Retaliations in which the Spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 29/5/44, at Civitella della Chiana (Arezzo),



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25) civilians on the 30 inhabitants of the entire village were shot; on the 14/7/44, at Molin del Fulchi (Arezzo) 48 civilians, after having been tortured were blown up with dynamite and the Germans prevented the parish priest from providing for the burial.

Reports of these last days point out that the atrocities committed by the Germans in northern Italy increase daily in number and gravity, particularly in the immediate rear of the front. The Germans, in preparation of the imminent retreat, carry out operations of repression against the patriots on a scale unheard of until now.

It is reported that in the city of Bologna, about 10.000 persons have been deported by the German and Fascist authorities. Also at Bologna, Padua, Ferrara and Verona, Trieste and numerous other localities of Northern Italy, scores of patriots and of hostages have been shot in the course of these recent weeks. In several cases their bodies were left exposed to the public and the religious authorities were prevented for several days from giving them burial.

At Trieste, the execution of 7 Germans carried out by the patriots was recently revenged by the murder of 77 triestini, hanged to the trees of one of the most important streets of the town.

On the 24 September ult. near Bologna, 7 patriots were condemned for anti-german activity by court-martial and immediately shot. For the same reason, on the same day, 4 patriots were shot at Reggio Emilia and other ten at Turin.

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DRAFT

Commodore Stone's Address to the Advisory Council for Italy

I am not going to take much of your time this morning for the good reason that there has been no major political development during the past fortnight. The period has been one of marking time for the moment when we are in a position to explain to the Italian Government exactly what the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill will mean in its day to day application towards Italy. That moment has not yet come.

Meanwhile certain further statements of policy have been made in Washington. On the 12th October the President stated that Italy would be credited in dollars with an amount up to the total represented by Allied Military Lire issued to pay American troops in Italy, by remittances//#// from America to Italians in liberated Italy and by the value of Italian exports to the U.S.A. It is not exactly clear what this total will amount to, but the statement has been welcomed by the Italian Government as an indication of their concern in the financial and economic future of the country. In addition an announcement was made in Washington regarding the lifting of the trading with the enemy regulations for liberated Italy. Once again the exact scope of the statement is is not clear from press reports but we trust shortly to be in a position to make a formal communication to the Italian Government on the subject.

4423

While these developments, if still lacking in precision, have been of encouragement to the Italian Government and people I am bound to say that the statement about colonies ascribed in the press to the British Secretary came as a douche of cold water. According

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4423

While these developments, if still lacking in precision, have been of encouragement to the Italian Government and people I am bound to say that the statement about colonies ascribed in the press to the British Secretary came as a douche of cold water. According to the Roman press it was alleged that Mr. Eden had said that the British Government was opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and the Italian Empire in Africa was irrevokably lost. It appears however that he did not himself use any such words but merely replied to a question framed in this sense by a Private Member with the words, "Yes, Sir". In a later question specifically about Eritrea it was made plain that the future of this territory must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace and that

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the previous question and answer in the House of Commons had only sought to lay down the present attitude of the British Government. From the public discussions of this incident in the press in Italy it is apparent that certain sections in Italy seek to draw a ~~xxxx~~ distinction between the Italian Empire as represented by Abyssinia and Albania and the old colonies such as Eritrea which did not owe their foundation in any sense to Fascism.

In the field of home affairs the most important developments have been a decree providing in certain special cases for the ~~xxxxx~~ expropriation during of large holdings of land and measures to increase the wage scale. As regards the former a decree has been passed laying ~~xxxx xxxx xxxxx~~ uncultivated lands or lands that were relatively uncultivated in relation to the quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be ~~xxxxx xxxxx~~ leased to the peasants through properly organized and recognized peasants' cooperatives. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties--peasant, land owner, and state--are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be for more than four years. As regards wage increases

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There is one further subject to which I should draw your attention and that is the denial by both British and American Authorities that the Sicilian Separatist Movement has any Allied support. In view of the claims made by the Separatists it was thought advisable to make the attitude of the Allied Governments plain to the Italian Government and you will have seen in the press yesterday an official statement by the Italian Government pointing out the assurances that they have received on this subject.

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PROLETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 2, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 31st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

4420

Mr. Ellison Schoch,

Political Section,

Allied Control Commission

R o m e .

0264

# Minutes of the 21st Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

The meeting was held at Via Gaeta 5 on September 22, 1944 under the chairmanship of General Vasiliev, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Gurayevsky | |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsarbelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of |
| M. Fouchet | National Liberation |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Hoseworthy | |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| M. Smiljanic | Yugoslavia |
| M. Subotich | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Miscellaneous.

(3) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Vasiliev, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

4419

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

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tative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Curaevsky | |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of |
| M. Fouchet | National Liberation |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Nosworthy | |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| M. Smiljanic | Yugoslavia |
| M. Subotich | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Miscellaneous.

(3) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Vasiliev, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

4413

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

"1. Since your last meeting the Italian Government have continued as before their policy of wholehearted cooperation with Allied authorities and the Control Commission have no complaint to make on that score. They have carried on with the administration of that part of Italy which has been turned over to them and I should have had little to say beyond this, were it not for a most regrettable incident which took place in Rome on Monday last. I propose to

give

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give a detailed description of what occurred not because I wish to magnify what we all hope will be a single instance of breach of civil peace and good order, but because the incident has illustrated several of the fundamental difficulties with which the present government has to contend and will have to contend in the coming months.

"The following are the events of last Monday:

"Since the early hours of the morning thousands of people gathered in front of the Justice Palace, where the trial of Caruso and Cocchetto was to take place, including women whose relatives had been the victims of the Fascist Police Chief. The inadequate police cordons were soon broken by the mob who assembled before the entrance of the Courts.

"At 9 a.m. the biggest hall on the first floor of the Courts, where the trial was to be conducted, was completely crowded. The hall was lit by a battery of lights for the film operators. The Italian and Allied press was largely represented.

"At 9.30 a.m., while a few members of the Court were already in the room, at their places, and as the President was expected to take his seat, a riot started at the door leading to the court room. Caruso and Cocchetto had been safely transported from Regina Coeli Jail to the cellars of the Palace of Justice and were waiting to be summoned. The crowd had broken through police lines at the entrance of the Palace towards Umberto Bridge, rushed up the great marble stairway and broke into the room. Wooden partitions were smashed and chairs and tables broken. A crowd invaded the part of the courtroom reserved for the judges, lawyers, officials and newspapermen, advancing up to the Judges' places. Police agents and carabinieri were unable to stem the tide of enraged people. The police succeeded in closing from the inside the door at the far end of the hall. The mob stormed the door trying to break through in the belief that Caruso and Cocchetto could be found behind that door. The shouts of the men asking for the lynching of Caruso, the weeping of women and children, filled the Court with a tremendous clamour.

"As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the uproar. It took him half an hour to obtain relative calm. He suggested to court officials that the trial be postponed and this announcement was duly made.

"But in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims spotted among the witnesses Donato Carretta, 50 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until June 18, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

"The relatives of the Fosse Ardeatine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

"Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped

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4/18

"The following are the events on this Monday:

"Since the early hours of the morning thousands of people gathered in front of the Justice Palace, where the trial of Caruso and Occhetto was to take place, including women whose relatives had been the victims of the Fascist Police Chief. The inadequate police cordons were soon broken by the mob who assembled before the entrance of the Courts.

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"At 9.30 a.m., while a few members of the Court were already in the room, at their places, and as the President was expected to take his seat, a riot started at the door leading to the court room. Caruso and Occhetto had been safely transported from Regina Coeli Jail to the cellars of the Palace of Justice and were waiting to be summoned. The crowd had broken through police lines at the entrance of the Palace towards Umberto Bridge, rushed up the great marble stairway and broke into the room. Wooden partitions were smashed and chairs and tables broken. A crowd invaded the part of the courtroom reserved for the judges, lawyers, officials and newspapermen, advancing up to the Judges' places. Police agents and carabinieri were unable to stem the tide of enraged people. The police succeeded in closing from the inside the door at the far end of the hall. The mob stormed the door trying to break through in the belief that Caruso and Occhetto could be found behind that door. The shouts of the men asking for the lynching of Caruso, the weeping of women and children, filled the Court with a tremendous clamour.

"As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the uproar. It took him half an hour to obtain relative calm. He suggested to court officials that the trial be postponed and this announcement was duly made.

"But in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims spotted among the witnesses Donato Carretta, 60 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until June 18, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

"The relatives of the Fosse Ardeatine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

"Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped on a table and harangued the crowd.

"In the meantime the former director of Regina Coeli jail was dragged out of the hall, down the stairs, onto the street. Outside the Palace the carabinieri tried to extract Carretta from the enraged mob, and to push him into a car. But the people resisted and a free-fight was started. Women in mourning were the most aggressive. Carretta, his hair torn away, his face gashed, tried to defend himself brandishing the starting-crank of the car on which he had been deposited. But, as the engine refused to

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start, after a short and violent fight, the mob succeeded in taking Carretta away from the Carabinieri.

"I should add here that a young lieutenant of Carabinieri performed his duties manfully but had been unable with the few police that he had been able to call to his assistance to control the mob.

"Carretta was then lifted, dragged to the centre of Ponte Umberto, the bridge facing the main entrance of the Palace of Justice, and then dragged to the river bank and thrown into the water. But he was not dead. The contact with the cold water probably revived him and he made feeble attempts to swim. At this sight, the more excited members of the crowd went down to the river bank, got hold of a boat and reached the floating body. With the oars they hit him again and again until he died. The body, tied to the boat was then dragged down the river, as far as Regina Coeli, the Jail he directed under the German occupation, which is a little way down the river. There they dragged him from the water, threw him against the door of the Jail and tied his body to the grating of a first floor window.

"The incident could have been avoided had the Italian authorities made adequate public safety preparations for the conduct of the Caruso trial. Allied Troops were not called out because our policy is not to do so in territory under the Government's control unless Allied lives or property are endangered or there is interference with the war effort. But because certain prisoners at the jail are security prisoners arrested by the Allies. Allied Military Police were sent to the jail. Carretta's body was cut down and the crowd dispersed without violence.

"I conferred with General Brown of the Rome Allied Area Command. We agreed that there was no need to call out Allied Troops. Later, I conferred with the Prime Minister and Sforza and reviewed with them the arrangements for resuming the trial.

"2. As you have no doubt heard, the trial took place without incident on Wednesday and Thursday and ended in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death for Caruso and a verdict of guilty and a sentence of 30 years imprisonment for his former secretary Cochetto.

"Some newspapers have attributed this incident in part to unrest caused by alleged delays in carrying out epuration in the capital.

"Brigadier Upjohn is preparing a full report on the progress of epuration which can be submitted to your next meeting if the Council desires. In the meantime, it is fair to say that there has been a measure of delay in carrying out epuration due, at any rate in part, to administrative and organisation difficulties, but whether such delay was a contributory cause to this incident is in my opinion debatable.

"3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

"The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian Army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and [illegible] law and order.

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"3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

"The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian Army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and maintaining law and order.

"Both under Fascist and German domination the Carabinieri suffered severely by having their authority undermined by special Fascist Militias. Since the Allied occupation the main task of keeping public order has been entrusted to the Carabinieri and every support has been given to them to restore their prestige in the eyes of the public.

"Groups

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"Groups of Carabinieri have been attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. They move into the newly occupied territory with advancing Allied troops and constitute the first symbol of returning Italian administration. The Carabinieri have been enthusiastically welcomed by the liberated Italian population and their work in the early stages has been of the greatest assistance in establishing Military Government.

"The strength of the Carabinieri is insufficient to meet all the extra demands made on them under war conditions. If, as is clear, the Carabinieri in the north of Italy have been disbanded or withdrawn by the enemy, the strength of the Carabinieri will be still more thinly spread throughout Italy.

"At present, the morale of the Carabinieri is undermined by poor conditions of service. Pay is poor, rations are military, clothing and equipment are inadequate. Difficulty is experienced in providing blankets, boots, overcoats, and underclothes for the CC.RR. proceeding to the northern provinces. Repair materials for clothing and boots are in short supply. As a result, while CC.RR. work well in forward areas where a lead is given by Allied officers, it has been noticed that behind army areas the CC.RR. need a degree of supervision to keep them up to their work.

"Steps have been and are being taken to improve the morale of the police forces generally, and discussions are being held with commanding officers.

"In conclusion it must be said that the Carabinieri have loyally carried out their duties, first to the Allied forces and later to the Italian Government. It is a testimony to the work of the Carabinieri that in no instance have Allied troops been called upon to quell a major disturbance in the year of our occupation.

"4. Outside the governmental sphere there have been two meetings at which party policy has been outlined during the past fortnight. The Labor Democrat Party have held a convention in Naples at which fusion was announced of the Labor Democrat with the Labour Party and the Social Democrat Party. These last two groups are largely local Southern Italian parties and have not been members of the National Committees of Liberation. This fact has led, as in the case of the fusion of the Liberals and Liberal Democrats a few weeks ago, to adverse comment from some of the other parties in the National Committee of Liberation, in particular in this case, from the Socialist Party. At the convention the Labor Democrat leader, Sig. Nuini, declared that the party was in favor of a republic. He claimed that the party represented the small farm laborers and the artisans and announced their intention to deproletarianize the workers. He urged the party to found cooperatives.

"5. [illegible] the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion. [illegible] the institutional

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"5. It is now the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion. The party deferred its decision on its policy towards the institutional problem until all Italy had been liberated when it would be possible to hold a National Congress of the whole party to decide. The order of the day also made it clear that the party preferred a joint collaboration between the six parties now represented in the government rather than individual alliances such as the one by which the Socialist and Communist Parties had agreed to associate together. Finally the meeting

made

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made definite proposals for radical agricultural reform. Large estates in the South of Italy should be broken up and compensation paid to the owners. In particular those properties which are not sufficiently cultivated should be divided up first. This land should be divided among individual families of farm laborers in such a way as to ensure efficient cultivation. Other land should be assigned to those whose farms are too small to ensure a livelihood. Other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the others and the preference of the party was clearly for the cause of the small present proprietor."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there are any Italian troops in Rome.

Captain Stone replied that there are about two companies of Italian soldiers (a total of 180 men) under the command of General Thoburn K. Brown (USA), the Commanding General of the Rome Allied Area Command.

Mr. Kirk asked Captain Stone whether in his opinion two companies of Italian soldiers, in addition to the local Carabinieri, are adequate, at the present time, to control possible public disorders like the incident under discussion.

Captain Stone stated that he felt that under the present circumstances, with Allied troops in Rome, they were adequate.

General Vasiliev, after ascertaining the views of the other Representatives on the Council, informed Captain Stone that the Council would like to have Brigadier Upjohn submit his report on epuration at the next meeting of the Council.

Captain Stone said that he would make the necessary arrangements to have Brigadier Upjohn report at the next meeting.

2. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

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3. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 21st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 22, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Vasiliev, the Acting Representative of the Soviet Union. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of National Liberation |
| George Exindaris | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Miloje Smiljanic | Yugoslavia |

Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and developments in Liberated Italy."

4. Date for next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on October 6, 1944 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

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Alexander Kirk — United States

Miloje Smiljanic — Yugoslavia

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4. Date for next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on October 6, 1944 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

* * * * *

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HC

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

Meeting of Advisory Council

4 Oct 4

Political Section

1. The next meeting of the Advisory Council will be:

a. Friday, 6 Oct 44
b. 1030 Hrs.
c. Via XX Settembre 84
d. British Representative in Chair.

2. Will you please prepare the usual report for me on "Political Situation"?

Stone.

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# ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

**INTER OFFICE MEMO**

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Meeting of Advisory Council FILE No.

19 Sept 1944

TO: Political Section

1. The next meeting of the Advisory Council will be:
   a. Friday, Sept 22nd
   b. 1030 hours
   c. Via Gaeta No. 5
   d. Soviet Union Representative in Chair

2. Will you please prepare the usual report for me on "Political Situation".

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Stone.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, September 5, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 13th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

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Mr. William Solvtt,
Political Section,
...C.C.
Rome.

Rome, September 2, 1944.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 283

Subject: Minutes of 19th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 235 of August 21, 1944 transmitting a copy of the minutes of the 18th meeting of the Advisory Council, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy of the minutes of the 19th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held in Rome on August 25, 1944 under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, the Representative of the French Committee of National Liberation on the Council.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

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Enclosures:

Minutes of
19th Meeting

File No. 500

JLG/hp

Orginal Copy to Department;

0278

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

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 235 of August 21, 1944 transmitting a copy of the minutes of the 18th meeting of the Advisory Council, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy of the minutes of the 19th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held in Rome on August 25, 1944 under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, the representative of the French Committee of National Liberation on the Council.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

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Enclosure:

Minutes of
19th Meeting

File No. 500

JIG/hp

Ozalid Copy to Department;
Copies to:
Amembassy, London;
Amembassy, Moscow;
US Political Adviser, Caserta;
Amembassy Near the Government of Greece, Cairo;
William Schott, Political Section, A.C.C., Rome.

True Copy
of Signed
Original

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

(Enclosure to Despatch No. 283 dated September 2, 1944, from the United States Representative, Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.)

MINUTES OF THE 19TH MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on August 25, 1944, 4 p.m., under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of |
| M. Fouchet | National Liberation |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Gureevsky | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Mosworthy | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Cochie | |
| Dr. Miha Krek | Yugoslavia |
| M. Smiljanic | |
| M. Subotich | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Detailed Functions of Allied Control Commission and Relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government - by Brigadier M.S. Lush, Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Food Production and Supply in Liberated Italy - by Colonel E. J. Legg, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

(4) Miscellaneous.

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

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| M. Fouchet | |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgouridos | |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Ouraevsky | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Mosworthy | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| Dr. Milan Grol | Yugoslavia |
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(3) Food Production and Supply in Liberated Italy - by Colonel R. J. Legg, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M.Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the ACC, to present his report.



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

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

Captain Stone presented the following report:

"I propose to take less of your time this afternoon than usual. The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have gone about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior officers in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

"In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since our last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had decided to fuse with the Democrat Liberal Party. The Italian Liberal Party is of course one of the six parties which have made up theCommittees of Liberation in Italy and their principal members in the present Government are Casandini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Count Casati, Minister of War. The Democrat Liberal Party was formed in South Italy after the Armistice and did not take part in the Committees of Liberation. It was a group of men of liberal tendencies, the leaders of whom agreed to serve in the government of Marshal Badoglio in Brindisi and later in Salerno. These leaders were such men as Signor De Caro, who held the Ministry of Public Works, and Signor Cuomo, who was first Under-Secretary and later Minister of Education.

"Although this announcement of the fusion of these liberal groups might appear to have been stimulated by the action of the Socialist and Communist Parties, these latter Parties did not welcome this development. Shortly after the announcement of this fusion, the Communist newspaper "UNITA" carried an article by the Communist leader, Signor Togliatti, describing the adhesion of the Democrat Liberals to the Italian Liberal Party as the introduction of a Trojan Horse within the citadel of democracy. Such political polemics are of course no more unexpected than the regrouping of the parties themselves. The one leads to the other. At the same time it is to be

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The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have gone about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior officers in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

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"On

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778606

"On the contrary. During the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working together with surprisingly little friction. I should not end without saying that the reception of the Government by the British Prime Minister and the fact that it is known that he had a long conversation with Signor Bonomi has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the standing of the Government. This cannot but be helpful to the Government and the Control Commission against the time when both will have to undertake responsibility for large new areas in the north of Italy. In order to be able to do this we are compelled to reduce our staff to the minimum in the southern areas. Reference to this is contained in the statement on ACC organization before you but our capacity to do this depends in turn upon the effectiveness of the Italian Government to run the areas which have been handed over to Italian administration.

"It is therefore an Allied interest that there should be widespread confidence in the stability and effectiveness of the Italian Government. We realize that we as well as the Italian Government have great responsibility and that the question of production and supply is of capital importance in this connection. As to that General O'Dwyer will explain the efforts that we are making to overcome the very serious difficulties that confront us."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion on the report.

There was no discussion.

2. Report on Detailed Functions of Allied Control Commission and Relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government.

(a) Report by Brigadier M.S. Lush.

Inasmuch as this report had been circulated in advance it was agreed not to have it read at the meeting. The report is attached hereto as Appendix 1.

(b) Discussion.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the reduction in the staffs of the ACC regional administrations was effected gradually.

Brigadier Lush replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether it was possible to have the functional breakdown of ACC regional officers, i.e., by functions performed, such as, administration, transportation, public safety, etc.

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As an example, Brigadier Lush cited the tentative ceiling of personnel to be stationed ultimately in Sicily, the schedule calls for a total of 27 ACC officers, of which 6 regional will be administration officers, 2 public safety officers, 1 public health officer, 1 legal, 1 agricultural, 2 industry and commerce, 1 labor, 4 food, 2 public works and utilities, 3 transportation, including railroad, and 4 financial officers.

"In

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"In reply to a question raised by Sir Noel Charles, Brigadier Lush stated that at the time of the occupation of Sicily the Allied Military Government had stationed there about 300 officers and that at the beginning of this year this number was reduced to 180, and recently to 97. He indicated that a similar reduction is being effectuated in Southern Italy where originally 320 officers had been stationed and now only 100.

Sir Noel Charles stated that the reduction effected in the Allied Military Government's personnel seemed to indicate that the Allied authorities were gradually handing back more and more control to the Italian Government.

The Chairman raised the question whether epuration complicated the process of handing over territory to the Italians for administration.

Brigadier Lush replied that epuration did not make the handing over more difficult but admittedly made it more difficult for the Italian Government to find career men to occupy administrative posts.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether after the reduction of the number of security people there was a marked increase in irregularities. Brigadier Lush replied that ordinary crime remained normal but, however, black-market and hoarding activities, especially of wheat, seemed to increase.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there was any notable increase in the number of desertions in areas from which security personnel was removed.

Brigadier Lush replied that the withdrawal of the Allied troops from areas affected made it more difficult to control these areas and that presumably there was an increase in the rate of desertions.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Captain Stone stated that the ACC does not regret having handed over territories to the Italian Government for administration.

No further questions were asked and the Chairman thanked Brigadier Lush for his report.

3. Food Production and Supply in Liberated Italy.

(a) Report of Colonel W.J. Legg, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

The Chairman called on Colonel Legg who read the following report:

"1. The Status of Supply in liberated Italy and the Islands depends on the following factors:

"a. The quantity of imported supplies shipped into the Country.

"b. Domestic and Local Resources.

"c. The demands of the Armed Forces including the Italian Army.

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"1. The Status of Supply in liberated Italy and the Islands depends on the following factors:

"a. The quantity of imported supplies shipped into the Country.

"b. Domestic and Local Resources.

"c. The demands of the Armed Forces including the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force.

"d. Ability to move local resources from surplus to deficit areas.

"2. In regard to (a) above, the original intention of the planning staff prior to invasion was to import supplies of essential basis commodities to furnish a minimum daily diet of 1000 calories for normal consumers plus an additional 200 gr. of flour for heavy workers. No

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allowance was made for hospitals, Institutions, Prisons, Refugees, etc. The balance required to raise the level to 1500 calories was to be made up from local resources.

"3. The standard of imported supplies has not, at any time permitted the attainment of the planned figure. Similarly the availability of local resources, except in the producing and rural areas has not permitted the attainment of 800 calories.

"4. The authorized and still more important, the unauthorized purchases by the Services has an important bearing on the status of supply.

"5. As regards the inability to distribute local resources from surplus to deficit areas, two outstanding examples are, the lack of means of transportation to move the large 1948 surplus of citrus fruits, almonds, other nuts and carob beans from Sicily and 300,000 tons of wine from Apulia.

"6. Turning to production, while estimates serve a useful guide, the (calculating) factor must be the amount actually available for distribution to the deficit areas, more especially the cities and large urban areas. This is governed by two factors:

"Firstly: an adequate and efficient agency for enforcing collection.

"Secondly: Rapid Transportation.

"<u>With regard to future status of Supply:</u>

"<u>Imports.</u>

"7. On the 18th of July, the Food Sub-Commission prepared and submitted to AFHQ a forecast of the estimated requirements for the period October through December 1944 based on the present ration scale.

"8. Information was now being received of the tonnages it is proposed to import against these requirements which represents a substantial reduction as indicated by the following.

| | October. | November. | December. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Wheat | | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Sugar | 5,260 | 2,360 | 5,260 |
| Milk | 30 | 90 | 30 |

"No explanation for the reduction has been given. The foregoing represents a statement of factual data.

"9. The time has now arrived when consideration in matters of policy must be taken into account.

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"4. The authorized and still more important, the unauthorized purchases by the Services has an important bearing on the status of supply.

"5. As regards the inability to distribute local resources from surplus to deficit areas, two outstanding examples are, the lack of means of transportation to move the large 1943 surplus of citrus fruits, almonds, other nuts and carob beans from Sicily and 300,000 tons of wine from Apulia.

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"No explanation for the reduction has been given. The foregoing represents a statement of factual data.

"9. The time has now arrived when consideration in matters of policy must be taken into account.

"10. Since January of this year, occupied Italy has been restored from a state of chaos and uncertainty to that of normal expectation in the matter of food in accordance with Allied undertaking.

"11. Conditions have changed and Central and Southern Italy is slowly returning to more normal conditions. The war is moving away.



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"12. The present situation is reflected in the almost complete absence of labour unrest, food demonstrations. A restoration of confidence in ACC Administration is apparent.

"13. As indicated in par. 7, there is a tendency to prune minimum requirements without regard to psychological and practical considerations. Sufficient experience has been gained by the present Administration to warrant an expression of opinion in policy matters.

"14. No provision has been made for wastage hospitals and institutional requirements of the political importance of Rome and a clear statement of policy would materially assist the Food Administration in framing future plans."

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman invited discussion on the report.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the amount of food available for the northern territories was adequate to prevent starvation and whether there were any risks of riots occurring in Milan and other important centers in the north as a result of inadequate supplies of food.

Colonel Legg replied that provision had been made for the shipment of food to such areas and that the Allied Control Commission confidently expected to find stocks of wheat and other essential commodities in the northern areas.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the ACC authorities anticipated transportation difficulties.

Colonel Legg replied that, in the light of past experience, the situation would be difficult, but that in his opinion there was no great risk of starvation in the North.

The Chairman inquired about the planned rations for the North.

Colonel Legg stated that 200 grams of bread per person per day was the basic ration at present established for the Northern regions.

Sir Noel Charles enquired whether it would be possible for the ACC to make public some of the facts illustrating the difficulties it had had with regard to shipping, port clearance, truck transportation, required quantities of food, etc. He believed that up to now the Italians had had no information on these subjects and that as a result they were not aware of the efforts made by the Allies to provide food for Italy and were making injustifiable complaints.

Captain Stone stated that at the last meeting of the regional commissioners of the ACC statistics on tonnages of food brought into Italy were released to the Italian press and that as a result of this action the general attitude of the Italian press toward ACC was much

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Colonel Legg replied that, in the light of past experience, the situation would be difficult, but that in his opinion there was no great risk of starvation in the North.

The Chairman inquired about the planned rations for the North.

Colonel Legg stated that 300 grams of bread per person per day was the basic ration at present established for the Northern regions.

Sir Noel Charles enquired whether it would be possible for the ACC to make public some of the facts illustrating the difficulties it had had with regard to shipping, port clearance, truck transportation, required quantities of food, etc. He believed that up to now the Italians had had no information on these subjects and that as a result they were not aware of the efforts made by the Allies to provide food for Italy and were making unjustifiable complaints.

Captain Stone stated that at the last meeting of the regional commissioners of the ACC statistics on tonnages of food brought into Italy were released to the Italian press and that as a result of this action the general attitude of the Italian press toward ACC was much better. He added that a statement would be made to the Italian press on the 25th August.

Captain Stone stated that Sir Noel's suggestion to release information on this subject to the Italian press was being followed by the ACC. He further stated that at the present time the Commission is confronted with a serious situation resulting from inadequate transportation facilities. He assured the Council that the ACC was making every effort to improve the transportation situation and that the problem had been presented to the proper authorities for consideration.

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Sir Noel Charles stated that he knew that as a result of orders issued by Captain Stone representatives of the Italian press had been invited to attend the last ACC Regional Commissioners' meeting and added that he welcomed Captain Stone's action.

M. Exindaris inquired whether there was any evidence of general malnutrition in Italy.

Colonel Legg replied that generally speaking there was no evidence of general malnutrition, but that in some large population centers there were cases of malnutrition.

Mr. Kirk noted, with reference to item 9 of Colonel Legg's report, that no explanation was given for the reduction of food requirements and inquired whether this reduction was due to the over all military necessities.

Captain Stone replied that the reason related primarily to total available supplies accessible to the Allied Nations.

Colonel Legg observed that the ACC food authorities' rationing policy was based on supplies allocated to them by higher headquarters which supplies determined in fact the actual ration figures.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether in the case of planning figures considered inadequate there was any follow-up in order to urge reconsideration.

Colonel Legg replied in the affirmative stating the closer proximity to AFHQ would further facilitate this procedure. He stated that the ACC authorities are making special efforts to step up the rationing level but that available transportation is one of the governing factors in this matter. He noted that on occasions when the food situation for the civilians was extremely difficult the military authorities have issued temporary priority for ACC needs over military requirements.

General Vassiliev inquired about the prospects of the future food situation.

Colonel Legg replied that with respect to certain types of food, notably bread, the situation will change very little but that with respect to other types, primary local supplies, such as vegetables, fruit and fish, there would be a marked improvement and in the later months olive oil should be more plentiful.

Captain Stone reported that the Chief of the Public Health Service told him that the existing rations will have to be increased during the winter months or else there might be malnutrition.

Sir Noel Charles stated that, as a result of his conversations with the British Prime Minister, he felt that the food authorities of the ACC could count on Mr. Churchill's full support in supplying the local population with essential foodstuffs.

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Colonel Legg replied that generally speaking there was no evidence of general malnutrition, but that in some large population centers there were cases of malnutrition.

Mr. Kirk noted, with reference to item 8 of Colonel Legg's report, that no explanation was given for the reduction of food requirements and inquired whether this reduction was due to the over all military necessities.

Captain Stone replied that the reason related primarily to total available supplies accessible to the Allied Nations.

Colonel Legg observed that the ACC food authorities' rationing policy was based on supplies allocated to them by higher headquarters which supplies determined in fact the actual ration figures.

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In reply to a question raised by Mr. Kirk, Colonel Legg stated that at the moment the bread ration in Naples was higher than in Rome primarily because the transportation situation was better in the South.

Dr. Krek inquired whether Col. Legg referred to inland transportation or to shipping facilities.

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Colonel Legg replied that he meant both inland and water transportation as well as port facilities. At Castellammare, he added, ships are able to discharge bulk grain mechanically, whereas at Civitavecchia, the port of Rome, wheat has to be bagged before unloading and discharged by lighter.

In reply to a question raised by M. Exindaris, Colonel Legg stated that the present consumption of wheat in liberated areas amounts to approximately 130,000 tons per month and that the Allies are importing about 45,000 tons per month to make up local deficiency and commencing November, after the North is liberated, it is planned to import 100,000 tons of wheat per month. He further stated that it was the policy of the ACC authorities to start on a low rationing level, to build up, and above all always to honor the ration pledge. As an example, he cited the case of Southern Italy. In the early days of occupation, the ration amounted to 100-125 grams of bread per day, later it was increased to 150, then to 200, and recently to 300 grams of bread per day. In Rome, at the time of occupation, the ration amounted to 100 grams of bread per person per day, later it was increased to 150 grams and now is 200 grams per day, plus a supplementary issue of paste according to available resources. Colonel Legg pointed out that milling was a primary factor, inasmuch as wheat and not flour was imported. The shortage of electric power complicates matters and necessitates a restriction in milling.

In reply to a general question, Colonel Legg commented that where there is rigid rationing there is bound to be criticism and that the ACC did not have sufficient supplies to distribute the originally intended rations. One of the main reasons for insufficient supplies, was, he repeated, shortage of transportation facilities. He stated that up to now there had been no Directorate of Alimentation in the Italian Government, but that now such a bureau had been established.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Colonel Legg stated that the Directorate of Alimentation was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and that it was the intention of the ACC to transfer the food distribution and the administration of rations to the Directorate leaving to the food control authorities in the Allied Control Commission the function of advising on matters of policy. The ACC has the greatest confidence in the ability of the Italian food experts to properly perform their functions with the help and guidance of the ACC. The policy of the ACC was to hand over the rationing machinery to the Italian authorities and that for that purpose the ACC had employed certain Italian key personnel who will be transferred at the time when the machinery is turned over to the Italians.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Krek, Colonel Legg stated that both rationing and the rationing policy were under general review at the present time but that it was premature to make an announcement regarding this review until such time as the definitive figures on the current harvest are available. He stated that by the end of this month the necessary data should be available to allow a definite review of the rationing policy in Italy.

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In reply to a question raised by General Vasiliev, Colonel Legg stated that definite plans had already been made to supply the provinces to be liberated and that supplies have been earmarked and necessary arrangements have been made.

Dr. Krek inquired whether it was the intention of the ACC to supply the whole of Italy as long as it remained subject to ACC's supervision. Colonel Legg replied affirmatively.

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In answer to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, Colonel Legg stated that about two thirds of the present wheat consumption came from Italy, the rest was imported from abroad.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether it would be possible for the Germans to destroy crops in the north.

Colonel Legg expressed the opinion that this would be somewhat difficult for the Germans and that one could rely on the farmer to hide effectively his crop.

No further questions were asked and the Chairman thanked Colonel Legg for his report.

4. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk stated that it was especially gratifying that the present meeting which was being held at about the time when Paris, the freedom loving capital, was regaining its liberty, is under French chairmanship and at the French Embassy.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirk for his words and commented that the liberation of Paris was made possible by the victories of the Allied Armies.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 13th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 25, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, French Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Kindaris | Greece |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Dr. Miha Krek | Yugoslavia |

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Brigadier Bush on the functions of the Allied Control Commission, and of Colonel Legg on the food situation in liberated Italy."

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The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirk for his words and commented that the liberation of Paris was made possible by the victories of the Allied Armies.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 18th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 25, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, French Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Exindaris | Greece |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Dr. Mihn Krek | Yugoslavia |

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Brigadier Lush on the functions of the Allied Control Commission, and of Colonel Legg on the food situation in Liberated Italy." 4401

6. Date for Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council would be held on September 8th 1944 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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Appendix 1.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

### PART 1.

1. The ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION under the supreme command of its PRESIDENT, GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, GBE, KCB, DSO, ADC, the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theatre and of its acting President, GENERAL SIR HAROLD R.L.G. ALEXANDER, GCB, CSI, DSO, MC, Commander in Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, who is also Military Governor of the Allied Military Government, is personally commanded by its Deputy President, the Chief Commissioner, an appointment which is at present vacant and whose powers are being exercised as Acting Chief Commissioner by the Deputy Chief Commissioner, Captain MILNER C. STONE, USNR.

2. The CHIEF COMMISSIONER is responsible through the Acting President for the impl-menting of policy in accordance with the instructions that he may receive and for the carrying out of and supervision over the work of the Military Government of Italy including such decisions as to policy and the execution of the Armistice Terms and the issuing of such instructions as are within his discretion.

3. He communicates to the Italian Government by its Prime Minister and other officials such instructions or advice as may be necessary to achieve the objective of his policy or instructions. He is assisted by a Secretary General whose functions are purely clerical.

4. The Deputy Chief Commissioner generally assists and advises the Chief Commissioner and acts for him or represents him in such respects as the Chief Commissioner may by pressure of other duties be prevented from attending to personally.

5. Below the DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER the chain of command, apart from the Independent Sub-Commissions which come directly under him, breaks into four each headed by a Vice President, namely:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vice President | - | Administrative Section. |
| Vice President | - | Economic Section. |
| Vice President | - | Regional Control & Military Government Section (also called the Executive Commissioner). |
| Joint Vice Presidents | - | Political Section. |

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6. The POLITICAL SECTION has two Joint Vice Presidents, namely a representative of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Harold Caccia, and a representative of the U.S. State Department, Mr. William Schott, who has taken the place held for many months by Mr. Samuel Reber. This Section makes such representations to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as are necessary to carry out the directives laid down for it. It is also responsible for keeping the Chief Commissioner informed of current political developments.

7. The ADMINISTRATIVE and ECONOMIC Sections are responsible for

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Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theatre and of its Acting President, GENERAL SIR HAROLD R.L.G. ALEXANDER, GCB, OSI, DSO, MC, Commander in Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, who is also Military Governor of the Allied Military Government, is personally commanded by its Deputy President, the Chief Commissioner, an appointment which is at present vacant and whose powers are being exercised as Acting Chief Commissioner by the Deputy Chief Commissioner, Captain KILLEEN E. STONE, USNR.

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| Vice President | - | Administrative Section. |
| Vice President | - | Economic Section. |
| Vice President | - | Regional Control & Military Government Section (also called the Executive Commissioner). |
| Joint Vice Presidents | - | Political Section. |

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7. The ADMINISTRATIVE and ECONOMIC Sections are responsible for advising the Chief Commissioner on matters relating to the administration and control of Italy.

8. The REGIONAL CONTROL and MILITARY GOVERNMENT Section is responsible for seeing that policy is implemented in the field and is the executive for the transmission of orders in the field. This Section also advises the Chief Commissioner on the organisation of the personnel

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and on how it should be employed so as most efficiently and economically to carry out its orders. The head of this Section is, as Executive Commissioner, the immediate commander of Regions which are under his command for administration and discipline. The Executive Commissioner is the channel of communication between Headquarters and its officers in the field on all matters except such as are purely technical and routine, when Sub-Commissions whose duties are described below correspond direct with their representatives in the field.

9. A diagrammatic representation of the organisation is at Appendix "A".

10. Before discussing the policy forming functions of these bodies it is desirable to specify the limitations under which ACC acts. ACC was formed primarily for the purpose of carrying out and supervising the Armistice Terms. Directives and the passage of time have imposed upon it further functions. In the first place in January last ACC assumed all functions previously carried out by the Allied Military Government in occupied territory and thereafter has been responsible for Allied Military Government in the territory not yet restored to the Italian administration in accordance with the Hague Convention and the recognised rules of International Law as modified by the Armistice Terms. Secondly its functions have to some extent been modified by directives from time to time received from Combined Chiefs of Staff.

11. The principles on which ACC is working are as follows:-

(a) that long range commitments will not be made;

(b) that in Italian Government territory the ACC will act through the Italian Government and not itself assume the functions of government of liberated territory; and in such territory, subject to operational needs, it will in general administer Italy by Italian officials under Italian law and through Italian Courts;

(c) that the means by which the Italian Government reaches the desired end is a matter domestic to that Government;

(d) that it will not thrust the Italian Government aside and frame measures for them; and in particular will not impose, apart from changes necessitated by the Armistice Terms or by the needs of operations, changes in the Italian Constitution, institution, law or social organisation.

12. The functions of ACC differ in different parts of Italy. Three phases may be distinguished; two in Military Government territory, which is that territory which has not been restored to the administration of the Italian Government and is still under Allied Military Government and one in territory restored to the Italian Government. The two phases in Military Government territory are:-

(a) Army Areas where the representatives are directly under the control and form part of the staff of the Army Commander;

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pond direct with their representatives in the field.

9. A diagrammatic representation of the organisation is at Appendix "A".

10. Before discussing the policy forming functions of these bodies it is desirable to specify the limitations under which ACC acts. ACC was formed primarily for the purpose of carrying out and supervising the Armistice Terms. Directives and the passage of time have imposed upon it further functions. In the first place in January last ACC assumed all functions previously carried out by the Allied Military Government in occupied territory and thereafter has been responsible for Allied Military Government in the territory not yet restored to the Italian administration in accordance with the Hague Convention and the recognised rules of International Law as modified by the Armistice Terms. Secondly its functions have to some extent been modified by directives from time to time received from Combined Chiefs of Staff.

11. The principles on which ACC is working are as follows:-

(a) that long range commitments will not be made;

(b) that in Italian Government territory the ACC will act through the Italian Government and not itself assume the functions of government of liberated territory; and in such territory, subject to operational needs, it will in general administer Italy by Italian officials under Italian law and through Italian Courts;

(c) that the means by which the Italian Government reaches the desired end is a matter domestic to that Government;

(d) that it will not thrust the Italian Government aside and frame measures for them; and in particular will not impose, apart from changes necessitated by the Armistice Terms or by the needs of operations, changes in the Italian Constitution, institution, law or social organisation.

12. The functions of ACC differ in different parts of Italy. Three phases may be distinguished; two in Military Government territory, which is that territory which has not been restored to the administration of the Italian Government and is still under Allied Military Government and one in territory restored to the Italian Government. The two phases in Military Government territory are:-

(a) Army Areas where the representatives are directly under the control and form part of the staff of the Army Commander;

(b) Areas behind the Armies which are formed into Regions under the command of Regional Commissioners who are responsible to the Chief Commissioner through R.C. & M.G. Section.

This subject is dealt with in greater detail in Part II hereof.

13.

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13. In Army areas policies formulated by the Chief Commissioner are in theory paramount but it is not possible or desirable to place all into effect at once. Only those of first importance to operations are brought into force, as may be expedient according to the course of operations and the requirements of the Army.

14. As conditions become more settled, the extent to which these policies are carried out extends until in the Regions under Military Government they are all in operation. In these areas the responsibility is full and can be implemented by direct order and extends to the actual administration of the territory.

15. In Italian Government territory the responsibility becomes that of the Italian Government; but, apart from matters covered by the Armistice Terms as to which we can require compliance, ACC functions by giving advice and the Italian Government has been found to be most co-operative as to this.

16. As an example of our increasing close relationship with the Italian Government we have evolved a system whereby the decrees passed by the Italian Government are almost invariably made operative by us in Military Government territory. That this is possible is a tribute to the co-operation between ACC and the Italian Government in the planning of decrees. In this connection it should be mentioned that the policy of ACC is that except in certain cases where military necessity dictates policy (e.g. restrictions of movement) the Italian Government are the planners and draftsmen of decrees and ACC are advisers on the general policy to such decrees.

17. The ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION whose Vice President, Lord STANSGATE, is not at present in Italy, is under the command of Colonel G.R. UPJOHN as Acting Head. It is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the seven Sub-Commissions and for planning general policies. Its Sub-Commissions and the Ministries with which they correspond are:

| Sub-Commission. | Ministry. |
|---|---|
| Interior (Local Government)<br>Public Safety (Police and CD)<br>Public Health | Interior |
| Legal. | Justice. |
| Education.<br>Monuments & Fine Arts | Public Instruction |
| Property Control. | - |

The Vice President is responsible (having consulted the Heads of his Sub-Commissions concerned) for initiating policy proposals as to matters within the spheres of the Council of Ministers, the High Commissioner for Defascism, and of the Ministries mentioned above. He is responsible for the preparation of directives to implement policy [illegible] as may be necessary.

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14. As conditions become more settled, the extent to which these policies are carried out extends until in the Regions under Military Government they are all in operation. In these areas the responsibility is full and can be implemented by direct order and extends to the actual administration of the territory.

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| Sub-Commission. | Ministry. |
|---|---|
| Interior (Local Government) | Interior |
| Public Safety (Police and CD) | Interior |
| Public Health | Interior |
| Legal. | Justice. |
| Education. | Public Instruction |
| Monuments & Fine Arts | Public Instruction |
| Property Control. | - |

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The Vice President is responsible (having consulted the Heads of his Sub-Commissions concerned) for initiating policy proposals as to matters within the Spheres of the Council of Ministers, the High Commissioner for Defascism, and of the Ministries mentioned above. He is responsible for the preparation of directives to implement policy decisions and such administrative instructions as may be necessary. He is also responsible for the direction of such day to day administrative work as falls within the normal sphere of these bodies. Particulars as to the functions of each Sub-Commission are contained in Appendix "B" hereto.



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18. The ECONOMIC SECTION is headed by a Vice President, Brigadier General R. O'DWYER, and is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the nine Sub-Commissions under it. The Sub-Commissions and the Ministries with which they correspond are:-

| Sub-Commission. | Ministry. |
|---|---|
| Finance | Finance, Treasury. |
| Commerce<br>Industry<br>Labour | Industry, Commerce & Labour |
| Agriculture. | Agriculture. |
| Public Works and Utilities | Public Works. |
| Transportation<br>Shipping | |

In manner exactly analogous to the Administrative Section and its Sub-Commissions the Vice President is responsible for formulating and co-ordinating policy matters affecting his Sub-Commissions, for issuing directives to implement them and for the day to day administration of the matters which fall within the spheres of his Ministries and Sub-Commission

Particulars as to the functions of each Sub-Commission are contained in Appendix "C" hereto.

19. The R.C. & M.G. Section (Regional Control and Military Government Section) is headed by the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier M.S. LUSH, who is also a Vice President. In addition to the Regions and Army AMG Areas the Executive Commissioner has the following branches, etc. under him: they and the work they do, are:-

| Branch. | | Concerned with: |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Affairs | - | Control of Regions and Army AMG areas. |
| Security | - | Security. |
| Establishment | - | Personnel matters and the supply and transport of both personnel and stores. |
| Displaced Persons | - | Non-Italians escaped to or released in Italy. |
| Italian Refugee | - | Italians displaced through or for operations. |
| Information | - | Information. |

The work of the R.C. & M.G. Section and of Army HQ's and Regions in the field is described in Part II hereof.

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Finance

| | |
|---|---|
| Commerce<br>Industry<br>Labour | Industry, Commerce & Labour |
| Agriculture. | Agriculture. |
| Public Works and Utilities | Public Works. |
| Transportation<br>Shipping | |

In manner exactly analogous to the Administrative Section and its Sub-Commissions the Vice President is responsible for formulating and co-ordinating policy matters affecting his Sub-Commissions, for issuing directives to implement them and for the day to day administration of the matters which fall within the spheres of his Ministries and Sub-Commission

Particulars as to the functions of each Sub-Commission are contained in Appendix "C" hereto.

19. The R.C. & M.G. Section (Regional Control and Military Government Section) is headed by the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier M.S. LUNN, who is also a Vice President. In addition to the Regions and Army AMG Areas the Executive Commissioner has the following branches, etc. under him: they and the work they do, are:-

| Branch. | | Concerned with: |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Affairs | - | Control of Regions and Army AMG areas. |
| Security | - | Security. |
| Establishment | - | Personnel matters and the supply and transport of both personnel and stores. |
| Displaced Persons | - | Non-Italians escaped to or released in Italy. |
| Italian Refugee | - | Italians displaced through or for operations. |
| Information | - | Information. |

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The work of the R.C. & M.G. Section and of Army AMG's and Regions in the field is described in Part II hereof.

20. The INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS directly under the Chief Commissioner and the Ministries with which they deal, are:-

Sub-Commission.

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| Sub-Commission. | | Ministry. |
|---|---|---|
| Army | - | War |
| Navy | - | Marine |
| Air | - | Air |
| Communications | - | Communications |

These Sub-Commissions are responsible for formulating and implementing policy and for day to day administration within the spheres of their Ministries.

21. The first three of these Sub-Commissions are responsible for the reconstruction within the policy limits laid down by the CCG of the Italian armed forces.

22. The last named is responsible for the reconstruction of communications (telecommunications, post, telegraphs) and is concerned primarily with the development of military communications and secondarily with the development of civilian means of communication.

## PART II.

## THE ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF ACC IN ENA FIELD.

23. Policy is framed in the Administrative, Economic and Political Sections under their Vice Presidents in consultation with each other and the Chief Commissioner. This policy affects and is affected by external matters and the interior, political and economic situation in the country. The execution of policy is carried out by teams of Allied Officers both administrative and technical, in the Field. In order to decentralise the work of the ACC in the Field, the territory has been divided up into Regions under the command of Regional Commissioners. At present there are six Regions, viz., Region I (Sicily), Region VI (Sardinia), Southern Region (Calabria, Apulia, Lucania, Campania), Region IV (Lazio, Umbria and Rome), Region V (Abruzzi, the Marches), Region VII (Tuscany).

24. In order further to decentralise, these Regional teams are divided into Provincial teams, each under an Allied Provincial Commissioner. The Regional Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner have under their command Provincial Officers who deal with local governments, police officers, legal officers, supply officers and many other technical officers who are in fact representatives of the Sub-Commissions of the Administrative and Economic Sections in the field. The Regional Commissioner is the commander in the Region and has the overall responsibility for the work of his Regional Team. The Provincial Commissioner is responsible for his Provincial team to the Regional Commissioner.



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AF - Air

Comm functions - Communications

These Sub-Commissions are responsible for formulating and implementing policy and for day to day administration within the spheres of their initiative.

21. The first three of these Sub-Commissions are responsible for the reconstruction within the policy limits laid down by the CCG of the Italian armed forces.

22. The last named is responsible for the reconstruction of communications (telecommunications, posts, telegraphs) and is concerned primarily with the development of military communications and secondarily with the development of civilian means of communication.

## PART II.

## THE ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF ACC IN THE FIELD.

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25. The work of Regional Commissioners and their staffs in the field is controlled by the Regional Control and Military Government Section at ACC H. Under a Vice President known as the Executive Commissioner.

26. In the Army areas, that is to say, where operations are progressing, a team of Allied officers on the same lines as the Regional teams

under

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under a Senior Civil Affairs Officer is attached to the HQ of each Army. These Allied Military Government teams set up the initial phases of Military Government in a liberated territory as the Armies move forward. It is they who post the Proclamations of the Commander-in-Chief and appoint the provisional Italian local government immediately after occupation. Their primary duty is to establish law and order among the civilian population, to maintain the people with sufficient food and to render first aid to public utilities affecting the health and economies of the territories. Their secondary duty is to establish normality particularly on the agricultural and economic side as soon as the shock of battle has passed over the territory. The staffs of these Army AMG's are distributed among the Corps and Divisions of the combat troops. When a town is taken Civil Affairs Officer with technical staff is posted therein. As the Armies go forward the staffs of Regions already formed under which the newly liberated areas will fall, follow up the Army AMG's and reinforce the staffs on the Army AMG's. Eventually, as the Army line moves forward the area is handed over to the static Regional Commissioner who maintains in places officers he has already sent up as reinforcements for the Army and begins regional control under Allied Military Government.

27. It will be seen that the Army AMG's are constantly moved forward, taking over new areas, while the Regional organisation comes later and is on a static and more permanent basis.

28. In the forward areas the Provinces and Regions are governed under AMG. The administration, however, is carried out always through the Italian machinery of local government and the fullest employment is made of Italian officials purged of their Fascist element. One of the primary duties of both AMG Armies and Regional Commissioners is constantly to remove Fascist personnal, Fascist institutions and Fascist doctrines.

29. A Regional Commissioner and his staff, like the SCAO of an Army AMG, is faced continually with every kind of problem, both administrative, economic, religious and social. Regional teams have to be prepared to meet and deal with every kind of situation that may arise from the extraordinary circumstances of occupation after battle. Quite apart from the subjects dealt with by the technical representatives of the Administrative and Economic Sections, the serious problems of refugees, displaced persons and patriots arise.

30. When it has been decided to hand over the territory to the Italian Government the role of the Regional Commissioner and his staff is changed. He is no longer the governor but the adviser. It is here that the policy of employing Italian administrative machinery in the early stages finds its full value, for thus the change is often unnoticeable in practice. The Provincial Commissioner has encouraged the local Prefect and the local Government authorities to exercise their authority in his name from the very beginning. When the change comes this practice continues but it is in the name of the Prefect of the Italian Government and not in the name of the Allied Military Government.

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point the provisional Italian local government immediately after occupation. Their primary duty is to establish law and order among the civilian population, to maintain the people with sufficient food and to render first aid to public utilities affecting the health and economies of the territories. Their secondary duty is to establish normality particularly on the agricultural and economic side as soon as the shock of battle has passed over the territory. The staffs of these Army AMG's are distributed among the Corps and Divisions of the combat troops. When a town is taken Civil Affairs Officer with technical staff is posted therein. As the Armies go forward the staffs of Regions already formed under which the newly liberated areas will fall, follow up the Army AMG's and reinforce the staffs of the Army AMG's. Eventually, as the Army line moves forward the area is handed over to the static Regional Commissioner who maintains in places officers he has already sent up as reinforcements for the Army and begins regional control under Allied Military Government.

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31. When territory is handed back to the Italian Government the staffs of the Regions can be and are reduced but are not withdrawn altogether, primarily because where Allied troops and Allied installations exist, it is necessary to have Allied Officers of the ACC ready to assist the military authorities in their relations with the local Italian authorities; secondarily because the Provincial governments still need encouragement and practicable help in matters of supplies, transportation, etc.



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32. In Sicily the Regional Staff has been reduced from 240 to 27, in Sardinia from 42 to 15, in Southern Italy from 320 to 100.

33. Regional Commissioners have constantly before them the policy of the ACC to place upon the Italian Government at the earliest possible moment consonant with the demands of the Allied war effort, the fullest responsibility for administering their country while giving them the fullest measure of support and advice.



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32. In Sicily the Regional Staff has been reduced from 240 to 27, in Sardinia from 42 to 15, in Southern Italy from 320 to 100.

33. Regional Commissioners have constantly before them the policy of the AGC to place upon the Italian Government at the earliest possible moment consonant with the demands of the Allied war effort, the fullest responsibility for administering their country while giving them the fullest measure of support and advice.

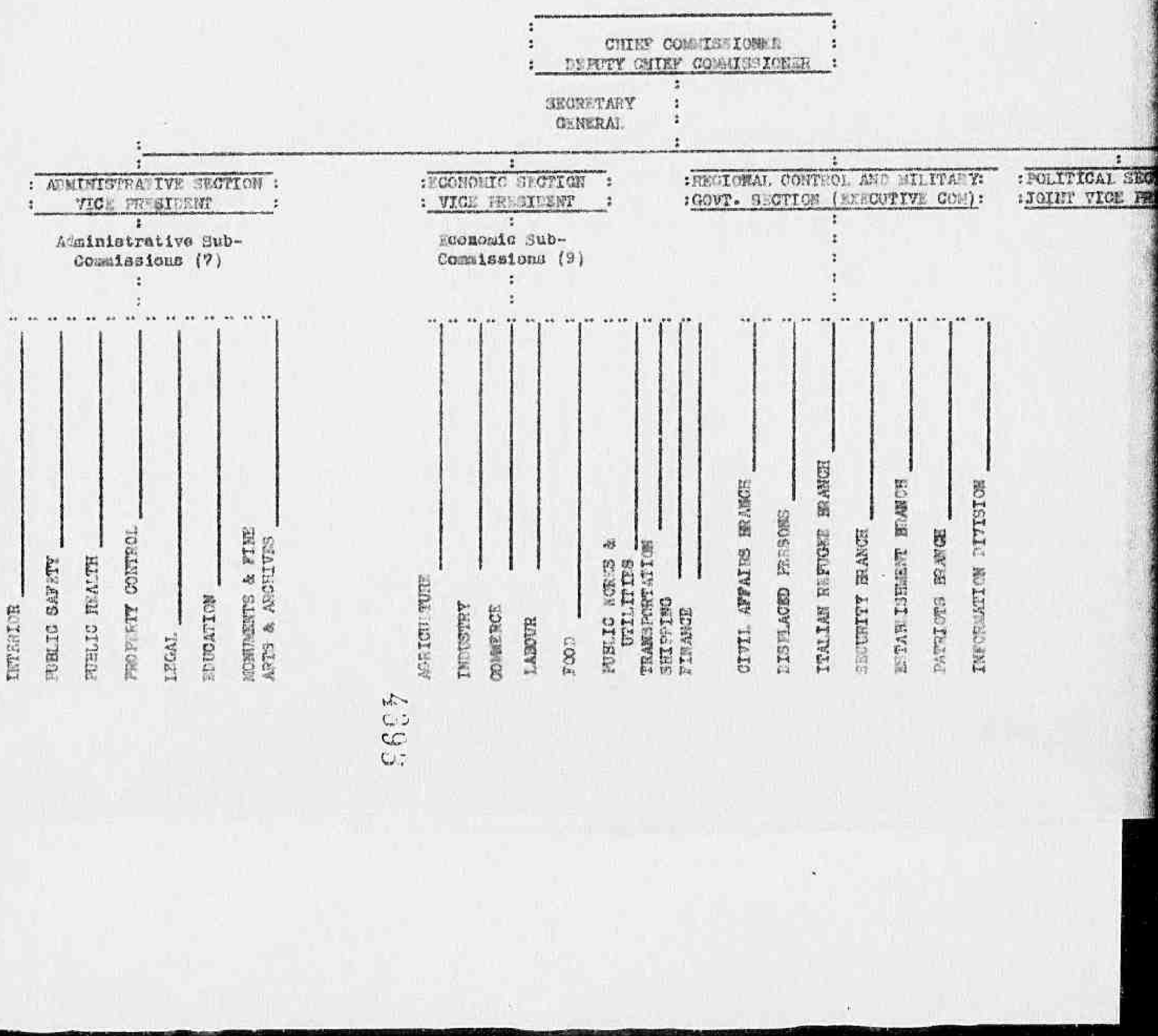
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Appendix "A"

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ORGANISATION



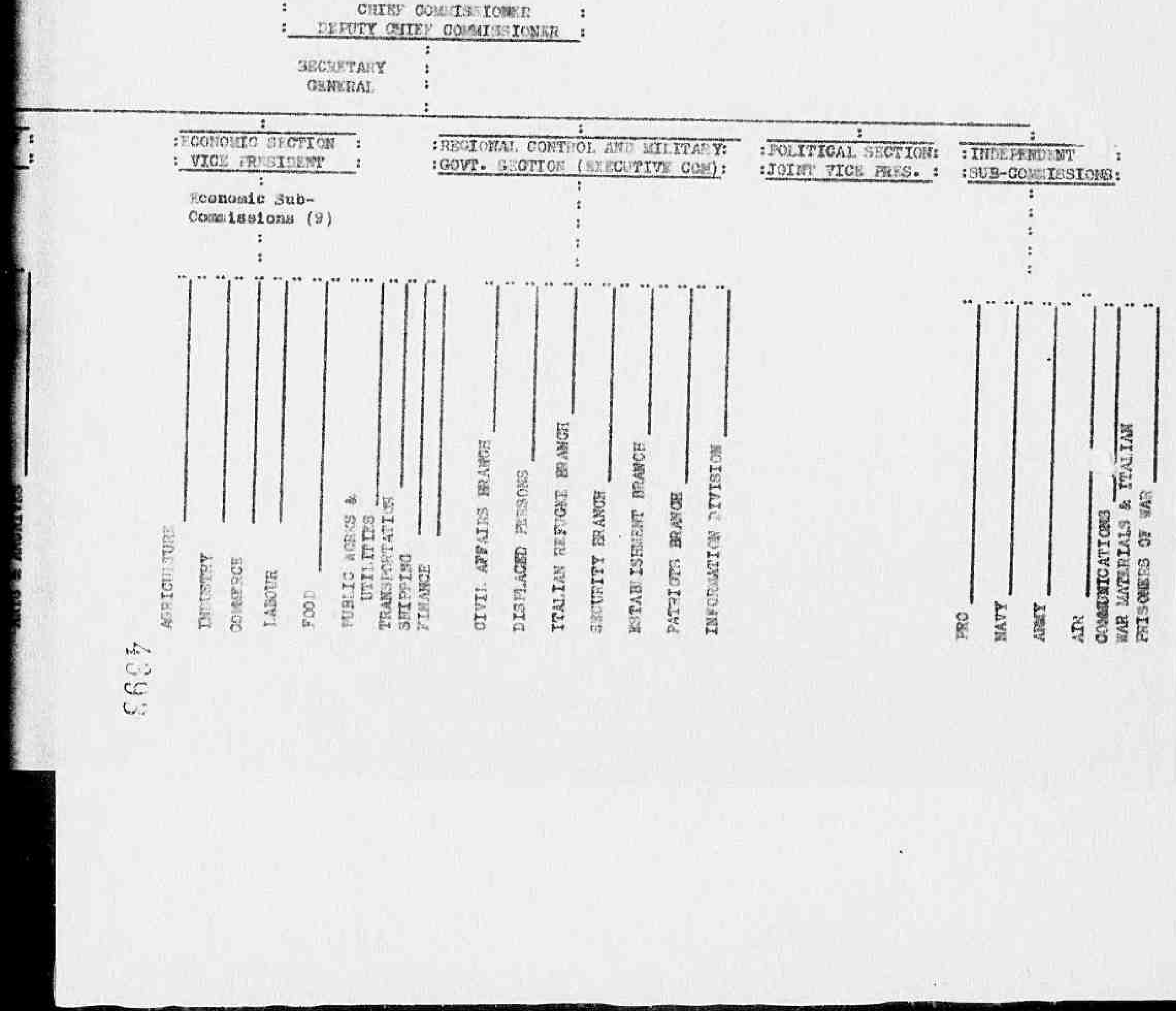

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Appendix "A"

# HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ORGANISATION




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Appendix "B".

## Functions of Administrative Section Sub-Commissions in relation to the Italian Government.

Interior Sub-Commission.

Supervises the working, defascistisation and reorganisation of the internal administration of Italy (i.e., the Ministry of Interior and provincial and communal authorities). It also arranges for the preparation and dispatch of teams of senior Italian officials to re-organise the administration of newly liberated provinces and is in almost daily contact with the Ministry of Interior on these matters.

Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Is concerned with the Italian Police, Prisons, Fire and Civil Defence Services. In Regions and Army areas it is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the efficient functioning of these Services. At Headquarters, liaison is maintained with:

Minister of Interior on Civil Police, Fire, Civil Defence and control of civilian movement.
Minister of Justice on Prisons and Prosecutions.
Minister of Communications on registration and licensing of vehicles.
Royal Carabinieri and Royal Finance Guards on Police.
Allied Forces (P.W. and Security Section) on Police and Security Matters.

Public Health.

Is responsible for all phases of the care of health of the Italian Public and the prevention or control of outbreaks of epidemics or diseases of all kinds: it supervises the work of the Italian Health Officials and the re-organisation of medical and welfare services: it advises as to diet scales: organises the supply and distribution of medical supplies, the manufacture of medicines and the production of sera and vaccines. It is also concerned with the prevention and control of the diseases of animals. For these purposes it consults frequently with the appropriate Health and Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of the Interior.

Legal Sub-Commission.

Advises the Chief Commissioner, his staff, and Sub-Commissions on Legal matters: prepares proclamations, general orders and directives implementing Italian legislation: operates and supervises the Allied Military Courts: supervises the administration of justice by Italian Courts: peruses, criticises and negotiates amendments of such Italian legislation as may affect the work of ACC: maintains liaison with the Italian Minister of Justice for these purposes.

Education Sub-Commission.

Purges text books and personnel of fascism, restores schools and academies to routine operation to return them as normal as possible to the Italian Government. Maintains liaison with the Minister of Public Instruction on epuration, appointments and transfers to the senior posts in both Universities and Schools and revision and printing of books for the schools.

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Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission.

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Supervises the working, defascistisation and reorganisation of the internal administration of Italy (i.e., the Ministry of Interior and provincial and communal authorities). It also arranges for the preparation and dispatch of teams of senior Italian officials to re-organise the administration of newly liberated provinces and is in almost daily contact with the Ministry of Interior on these matters.

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Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission.

So far as operations allow protects and preserves the art, monuments, objects, etc., of Italy and renders first aid to those monuments damaged by the passage of war. It collects information with regard to the displacement of works of art either through wartime dispersal, enemy theft or illegal sale. It co-operates with the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and with the President of the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art.

Property

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Property Control Sub-Commission.

Protects and controls the property and assets in Italy owned by nationals of the United Nations and France, and under certain conditions it may take charge of abandoned property, property of enemy states and of the Italian Government (including semi-statal and Fascist organisations). Liaison in these matters is maintained with the Italian Ministries of the Treasury, Finance and Corporations.

Appendix "C"..../

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Appendix "C"...../

Appendix "C".

## Functions of the Economic Section Sub-Commissions in relation to the Italian Government.

Agriculture Sub-Commission.

Formulate policies and plans for revival of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, to secure maximum production of those industries and provide administrative supervision of operations of Italian Ministry of Agriculture.

Commerce Sub-Commission

Advising and assisting appropriate organisations and agencies of Italian Government on administering and reviving the commercial economy of the country. Administering control of prices of all non-subsistence commodities and rationing and control of goods, etc. on short supply. Responsible for exports.

Finance Sub-Commission.

Initiates and develops in conjunction with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Treasury, Bank of Italy, Social Insurance Institutions, etc., policies, plans and procedures for restoration and maintenance of ordered financial and economic conditions, stabilised currency, and anti-inflation measures. Controls Italian Financial Institutions. Maintains recons as to Italian indebtedness to Allied Nations and vice versa.

Food Sub-Commission.

Advises and directs, and exercises administrative supervision over Italian Government on equitable food distribution by price controls and rationing systems and controlling distribution of essential imported foodstuffs and local food supplies.

Industry Sub-Commission.

Formulates recommendations as to policies and plans concerning Italian industrial production, re-activation of normal exporting industries and rehabilitation of essential industries. Maintaining close liaison with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour and supervises execution by Italian Government of instructions from A.C.C.

Labour Sub-Commission.

Supervises the policy, organisation and administration of all labour activities and exercising controls essential to the needs of the Allied war effort. Advising Italian Government on revision of Italian Labour legislation, formation of free association of employers and employees and for arbitration between them. Supervises all activities of labour exchanges.

Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission.

Assumes responsibility from Armed Forces for reconstruction and maintenance of roads and bridges, maintenance and repair of power plants, pumping installations, etc. Through Italian agencies arranges for rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair of public works, public utilities, (Electricity, gas, water, etc.). Advises and exercises supervision over Ministry of Public Works.

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Shipping Sub-Commission.

Co-ordinates in conjunction with the competent authorities and

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Commerce Sub-Commission

Advising and assisting appropriate organisations and agencies of Italian Government on administering and reviving the commercial economy of the country. Administering control of prices of all non-subsistence commodities and rationing and control of goods, etc. on short supply. Responsible for exports.

Finance Sub-Commission.

Initiates and develops in conjunction with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Treasury, Bank of Italy, Social Insurance Institutions, etc., policies, plans and procedures for restoration and maintenance of ordered financial and economic conditions, stabilised currency, and anti-inflation measures. Controls Italian Financial Institutions. Maintains record as to Italian indebtedness to Allied Nations and vice versa.

Food Sub-Commission.

Advises and directs, and exercises administrative supervision over Italian Government on equitable food distribution by price controls and rationing systems and controlling distribution of essential imported foodstuffs and local food supplies.

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Formulates recommendations as to policies and plans concerning Italian industrial production, re-activation of normal exporting industries and rehabilitation of essential industries. Maintaining close liaison with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour and supervises execution by Italian Government of instructions from A.C.C.

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Assumes responsibility from Armed Forces for reconstruction and maintenance of roads and bridges, maintenance and repair of power plants, pumping installations, etc. Through Italian agencies arranges for rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair of public works, public utilities, (Electricity, gas, water, etc.). Advises and exercises supervision over Ministry of Public Works.

4390

Shipping Sub-Commission.

Co-ordinates in conjunction with the competent authorities and G-4 Movements and Transportation Sub-Commission matters referring to the use of all Italian vessels in the movement of service or civilian cargoes. Supervises the working of the Italian ship operating committee known as Cogena. Liaison with the Mediterranean Shipping Board.

Transportation

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

Transportation Sub-Commission.

Arranges with LSS rail transport to meet essential civil needs in areas under Army control. In other areas exercises supervisory and advisory duties to ensure maximum use of limited rail and road facilities. Planning and liaison with Italian Ministry of Communications on future needs and policy of shipping in coastal waters and inland waterways. In conjunction with Italian Government, control and distribution of coal.



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SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

16
4 Sept 1600
By DPR

Rome, September 4, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for September 8, 1130 a.m., will be held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Kirkpatrick, the Greek Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda

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Captain Ellery Stone,
Acting Chief,
Allied Control Commission,
Rome.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, September 20, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

Mr. William Schott,

Vice President,

Allied Control Commission

Rome.

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
VISORY COUNCIL FOR ITAL

MINUTES OF THE 20th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Veneto 119 on September 8, 1944 under the chairmanship of George Exindaris, Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

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| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of |
| M. Fouchet | National Liberation |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| M. Ouraevsky | |
| M. Mitskievic | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| Dr. Miha Krek | Yugoslavia |
| M. Smiljanic | |
| M. Subotich | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission.

2.) Transportation Problems - by Col. D.S. Adams, Director of Transportation, Allied Control Commission.

3.) Problems of A M G Administration - by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC, Region IV.

4.) Miscellaneous.

5.) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. George Exindaris, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

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3.) Problems of A M G Administration - by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC, Region IV.

4.) Miscellaneous.

5.) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. George Exindaris, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

"Military

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"Military events have dominated the last fortnight in Italy as elsewhere in Europe. An attack was launched on the Gothic Line on August 26, the Line itself has been passed on the eastern flank and the battle is now being fought outside the city of Rimini. When that has fallen into our hands, the Northern Italian plains stretch ahead and there are none of the natural obstacles to rapid advance that have made progress so hard in Southern and Central Italy. We may, therefore, be on the threshold of a period of rapid movement in which further large areas will be liberated. This in turn will put a great strain upon the resources of the Allied Control Commission and much of the past fortnight has been spent in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

"The Italian Government themselves have also been giving thought to this question. As you know we work in close collaboration with them and look to them to suggest for us names which we can choose for appointments to prefect, sindaco, etc. By this means continuity is assured when territory is turned back to Italian administration. These appointments raise difficult questions and you will understand that they are of great political importance when the cities concerned may include large industrial centers in the North of Italy.

"Events in Italy and in Europe have, therefore, focused attention on future planning rather than present administration. About the latter, there is little to be said except that the Italian Government carried on during the last fortnight with the difficult administrative tasks which confronted it. There has been full cooperation with the Allied Control Commission and you will have seen a message from the Prime Minister to the Patriots in the North of Italy urging them not only to action as auxiliaries of the Allied armies but also emphasising to them their duty to cooperate with Allied Military Government after they have come within the liberated zone.

"The most interesting piece of legislation since your last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which since the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE D'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

"Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 8th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, came out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly, in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, among the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country

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control commission and ... of the past fortnight ... in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

"The Italian Government themselves have also been giving thought to this question. As you know we work in close collaboration with them and look to them to suggest for us names which we can choose for appointments to prefect, sindaco, etc. By this means continuity is assured when territory is turned back to Italian administration. These appointments raise difficult questions and you will understand that they are of great political importance when the cities concerned may include large industrial centers in the North of Italy.

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"Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 5th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly, in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, among the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country shall regain its own autonomy. A proposal for the execution of the political part of this program was recently put forward in a leading article by the Socialist leader Nenni. In an article in the AVANTI he said that the present phase was one in which all six parties must combine for administrative purposes but that in the next phase those parties who had decided to press for a republic should form a block. This next phase in Nenni's opinion might come soon.

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"In addition to the Socialist Party, there has also been a declaration of liberal policy by the Liberal Minister-without-Portfolio, Signor Carandini. There is also some prospect of an early meeting of various liberal groups but it is too early yet to say what political program that party will adopt.

"At the beginning of my statement I said that we might be seen entering upon another period of rapid movement. Movement depends upon transport. Indeed lack of transport is at the root of many of our administrative difficulties here. Colonel Adams is to make a statement to you on that subject, and I will not delay you further before you pass to this most important aspect of our work in Italy."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

There was no discussion.

The Chairman then invited Colonel Adams to present his report.

2. Transportation Problems in Italy.

(a) Report by Colonel D.S. Adams, Director of Transportation Subcommission, ACC.

Col. Adams read the following report:

"An article in the "Stars and Stripes" of a few days ago on conditions in France, stressed not only shortage of food, but "shortage of transport". This must be expected in the wake of the Armies and is the condition in Italy.

"The enemy, on occupying the country, takes over railroads, locomotives, rolling stock, trucks, shipping and other transportation facilities. In order to impede the enemy, our Armies bomb the bridges, both rail and highway, rail-yards, shops, shipping etc. In turn the enemy, in retreat, destroys everything he can of what is left.

"If both Armies are successful in these missions, the transportation system of the country is completely wrecked. It is true that as our Army advances, its engineers build temporary bridges with incredible speed, relay railroad tracks, repair roads and soon have our Army supply lines in operation. However, these are only lines deemed essential for the Army's own lines of communications. Branch rail lines and sidings are cannabalised to get material for the main lines. Further the rail lines rebuilt are vital to the Army and must be utilised to their maximum for their Military supplies.

"Therefore those charged with the movement of food, medical and other supplies for the civil population are faced with a transportation problem that is a real challenge. In addition, orders are that the country must be fed from local resources to the maximum extent possible, in order to reduce to the minimum sea shipping. Our transport problem therefore includes the

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and I will not delay you further before you pass to this most important aspect of our work in Italy."

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On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

There was no discussion.

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"Therefore those charged with the movement of food, medical and other supplies for the civil population are faced with a transportation problem that is a real challenge. In addition, orders are that the country must be fed from local resources to the maximum extent possible, in order to reduce to the minimum and save shipping. Our transport problem therefore includes the large movement of food supplies from surplus areas to deficit areas that is required in order to feed the Italian people.

"The maximum we can get of tonnage by rail, schooners, coasters and highway vehicles is required to move civil supplies. Railways must carry the heavy long haul tonnage. This movement is largely over Military lines and our officers must "bid" for such space at AAI weekly "movement" meetings.

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These regular contacts have made our problem a familiar story to AAI movements' officers; we have excellent cooperation, however Military stores do have priority and in periods of heavy Military movements we have difficulty in moving even essential requirements. Main lines south of Naples are still required for Military supplies, however we have secured a monthly allocation of tonnage space for both through and local movements. Even with these difficulties our rail tonnage on the mainland in July was 170,000 tons.

"To improve this situation we have followed a policy of rehabilitating rail lines in rear areas as rapidly as possible; in Sicily all main lines are now in use again and rail service available completely around the island. The effect of this increase in service and diminished Military demand, is indicated in Sicily's July tonnage figures of 194,000 tons, total of which 90,000 tons were civil supplies or over 80 c/o. In Sardinia there was little war damage except at Cagliari, so that present rail service is adequate. The same policy has been followed in repairs of rolling stock and our shops available are rapidly getting repairable freight cars back in service. In Sicily, rail-roads are even showing an operating profit with the large increase in civilian movement.

"Highway transport is essential for shorter hauls, collection and distribution of supplies, movements beyond rail heads in forward areas and harvest's requirements. Comparatively few trucks were found on the mainland or in Sicily. It was necessary early this year to augment the local transport , so orders were issued allocating 3000 trucks to ACC; deliveries commenced in February, however, final delivery to complete the total of 1000 was only made in August. An additional 500 trucks have been loaned, so we have in service now some 1500 M.T. vehicles, all on the mainland.

"It is difficult to give you a comprehensive picture of the trucking in a limited time, therefore only some of the more important points are mentioned briefly. Trucks require drivers, mechanics, machine shops, garages, tyre replacements, batteries, spare parts and personnel to organise and supervise their operations and maintenance.

"ACC does not have personnel for all these operations. Organised Italian Commercial Trucking Companies are few in southern Italy and their shops and garages if not destroyed, have generally been requisitioned by the Army. Parts are scarce, tyres nil.

"In Sicily, a trucking company called EMT, affiliated with the Railroad, still had some thirty trucks left and the nucleus of its organisation. It was taken under control of Region ACC. Captured Italian Military trucks were secured from the Army and added to the EMT fleet, so that it now operates some 700 trucks and handles the major part of the highway hauling under an approved tariff of charges.

"Early in the year the Italian Government was urged to reorganise the trucking operations on the mainland, but with a new Ministry it was impossible to get the necessary action so we had to go ahead.

"Truck pools were formed in provinces, bringing into them local Italian Companies whose small fleets were augmented by M.T. vehicles. In

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"In Sicily, a trucking company called EFT, affiliated with the Railroad, still had some thirty trucks left and the nucleus of its organisation. It was taken under control of Region AMG. Captured Italian Military trucks were secured from the Army and added to the EFT fleet, so that it now operates some 700 trucks and handles the major part of the highway hauling under an approved tariff of charges.

"Early in the year the Italian Government was urged to reorganise the trucking operations on the mainland, but with a new Ministry it was impossible to get the necessary action so we had to go ahead.

"Truck pools were formed in provinces, bringing into them local Italian Companies whose small fleets were augmented by M.T. vehicles. In other areas where hauling companies were not available, our transport officers organised provincial truck pools with M.T. vehicles and such few local trucks that could be found. Italian drivers, mechanics and other personnel were hired and repair shops established with what tools could be secured by requisition.

"All these operations are on a commercial basis and charges are based on a standard tariff. After many months urging, this tariff has been established by decree of the Italian Government.

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We have adopted a policy of not requisitioning trucks; that only causes them to disappear. Instead we register them and get them into operation by their owners on a commercial basis applying this standard tariff. "Pools" are established and movements controlled under our supervision, so that priority supplies, such as food, can be assured of transport. This plan is working successfully and Rome now has all its trucking of civil supplies handled by Italian trucks. In Florence the plan was inaugurated promptly on occupation and eighty local trucks were put in operation in a few days. When the Italians find we are not requisitioning their trucks, many more will be brought out of hiding. It is not possible to secure more M.T. vehicles now and northern Regions, when occupied, must largely depend on the effectiveness of this plan.

"When truck transport is in such short supply, it is obvious that truck movements must be controlled in order that food and other priority supplies may be moved.

"I have read a number of local newspaper articles advocating "freedom of truck movements", but if this were done, prices would soar, so that only monied classes could buy and equitable distribution of food would be impossible. Trucks would burn up large quantities of petrol on long hauls to Apulia to bring back wine to Rome at large profits rather than haul potatoes.

"To establish a uniform system of control, a plan has been worked out with the Italian Ministry of Communications for the organisation called the "Ente Nazionale Auto-Trasporti di Cose (ENAC). Its operations are on the provincial level under a provincial Commission. Under this decree, recently published, the truck owners declare their vehicles and operate in the provincial "truck pool" under the standard tariff and transport goods according to the priority established by the Commission. Standard form work tickets are used. Truck pools already established can be turned over to ENAC as soon as it is organised to take them.

"Before closing I wish to make a brief statement about schooners which are controlled by MEDSEC. Much greater tonnage of our civil supplies should be handled by schooners and coasters, however we have had the same difficulties, i.e. that the Military have been allocated almost all the tonnage.

"Until recently we had only 13,000 tons: this was increased to 27,000 tons, however we have insisted that this water transport must be provided if we are going to supply Italy from local resources. We reached an agreement at the meeting at AFHQ last week on this principle and we expect to move not less than 80,000 tons in the next month. This means use of Liberty or other large ships for some of the movement.

"The end of Military operations should bring substantial relief by reducing Military transport requirements, however, Italy will have to have extensive Railway rehabilitation, additional shipping and thousands of trucks, tyres, batteries and parts to restore its transportation system to take care of its reasonable requirements.

"Shortage of Transport" is not only the first cry from France, but the cry from everywhere; U.S. and U.K. are short of transport, particularly trucks, tyres and parts; obviously transport is short in Italy also and

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"'Shortage of Transport' is not only the first cry from France, but the cry from everywhere; U.S. and U.K. are short of transport, particularly trucks, tyres and parts; obviously transport is short in Italy also and will be for a long time."

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Col. Adams for his report and invited discussion.

Sir 4382

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Sir Noel Charles inquired whether animal-drawn transportation was being used for the purpose of bringing food to Rome. Col. Adams replied affirmatively.

M. Couve de Murville asked whether any information was available on the percentage of Italian pre-war locomotives left behind by the Germans.

Col. Adams stated that information on this subject was not available as yet.

Mr. Kirk with reference to the question of circulation permits for trucks inquired whether such permits were granted only for pooled trucks or whether it was possible for individuals to obtain permits for trucks to circulate on certain specified routes.

Col. Adams replied that ordinarily all trucks were brought into the pool and then given permits. He went on to state that as soon as EMAC was established the Government will be able to control the regional pools through controlling the distribution of gas.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the check on the proper use of trucks authorised to circulate devolved on the Italian Government or the ACC.

Col. Adams stated that for the time being this control rests with the ACC, but it is being transferred rapidly to the Italian authorities and that in due course EMAC will control the schedule of priorities for the movement of commodities.

In reply to a question raised by General Vasiliev, Col. Adams stated that the operation of railways comes within the jurisdiction of the Director General of Military Railways, who was an Allied military officer, and that through the medium of this officer the Allied military authorities control all movements of the Italian railroads.

In answer to a further question raised by General Vasiliev, Col. Adams stated that the Director General of the military railroads is responsible for the control of all transportation lines and that he retains direct control of lines in which the military are interested, but that lines not of interest to military authorities are administered by the Italian Government under the supervision of the ACC.

There was no further discussion and the Chairman called on Colonel Poletti to present his report.

3. Problems of Allied Military Government Administration.

(a) Report by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC Region IV.

Col. Poletti stated that he would discuss briefly the problems and main tasks of AMG administration. AMG is a unit of ACC created to pre-

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There was no further discussion and the Chairman called on Colonel Poletti to present his report.

3. Problems of Allied Military Government Administration.

(a) Report by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC Region IV.

Col. Poletti stated that he would discuss briefly the problems and main tasks of AMG administration. AMG is a unit of ACC created to preserve law and order in territories behind the troops and to relieve the military of this function. This task has not been a difficult one. AMG has used exclusively local police forces, which have been cooperating ever since the days of landing. The basic problem of AMG as regards the local police force is that of securing adequate foodstuffs, service equipment, clothing and shoes for them. One of the weaknesses of the local police, he said, was that carelessness, graft and corruption had permeated the police force during 20 years of fascism. The personnel

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is not too vigorous and it is difficult for them to resist bribes. They fail to understand that under the AMG nobody enjoys any special protection and they are afraid to enforce vigorously existing regulations. AMG has done a good job in preserving law and order. It has performed this duty with the aid of the local police, not having a police force of its own.

One of the most difficult tasks of the AMG is the reorganization and revitalization of the local agencies of the Italian Government. Only few officers of AMG speak Italian or are familiar with previous conditions in Italy. This complicates the task of cleaning out fascists. The main difficulty in connection with elimination of fascists from public offices is the practical impossibility of finding competent men to take over public administration positions. It is easy to discharge a Fascist, but it is difficult to find a replacement for him. AMG is practically forced to proceed gradually with the elimination of fascists, until substitutes for their positions can be found. Many non-Fascists, men of integrity, are reluctant to accept public office, apparently aware of the difficulties involved and the harshness of the task. AMG has cleaned out a lot of prominent fascists and admittedly in some cases has failed to eliminate them. While, until recently, non-Fascists have been reluctant to assume public office, at present many more people, especially here in Rome, have indicated a willingness to assume public responsibility.

The most difficult task confronting the AMG is that of providing food. At least one half of the entire work time of AMG is devoted to a consideration of this problem. The problem of providing food is complicated by the fact that the Italian people apparently do not respect the authority of the Government. In Sicily, for example, in spite of the order issued for the delivery of oil, last December, only 8 o/o of the estimated harvest was collected. Today conditions are somewhat better and it is believed that the people are gradually acquiring a respect for the Government. The Government, on the other hand, lacks adequate enforcement forces. It is not sufficient to merely issue an order, it has to be enforced. However, considering all the difficulties involved the AMG has done a good job in getting food.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Col. Poletti for his report and invited discussion.

Mr. Kirk, with reference to the alleged insensibility of the people regarding their responsibility toward the Government, inquired whether Col. Poletti found that individual appeal to the people by members of the Government had any success in the sense that people responded better to appeals for public cooperation.

Col. Poletti admitted that individual appeals have a certain amount of success but, on the whole, the Italian Government has not done enough to reawaken a sense of civic responsibility in the Italian people. He cited the following as an example: 50 trucks from a given pool are ordered to report for the delivery of certain commodities. However, only ten trucks report, the other 40 eventually appear with some excuses. The chances are that they were carrying black-market goods. This condition

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ficulty in connection with elimination of fascists from public office is the practical impossibility of finding competent men to take over public administration positions. It is easy to discharge a Fascist, but it is difficult to find a replacement for him. AMG is practically forced to proceed gradually with the elimination of fascists, until substitutes for their positions can be found. Many non-Fascists, men of integrity, are reluctant to accept public office, apparently aware of the difficulties involved and the hardness of the task. AMG has cleaned out a lot of prominent fascists and admittedly in some cases has failed to eliminate them. While, until recently, non-Fascists have been reluctant to assume public office, at present many more people, especially here in Rome, have indicated a willingness to assume public responsibility.

The most difficult task confronting the AMG is that of providing food. At least one half of the entire work time of AMG is devoted to a consideration of this problem. The problem of providing food is complicated by the fact that the Italian people apparently do not respect the authority of the Government. In Sicily, for example, in spite of the order issued for the delivery of oil, last December, only 5 o/o of the estimated harvest was collected. Today conditions are somewhat better and it is believed that the people are gradually acquiring a respect for the Government. The Government, on the other hand, lacks adequate enforcement forces. It is not sufficient to merely issue an order, it has to be enforced. However, considering all the difficulties involved the AMG has done a good job in getting food.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Col. Poletti for his report and invited discussion.

Mr. Kirk, with reference to the alleged insensibility of the people regarding their responsibility toward the Government, inquired whether Col. Poletti found that individual appeal to the people by members of the Government had any success in the sense that people responded better to appeals for public cooperation.

Col. Poletti admitted that individual appeals have a certain amount of success but, on the whole, the Italian Government has not done enough to reawaken a sense of civic responsibility in the Italian people. He cited the following as an example: 50 trucks from a given pool are ordered to report for the delivery of certain commodities. However, only ten trucks report, the other 40 eventually appear with some excuses. The chances are that they were carrying black-market goods. This condition is a wide-spread one. Until such time as the Italian Government awakens a civic responsibility in the people it will not be remedied.

Mr. Kirk stated that he was frequently told that the Italian Government does not have sufficient means of transportation on hand to move about and contact the provincial authorities and asked Col. Poletti for his opinion regarding this statement.



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Col. Poletti stated that he was not impressed by the Italian argument. He said it was up to the Italian Government to requisition cars, they fail to do so. They are apparently afraid to requisition for fear of antagonizing the owners. We have been trying unsuccessfully to get them to requisition motorcycles they need. The Italian authorities complain of a lack of tires, yet fail to take steps to acquire them. Col. Poletti pointed out that the Italian authorities have the power to requisition cars, but they do not exercise it. Many cars are in circulation without proper passes, yet the police do not stop them. He stated that he was convinced that the Government could get more cars if they ordered requisitioning. In support of this statement, he cited the case of a person who called on him the other day driving a new car with new tires, which he had just purchased in Rome.

Mr. Kirk stated that he was informed that the Italian authorities had taken steps to prevent the abuses of circulation in Rome.

Col. Poletti admitted that the Italian Government was taking some steps but said that they were not doing enough. Prefects, he stated, have the actual power to requisition, but generally they do not do so. Admittedly it is not pleasant to take someone's property, it is easier for the Italian authorities to notify AFHQ that they need cars and expect the Allied authorities to requisition vehicles for them.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there were any practical sanctions that could be applied to enforce discipline to show that the arguments on transportation are not all on one side.

Col. Poletti stated that regarding trucks he quite agreed with Col. Adams that they should not be requisitioned and that it was better to arrange for pools, but stated that once a car is in the pool and fails to cooperate, such a vehicle should be confiscated. He reported that about 100 trucks have already been confiscated for failure of the owner to cooperate properly.

Mr. Kirk inquired what action the Italians were taking to assist in this matter.

Col. Poletti stated that confiscation is being done by the Italian prefects.

Mr. Kirk apologized for taking so much time on this subject and expressed the opinion that the onus for the existing situation should be placed on the people who are responsible.

Col. Poletti stated that he thought lack of a sense of civic responsibility was the primary reason and that people were just not interested in public welfare, the basic objective of most people being to become a millionaire in two weeks.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Col. Poletti expressed his disbelief of the often-heard statement that the further north one gets in Italy, the better general conditions and public cooperation will be.

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There was no discussion.

4. Miscellaneous.

There was no discussion under this heading.



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5. Press Communique.

The Council approved the release of the following press communique:

"The 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 8, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Exindaris, Greek Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Couve de Murville | France |
| General Vasiliev | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Dr. Niko Krek | Yugoslavia |

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Colonel Adams on Transportation Problems, and of Colonel Poletti on problems of Allied Military Government Administration."

6. Date for Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on September 22, 1944, under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Delegate.

Before closing the meeting the Chairman expressed his thanks to Mr. Kirk for permitting the meeting to be held in the conference room of the United States Delegation.

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AGENDA FOR THE SEPTEMBER 8, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW -

Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief,
Allied Control Commission.

2.) TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS -

Col. D. S. Adams, Director of Transportation,
Allied Control Commission.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) FUTURE CONSIDERATION.

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AGENDA FOR THE SEPTEMBER 8, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1.) POLITICAL MATTERS -

Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief,
Allied Control Commission.

2. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS -

Col. D. S. Adams, Director of Transportation,
Allied Control Commission.

3.) PROBLEMS OF A.M.G. ADMINISTRATION -

Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC
Region IV.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

5. NEXT MEETING.

* * * * *

Captain Ellery Stone,
Acting Chief of the ACC
ACC
A.P.O. [illegible]

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SECRET

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R26/WB22

3 September 1944.

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 22
28 Aug to 3 Sep 44

1. Political.

The Council of Ministers, in successive sessions on 31 Aug and 1 Sep, tackled an agenda full of serious matters, some with long term and international implications. The meeting on Friday approved a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners (of the sort described in last week's Bulletin) to take over the running of "editorial enterprises", and information agencies which, since 8 Sep last, have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities in behalf of Fascism or the Germans. It was further explicitly stated that the old Roman papers such as "Il Messaggero" were not to reappear under the old names. This is a ticklish matter in the capital since the papers with the widest circulation were naturally those of Fascist prominence and their eventual fate has been of some concern to the new papers that came out at the time of the Liberation. Of greater national importance were the measures taken in regard to Sicily. The High Commissioner, Aldisio, was present at the meeting of the Council and after "ample discussion , in which all the ministers shared" a number of resolutions were made. It was decided that the government would reinforce the administrative apparatus of Sicily and resolutely combat the separatist movement on the island; the six parties represented in the government are also to enlist their strength as parties in the same cause. The government also announced its intention of giving "efficacious form to decentralization and regional autonomy." The specific measures to be taken are to be left to the Constituent Assembly, suggestions meanwhile being welcomed from the island itself, but special provisions are under consideration, among them "concrete and organic resolution of the latifandia problem." This is not the first Italian government to embark hopefully on such an enterprise and the working out of these good resolutions is sure to be followed with attention by all Italians and indeed by the world. Among other measures of lesser importance, a draft decree for machinery for gathering the necessary statistics, which are basic for reconstruction planning, was approved. This is the beginning of the "inventario" for which the papers, notably "Avanti", have been pleading for some time. The government was, in a sense, "scooped" in this matter, for at the press conference of the ACC Economic Section held on Wednesday a representative of the Italian Bureau of Statistics had already indicated such a survey was under way.

Friday's meeting was of equal significance for the requests of the Confederation of Labour, presented to Gronchi on 8 Aug and already the object of a special meeting of the ministers without portfolio were, in substance, heeded. The Council decided after "ample and minute" debate to entrust to a special ministerial committee the task of working out without delay plans which "for their implementation must be discussed with competent Allied authorities." It is not clear whether wage increases or - as was reported after the special meeting of Ministers without portfolio last week - some form of graduated subsidy

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Churchill's farewell message to Italy was, on the whole, well received. It has been said, and with some accuracy as nearly as we may judge, that it was somewhat disillusioning to the optimists who had noped for the announcement of some concrete piece of good news, and cheering to the pessimists who found comfort in such phrases as "the gift of liberty", "Italy taking her place among the nations" and the allusion to "large Italian forces" soon to join the Allies in

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the fight against tler. "Avanti" and "Unit" left out Mr Churchill's recipe for liberty, which included a warning against any kind of totalitarianism, an omission to which other newspapers gleefully called attention. "Avanti", somewhat sheepishly, said something about "lack of space" and "Unita" as yet has not deigned to explain. But comment even from these papers was favourable; only the "Voce Repubblicana" detected support for the monarchy lurking in Churchill's phrases and informed him that the spirit of the Risorgimento to which he would have Italy adhere was essentially Republican.

The Pope's broadcast was another highlight of the week. It too seems to have satisfied all parties. True, the insistence on the right to private property may have been in theory a little painful to the Marxist parties but they played up his remarks on the need of coordinating capital with the interests of society. It is hardly news that the Vatican is not Communist and the Left seems to have reasoned that they had been given as much as they could expect - especially as both Communists and Socialists are still courting the evasive Christian Democrats. One chord the Pope struck found a response in all Italian hearts; his allusion to the state of the prisoners of war. The obscurity which enshrouds those in Russia and the anomalous position of those still in Allied hands no less than fears for the safety of labourers in Germany have been a constant source of concern; a special meeting of Ministers without Portfolio surveyed the situation earlier in the week and papers of all parties have presented the problem; much is expected from the Pope's remarks which, it is hoped, will focus world attention on the matter.

The visit of the American and British Labour delegation has been the subject of a good deal of comment. There is no doubt that the contacts they have made have given Italians a feeling of "belonging" again. But their meeting with the Confederazione del Lavoro - logical and natural as it was - set the parties at odds. For the Confederazione is regarded by "outsiders" as a "monopoly" of the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats. The other parties all went to some lengths to point out that the "Anglo-Saxon representatives" must "look behind the façade" (as the Action Party puts it) and not depart with the impression that the triumvirate of the self-styled parties of the masses can speak for all aspects of the labour problem - or indeed for all workers.

2. Re-making the Patriots.

The Patriot situation, which a couple of months ago was becoming a major headache, seems now easier, partly, perhaps, because Italians are taking an increasing share in its control. A pool of 60 Patriot representatives is being formed by the Committee of National Liberation and the Comando Supremo for work further north. Patriot representatives are working in teams of two in the field smoothly screening authenticity of Patriots while other Italian teams recruit for the Italian Army, and every Province has its own Patriots Committee for employment. A national Patriots organization is also in process of formation to establish national policies on Patriot rehabilitation and compensation. In brief, the Patriot problem is now organized and the representatives are paid (150 lire a day plus rations, transport and petrol). In the initial hullabaloo about the lack of consider-

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Officer of Region V and Patriots Branch representative, is planning to withdraw Carabinieri from static or routine jobs and putting at least another 50 Patriots to work. It is also of interest to learn that a Patriot must have joined by March 1944 to get a certificate of merit. For men who joined the Patriot forces after this date, the band leader issues a certificate of "collaboration" on his own authority.

3. AMG with the Armies.

As we go to press the Allied Armies in Italy are forging ahead after the breaching of the Gothic line by the Eighth Army in the Pesaro sector, described by AAI as "a decisive victory for Allied arms."

Pisa fell on September 1 and in the evening a CAPC entered the town with 50 Carabinieri augmented by a further 25 from Army Mobile Force. Ford trucks which had been concentrated in the vicinity were also sent in. Further details are not yet known.

The city of Florence has been placed "off limits until the operational situation clarifies." Reasons for this are clear from the following report received from Major Bullock:

Civilian casualties in Florence since 11 August, the day the Germans pulled back from the north bank of the Arno behind the Mugnone, have been 380 dead and 1,261 wounded, and these figures are only up to Tuesday of this week. Last Sunday morning, March of Time filmed a pitched battle on the Piazza Dalmazia when British troops and Patriots drove the Germans back 200 yards in house-to-house combat. Shelling and sniping have gone on every night since the Germans retreated across the Arno during the early hours of 3 August. Citizens are still being blown up on mines strewn around the Ponte Vecchio area. The stench of dead bodies is met in every corner of the town. Florence is still without electricity. The mains which carry water from the south bank to the main part of the city on the north cannot be repaired until thousands of tons of rubble and mines have been shifted. Burials in the emergency cemetery in the Boboli Gardens reached 200 before the 11th, when the first AMG elements crossed into the main part of the city. A new, greater field of the dead has been opened in the Botanical Gardens just off the Square of St Mark. Into it have gone 400 bodies, in scenes which defy description, for there had been no burials for many days in the ancient City of Flowers by the time the Germans pulled out. How many dead remain under the rubble to be excavated as clearing proceeds nobody knows. Any exact keeping of vital statistics stopped on the 8th.

The Germans spared the Ponte Vecchio, but in sparing it they destroyed one-third of the 13th and 14th century houses of Florence, including the interior of the Palace of the Guelphs. All the old overhanging houses on both banks of the Arno which gave the city its characteristic mediaeval appearance are either completely demolished or partly smashed. They can be rebuilt, but if they are Florence will be a Hollywood set, not any longer the city of the Medici. The list of historic buildings hit by shell fire reads like a page of Baedeker: the Misericordia Cemetery was blasted, many fine tombs [illegible] and the dead were scattered. San Lorenzo was hit seven

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fighting equipment was smashed or taken away by the Germans. The one fire-engine AMG found during the early days in South Florence was smashed by a German shell on the night of its discovery. It has been established that children died of hunger in the Ospedale Innocenti, oldest foundling home in the world, during the last days of the German occupation. Women and children were shot by Fascist Republican snipers in bread and water lines after the Germans withdrew. At 2000 hrs last Sunday a Fascist Republican threw a bomb in front of a British truck near Hotel Excelsior, killing one civilian and wounding six. Within an hour the Carabinieri had arrested him and he had been identified.

Careggi Polyclinic Hospital, in the northern outskirts of Florence, is still being stubbornly held by the Germans with machine-gun posts all around the building and artillery on the hill behind. Inside, with the defenders, are 3,700 Italian refugees and Allied internees. On Saturday these unfortunates began to escape through the sewers. Nothing more terrible has been seen in Florence than these desperate men, women and children, crawling out of manholes in the streets of Florence, choking, sobbing, smeared with sewage. One hundred came down on Saturday. Forty more on Sunday. Then the movement ceased. The Germans had found the exit and machine-gunned the last small group to come out.

Among incidental points noted on Florence are:

The noblewoman who wrote: "Baroness X presents her compliments to the management of the AMGOT and would be glad to know where she can obtain canned foodstuffs and groceries, tea, sugar, butter etc., also soap. With compliments and thanks." The local bank which wrote to inquire whether hunting rifles and pistols pledged as security for loans might be returned to the owners on redemption. The finding of the tiny widow of Ras Nasibou, stalwart Abyssinian chieftain who fought the Italians with such stubbornness, living in destitution with her seven children in Florence. The attempts of black marketeers to cash in on a dearth of insulin urgently needed for 18 dying children, and how AMG put the fear of God into them and got generous supplies from many sources, including anonymous donors. The Fascist in the Black Shirt who was mobbed on the stairs leading to the Cinquecento room in the Palazzo Vecchio and badly mauled before AMG could get him into protective custody. The intervention of two British CMPs who stopped a public execution of alleged looters by Patriots in the early days of our occupation. The defiant, red-headed young woman who was escorted to the Palazzo Vecchio last Sunday afternoon by a great crowd howling that her hair must be cut off on the Palazzo balcony because she had expressed pro-German sentiments. The burial, with full British and Patriot military honours, of Potente, remarkable young Patriot commander, killed in action against Fascist Republican snipers, and the murmur which ran around the graveside during the funeral oration when a comrade mentioned "the proletariat" and the Florentines muttered: "Not proletariat, but people." The arrival of 20 quintals of lemons in Vatican trucks for the hospitals of Florence, a gift of the Pope. The German racket of requisitioning cattle, driving them off, selling them some miles away, then re-requisitioning and re-selling them over and over again. The great auction sales in the squares during the last days of German occupation when the Krauts re-sold their

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Careggi Polyclinic Hospital, in the northern outskirts of Florence, is still being stubbornly held by the Germans with machine-gun posts all around the building and artillery on the hill behind. Inside, with the defenders, are 3,700 Italian refugees and Allied internees. On Saturday these unfortunates began to escape through the sewers. Nothing more terrible has been seen in Florence than these desperate men, women and children, crawling out of manholes in the streets of Florence, choking, sobbing, smeared with sewage. One hundred came down on Saturday. Forty more on Sunday. Then the movement ceased. The Germans had found the exit and machine-gunned the last small group to come out.

Among incidental points noted on Florence are:

The noblewoman who wrote: "Baroness X presents her compliments to the management of the AMGOT and would be glad to know where she can obtain canned foodstuffs and groceries, tea, sugar, butter etc., also soap. With compliments and thanks." The local bank which wrote to inquire whether hunting rifles and pistols pledged as security for loans might be returned to the owners on redemption. The finding of the tiny widow of Ras Nasibou, stalwart Abyssinian chieftain who fought the Italians with such stubbornness, living in destitution with her seven children in Florence. The attempts of black marketeers to cash in on a dearth of insulin urgently needed for 18 dying children, and how AMG put the fear of God into them and got generous supplies from many sources, including anonymous donors. The Fascist in the Black Shirt who was mobbed on the stairs leading to the Cinquecento room in the Palazzo Vecchio and badly mauled before AMG could get him into protective custody. The intervention of two British CMPs who stopped a public execution of alleged looters by Patriots in the early days of our occupation. The defiant, red-headed young woman who was escorted to the Palazzo Vecchio last Sunday afternoon by a great crowd howling that her hair must be cut off on the Palazzo balcony because she had expressed pro-German sentiments. The burial, with full British and Patriot military honours, of Potente, remarkable young Patriot commander, killed in action against Fascist Republican snipers, and the murmur which ran around the graveside during the funeral oration when a comrade mentioned "the proletariat" and the Florentines muttered: "Not proletariat, but people." The arrival of 20 quintals of lemons in Vatican trucks for the hospitals of Florence, a gift of the Pope. The German racket of requisitioning cattle, driving them off, selling them some miles away, then re-requisitioning and re-selling them over and over again. The great auction sales in the squares during the last days of German occupation when the Krauts re-sold their loot at bargain prices. The dirt in the streets because no Florentine who is not a street cleaner will wield a broom in public, and the street-sweepers are all still in No -man's-Land. The finding of eleven million in eight-tenths fine silver hidden from the Germans. The disappearance of 1,400 Yugoslavs who were in Florence prisons when the Germans arrived in September. The finding of the British Institute intact, with its furnishings, 20,000 books and its pre-war Italian secretary still on the job. The single ambulance which brought in 109 wounded from No-man's-Land in one day.

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4. Economics and the Press

A new and very welcome step was taken this week when Brigadier-General O'Dwyer inaugurated the first of a series of regular Press Conferences designed to explain the work of the Economic Section in detail to the Allied and Italian press. The General neither withheld facts nor minced words. He flooded correspondents with figures hitherto secret - such as the 700 calories per head which Roman citizens are getting, the 600,000 tons of Allied wheat required by Liberated Italy alone in the next twelve months and the German destruction of 94% of all electric plants - and made no bones about Italy's grave plight. Allied correspondents, to whom Italian food and power questions had an interest which was academic rather than personal, wrote down the figures and reported them: the Italian journalists, however, whose interest was both more lively and more informed, opened a cannonade of sometimes unanswerable questions on the General and Mr Artelini, and made some pertinent suggestions. Their reporting was detailed and fair: such conferences will undoubtedly be of the greatest value in keeping public opinion in this country informed of the activities - and difficulties - of the ACC.

5. Southern Region Debut.

Colonel Temperley, new Regional Commissioner of the mammoth Southern Region, got his staff off to a good start on Aug 31 at the first meeting of the reorganized group whose job will be to watch Allied interests in an area that formerly comprised three regions and more than 600 officers. Now there will be only 100 officers, with 70 military vehicles and 150 requisitioned ones, for six zones comprising 16 provinces. Officers in charge of zones will be called Zone Commanders. The first priority will be to hand back to the Italians all purely administrative work, without damage to Allied interests, so that a 50 per cent reduction in the regional staff can be effected within six weeks. Specialist officers will be used in other zones than their own whenever necessary. Amassing of olive-oil is the top field problem. The public safety officer also must clean up the matter of Allied deserters in the Salerno area and return them to military justice. Another strain on ACC manpower in the new region is that ACC must provide officers on call to defend soldiers up on court martial. Transport, as ever, for the Italian economy is and will be a painful situation. Some of the railroad locomotives have been already sent north. Tires are wearing out. A factory has been opened at Bari for re-treading tires, but only for the armed forces. A similar factory is ready for operations at Naples, but there are no materials. And the black market price for tires is now 40,000 lire each. At least Colonel Temperley will have all the old, familiar problems with him. We wish him luck.

6. Green cards.

This concerns a particular headache of the Public Relations Branch about which we should like you now to be warned. When we came to Rome there were some 600 Italian journalists milling around. The PRB found itself willy-nilly busied by a crowd of new acquaintances

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/ (a)

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(a) They declare their life history in a "Stato Personale" and are vetted by Security;
(b) They go before the Committee of Epuration set up by the Italian Government;
(c) Their names are given for inclusion (or refusal to include) in the Register of Journalists of the Federazione Stampa;
(d) Their names are checked by the officers who have examined the records of the Ministry of Popular Culture, which contain names and details of journalists employed by Fascism.

Some journalists (you'll be surprised to hear) have survived these tests and to them has been issued a green card bearing their photograph and signature, the signature of the Directors of the Security and Public Relations Branches, giving a general recognition and permission to travel, enter official buildings and be out after curfew.

We could tell you a long story of the complications which have arisen over the four hoops: what we want to stress here is that we invite you to extend to any possessor of the green card such facilities and courtesies as you can. We believe them to be good people who can and will do much to create good feeling between the Italian people and the ACC.

7. Odds and Ends.

Samuel Reber, former Vice-President of the Political Section, now has the job of advising General Eisenhower on the French show ..... Work at ACC HQ is systematically punctuated these days by peals of bells which come from the Church of Santa Maria della Concezione, a Capuchin chapel set in the middle of the Ministry of Corporations Building ..... Final approval of the manpower reorganization of ACC headquarters sections and personnel is awaited; the result will be that more officers will find themselves in field jobs, and more operating responsibility, willy-nilly, will have to be assumed by the Italian Government ..... The Public Relations Branch, acting on the suggestion of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, has issued a 15-page release with 17 pictures documenting the treatment of political victims by the German Sicherheitsdienst in their Via Tasso headquarters in Rome ..... The Economic Section is trying to get for Italy two floating power stations from the United States, one for the Adriatic and one for the Tyrrhenian coast, to provide power to replace the 94% destroyed Italian hydroelectric system..... Commendation should go this week to Major Huston D. Crippen, who at present is unfortunately ill with malaria in 73rd General Hospital in Rome, for his work in Rieti Province where, at great risk, he supervised the de-mining of five locomotives in a tunnel which the Germans hoped to blow shut ..... The Granai del Popolo as of September 2 had collected 4,735,727 quintals of wheat in Italy south of the battle line ..... The wheat price recommendation for Northern Italy, to date, with no official announcement as yet, is to continue the present prices paid in Southern Italy .....The Allied Publications Board has frozen all issue of newsprint temporarily because of shortages in imports ..... Documentary films about the Italian armed forces - Army, Navy and Air Force-will be made shortly..... Col Hancock is planning for Region XI. It looks as if Region X will be divided, Liguria going to Lt Col Feasey and Piemonte

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Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

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# ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

**INTER OFFICE MEMO**

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Meeting of Advisory Council

FILE No.

TO: Political Section

2 Sept 1944

1. The next meeting of the Advisory Council will be:

   a. Friday, Sept 8th
   b. 1030 hours
   c. Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto 119
   d. Greek Representative in Chair

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2. Will you please prepare the usual report for me on "Political Situation".

Stone.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, August 23, 1944

Mr. William Schott,

Political Section,

Allied Control Commission,

R o m e .

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of the minutes of the 18th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held in Rome on August 11th 1944.

Enclosure:

Copy of minutes.

John L. Goshie

Chief of Secretariat

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
VISORY COUNCIL FOR ITAL

(Enclosure to Despatch No. 235 dated August 21, 1944, from the United States Representative, Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.)

MINUTES OF THE 18TH MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at 113 Via Veneto, on August 11, 1944, 10:30 a.m., under the chairmanship of Dr. Krek, Yugoslav Representative of the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Miha Krek | Yugoslavia |
| M. Smiljanic | |
| M. Subotich | |
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of |
| M. Fouchet | National Liberation |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| M. Exindaris | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Sgourdeos | |
| M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Ouraevsky | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Hopkinson | |
| Mr. Nosworthy | |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Dowling | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| Mr. Di Venuti | |

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review by Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Report on Transportation Problems in Liberated Italy by General O'Dwyer, Vice President, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Miscellaneous.

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| M. Gurevsky | |
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(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communiqué.

The Chairman, Dr. Krek, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Council welcomed Ambassador George Exindaris, the newly appointed Representative of Greece.

Mr.



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Mr. Exindaris expressed to the Council his appreciation of the welcome extended to him and his satisfaction at being associated with so many prominent personalities and he assured the Council that he would employ all his efforts to contribute to the success of its work and to achieve the difficult and delicate objectives of the Council.

The Chairman suggested that the Council send a telegram to Mr. Politis, former Greek Representative on the Council, thanking him for his good collaboration and conveying best wishes for a speedy recovery from his present illness.

The Council accepted the Chairman's suggestion. Mr. Exindaris expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended to Mr. Politis.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirk for his courtesy in placing the conference room of the American Delegation at the disposal of the Council.

The Chairman then called on Captain Stone, the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his review of recent political events.

I. Political Review

(a) Report by Captain Stone

Captain Stone read the following report:

"Once again I am glad to be able to report to the Council that in the period since their last meeting there have been no untoward incidents involving the stability of the Italian Government or their relations with ACC. The Government has carried on the administration of the country and I propose to give the Council some details of how the new consolidated defascistisation law works out in practice. In addition I shall report the progress of the amassing of this year's harvest and say a word or two about some of the problems which seem very prominent in Rome, particularly those to do with food, water and light.

"Before turning to these administrative questions I should draw the Council's attention to an announcement that appeared in the press on 9th August two days ago in which the Socialist and Communist Parties published their intention to associate together as close allies in the fight for the liberation of the country and for the total destruction of Fascism. A coordinating commission has been set up consisting of three members of each party and in each case the members include the secretary general of the party, that is, Mr. Togliatti for the Communist and Mr. Nenni for the Socialist. This Commission will not only coordinate policy in political matters, but also over trade union questions and the officers of each party principally concerned with the trade union movement are both members of the commission, namely, Mr. Di Vittorio of the Communist Party and Mr. Linzadri, better known in Naples under the

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tendencies



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tendencies against Fascism and were against the policy of tying Italy to Germany. Now that the time is coming when each of them will have to consider a positive programme, it was to be expected that there should be some regrouping into tendencies towards association of the parties of the Left and of the Right, for instance in the association between the Socialist and Communist Parties they announced that they were convinced that the establishment of a democratic republic by means of a constituent assembly was the solution which best suited the aspirations of the Italian people. It will be of interest to see whether this association of the parties of the Left will lead to a similar association of the various liberal groups and what attitude will be taken by the Christian Democrat party.

"To turn to the question of defascistization. The consolidated decree now in force is divided into six parts, the first dealing with the punishment of crimes; the second with the purge of the administration; the third with the disposal of profits derived from the Fascist Regime; the fourth with the confiscation of Fascist property; the fifth with the duties of the High Commissioner for Defascistization, Count SFORZA; and the sixth with various miscellaneous matters. From the point of view of the Allied Control Commission, the second part is the one with which we are most intimately and immediately concerned, that is the purge of the Administration. The machinery for the purge to be carried out is laid down in Article 18, and differs entirely from that prescribed by earlier decrees which relied largely on a series of Provincial Commissions.

"This article provides that a Commission to hear epuration proceedings will be appointed in each Ministry and each Commission will be responsible for the purge of all officials dependent on that Ministry wherever their seat of office may be.

"Provincial Commissions will only be set up to deal with minor local administrative bodies or enti which depend solely from the local provincial or communal administration.

"Each Commission will consist of three members: a magistrate, nominee of the High Commissioner and a member of the Ministry, for instance, the Chief of Personnel. The names of the personnel to sit on these Commissions have been agreed in the case of nearly every Ministry, and I am assured that all Commissions will be working at the beginning of next week.

"Count Sforza and his Assistant Commissioner for epuration H. E. Dott. Saccomarro, are consistently following the policy, with which we are in entire agreement, that these Commissions must work with the utmost speed and that they must begin with consideration of the top men first.

"Within the Control Commission it is of course the duty of each Sub-Commission to satisfy itself that the work of its respective Ministerial-Commission is carried on in accordance with this

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"Within the Control Commission it is of course the duty of each Sub-Commission to satisfy itself that the work of its respective Ministerial-Commission is carried on in accordance with this policy.

"I think that it may be of interest to the Council if for this purpose I take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an example. In the case of that Ministry the Commission, I understand, will consist of Sig. Pilotti as the magistrate, Sig. Ruffini as the representative of the High Commissioner and Sig. Vidau, the head of personnel, as representative of the Ministry. It is intended

that

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that this Committee should start work next week and one of their first duties will be to review the work that has already been done by this Ministry in purging itself. As has been announced in the press some 70 members of the Italian Foreign Service have already been suspended. This shows considerable progress seeing that the total personnel of the Foreign Service used to be some 480. Amongst the ambassadors and ministers of first class who have been affected by these measures there are the following:

MONTELLI
ALFIERI
DE CIOCE
[illegible]
DE VECCHI
BASTIANINI
[illegible]
ALFIERI

The Ministry of Grace and Justice has already made much progress.

"In order that this question shall be dealt with in the same manner and by the same procedure in all liberated Italy, the new consolidated decree has been extended to apply to all territory under Allied Military Government behind Army areas and the Regional Commissioners have been instructed that they are responsible for supervising the progress of epuration Commissions in the provinces.

"In addition to the foregoing under Art. 8 of the Decree His Excellency Count Carlo Sforza has already denounced to the High Court of Justice set up by the decree the names of 309 senators for dismissal.

"As I said at the last meeting of the Council, we shall not be able to form a considered view of the success or failure of the amassing of the harvest until the end of August at earliest. At the same time it still remains true that at a cautious estimate there is no reason for pessimism. The figures to date are as follows:

| Amassing in quintals | | Percentage of total amassing by 31 July | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Estimate | Amassed by 31 July | 1944 | Normal pre-war year |
| 11,340,000 | 1,826,292 | 16 | 24 |

"I do not propose to go into an analysis of these figures but I am glad to be able to say that there is some improvement in the position in Sicily, which up to now has been the area in which we have been most anxious. Even so today 311,490 quintals have been amassed in Sicily and this is a slightly lower percentage of the annual amassing than that amassed in pre-war years by the end of [illegible]

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the ambassadors and ministers of first class who have been affected by these measures there are the following:

MAGISTRATI
ANDUSO
DE GIOGO
BONFATI
DE VECCHI
BASTIANINI
JACINONI
ALFIERI

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"In addition to the foregoing under Art. 8 of the Decree His Excellency Count Carlo Sforza has already denounced to the High Court of Justice set up by the decree the names of 300 senators for dismissal.

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| Amassing in quintals | | Percentage of total amassing by 31 July | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Estimate | Amassed by 31 July | 1944 | Normal pre-war year |
| 11,340,000 | 1,876,299 | 16 | 24 |

"I do not propose to go into an analysis of these figures but I am glad to be able to say that there is some improvement in the position in Sicily, which up to now has been the area in which we have been most anxious. Even so today 311,490 quintals have been amassed in Sicily and this is a slightly lower percentage of the annual amassing than that amassed in pre-war years by the end of July. Sicily should be self-supporting in grain and it is not the Allied intention to import grain into that Island to make up for any deficiency there may be in the amassing. From the point of view of peace and good order in the Island the amassing of grain in Sicily is therefore of considerable importance.

"The Council no doubt follows the Roman press and will have noticed the recurrent complaints of the difficulties of daily life. Indeed we have probably all had personal experiences over the difficulties



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ficulties of water and light. Before these the Italians naturally put food. As to that I should like to say here and now that stories of starvation are grossly exaggerated. For instance, you may have seen in the press 4 or 5 days ago a statement reported to be made by the Italian Commissioner for Hospitals making serious allegations against conditions in the Rome hospitals of starvation and conditions and shortage of sheets and medicine. The Italian Commissioner, Dr. Foncello, has been interviewed and denies that he ever made these statements and he complained that he had been misquoted. He is preparing a statement for issue to the press to refute these reports.

"There is shortage I admit. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day and that is not a great deal, but it is also not starvation and even to give this ration we have had to stretch the existing means of transportation. I would add that a considerable part of the flour which goes to make up this ration has been brought from the United Nations in United Nation ships to Italy, mostly from the United States. Colonel O'Dwyer is going to give you a picture of the transportation situation, from which you will see the very great difficulties under which we are bound to work. Nevertheless it is our goal to increase the ration once we are certain that we can continue at that rate. Meanwhile we shall do everything possible to increase the flow of vegetables and fruit into Rome and to put a stop to black market restaurants, the existence of which naturally arouses strong indignation amongst those who cannot afford to frequent them.

"As regards light and water, there is shortage of electric power owing to intentional destruction of 88 o/o of the generating plants by the Germans. Electric power is provided for 18 hours every four days, and some trams are being run in Rome. There is no actual shortage of water but difficulty in distribution is being experienced in some of the higher parts of the city owing to reduced pressure due to war damage."

(b) Discussion

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his clear exposé and invited discussion on the report.

There was no discussion on this report.

The Chairman then called on General O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report on transportation problems in liberated Italy.

3. Report on Transportation Problems.

(a) General O'Dwyer's report.

General O'Dwyer [illegible]

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statements and he complained that he had been misquoted. He is preparing a statement for issue to the press to refute these reports.

"There is shortage I admit. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day and that is not a great deal, but it is also not starvation and even to give this ration we have had to stretch the existing means of transportation. I would add that a considerable part of the flour which goes to make up this ration has been brought from the United Nations in United Nation ships to Italy, mostly from the United States. Colonel O'Dwyer is going to give you a picture of the transportation situation, from which you will see the very great difficulties under which we are bound to work. Nevertheless it is our goal to increase the ration once we are certain that we can continue at that rate. Meanwhile we shall do everything possible to increase the flow of vegetables and fruit into Rome and to put a stop to black market restaurants, the existence of which naturally arouses strong indignation amongst those who cannot afford to frequent them.

"As regards light and water, there is shortage of electric power owing to intentional destruction of 88 c/c of the generating plants by the Germans. Electric power is provided for 15 hours every four days, and some trams are being run in Rome. There is no actual shortage of water but difficulty in distribution is being experienced in some of the higher parts of the city owing to reduced pressure due to war damage."

(b) Discussion

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his clear exposé and invited discussion on the report.

There was no discussion on this report.

The Chairman then called on General O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report on transportation problems in liberated Italy.

2. Report on Transportation Problems.

(a) General O'Dwyer's report.

General O'Dwyer presented the following report:

"The transportation system of Italy operating with decreased efficiency owing to the destruction of war, and overburdened by the task of supporting the continuing military effort is bearing the added burden of distributing foodstuffs to the civilian population. The importance of the non-military role of transportation can readily be understood from a consideration of one of our nearest

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and most pressing problems - that of transporting food to Rome. In reviewing this problem it is to be borne in mind that we are limiting our discussion principally to the matter of transporting food to the gates of Rome and not discussing the problem of distributing the food to the population of Rome.

"Food requirements for Rome have been set at 40,000 tons a month - approximately 1,400 tons a day which is divided between 600 tons of staple commodities, such as flour, canned meats, sugar and powdered milk, - and eight hundred tons of domestic provisions such as potatoes, fresh vegetables, wine, olive oil and eggs.

"This 1,400 tons a day is required for approximately 1,400,000 persons having basic ration cards and supplemental ration cards and also for persons eating in institutions such as hospitals, orphanages and welfare stations.

"The monthly wheat requirements for Rome are set at 7,300 tons. This quantity mills to a flour equivalent of 5,370 tons or 279 tons of flour a day. For the coming month, the schedule calls for the delivery by rail of 7,300 tons from Civitavecchia, a haul of 72 kilometers, and 2,000 tons from Grosseto, a haul of 125 kilometers. Trucks are required for transportation from the railhead to the warehouses in Rome.

"Fresh vegetables and potatoes to meet a daily requirement of 600 tons have been trucked into Rome from as far as Salerno and Naples, a distance of 250-280 kilometers. The present haulage has been shortened to transportation from areas around Ascoli-Piceno, 182 kilometers, and Viterbo, 82 kilometers.

"At present, upwards of 100 tons of potatoes are being daily hauled into Rome. By September 1, this amount will be increased to approximately 300 tons. The transportation of these potatoes from Avezzano involves a haul of approximately 114 kilometers. Transportation of 300 tons of potatoes will require 70 trucks. The trucks now in use haul between 3 and 4 tons and require about 8 gallons for each 67 kilometers. For the 70 trucks or this potato haul approximately 1680 gallons of gasoline will be used for each round trip.

"Other areas which supply wheat and other foodstuffs to Rome are the following:

Perugia
Viterbo
Grosseto
Ciampobasso
Macerata
Benevento

"Transportation from these points is largely by truck. There are approximately 300 civilian trucks available in the Rome area. Problems

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milk, - and eight hundred tons of domestic provisions such as potatoes, fresh vegetables, wine, olive oil and eggs.

"This 1,400 tons a day is required for approximately 1,400,000 persons having basic ration cards and supplemental ration cards and also for persons eating in institutions such as hospitals, orphanages and welfare stations.

"The monthly wheat requirements for Rome are set at 9,300 tons. This quantity mills to a flour equivalent of 8,370 tons or 279 tons of flour a day. For the coming month, the schedule calls for the delivery by rail of 7,300 tons from Civitavecchia, a haul of 72 kilometers, and 2,000 tons from Grosseto, a haul of 193 kilometers. Trucks are required for transportation from the railhead to the warehouses in Rome.

"Fresh vegetables and potatoes to meet a daily requirement of 600 tons have been trucked into Rome from as far as Salerno and Naples, a distance of 250-280 kilometers. The present haulage has been shortened to transportation from areas around Ascoli-Piceno, 182 kilometers, and Viterbo, 82 kilometers.

"At present, upwards of 100 tons of potatoes are being daily hauled into Rome. By September 1, this amount will be increased to approximately 300 tons. The transportation of these potatoes from Avezzano involves a haul of approximately 114 kilometers. Transportation of 300 tons of potatoes will require 70 trucks. The trucks now in use haul between 3 and 4 tons and require about 5 gallons for each 47 kilometers. For the 70 trucks on this potato haul approximately 1680 gallons of gasoline will be used for each round trip.

"Other areas which supply wheat and other foodstuffs to Rome are the following:

Perugia
Viterbo
Grosseto
Campobasso
Macerata
Benevento

"Transportation from these points is largely by truck. There are approximately 500 civilian trucks available in the Rome area. Problems of maintenance frequently reduce this number.

"Maintenance is a serious problem with respect to motor transport. At present the Allied Control Commission has initiated and the Allied Forces Headquarters has approved and transmitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff requisitions for 11,054 tires, 11,695 tubes, 3,293 tube repair kits, and 688 batteries.

"Requisitions

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Requisitions have been submitted for additional military vehicles to relieve the transportation problem but they are not now available.

Petroleum so essential to transportation by truck is imported as a military supply by the Petroleum Section, AFHQ. The importation of petroleum represents approximately 60 c/c of all imports. Civilian supplies of petroleum are handled by Comitato Italiano Petrolio from allocations made by the Petroleum Section, AFHQ and the distribution is controlled by AOG/ASC Supply Officers in cooperation with the Italian officials in liberated territory.

"Oil tankers unload at Bari and Naples. Supplies of petroleum for Rome are delivered at Naples and are then transported by pipe line, rail and road. The pipe line and rail have only recently come into operation. They presently supply military needs and a portion of the transportation requirements for civilian foodstuffs. The transportation of petroleum by road involves a considerable consumption of petroleum.

"The transportation of food by rail is conducted under a system of bidding. Regional and Provincial Supply Officers submit requests for the movement of food and other commodities to the Transportation Sub-Commission. The bids are considered and submitted to a committee consisting of representatives from Military Movements, the Director General of Military Railway Services and the Sub-Commissions of the Allied Control Commission. The Committee accepts the AGO and civilian bids within the tonnage available for the weekly period for which the bids have been submitted. Each bid is considered on its priority after all military commitments have been met.

"The tonnage which can be transported to meet the requirements of the Allied Control Commission and civilian requirements is entirely controlled by Military Movement. In addition to such rail transportation, additional tonnage for AGO and civilian requirements is moved weekly by rail over lines entirely under military control. It is hoped that in the very near future a greater tonnage will be made available to AGO for the transport of food to Rome.

"At present the railways throughout liberated Italy are carrying approximately 150 thousand tons of AGO and civilian requirements per month. The total mileage of the Italian State Railways being operated in liberated territory is 2,225 miles.

"The food requirements of the Italian population must be met. If the transportation system is relieved, these objectives will be the more easily realized. It is hoped that as the Northern Ports are opened, the military requirements can be shipped to these ports thus relieving the heavy burden now imposed on the rail system and enabling it to better serve civilian needs."

(b) Discussion

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supplies of petroleum are furnished by Combined Italiano Petrolio from allocations made by the Petroleum Section, AFHQ and the distribution is controlled by AGO/ASO Supply Officers in cooperation with the Italian Officials in liberated territory.

"Oil tankers unload at Bari and Naples. Supplies of petroleum for Rome are delivered at Naples and are then transported by pipe line, rail and road. The pipe line and rail have only recently come into operation. They presently supply military needs and a portion of the transportation requirements for civilian foodstuffs. The transportation of petroleum by road involves a considerable consumption of petroleum.

"The transportation of food by rail is conducted under a system of bidding. Regional and Provincial Supply Officers submit requests for the movement of food and other commodities to the Transportation Sub-Commission. The bids are considered and submitted to a committee consisting of representatives from Military Movements, the Director General of Military Railway Services and the Sub-Commissions of the Allied Control Commission. The Committee accepts the AGO and civilian bids within the tonnage available for the weekly period for which the bids have been submitted. Each bid is considered on its priority after all military commitments have been met.

"The tonnage which can be transported to meet the requirements of the Allied Control Commission and civilian requirements is entirely controlled by Military Movement. In addition to such rail transportation, additional tonnage for AGO and civilian requirements is moved weekly by rail over lines entirely under military control. It is hoped that in the very near future a greater tonnage will be made available to AGO for the transport of food to Rome.

"At present the railways throughout liberated Italy are carrying approximately 180 thousand tons of AGO and civilian requirements per month. The total mileage of the Italian State Railways being operated in liberated territory is 9,225 miles.

"The food requirements of the Italian population must be met. If the transportation system is relieved, these objectives will be the more easily realized. It is hoped that as the Northern Ports are opened, the military requirements can be shipped to these ports thus relieving the heavy burden now imposed on the rail system and enabling it to better serve civilian needs."

(b) Discussion

The Chairman thanked General O'Dwyer for his report and invited discussion of this report.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Kirk, General O'Dwyer stated that his report covered the subject of bringing food to Rome under the direction of AGO and did not touch upon the licensing of privately owned transport for the purpose.

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Mr. Kirk expressed the opinion that it would be interesting for the Council to have the proper authorities report on the subject of the licensing of private food transport.

Mr. Bogomolov agreed and suggested that the scope of this report be enlarged to include the prospects of the food situation.

The other representatives on the Council concurred and it was agreed in due course to request the proper authorities for a report on this subject.

3. Miscellaneous

The Chairman inquired whether there were any miscellaneous items to discuss.

(a) Greek Statement.

Mr. Exindaris made the following statement:

"Dans une lettre adressée au Président de la Haute Cour de Justice, le Comte Sforza, en sa qualité de Président de la Commission d'épuration des services publics, propose la déchéance de 399 sénateurs qu'il divise en six catégories. Relativement aux sénateurs albanais, le Comte Sforza a adressé au Président du Sénat une lettre spéciale où il est dit ce qui suit: "Par respect pour la nation albanaise dont l'indépendance a été un dogme constant de l'Italie libre, je n'ai pas compris dans la liste les citoyens albanais que le fascisme avait illégalement nommés sénateurs. Sous l'apparence fallacieuse de la dignité sénatoriale, ceux-ci furent, en réalité, des otages ou des prisonniers. C'est pour cela que j'ai voulu leur éviter l'humiliation de la déchéance. Je prie Votre Excellence de leur faire savoir qu'en soumettant leur démission, ils vont servir la cause de l'entente nécessaire entre les deux peuples.

"J'ai la conviction qu'au retour dans leur patrie ils diront à leurs compatriotes que pour les peuples au delà de l'Adriatique, l'Italie libre reste fidèle à l'idée clairvoyante de Cavour et de Mazzini que le fascisme antitalien avait remplacé dans tous les domaines en créant de faux Royaumes, par les idées policières et désuètes des Habsbourg.

"Je dois faire remarquer que ces déclarations du Comte Sforza sont malheureusement démenties par l'Histoire et que l'Italie libre ou libérale a suivi au fond la même politique impérialiste que l'Italie fasciste à l'égard de l'Albanie et ne s'est pas inspirée des idées de Cavour.

"Qu'il me suffise pour le prouver de citer quelques exemples seulement entre plusieurs autres qui jettent une pleine lumière sur cette politique.

"Dans le traité du 15 avril 1915 entre les puissances de l'Entente et l'Italie, en vue de l'entrée de celle-ci en guerre, il est stipulé

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in due course to request the proper authorities for a report on this subject.

5. Miscellaneous

The Chairman inquired whether there were any miscellaneous items to discuss.

(a) Greek Statement.

Mr. Kalodaris made the following statement:

"Dans une lettre adressée au Président de la Haute Cour de Justice, le Comte Sforza, en sa qualité de Président de la Commission d'épuration des services publics, propose la déchéance de 309 sénateurs qu'il divise en six catégories. Relativement aux sénateurs albanais, le Comte Sforza a adressé au Président du Sénat une lettre spéciale où il est dit ce qui suit: "Par respect pour la nation albanaise dont l'indépendance a été un dogme constant de l'Italie libre, je n'ai pas compris dans la liste les citoyens albanais que le fascisme avait illégalement nommés sénateurs. Sous l'apparence fallacieuse de la dignité sénatoriale, ceux-ci furent, en réalité, des otages ou des prisonniers. C'est pour cela que j'ai voulu leur éviter l'humiliation de la déchéance. Je prie Votre Excellence de leur faire savoir qu'en soumettant leur démission, ils vont servir la cause de l'entente nécessaire entre les deux peuples.

"J'ai la conviction qu'au retour dans leur patrie ils diront à leurs compatriotes que pour les peuples au delà de l'Adriatique, l'Italie libre reste fidèle à l'idée clairvoyante de Cavour et de Mazzini que le fascisme antitalien avait remplacé dans tous les domaines en créant de faux Royaumes, par les idées policières et désastreuses des Habsbourg.

"Je dois faire remarquer que ces déclarations du Comte Sforza sont malheureusement démenties par l'histoire et que l'Italie libre ou libérale a suivi au fond la même politique impérialiste que l'Italie fasciste à l'égard de l'Albanie et ne s'est pas inspirée des idées de Cavour.

"Qu'il me suffise pour le prouver de citer quelques exemples seulement entre plusieurs autres qui jettent une pleine lumière sur cette politique.

"Dans le traité du 13 avril 1915 entre les puissances de l'Entente et l'Italie, en vue de l'entrée de celle-ci en guerre, il est stipulé à l'article 6 que "l'Italie aura la pleine souveraineté sur Vallona, l'île de Sason et les territoires environnants;" et à l'article 7 "l'Italie sera chargée de la représentation de l'Etat d'Albanie dans ses relations avec les puissances étrangères;" ce qui constituait un protectorat à peine déguisé.

"Il ressort du Traité Tittoni-Venizelos de 1919 (que le Comte Sforza lui-même n'avait pas respecté d'ailleurs) que l'Italie demandait



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le mandat sur l'Albanie.

"Par sa déclaration du 9 novembre 1921, la Conférence des Ambassadeurs, sur l'initiative de l'Italie, avait reconnu à celle-ci des droits spéciaux (protection, intervention dans certain cas, etc.)

"On pourrait multiplier les exemples mais ceux que je viens de citer suffisent amplement à prouver que l'Italie libre ou fasciste a suivi la même politique impérialiste à l'égard de l'Albanie. Les méthodes changent mais le but demeure le même.

"Dès lors, le vif intérêt témoigné par le Comte Sforza vis-à vis de l'Albanie, présente nécessairement, vu les circonstances actuelles, sous une forme libérale, quoiqu'il ne nous surprenne pas, ne peut pas cependant ne pas nous préoccuper soucieux que nous devons être de sauvegarder, avec nos droits, notre sécurité dans les Balkans.

"Il appartiendra aux Puissances Alliées de prendre au moment voulu les décisions nécessaires."

In the name of the Yugoslav Government the Chairman indicated his accourrence in the views expressed by Mr. Exindaris.

Mr. Boycmolov proposed that the statement made by Mr. Exindaris, supported by the Yugoslav Representative, Dr. Kavk, be recorded in the minutes without any expression of opinion by the other representatives. This was acceptable to the Council.

(b) Requested Reports.

After a discussion on the subject, the Council agreed to request the proper authorities to present at the next meeting detailed reports on the following subjects:

a) The detailed functions of ASC and the relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government, and

b) Food production and supply in liberated Italy.

(c) Date for next meeting.

The Council agreed to convene the next meeting on August 25, 10:30 a.m., under the French Chairmanship.

4. Press Communiqué

The Council agreed to release the following press communiqué on this meeting:

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suivi la même politique impérialiste à l'égard de l'Albanie. Les méthodes changent mais le but demeure le même.

Dès lors, le vif intérêt témoigné par le Comte Sforza vis-à vis de l'Albanie, présente nécessairement, vu les circonstances actuelles, sous une forme libérale, quoiqu'il ne nous surprenne pas, ne peut pas cependant ne pas nous préoccuper soucieux que nous devons être de sauvegarder, avec nos droits, notre sécurité dans les Balkans.

"Il appartiendra aux Puissances Alliées de prendre au moment voulu les décisions nécessaires."

In the name of the Yugoslav Government the Chairman indicated his concurrence in the views expressed by Mr. Exindaris.

Mr. Sogomolev proposed that the statement made by Mr. Exindaris, supported by the Yugoslav Representative, Dr. Krek, be recorded in the minutes without any expression of opinion by the other representatives. This was acceptable to the Council.

(b) Requested Reports.

After a discussion on the subject, the Council agreed to request the proper authorities to present at the next meeting detailed reports on the following subjects:

a) The detailed functions of ACC and the relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government, and

b) Food production and supply in Liberated Italy.

(c) Date for next meeting.

The Council agreed to convene the next meeting on August 25, 10:30 a.m., under the French Chairmanship.

4. Press Communiqué

The Council agreed to release the following press communiqué on this meeting:

"The 18th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 11, 1944, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Miha Krek, Yugoslav Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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| | |
|---|---|
| Couve de Murville | French Committee of National Liberation |
| George Exindaris | Greece |
| Alexandre Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |

The Chairman introduced Mr. George Exindaris, the new Greek representative , who replaced Mr. Jean Politis.

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Hilary Stone, attended the meeting and reported on recent political developments in Italy.

General O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, gave a report on transportation problems in liberated Italy with reference to questions of supply also."

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Sir Noel Charles — United Kingdom

Alexander Kirk — United States

The Chairman introduced Mr. George Exindaris, the new Greek representative , who replaced Mr. Jean Politis.

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Ellery Stone, attended the meeting and reported on recent political developments in Italy.

General O'Dwyer, Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, gave a report on transportation problems in liberated Italy with reference to questions of supply also."

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
/ VISORY COUNCIL FOR ITAL

Naples, July 11, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Transmitting Minutes of the 15th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the fifteenth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held on July 1, 1944.

For the United States Representative:

John L. Goshie

Enclosure:

As stated.

4360

Naples, July 10, 1944.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 93

Subject: Minutes of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy .

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my Despatch No. 49, June 26, 1944, transmitting a copy of the minutes of the June 17 Extraordinary session of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy of the minutes of the fifteenth meeting of the Advisory Council which was held in Naples on July 1, 1944, under the Chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

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Enclosure:

Minutes of Fifteenth Session.

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

No. 93

Subject: Minutes of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy .

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my Despatch No. 49, June 26, 1944, transmitting a copy of the minutes of the June 17 Extraordinary session of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy of the minutes of the fifteenth meeting of the Advisory Council which was held in Naples on July 1, 1944, under the Chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

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Enclosure:

Minutes of Fifteenth Session.

Original Czalid to Department.

Copies to: American Embassy, London.
American Embassy, Moscow.
US Political Adviser, AFHQ, Algiers.
Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC, Rome.

File No. 500

JLG/dcs

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

(Enclosure to Despatch No. 93 dated July 10, 1944, from the United States Representative, Advisory Council for Italy, Naples.)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTIETH MEETING OF THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in the Villa Rivalta, Naples, on July 1, 1944 under the chairmanship of M. Alexandre Pogomolov, Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Pogomolov | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of National |
| M. de Beaumarchais | Liberation |
| M. Papambelis | Greece |
| M. Andreades | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Nosworthy | |
| Mr. Balfour | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Bowling | |
| Mr. Coshia | |
| Mr. Krek | Yugoslavia |
| Mr. Smiljanic | |
| Mr. Smrun | |

The agenda for this meeting included the following items:

1. Review of recent political events, by Captain E. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of Allied Control Commission.

2. Review of economic conditions in Liberated Italy, by the Honorable Henry Grady, Vice President of the Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

3. Discussion on transfer of Advisory Council to Rome.

4. Status of Advisory Council recommendation to Supreme Allied Commander on suppression of Greek Medals.

5. Miscellaneous.

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MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in the Villa Rivalta, Naples, on July 1, 1944 under the chairmanship of M. Alexandre Bogomolov, Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Bogomolov<br>M. Grishchinsky | Soviet Union |
| M. Couve de Murville<br>M. de Beaumarchais | French Committee of National Liberation |
| M. Kapsambelis<br>M. Andreades | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles<br>Mr. Hemsworth<br>Mr. Mallord | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Kirk<br>Mr. Livengood<br>Mr. Dowling<br>Mr. Cochie | United States |
| Mr. Krek<br>Mr. Ristijanic<br>Mr. Rheum | Yugoslavia |

The agenda for this meeting included the following items:

1. Review of recent political events, by Captain R. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of Allied Control Commission.

2. Review of economic conditions in Liberated Italy, by the Honorable Henry Grady, Vice President of the Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

3. Discussion on transfer of Advisory Council to Rome.

4. Status of Advisory Council recommendation to Supreme Allied Commander on suppression of Greek Medals.

5. Miscellaneous.

6. Consideration of Press Communique.

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M. Bogomolov, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his review of political events which had developed in Italy since the last meeting of the Council.

Political

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Political Review

The report made by Captain Stone reads as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"I am sure that you will regret, as I do, that General Mason MacFarlane cannot be here today to give you an account of the political situation. For urgent reasons of health he has had to return to England for treatment to an injury of long standing and, if all goes well, hopes to be back here within six weeks or so.

"I should say at once that I cannot follow the example which, on some occasions, he set of speaking to you in French. I do not know whether you would wish for my remarks to be translated as I go along, or whether you would prefer me to finish what I have to say in English.

"Since the last meeting of the Advisory Council the new Italian Government has taken office on the conditions recommended by the Council. There have been minor changes of non-political kind in its composition. As you will remember, Count Casati originally held the portfolios of War and Air. He has since surrendered the Ministry of Air to General Piacentini, who, up to now, has been the operational head of the Italian Air Force. General Piacentini has given good service in carrying out his operational duties under the supervision of the head of the Air Forces Sub-Commission and Air Vice-Marshal Bowen-Buscarlet is quite satisfied with this appointment. In addition, at the request of the Allied Services concerned, Signor Fano and General di Raimondi have been appointed Under Secretary for Telecommunications and Director General of Railways respectively. They are both technicians and had held these appointments under the two previous Governments with good results.

"The Cabinet took the oath on the 22nd June in the form that had been published, swearing to exercise their functions in the supreme interests of the nation and not to commit any acts which might in any way prejudice the solution of the institutional question until the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Senator Croce and Signor Ciunca were absent for reasons of health and Admiral de Courten was prevented from being present by naval duties at Taranto.

"In the afternoon of the same day the Cabinet met in Salerno. Their first act was unanimously to approve a declaration in which the following points were made. They declared that the Government, on account of its political origin, represented that large majority of the country which, even in 1940, was against Fascism and against Italy's entry into the war by the side of Hitlerite Germany. They repudiated the so-called Fascist claims against the honour and integrity of other nations and they condemned the Fascist aggressions against France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia. These aggressions

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whole country was liberated. Another meeting of the Cabinet took place yesterday but I am informed that no measures of outstanding political interest were under discussion.

The main preoccupation of the Italian Government is, of course, the question when it will be allowed to move to Rome. Until then it will not settle down to work. As a political Government it must inevitably rely, to a great extent, upon the permanent Civil Service in the Italian Ministries. The bulk of this Service is in Rome and the Germans have not succeeded in dispersing this administrative machine. There is not room in Salerno to house it. Indeed there is not even room in Salerno for the Under-Secretaries of State to go there. I warned the Supreme Allied Commander of this when I saw him last week on the 31st June. Since then I have been to Rome to see the situation for myself, and returned more than ever convinced that the move was essential in the Allied war interest. As you gentlemen know, the Allied Control Commission is not staffed with sufficient personnel to carry out such things as the repair of roads, the re-establishment of hydro-electric stations, etc. It must rely upon Italian organizations which it control and supervise in accordance with the needs of the Allied Command. The mainspring of these Italian administrative organizations is in the Ministries in Rome and it is in the Allied interest to get these working again as quickly as possible. So that the Ministries should not be entirely idle I have authorized that the Under-Secretary of each Ministry may get his administrative machine ready for work in Rome. But of course until the Government can move, these Ministries cannot be allowed to undertake anything beyond their own internal organization.

There is also the political aspect. It does not help the Allied war effort in Italy if the Government publicly loses prestige. Many Italians are now asking why the Government does not go to the Capital and are concluding that it is because they do not enjoy the confidence of the Allied authorities. Consequently we risk that the effectiveness of the Italian Government will diminish if it is not soon allowed to go to Rome. On my return from the Capital I once more laid these considerations before the Supreme Allied Commander and urgently pressed for authority to transfer the Italian Government at the earliest possible date.

As for the conditions in Rome itself. I am glad to be able to say that owing to an improvement in the transportation situation it is expected that the daily bread ration will soon be raised to 200 grammes per person, but it must be recognized that during recent weeks most of the reserve stocks of food in Rome, both public and private, have been consumed. It will take some time to re-build these.

The housing situation is also difficult. The population of Rome was already several hundred thousand above the normal figure before the arrival of the Allies. Now it is considered vitally necessary in the interests of the Allied war effort that a restricted

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"The housing situation is also difficult. The population of Rome was already several hundred thousand above the normal figure before the arrival of the Allies. Now it is considered vitally necessary in the interests of the Allied war effort that a restricted number of Allied headquarters should be in Rome, at least on a temporary basis.

"These and other problems are not insoluble. But I must emphasize again that they will be easier of solution when the Allied Control Commission, the Allied military authorities, this Advisory Council, and the Italian Government are concentrated in one place. It is very difficult for us to carry out our duties when we are spread out over three headquarters."

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On behalf of the Advisory Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion.

French Representative Supports Resolution
on Installation of Bonomi Government.

M. Couve de Murville informed the Council that he was now authorized to support the resolution adopted by the Council during its last meeting recommending that the Bonomi Government be installed subject to the required conditions.

Transfer of Italian Government to Rome.

M. Pogomolov announced that he had been authorized by his Government to state that it had no objection to the transfer of the Italian Government from Salerno to Rome.

Mr. Kirk stated that in the absence of objections by military authorities on the basis of military considerations his Government considered it desirable from the point of view of the internal political situation in Italy that the Italian Government be permitted to install itself in Rome at the earliest possible moment.

Sir Noel Charles, Mr. Krek, M. Couve de Murville, and Mr. Papasmbelis supported this view and M. Pogomolov recommended that the Advisory Council transmit the following resolution to the Supreme Allied Commander:

> "Taking into consideration the necessity of normalization of the work of the Italian Government and in the absence of objections by military authorities on the basis of military considerations, the Advisory Council for Italy recommends that the Italian Government be permitted to transfer as soon as possible from Salerno to Rome."

The resolution was accepted unanimously by the Council.

Comment on June 23, 1944 Declaration of
Bonomi Government.

Concerning the Declaration of June 23, 1944 of the new Italian Government, published in the June 24 edition of the Risorgimento, Mr. Krek made the following statement:

> "Concerning the declaration of 23 June 1944 of the new Italian government 'that only fascism is responsible for the adherence of Italy to the Three Powers pact and her entrance into the war', I have to make the following statement:

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>
> "Italy made an unprovoked aggression on the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and has led against her the most bloodthirsty war, occupying and annexing a great part of the Yugoslav territory. The Italian occupation army and the Italian civil administration in Yugoslavia behaved towards the Yugoslav population in an illegal, inhuman manner. Villages were burned down and completely destroyed, thousands of hostages were shot and about 70,000 Yugoslavs were put into prisons and concentration camps. The living conditions in these camps were terrible and inhuman so that many died from torture, hunger and contagious illness.

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"The Yugoslav population living in Italy was the victim of the same brutality which was applied on Yugoslav territory. This Yugoslav population suffered from Italian authorities the heaviest losses in human lives and material goods.

"I must stress that all these crimes against Yugoslavia have not been executed mostly by fascist organizations, but by the regular Italian Army and the Italian civil administration. This hostile regime against Yugoslavia was supported, morally and materially by the Italian people with its armed, financial and economic strength.

"Therefore I cannot accept without reservation the declaration of the new Italian Government. Yugoslavia considers Italy, as a whole, responsible for the crimes and material damages made by Italians on our territory and against our people.

"Yugoslavia will, from this point of view, and always in accordance with the common interests of the United Nations, defend her rights against Italy as the unprovoked aggressor."

In connection with the same subject, M. Kapsambelis expressed his views in the following terms:

"A la 12ème seance de la Commission du 19 Mai a.c., me referant au rejet par le Gouvernement Italien precedent de la responsabilite du peuple italien dans la guerre actuelle, responsabilite qui etait imputee au peuple italien par le Prince heritier d'Italie dans une interview accordee au "TIMES" de Londres, j'avais remarque qu'en tout cas et en ce qui concerne l'agression que la Grece a subie en Octobre 1940 par l'Italie la responsabilite du peuple italien ne pouvait pas etre ecartee, etant donne que tous les officiers et soldats italiens qui etaient venus en Grece avaient publiquement affirme qu'ils y etaient venus pour conquerir la Grece.

"Je dois repeter les memes remarques a l'occasion des declarations du 23 courant du Gouvernement italien actuel. Ce Gouvernement pretend affirmer que seul le fascisme est responsable de l'entree de l'Italie a la guerre presente, rejette les soi-disantes revendications fascists contre l'honneur el l'integrite des autres nations et condamne les agressions fascistes contre la France, la Grece, la Yougoslavie et la Russie.

"En prenant note de ces declarations du Gouvernement Italien et tout en me reservant de faire prochainement des observations plus etendues ou bien de demander une discussion de la question, je dois remarquer des a present que le peuple Hellene, parmi lequel j'ai vecu jusqu'au mois d'Octobre 1940, considere comme responsable de l'agression contre la Grece le peuple italien en entier, car c'est ce peuple qui a voulu la conquete de la Grece. Les armes

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"Yugoslavia will, from this point of view, and always in accordance with the common interests of the United Nations, defend her rights against Italy as the unprovoked aggressor."

In connection with the same subject, M. Papamelis expressed his views in the following terms:

"A la 10ème séance de la Commission du 19 Mai e.c., me referant au rejet par le Gouvernement Italien precedent de la responsabilite du peuple italien dans la guerre actuelle, responsabilité qui etait imputee au peuple italien par le Prince heritier d'Italie dans une interview accordée au "TIMES" de Londres, j'avais remarque qu'en tout cas et en ce qui concerne l'agression que la Grece a subie en Octobre 1940 par l'Italie la responsabilite du peuple italien ne pouvait pas etre ecartee, etant donne que tous les officiers et soldats italiens qui etaient venus en Grece avaient publiquement affirmé qu'ils y etaient venus pour conquerir la Grece.

"Je dois repeter les mêmes remarques a l'occasion des declarations du 25 courant du Gouvernement Italien actuel. Ce Gouvernement pretend affirmer que seul le fascisme est responsable de l'entree de l'Italie a la guerre presente, rejette les soi-disantes revendications fascistes contre l'honneur et l'integrite des nations et condamne les agressions fascistes contre la Grece, la Yougoslavie et la Russie.

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"Toutes ces centaines de milliers de soldats et d'employes civils n'etaient certainement pas tous des fascistes. Pourtant ils considéraient la Grece conquise par l'Italie. Nous avons vecu en Grece deux ans et demi sous le joug inhumain italien, et nous

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avons senti jusqu'a la moelle des os les coups atroces de la passion italienne contre tout ce qui etait grec. Nous avons vu les soldats et officiers italiens mettre le feu a des centaines de petites villes et de villages, proceder a des executions massives de milliers d'otages et de detenus, violer un nombre incalculable de femmes et de jeunes filles, requisitionner tous les produits du pays et organiser la famine pour l'annihilation de la rase grecque, exploiter la faim par le marche noir qui etait entre leurs mains, etc., etc.

"L'occupation allemande d'ailleurs, mot lourd de cruautes de ferocite, de crimes et de violations de toute sorte pour les peuples qui l'ont connue, ainsi que l'occupation bulgare de la Macedoine et de la Thrace ou regne une terreur indescriptible, sont considerees par le peuple hellene comme une consequence directe de l'agression italienne, puisque c'est pour se porter a l'aide de leur partenaire italien, vaincu par les grecs en Albanie, que les Allemands ont attaque notre pays.

"C'est par simple esprit de justice que je dis tout cela. Les italiens auraient mieux fait d'avouer franchement leurs responsabilites au lieu de les nier et de les rejetter sur les fascistes seuls. Les fascistes doivent etre juges pour leurs crimes commis en Italie meme, mais c'est le peuple italien tout entier qui doit etre responsable pour les agressions et les crimes commis contre les autres peuples.

"Depuis la chute de Mussolini jusqu'au moment de l'armistice un mois et demi a passe et le Gouvernement Badoglio n'etait plus fasciste.

"Pourtant aucun changement dans l'attitude des italiens en Grece n'est survenu; ils continuaient a agir et a terroriser le peuple comme auparavant, et la veille meme de l'armistice ils ont procede a l'ile de Zemos a des executions d'innocents citoyens de cette ile. Aujourd'hui encore les soldats et officiers italiens, qui se declarent maintenant antifascistes, portent toujours sur leurs poitrines les medailles commemoratives de l'agression italienne contre la Grece et nous n'avons pas vu un seul de ces soldats ou officiers faire un geste quelconque pour marquer sa reprobation et sa repugnance envers l'emblem de cette agression brutale, et nous n'avons vu non plus un seul des trois Gouvernements qui se sont succedes au pouvoir apres l'armistice, malgre leurs declarations reiterees contre le fascisme, prendre une initiative quelconque pour prouver par des actes la condamnation de l'esprit imperialistique et de conquete italien reflete par ces medailles.

"D'ailleurs dans ce domaine le fascisme n'a fait que reprendre les tendences expansionistes et imperialistiques de toujours du peuple italien, tendences illustrees par l'annexion arbitraire des iles grecques du Dodecanese, et qui par la suite se sont egalement manifestees a travers la politique de denationalisation systematique

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"On ne peut pas passer tout simplement l'eponge sur les crimes perpetres pendant les vingt dernieres annees par le peuple italien, comme on ne peut nier non plus une politique expansioniste

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et impérialistique qui se fait jour à travers toute l'histoire moderne de l'Italie en rejettant la responsabilité sur un régime qui n'existe plus, sur un parti auquel, malgré l'adhésion de tout un peuple, personne ne reconnait avoir jamais appartenu."

Referring to the statements made by Dr. Brok and M. Papamichalis, the Chairman pointed out that while the new government had made a declaration condemning the Fascist Government, they had at the same time accepted all the responsibilities and obligations of the previous Badoglio Government; namely, the Armistices signed on 3 September 1943 and that signed on 29 September 1945, both of which indicate clearly the responsibility of Italy for her participation in the war on the side of the Axis powers. The June 22rd Declaration of the Government, the Chairman noted, indicated primarily the intention of the Italian Government to emphasize that the present Government of Italy was an anti-Fascist Government. If certain groups of the Italian population should interpret the war guilt passage of the Declaration incorrectly, it was not up to the Advisory Council to correct this impression.

Sir Noel Charles said that he wished to indicate his support of the views of the Greek and Yugoslav representatives. He considered that declarations of this sort might lead to a state of mind which would enable future Italian governments to renounce all the obligations of their predecessors and so ruin the continuity of control of the Governments during the Armistice regime.

M. Couve de Murville, se référant aux interventions des délégués yougoslave et grec, interprète la déclaration du nouveau Gouvernement italien comme une manifestation d'intention et également comme un acte de politique intérieure provoqué par les déclarations du Prince de Piemont au correspondant du Times. Le Gouvernement italien ne peut empêcher que les faits restent les faits. Sans doute a-t-il voulu faire comprendre qu'il entend pratiquer une politique différente de la politique fasciste."

Dr. Brok observed that such a declaration might make a wrong impression on the Italian people; that they might consider themselves not responsible for the aggressions committed by the Fascist Government and might consider unjust any claims made in the future for damages resulting from this aggression.

Mr. Mirk pointed out that although the Italian Government affirmed the responsibility of the Fascist regime for the war, at the same time, it condemned Fascist aggression against France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Economic Review

The Honorable Henry Grady presented the following review of economic conditions in Liberated Italy:

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Mr. Kirk pointed out that although the Italian Government affirmed the responsibility of the Fascist regime for the war, at the same time, it condemned Fascist aggression against France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Economic Review

The Honorable Henry Grady presented the following review of economic conditions in Liberated Italy:

"These are the high lights of the economic situation at the present time in Liberated Italy:

1. The food situation for the month of July in Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland is reflected as follows: There will be an estimated consumption of imported grain supplies of 99,100 tons

and 61,300 tons of domestic grain from the 1944 harvest, or in other words, a total of 160,400 tons. The estimated balance as of July 30 will be 14,900 tons of imported grain. There are 500 tons of olive oil on hand and 3,400 tons of stock in sight. (See appendices A and B).

2. A regular distribution of miscellaneous food stuffs has been made on the following monthly scale, which was effective March 1944; Sugar 50 grams, Dried Peas-Beans 400 grams, Meat, or Meat and Vegetable Stew 400 grams, Dehydrated Soup 250 grams, Olive Oil 300 grams, and Milk locally available for young children, hospitals and nursing mothers. Dried Fruit, Fresh Vegetables, Rice, Nuts, Parvas, etc., have been available in all areas.

3. Supplemental ration scales have been controlled and regularized. The number of counterfeit ration cards has been greatly reduced and completion at the end of July of the registration of the growers entitled to retention will provide a basis for final adjustment downward of the ration card population.

4. Controls will be instituted for all basic cereal and pulse crops and olive oil.

5. The policy effective July 15th, with exception of Naples Province and Reggio Calabria, is to have domestic grain provide the main source of supply for all territories up to the northern boundaries of Campobasso and Naples Provinces.

6. On the side of finance, current developments show a reversion under the new Government of His Excellency Bonomi to the practice which prevailed before Fascism, that is, of dividing financial matters between two Ministries, Finances and Treasury. The former has jurisdiction over revenues and the latter, of expenditures, budgets and the public debt.

7. Before the long awaited Italian offensive opened on May 11th, 1944, financial experience under AM/AGC conditions was thoroughly reviewed to the end, of employing in newly liberated territory uniform policies adopted to current conditions. State, Provincial and Communal deficits are being financed through the cash reserves of the Banca d'Italia rather than with advances of AM lire currency, thus conserving AM lire for the primary purpose of paying Allied Troops. Officials of the Banca d'Italia have been attached to the Regional Finance Offices of Regions IV and V, to aid in reopening branches of the bank, in moving supplies of Metropolitan lire into forward areas, and, in rehabilitating the Provincial Treasury Sections, through which expenditures are made and controlled.

8. Finance Officers entered Rome on 5 June, 1944 and immediately put into operation their prearranged plans. The Allied Financial Agency sent into Rome on the first day 600 million

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7. A revision and extension of miscellaneous food scales has been made on the following monthly scale, which was effective March 1944: Sugar 50 grams, Dried Peas-Beans 400 grams, Meat, or Meat and Vegetable Stew 400 grams, Dehydrated Soup 250 grams, Olive Oil 300 grams, and Milk locally available for young children, hospitals and nursing mothers. Dried Fruit, Fresh Vegetables, Wine, Pasta, Cereals, etc., have been available in all areas.

8. Supplemental ration scales have been controlled and regularized. The number of counterfeit ration cards has been greatly reduced and completion at the end of July of the registration of the persons entitled to retention will provide a basis for final adjustment downward of the ration card population.

9. Controls will be instituted for all basic cereal and pulse crops and olive oil.

10. The policy effective July 15th, with exception of Naples Province and Reggio Calabria, is to have domestic grain provide the main source of supply for all territories up to the northern boundaries of Campobasso and Naples Provinces.

11. On the side of finance, current developments show a reversion under the new Government of His Excellency Bonomi to the practice which prevailed before Fascism, that is, of dividing financial matters between two Ministries, Finance and Treasury. The former has jurisdiction over revenues and the latter, of expenditures, bonds and the public debt.

12. Before the long awaited Italian offensive opened on May 11th, 1944, financial experience under AMG/ACC conditions was thoroughly reviewed to the end, of employing in newly liberated territory uniform policies adapted to current conditions. State, Provincial and Communal deficits are being financed through the cash reserves of the Banca d'Italia rather than with advances of AM lire currency, thus conserving AM lire for the primary purpose of paying Allied troops. Officials of the Banca d'Italia have been attached to the Regional Finance Offices of Regions IV and V, to aid in reopening branches of the Bank, in moving supplies of Metropolitan lire into forward areas, and, in rehabilitating the Provincial Treasury Sections, through which expenditures are made and controlled.

13. Finance Officers entered Rome on 5 June, 1944 and immediately put into operation their prearranged plans. The Allied Financial Agency sent into Rome on the first day 600 million Metropolitan lire provided by the Banca d'Italia, as well as a quantity of AM lire. The cash reserve of the Banca d'Italia had fallen to 2.5 million lire when the city was liberated. AFA now has a currency reserve in excess of over 4 billion lire.

14. The commercial banks were immediately closed. During the last weeks of the German occupation withdrawals had been heavy and deposits had ceased since the public feared the imposition of withdrawal restrictions. The banks were reopened on 12 June 1944.

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without restrictions on withdrawals. Indications of complete confidence in the Allied financial program recommended this step and subsequent developments have justified the decision. In the first six days after reopening, net deposits totalled 78 million lire and the trend continues. Post Office financial services were opened at the same time as the banks and are operating satisfactorily.

10. Azzolini has been removed from his post as Governor of the Banca d'Italia for security reasons and is now under house arrest. Menichella, the Director General, is acting Governor and is assisted by Introna, the Deputy Director General. Selection of the new Governor will await consultation with the Bonomi Government.

11. Investigations are proceeding as to the possibility of printing currency at the Poligrafico, located in Rome, and the works at Aquila. We hold out little hope for the latter, as preliminary reports indicate that the plant is out of commission. A full engineering report is awaited.

12. The industrial position in Italy is one of gradual revival in the Southern area despite delays in the arrival of vital materials for the continuance or restoration of industrial units. The industries that have made the most marked progress are those concerned with soap manufacture, tobacco products, the chemical industries (including sulphuric acid production), the tanning industry, the production of matches and the manufacture of hemp products. A considerable contribution is being made by Italian industry towards the problems of supplying Allied Armies in the field, with the resultant saving of valuable shipping space.

13. The ACC proposes to stimulate the Italian Government and through it, the leading industrialists, to organize committees along broad functional and commodity lines with sufficient resources and competence in engineering and production, to program and eventually implement, through ACC, a basic industrial and agricultural rehabilitation for the Nation. These groups, which in effect will serve as "steering committees" will be, insofar as possible, a balanced representation of North-Central and Southern areas. It is proposed, furthermore, to stimulate the Italian Government to implement immediately reactivation of handcrafts by programming through them broad segments of basic consumer goods. A merchandising plan will be developed on a national scale for all inventories of finished goods on hand (imported, or domestic) and for all projected inventories (arriving or being produced locally) for the next 6 months. A factual and practical plan will be prepared of "Allocation of coal and imported materials to Italian Industry".

14. Shortage of motive power, both hydro-electric and coal, remains the chief restricting factor in industrial recovery. A fuller measure rapid economic revival will require the allocation

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14. Shortage of motive power, both hydro-electric and coal, remains the chief restricting factor in industrial recovery. A fuller and more rapid economic revival will require the allocation of larger quantities of coal for civilian industrial purposes.

15. The main problem in the new liberated areas is in the preservation of valuable industrial units from indiscriminate requisitioning by Military Forces. Steps are being taken which, it is hoped, will control this situation. Many undamaged factories have been



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been located in the newly liberated areas which can make substantial contribution towards the restoration to the Italian economic life and certain industrial deficiencies should disappear as factories, capable of producing vital chemicals, are brought under controlled production.

16. The acute shortage of shoes and clothing remains but, programs of alleviation are being actively undertaken. Requisitions have been sent forward to allow 3 yards per capita of cloth and or, clothing to the population of Liberated Italy. Rehabilitation is under way of the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali, the only sizable producer of textiles in Liberated Italy. Extensive requisitions have been submitted for cottons and other materials. If approved, these will produce an output of approximately 25 million meters of cloth per annum. Work is being done in the dyeing of unserviceable British battle dress. At present the output is small but, on receipt of dyes and other findings it is expected to reach a total of 20 to 25,000 outfits a month. Requisitions have been submitted for approval of only 3 million pairs of shoes, men and children's only; the local production of Mezzadali will meet women's needs. The leather industry is being regulated by the control of tanning extract. The industry is expected to produce leather for 325,000 heavy and 750,000 light shoes. ACC repair of salvaged shoes has now reached 5,000 pairs per week. These are being issued, with priority, to heavy workers. The salvage of shoes is very successful within its limited scope as the amount of leather consumed is only one-third of that required to make a new pair.

17. Exports of surpluses of value to the United Nations such as citrus products, hemp, silk, etc., continues to expand. The main exports from Liberated Italy for the current year have been 31,000 tons of lemons, 350 tons of lemon juice, 5,000 tons of nuts, 500 tons of argols and citric acid, 1,500 tons of hemp and hemp products, 12,000 tons of sulphur, 5½ tons silk, 725 tons of essential oils, 150 tons of pumice, 400 tons of sumac, and 78 tons of wine.

18. In the field of agriculture a new streamlined organization from Compartment to Communal levels is rapidly being established in "Ringo Italy" and areas North thereof almost as rapidly as new areas are occupied. The main problem in this connection is to locate and establish technically qualified Italian agricultural officials. Political objectives of the Minister are not always in harmony with this goal. Excellent growing weather has resulted in a much larger crop harvest than forecast this spring. This is particularly true of wheat and potatoes. Limited transportation facilities to move the crop is the major limiting factor in all areas including newly occupied areas where crops are also good. Crop collection and other schedules are being distributed in the forward areas as rapidly as they come from the press to assure

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17. Exports of surpluses of value to the United Nations such as citrus products, hemp, silk, etc., continues to expand. The main exports from liberated Italy for the current year have been 71,000 tons of lemons, 350 tons of lemon juice, 5,000 tons of nuts, 500 tons of argols and citric acid, 1,500 tons of hemp and hemp products, 19,000 tons of sulphur, 52 tons silk, 325 tons of essential oils, 150 tons of pumice, 400 tons of sumac, and 274 tons of wine.

18. In the field of agriculture a new streamlined organization from Compartment to Communal levels is rapidly being established in "Kings Italy" and areas North thereof almost as rapidly as new areas are occupied. The main problem in this connection is to locate and establish technically qualified Italian agricultural officials. Political objectives of the Minister are not always in harmony with this goal. Excellent growing weather has resulted in a much larger crop harvest than forecast this spring. This is particularly true of wheat and potatoes. Limited transportation facilities to move the crop is the major limiting factor in all areas including newly occupied areas where crops are also good. Crop collection and other schedules are being distributed in the forward areas as rapidly as they come from the press to assure maximizing collection of surplus crops through the Consorzio. Similarly, our fish harvest is large enough to provide shipments to such deficit areas as Rome. ACC anticipates a catch of around 1,500 to 2,000 tons of tuna this season. Sardines and other fish surpluses are being salted. Steps are being taken to re-establish fishing operations within limitations of security as rapidly as new fishing areas are released. A coordinated production and distribution

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program is being developed in cooperation with Army Groups, Royal Forest Corps, and other agencies concerned with all forest crops including fuelwood and charcoal.

19. Satisfactory progress is being made in connection with the execution of plans for the 1945 production of the most important crops for civilian consumption. Firm statements of minimum production and harvest input requirements are being developed on the basis of that plan.

20. In the field of labor, at present there is peace. Workers in all categories, however, are demanding higher wages. There is a growing unrest and greater assurance on the part of the workers which has produced some strikes in the past month. Demands for increases in wages are being resisted.

21. Private wage controls have become somewhat ineffective in the absence of enforcement machinery and a small labor staff. This tends to be a serious situation because it results in manpower competition with the operational work of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces have made frequent complaints of manpower shortages but these are not well documented. Work has been pushed ahead recently in the establishment of a basic law as a prime essential to obtaining order out of the present confused situation. All Social Insurance work is progressing. This field is complicated but lends itself to easier control than wages. There has been, and there is, an insufficiency of labor staff in the ACC available to move forward which may produce future difficulties in that the application of a poor policy at the time of occupation of a territory usually produced trouble later on.

22. On the side of transportation, the ACC has taken over the supervision of Sicilian railways which, due to the loss of their importance to the Military, have been turned back to the Italian State Railways for operation. 94 percent of the pre-war lines are now functioning. One small gap between Salerno and Messina is still under repair. On the Mainland, a system of partial autonomy in the use of rail facilities has been granted to ACC. This is true in that when interdivisional long haul rail traffic has been covered according to priority, surplus tonnage available can be allocated on a local bidding system. It is anticipated that the Naggio Division of the rail system will also be shortly turned back to the Italian State Railways for operation under ACC supervision. There is little possibility of ACC being able to make use of rail facilities from Naples to Rome for a considerable time after their completion on approximately July 4th. The Military will also require the use of Anzio-Rome track for approximately six weeks in order to move Military supplies from the Beachhead. It is hoped that some ACC bids will be accepted on the Civitavecchia-Rome run following the repair of the port facilities which may require three weeks. The ACC is working closely with the Director General, Military Railways, and side lines which [illegible]

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22. On the side of transportation, the ACC has taken over the supervision of Sicilian railways which, due to the loss of their importance to the Military, have been turned back to the Italian State Railways for operation. 94 percent of the pre-war lines are now functioning. One small gap between Palermo and Messina is still under repair. On the Mainland, a system of partial autonomy in the use of rail facilities has been granted to ACC. This is true in that when interdivisional long haul rail traffic has been covered according to priority, surplus tonnage available can be allocated on a local bidding system. It is anticipated that the Reggio Division of the rail system will also be shortly turned back to the Italian State Railways for operation under ACC supervision. There is little possibility of ACC being able to make use of rail facilities from Naples to Rome for a considerable time after their completion on approximately July 4th. The Military will also require the use of Rome-Rome track for approximately six weeks in order to move Military supplies from the Beachhead. It is hoped that some ACC bids will be accepted on the Civitavecchia-Rome run following the repair of the port facilities which may require three weeks. The ACC is working closely with the Director General, Military Railways, and side lines which are not of movement value to the Military are being cannibalized. Reconstruction is being gotten underway on the Terreli-Campobasso Rail.

23. In the area South of the May 11th front lines, Road Haulage Companies have been formed to make the most economical use of War Department vehicles allocated to ACC and such civilian transport as

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is available. A Decree has been completed by the Italian Government for the standardization of tariff rates in Kinds Italy and a further decree is to be made law which should maximise the use of civilian transport by controlling movements. The change in Government has delayed the putting into effect both of these laws. A Transportation Company is now being organized in Rome Region and Military units manned by Italian drivers are being used in the forward areas. A tire retreading plant will shortly commence to operate for ACC in Bari.

24. In the main the Italian Merchant Marine under Allied control can be said to be working satisfactorily. The immediate problem of coastwise & alborne traffic still continues to give rise to difficulties; however, the Schooner Control Scheme now in operation is achieving considerable success and cargo is moving along the coasts much easier. The allocation of schooners of under 50 tons deadweight to run for the Control Commission has also been of help in the distribution of goods, this is especially true in Region 1.

25. In the field of Public Works and Utilities, the object of the ACC has been to relieve Allied Armies from engineering tasks progressively as they advance. Since last January 2,500 miles of highways are being maintained by ACC in Southern Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily, including the repairing of hundreds of bridges. 700 additional miles of highways have been handed over as of last week. ACC has controlled the activities of the Italian Public Work Department, the priorities of projects, policy, finance, labor, and the use of critical materials. The ACC has been represented since February on the Central Electric Board and rationing schemes have been imposed on all Southern Italy. These are now being extended to Rome Region. Conservation is being made of water power and solid power resources preparatory to autumn and winter demands. Charts and data are being kept of conditions at all hydro-electric plants; power outputs demand and future probabilities. Utility company rates to consumers have been readjusted. Gas, trams, and Filobus services have been placed in operation in Naples and Palermo. Considerable building construction and port work has been undertaken.

26. The Mining situation in Sardinia and Sicily and Occupied Italy is as follows: Production of Sardinian coal is being held down to 35,000 metric tons per month by orders of AFHQ. Production can be increased to 45,000 metric tons per month for this first 90 day period following 10 days notice, 50,000 metric tons for the second 90 day period, and on up to 70,000 metric tons per month during the sixth month. This estimate is based on anticipated arrival of mine supplies now on requisition and on supply of additional workers being available.

27. Sulphur production in Sicily approximates 1,000 metric tons per month. Careful and active consideration is being given to eli-

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26. The Mining situation in Sardinia and Sicily and Occupied Italy is as follows: Production of Sardinian coal is being held down to 35,000 metric tons per month by orders of AFHQ. Production can be increased to 45,000 metric tons per month for this first 30 day period following 10 days notice, 50,000 metric tons for the second 30 day period, and on up to 70,000 metric tons per month during the sixth month. This estimate is based on anticipated arrival of mine supplies now on requisition and on supply of additional workers being available.

27. Sulphur production in Sicily approximates 1,000 metric tons per month. Careful and active consideration is being given to elimination of obstacles preventing an annual production of 75,000 metric tons for immediate requirements. Future requirements will be greater.

28. Mainland sulphur production south of Rome approximates 1,000 metric tons per month. This cannot be appreciably increased in the next 12 months. Larger mines lie north of Rome. Their condition and present production capacity is not yet known.

29. Other



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29. Other mining is generally inactive. Sardinian metal mines continue on a maintenance basis pending decision by higher authority as to whether or not mining should be resumed. Higher authority is now considering requisitions that have been filed for supplies necessary to resumption of operations. Present conditions and production capacity of Mainland mines north of Rome is not yet known.

30. This in short sums up the current Economic Situation in Italy. Up to the month of June arrivals of imported civilian supplies totaled 624,000 tons.

Appendix 'A' - Wheat Crop Estimates

1. Estimate for the Mainland up to the Pisa-Rimini line 2,117,530 metric tons.

a. Estimate of amount that will be amassed 911,999 metric tons.

2. Estimate of Sicily crop 670,640 metric tons.

a. Estimate of amount to be amassed 297,040 metric tons.

3. Estimate of Sardinian crop 15[illegible],5[illegible]0 metric tons.

a. Estimate of amount to be amassed 54,570 metric tons.

4. March estimate of wheat crop for the Mainland up to the Northern boundary of Campobasso and Naples Provinces", Sicily and Sardinia 1,590,879 metric tons.

a. June 15th estimate showed an increase for the same area of approximately 20 percent, the tonnage being 1,970,760 metric tons.

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Appendix "B"

Flour equivalent of 1944 flour/wheat imports for all liberated Italy and the Islands follows:

| | Long tons |
|---|---|
| January | 78,445 |
| February | 88,668 |
| March | 76,467 |
| April | 52,646 |
| May | 77,685 |
| June | 53,738 |

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is not yet known.

90. This in short sums up the current Economic Situation in Italy. Up to the month of June arrivals of imported civilian supplies totaled 684,000 tons.

Appendix "A" - Wheat Crop Estimates

1. Estimate for the Mainland up to the Pisa-Rimini line 2,117,530 metric tons.

a. Estimate of amount that will be crushed 941,999 metric tons.

2. Estimate of Sicily crop 670,660 metric tons.

a. Estimate of amount to be crushed 297,060 metric tons.

3. Estimate of Sardinian crop 15[illegible],5[illegible]0 metric tons.

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Appendix "B"

Flour equivalent of 194[illegible] flour/wheat imports for all liberated Italy and the Islands follows:

| | Long tons |
|---|---|
| January | 72,445 |
| February | 88,668 |
| March | 76,467 |
| April | 52,686 |
| May | 77,685 |
| June | 58,738 |

NOTE: Imports comprised both flour and wheat. In cases where wheat was imported it has been assumed that conversion into flour was effected at an extraction rate of 90%.

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The Chairman thanked Mr. Grady for his report and suggested that the Council accept the report as an informative statement not calling for a discussion at the present stage. This suggestion was accepted by the Council.

Transfer of Advisory Council to Rome.

In discussing the transfer of the Advisory Council from Naples to Rome, it was the consensus of opinion of the Representatives that the Advisory Council move to Rome at the same time or shortly after the Italian Government. Mr. Mapsambelis reported that in agreement with the other Representatives on the Council he had forwarded a letter to the Supreme Allied Commander expressing the hope that he will issue the necessary orders to facilitate the transfer of the Advisory Council from Naples to Rome.

Suppression of Italian Medals Commemorating the Greek Campaign.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Mapsambelis, the Chairman informed the Council that to date the Supreme Allied Commander had as yet not replied to the Advisory Council's letter addressed to him concerning the suppression of the Italian medals commemorating the Fascist war against Greece. The Council agreed that a follow-up letter should be addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander.

Appointment of M. Pogomolov as Soviet Representative on Council.

M. Pogomolov informed the Advisory Council that the Council of the People's Commissariat of the U.S.S.R. on June 17 decided to relieve M. Vishinsky, the Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, of his duty as Soviet Union Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy and to appoint M. Pogomolov as the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On behalf of the other representatives of the Council, Mr. Kirk congratulated M. Pogomolov on his new appointment.

Financing of Civilian Supplies.

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Referring to his note expressing the concern of the United States Government on the future financing of civilian relief supplies for Italy, which he had circulated the day before the meeting to the other Representatives of the Council, Mr. Kirk expressed the hope that the Representatives would be prepared to discuss the subject matter of this note at the next meeting.

Press Communique.

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Press Communique.

In discussing the release of a press communique, the Chairman suggested that reference should be made to the suggestion of the Council relating to the transfer of the Italian Government from Salerno to Rome and in accordance therewith, the Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"PRESS

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"PRESS COMMUNIQUE

"The 15th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Naples on Saturday, July 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Alexandre Parodi, the Soviet Union Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Couve de Murville | French Committee of National Liberation |
| George Papandelis | Greece |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Alexander Kirk | United States |
| Miha Krek | Yugoslavia |

"The meeting was attended by the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Hilary Stone, who informed the Council of recent political events, and by the Vice President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, the Honorable Henry F. Grady, who presented a review of economic conditions in liberated Italy.

"In connection with the report on the current political situation, the Council examined the matter of the transfer of the Italian Government from Salerno to Rome."

Fixing of Date of Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on July 15th under the Chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative.

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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Naples, June 22, 1944.

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SECRET

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

SUBJECT: Transmitting Preliminary draft of Minutes of Advisory Council Meeting.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the Advisory Council's extraordinary meeting held on June 17, 1944.

For the United States Representative:

John L. Gushie

Enclosure as stated.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE MINUTES OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL'S EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

An extraordinary meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, called at the request of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles, was held on June 17, 1944, in the French Institute, Naples, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean Politis, Greek Representative on the Council.

Present at the meeting were:

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|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of National Liberation |
| M. Pouchet | |
| M. Beaumarchais | |
| M. Politis (in the Chair) | Greece |
| M. Kapsambelis | |
| M. Andreades | |
| M. Tzounis | |
| M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Vidiasov | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Coshie | |
| Mr. Krek | Yugoslavia |
| Mr. Macun | |

Mr. Politis opened the meeting and stated that:

"Depuis notre dernière seance il s'est produit un evenement de la plus haute importance, la prise par les Allies de la ville de Rome.

"La liberation de Rome a eu une repercussion immediate et profonde sur la situation politique italienne qu'il entre dans les devoirs de ce Conseil de surveiller. Outre la transmission par le Roi d'Italie au Prince du Piemont de l'exercice des prerogatives de la Couronne, qui etait prevue, nous avons appris la demission du cabinet recemment constitue sous la presidence du Marechal Badoglio et la constitution d'un nouveau Gouvernement sous la presidence de M. Bonomi.

"Or il est apparu a certaines Delegations que ces changements impliquaient des questions ayant trait au statut actuel des territoires italiens liberes et que de ce fait ils meritaient tout l'interet du Conseil.

"En consequence il a ete convenu de convoquer le Conseil en une seance extraordinaire a consacrer a l'examen de la situation ainsi creee."

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Council.

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| M. Beaumarchais | |
| M. Politis (in the Chair) | Greece |
| M. Mapsambelis | |
| M. Andreades | |
| M. Tsouris | |
| M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Vidiasov | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
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"En consequence il a ete convenu de convoquer le Conseil en une seance extraordinaire a consacrer a l'examen de la situation ainsi creee."

General MacFarlane, then read to the Council the following summary of political developments in Italy following the liberation of Rome:

"Having been informed officially by General Alexander that Allied troops had reached Rome, I visited the King at Ravello on the afternoon of June 5th in company with Badoglio. The King signed the document transferring all his powers to the Crown Prince as Lieutenant of the Realm and the document was countersigned by Badoglio as President of the

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Council of Ministers.

"In accordance with constitutional procedure Badoglio submitted the resignation of his Government to the Crown Prince on the afternoon of 5th June. The Crown Prince Lieutenant of the Realm accepted the resignation and instructed Badoglio to proceed with the formation of a government to include political leaders now in liberated Rome. He also directed that the present Ministry should remain in office until the new Ministry was constituted.

"It became rapidly evident that it was most necessary that contact should be established as quickly as possible between Badoglio's Government and the political leaders liberated in Rome. It was necessary to decide urgently whether those leaders should be collected and brought to Salerno from Rome or whether Badoglio with representatives of his Cabinet should go to Rome. Badoglio and the political leaders in his Cabinet were emphatic that unless they proceeded to Rome without delay the psychological effect would be deplorable and Badoglio himself stated that unless he went to Rome at the earliest possible moment he would lose all prestige and would be most unlikely to succeed in forming a government.

"I, therefore, arranged for Badoglio to fly to Rome with a party of ten on the 8th June. He agreed that in this total he should include the principal representatives of the political parties represented in his Government. The following made the journey:-
Badoglio, Sforza, Croce, Rodino, Cerabona, Cianca, Longobardi and Togliatti - a total of eight. The Rome political leaders who had assembled to meet them were: - Bonomi, Casati, De Gasperi, Ruini, Lemalfa, Nenni and Scoccimaro.

"The meeting took place in a room at the Grand Hotel. Before the first session I called on the meeting to sink party disputes and form a representative coalition Government and reminded them of their obligations to the Allies as regards all engagements now in force and the institutional question.

"I was not present at the actual deliberations which ensued but kept in touch with progress at the end of each session.

"After the afternoon session Badoglio reported to me that he was unable to form a government but that all the parties represented at the meeting had decided unanimously to serve in a government under Bonomi. Badoglio said that the situation as far as he himself was concerned was quite hopeless and that he had no option but to inform the Crown Prince that he was unable to form a government and to recommend to the Crown Prince that he should summon Bonomi.

"The Crown Prince had arrived in Rome and had proceeded to the Quirinal the same afternoon. There had been considerable discussion as to the advisability of letting the Crown Prince go to Rome at the same time as Badoglio's party but it was finally agreed by all concerned to permit the visit. It had been feared that the Crown Prince might receive an unfavourable reception whereas in point of fact he was warmly

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"In accordance with Badoglio's recommendation the Crown Prince summoned Bonomi and invited him to form a government. Prior to his doing so I instructed the Crown Prince to call Bonomi's attention once again to the obligations which he and his Government would have to undertake to the Allies.

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"By the evening of the next day Bonomi had practically succeeded in completing his Cabinet with the exception of one or two posts. It was clear that agreement on the composition of the Cabinet had been all but reached and I returned to Naples. Bonomi had done his utmost to induce Badoglio to become a member of his Cabinet and I had equally done all I could to induce the Marshal to take office. He was, however, unshakeable in his determination to retire from politics. As the Marshal wished to return to Salerno I took him back to Naples with me.

"Croce and some of the elder politicians were by this time completely exhausted and I permitted them to spend the next day in Rome to finish the final details of the new Cabinet and to get some rest.

"The Crown Prince returned to Naples on the 10th and I proceeded to Rome myself on the 11th and returned to Naples the same day with all those who had taken part in the conference. I had in the meantime conveyed a message to De Nicola in Naples from Bonomi asking him to join the Cabinet and De Nicola has expressed his willingness to do so. I understand that a vacancy for him in the Cabinet will shortly be found.

"After my return to Naples and after the arrival of Bonomi's proposed Government in Salerno I received instructions from the Foreign Office through Sir Noel Charles to the effect that HMG were in consultation with USG and the Soviet Government regarding the question of approving Bonomi's proposed Government. This Government was not to be allowed to take office until approved by the Allied Governments. I communicated this information to Bonomi, Badoglio and the Crown Prince. I confirmed the fact that pending a decision by the Allied Governments Badoglio's Government would continue in office.

"In the meantime there had been considerable discussion in the new Cabinet regarding the form of oath to be taken by the members of the Cabinet on taking office. It was finally agreed mutually with the Crown Prince that the Prime Minister alone would take the oath to the Crown while the other members of the Cabinet would take an oath to serve the country, including an undertaking that the institutional question would not be raised until Italy had been liberated. A list of Bonomi's proposed Cabinet and of the Under Secretaries is attached.

"The situation at the moment is that Badoglio's Government continue to function in Salerno while all the members of Bonomi's proposed Cabinet are also in Salerno. It is now 5 days since I notified all concerned that Bonomi's Government would not be permitted to take office until approved by the Allied Governments.

"Bonomi's proposed Government comprises the bulk of the available experienced politicians now in liberated Italy and it is led by an ex-Prime Minister whose recent record in Rome gives proof of determination and courage. Bonomi has already assured me on several occasions verbally that his Government will subscribe to all obligations undertaken towards the Allies by its predecessors since the Armistice and that it will not raise the institutional question until after the whole country is liberated. (I attach copies of the two declarations in this connection which Bonomi will be invited to sign as a pre-requisite to his Govern-

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"From the point of view of the Allies and the war effort, Bonomi's Government has the great advantage of embracing all available political parties and there should be no political opposition. The disadvantages from the point of view of control and administration of the country of a Government with a strong political opposition without any constitutional means of voicing this opposition are obvious and have been proved by

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recent past experience.

"The loss of Badoglio as Prime Minister is to be regretted both on account of the cooperative spirit in which he has worked with the Allies and because he has formed a continuous link with the original Government which signed the Armistice. It is, however, difficult to see how he could have been kept in office in view of the attitude of all the political parties at the Rome conference and any Government which he might have been able to form would have created a political situation with repercussions which might well have proved most disadvantageous to the Allied war effort."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT JUNE 1944.

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|---|---|---|
| President of Council of Ministers | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Sergio Fenaltea | Action |
| Foreign Affairs | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Giovanni Visconti Venosta | Independent |
| Under Secretary Italians Abroad | Renato Morelli | Liberal |
| Interior | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Emilio Canevari | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Press & Information | Giuseppe Spataro | Christian Democrat |
| Treasury | Marcello Soleri | Liberal |
| Under Secretary | Antonio Manes | Democrat of Labor |
| Finance | Stefano Siglienti | Action |
| Under Secretary | Mario Pesenti | Communist |
| Justice | Umberto Tupini | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary | Carlo Buesano | Democrat of Labor |
| Industry, Commerce & Labor | Giovanni Gronchi | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary Industry & Commerce | Guido Molinelli | Communist |
| Under Secretary Labor | Mariano Costa | Socialist |
| Agriculture & Forests | Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Gino Forgemi | Liberal |
| Public Works | Pietro Mancini | Socialist |
| Under Secretary | Giuseppe Bruno | Action |
| Communications | Francesco Cerabona | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary Merchant Marine | Angelo Corsi | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Post, Telegraphs & Railroads | Raffaele Jervolino | Christian Democrat |
| | Enrico De Nicola | Action |

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| Under Secretary Industry & Commerce | Guido Molinelli | Communist |
| Under Secretary Labor | Mariano Costa | Socialist |
| Agriculture & Forests | Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Gino Bergami | Liberal |
| Public Works | Pietro Mancini | Socialist |
| Under Secretary | Giuseppe Bruno | Action |
| Communications | Francesco Cerabona | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary Merchant Marine | Angelo Corsi | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Post, Telegraphs & Railroads | Raffaele Jervolino | Christian Democrat |
| Public Instruction (Education) | Guido De Ruggiero | Action |
| Under Secretary | Bernardo Mattarella | Christian Democrat |
| War and Aviation | Alessandro Casati | Liberal |
| Under Secretary | Mario Palermo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Carlo Sciaioia | Democrat of Labor |
| Navy | Raffaele De Courten | Independent |
| Under Secretary | Luigi Masdrea | Action |

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Ministers

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| Ministers Without Portfolio | Carlo Sforza | Independent - Action |
| | Benedetto Croce | Liberal |
| | Palmiro Togliatti | Communist |
| | Alberto Cianca | Action |
| | Giuseppe Saragat | Socialist |
| | Alcide De Gasperi | Christian Democrat |
| | Meuccio Ruini | Democrat of Labor |

After reading his report, General Mackerlane left the meeting.

Sir Noel Charles, at whose request the extraordinary session was convened, read the following statement:

"Italy is a country which has been militarily defeated by the Allies and though a co-belligerent is living under an armistice regime which subjects her to direct control or indirect supervision of the Allied Control Commission. Moreover, as the result of the Moscow Conference, the Advisory Council for Italy was established for the purpose of making recommendations on Italian affairs to Governments represented on it and to the President of the Allied Control Commission.

"2. H.M. Government feel that they and other Allied Governments concerned have a right to be consulted before agreeing to any change in Government, and that, before any such change is recognised, the Advisory Council for Italy should be fully acquainted with the situation and should thus be in a position to advise Governments represented on it and the President of the Allied Control Commission in regard to any change which may be proposed or be in contemplation.

"3. As a result of the discussions which have taken place in Rome the last Italian administration under Marshal Badoglio was unable to meet with the necessary support from Italian political parties in Rome whereas these political parties were prepared to serve in a new Italian Government under Signor Bonomi. H.M. Government are perfectly prepared to recognise Signor Bonomi's Government but before doing so they consider that the following two conditions must be accepted by that Government:

(1) the new Italian Government should formally express their readiness in writing to accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the armistice signed on the 3rd Sept. 1943, and that every member of the Government should be personally acquainted with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the armistice signed on the 29th Sept. 1943, and

(2) the new Government must undertake not to reopen the institutional question until they have been liberated and the Italian people can freely express their views.

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"4. Thus, I should like to repeat, H.M. Government have had no wish to prevent the Government of Signor Bonomi entering office, they hope that it will take over the administration without delay. They

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(2) the new Government must undertake not to reopen the institutional question until they have been liberated and the Italian people can freely express their views.

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"4. Thus, I should like to repeat, H.M. Government have had no wish to prevent the Government of Signor Bonomi entering office, they hope that it will take over the administration without delay. They have, however, felt it their duty to bring the matter of principle before the members of the Allied Advisory Council in order to safeguard the future."

A draft of the resolution to be considered by the Council was introduced, at this point, by Sir Noel Charles. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

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"The Advisory Council for Italy have examined the events leading up to the formation of the proposed new Government by Signor Bonomi, and they consider that in all the circumstances this Government should prove satisfactory in furthering the main purpose of the Allied Powers which is the final defeat of Germany.

"They must, however, insist that:

"(1) The new Government express their readiness in writing to accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943, and that every member of the Government should be personally acquainted with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on the 29th September, 1943.

"(2) The new Government undertake not to re-open the institutional question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian people can freely express their views."

Mr. Bogomolov stated that he supported the draft resolution introduced by the British representative, Sir Noel Charles, which defines clearly the conditions that would enable the newly formed Italian Government to execute its governmental functions. (Mr. Bogomolov's statement was delivered in Russian and translated by the Secretary of the Russian delegation into English).

Mr. Couve de Murville said that inasmuch as he had not received any instructions from Algiers it was not possible for him to take a position with regards to the resolution presented by Sir Noel Charles, but that according to his opinion no serious objections would be raised by his Government.

Mr. Krok then read the following statement:

"The Italian government, its work and effectiveness has often been the object of our discussions and various conclusions. It has been natural and clear to everybody since the very beginning of the present regime in Italy, that this Council has the right and duty to exercise influence upon the current Italian governmental matters and the public administration in Italy as far as the interests of the United Nations are concerned. It is equally natural, in my opinion, that the Council has the right and duty to influence the composition and the formation of the Italian government. I think, if we want to exercise our influence on the Italian public life and administration, we have to begin to influence the political crisis and the formation of every new government and the changes in it.

"The formation of the government is the most decisive event for the work of the government. It is, I think, the event at which our influence has to begin. It would seem unnatural and illogical to me if one would say that this Council has the right and duty to exercise influence on the current governmental affairs, that the Council has to be consulted in the matters of the Italian policy and administration on one hand, and that -

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Mr. Krek then read the following statement:

"The Italian government, its work and effectiveness has often been the object of our discussions and various conclusions. It has been natural and clear to everybody since the very beginning of the present regime in Italy, that this Council has the right and duty to exercise influence upon the current Italian governmental matters and the public administration in Italy as far as the interests of the United Nations are concerned. It is equally natural, in my opinion, that the Council has the right and duty to influence the composition and the formation of the Italian government. I think, if we want to exercise our influence on the Italian public life and administration, we have to begin to influence the political crisis and the formation of every new government and the changes in it.

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"In our sphere of influence are all Italian civilian matters which may be of interest to the United Nations. The formation of the government is not exempted, and by its nature it is the most important event upon which everybody who is generally responsible for the Italian affairs, should exercise his influence. If we accept the contrary point of view, we deprive ourselves of a great deal of influence as a whole and we

could

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could find ourselves in a situation in which we would be unable to exercise our influence on matters of essential interest to the United Nations.

"At present we have to face a change of the Italian government which probably is not substantial in this respect. But there is still one important feature. Namely the man who accepted the armistice conditions in the name of Italy, has been thrown out. In my opinion the United Nations have quite a remarkable interest that the new government declares itself bound to all conditions and obligations of the armistice as they have been understood and accepted by Marshal Badoglio. I would not like to say anything against the new government. Still, I think, there is some difference between the past and the present situation of the Italian government vis-a-vis the United Nations. It was Marshal Badoglio who accepted the obligations of the armistice and promised to carry them out. His successor has at least personally quite a different position concerning all these obligations. I am afraid that this new position might not be in favor of the interests of the United Nations. Theoretically it is possible that we shall have to deal not only with new men, but also with new views, new opinions, new interpretations of these acts. All this means new difficulties.

"If we had exercised our influence upon the formation of the present Italian government, it would not be necessary now to repeat our former conclusions regarding the obligations signed and accepted by the first Badoglio government; it would, further on, not be necessary to repeat our decision in regard to the constitutional situation and the Italian war effort in the fight against Germany. All these questions would have been discussed before and perhaps included in the first declaration of the new government or otherwise accepted. Now we have, in fact, to repeat all our former decisions and to ask the new government to accept them. In order to avoid in future such unpleasant experiences we should, in my opinion, emphasize the right of the Council to be informed and consulted beforehand about every change of the government.

"I think the solution proposed is not at the detriment of the Italian situation. Only some months have passed since the signature of the armistice which changed Italy's war position. The situation is a delicate one. Confidence has to be gained bit by bit. Such acts of surprise - fait accompli - which anoy one or some of the United Nations are not suitable for such a situation from the Italian point of view. The most efficient collaboration and such a procedure which would show the increase of confidence on both sides are, in my opinion, in the interest of the United Nations and Italy. Fait accompli procedure is not suitable for such kind of work.

"Yugoslavia is one of the United Nations and has suffered a terrific detriment from the unprovoked Italian war against her. For us it was very difficult to understand that Italy has been accepted as a co-belligerent and the unconditional surrender which Italy had to accept has been mitigated by the armistice conditions. Now, after a few months after the armistice, it seems as the Italian politicians would like to improve, or

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which probably is not substantial in this respect. But there is still one important feature. Namely the man who accepted the armistice conditions in the name of Italy, has been thrown out. In my opinion the United Nations have quite a remarkable interest that the new government declares itself bound to all conditions and obligations of the armistice as they have been understood and accepted by Marshal Badoglio. I would not like to say anything against the new government. Still, I think, there is some difference between the past and the present situation of the Italian government vis-a-vis the United Nations. It was Marshal Badoglio who accepted the obligations of the armistice and promised to carry them out. His successor has at least personally quite a different position concerning all these obligations. I am afraid that this new position might not be in favor of the interests of the United Nations. Theoretically it is possible that we shall have to deal not only with new men, but also with new views, new opinions, new interpretations of these acts. All this means new difficulties.

"If we had exercised our influence upon the formation of the present Italian government, it would not be necessary now to repeat our former conclusions regarding the obligations signed and accepted by the first Badoglio government; it would, further on, not be necessary to repeat our decision in regard to the constitutional situation and the Italian war effort in the fight against Germany. All these questions would have been discussed before and perhaps included in the first declaration of the new government or otherwise accepted. Now we have, in fact, to repeat all our former decisions and to ask the new government to accept them. In order to avoid in future such unpleasant experiences we should, in my opinion, emphasize the right of the Council to be informed and consulted beforehand about every change of the government.

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"Taking these aspects in consideration I think we should ask the new Italian government to accept all the obligations signed by the former

governments

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governments in regard to the armistice conditions and the constitutional problems. I think further on that we should take all suitable steps in order to assure the consultation and influence of the Advisory Council at every future change of the Italian government."

Mr. Kirk informed the Council that as soon as he had learned here of the representations in Salerno prompted by His Britannic Majesty's Government in regard to the matter of an acceptance of the Bonomi Government, he immediately consulted his Government and that he received instructions to the effect that in the opinion of the United States Government it would be a mistake to delay the prompt installation of the Bonomi Government. The policy of the United States Government has been to welcome democratic political solutions achieved by the people of Italy themselves. It appears that the present Government is such a solution, as it is wholly anti-fascist and anti-Nazi in character and seems to be composed of the most representative men available in Italy today, and so its composition is in accord with the Declaration of Moscow and with the policy of stimulating in Italy a thoroughly representative and democratic government.

Mr. Kirk stated that:

"After consulting my Government, I express the desirability that the Bonomi Government be installed promptly on the understanding that they assume all of the commitments contracted with the Allies by the previous governments, including the Long Terms of Surrender and the postponement of the institutional question until hostilities have ceased."

Ambassador Politis said:

"Sur la question de principe je suis d'accord. Du moment que le Conseil a une mission de surveillance, il a aussi le droit d' etre en contact avec le facteurs responsables et d' etre consulte.

"Je ne crois pas qu'il entre dans ses attributions de modeler la situation politique, estimant qu'il est plutot appele d'en empecher une evolution defavorable a l'effort de guerre allie.

"Je considere les attributions du Conseil comme decoulant de l'armistice et du statut de l'Italie en tant que puissance vaincue dont le territoire est occupe par les allies.

"Dans ce cadre je suis d'accord sur la proposition de Sir Noel Charles."

Referring to the statements made by the other representatives, Mr. Bogomolov stated that:

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"He was quite satisfied with the complete unanimity of all members of the Council as regards the terms contained in the British draft resolution dealing with the question should the new Italian Government be given permission to take office. At the same time the Soviet

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"He was quite satisfied with the complete unanimity of all members of the Council as regards the terms containing in the British draft resolution dealing with the question should the new Italian Government be given permission to take office. At the same time the Soviet representative underlined the fact that the formation of the new Italian Government was done without a consultation with the Allied Advisory Council though it is quite obvious that the principal duty of the Council should be the working out of specific recommendations on the important problems of the Italian policy for the presentation to the Commander in Chief.

"With

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"With reference to the speech made by the U. S. Representative, Mr. Kirk, about the traditional democratic policy of the U. S. Government, and to formation of the new Italian Government in accordance with the decisions of the Moscow conference, Mr. Bogomolov stressed that the general positive opinion of all the Representatives on the Council proves once again that the democratization of the Italian regime is the common goal of all Representatives on the Allied Advisory Council."

M. Couve de Murville expose son point de vue sur les deux problèmes examinés par les différents représentants:

1. En ce qui concerne le nouveau Cabinet Bonomi, le gouvernement français n'a pas de raison de s'opposer à son entrée en fonctionnement. Le gouvernement italien ne devra pas cependant être un gouvernement fasciste et devra accepter les engagements pris par le maréchal Badoglio vis à vis des Alliés.

2. En ce qui concerne les conditions dans lesquelles la crise a été resolue, il faut reconnaître que le Conseil Consultatif n'a pas été à même de donner son avis et qu'il a été mis devant un fait accompli. Il ne faudrait pas cependant que le Conseil parut s'ingérer dans les affaires intérieures italiennes en donnant l'impression que c'est lui qui a constitué le nouveau Cabinet. Le Conseil doit seulement s'assurer que ce qui est fait dans le domaine politique ne gêne pas l'effort de guerre des Alliés et contribue à l'élimination totale du fascisme.

M. Couve de Murville ajoute enfin, en ce qui concerne la proposition de M. Noel Charles, qu'en l'absence d'instructions de son gouvernement, il s'abstiendra purement et simplement, tout en se réservant le droit de faire connaître ultérieurement au Conseil son accord ou ses observations.

Ambassador Politis announced that, inasmuch as all representatives on the Advisory Council for Italy had approved the resolution introduced by the British Representative, this resolution would now be transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander for communication to the Italian Government at Salerno.

Press Communique:

The Representatives of the Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"Le Conseil Consultatif pour les affaires Italiennes s'est reuni le 17 Juin 1944 sous la presidence de Monsieur Jean POLITIS, representant du Gouvernement Hellenique. Assistaient à la reunion:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Alexandre KIRK | Etats-Unis d'Amerique |
| M. COUVE de MURVILLE | Representant du Comite Français de la Liberation Nationale |
| Sir Noel CHARLES | Grande Bretagne |
| M. Alexandre BOGOMOLOV | U. R. S. S. |
| M. Miha KREK | Yougoslavie |

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| Sir Noel CHARLES | Grande Bretagne |
| M. Alexandre BOGOMOLOV | U. R. S. S. |
| M. Miha KREK | Yougoslavie |

"Le Conseil Consultatif a entendu un exposé du Général Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane, Chef de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, et a délibéré sur la question gouvernementale en Italie."

Before adjourning, the Council decided to hold its next meeting on June 30th at which meeting it was agreed to review economic conditions in Italy.

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# MINUTES OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL'S EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

An extraordinary meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, called at the request of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles, was held on June 17, 1944, in the French Institute, Naples, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean Politis, Greek Representative on the Council.

Present at the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Couve de Murville | French Committee of National Liberation |
| M. Fouchet | |
| M. Beaumarchais | |
| M. Politis (in the Chair) | Greece |
| M. Papeambelis | |
| M. Andreades | |
| M. Tzounis | |
| M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Vidiasov | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Goshie | |
| Mr. Mrek | Yugoslavia |
| Mr. Macun | |

Mr. Politis opened the meeting and stated that:

"Depuis notre derniere seance il s'est produit un evenement de la plus haute importance, la prise par les Allies de la ville de Rome.

"La liberation de Rome a eu une repercussion immediate et profonde sur la situation politique italienne qu'il entre dans les devoirs de ce Conseil de surveiller. Outre la transmission par le Roi d'Italie au Prince du Piemont de l'exercice des prerogatives de la Couronne, qui etait prevue, nous avons appris la demission du cabinet recemment constitue sous la presidence du Marechal Badoglio et la constitution d'un nouveau Gouvernement sous la presidence de M. Bonomi.

"Or il est apparu a certaines Delegations que ces changements impliquaient des questions ayant trait au statut actuel des territoires italiens liberes et que de ce fait ils meritaient tout l'interet du Conseil.

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"En consequence il a ete convenu de convoquer le Conseil en une

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| | |
|---|---|
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| M. Peuchet | Liberation |
| M. Beaumarchais | |
| M. Politis (in the Chair) | Greece |
| M. Papaambelis | |
| M. Andreades | |
| M. Tzounis | |
| M. Gromyko | Soviet Union |
| M. Grichchinsky | |
| M. Vidinsov | |
| Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| Mr. Halford | |
| Mr. Kirk | United States |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Cochie | |
| Mr. Vrek | Yugoslavia |
| Mr. Khoun | |

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"En consequence il a ete convenu de convoquer le Conseil en une seance extraordinaire a consacrer a l'examen de la situation ainsi creee."

General MacFarlane, then read to the Council the following summary of political developments in Italy following the liberation of Rome:

"Having been informed officially by General Alexander that Allied troops had reached Rome, I visited the King at Ravello on the afternoon

of

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of June 5th in company with Badoglio. The King signed the document transferring all his powers to the Crown Prince as Lieutenant of the Realm and the document was countersigned by Badoglio as President of the Council of Ministers.

"In accordance with constitutional procedure Badoglio submitted the resignation of his Government to the Crown Prince on the afternoon of 6th June. The Crown Prince Lieutenant of the Realm accepted the resignation and instructed Badoglio to proceed with the formation of a government to include political leaders now in liberated Rome. He also directed that the present Ministry should remain in office until the new Ministry was constituted.

"It became rapidly evident that it was most necessary that contact should be established as quickly as possible between Badoglio's Government and the political leaders liberated in Rome. It was necessary to decide urgently whether these leaders should be collected and brought to Salerno from Rome or whether Badoglio with representatives of his Cabinet should go to Rome. Badoglio and the political leaders in his Cabinet were emphatic that unless they proceeded to Rome without delay the psychological effect would be deplorable and Badoglio himself stated that unless he went to Rome at the earliest possible moment he would lose all prestige and would be most unlikely to succeed in forming a government.

"I, therefore, arranged for Badoglio to fly to Rome with a party of ten on the 8th June. We agreed that in this total he should include the principal representatives of the political parties represented in his Government. The following made the journey:-

Badoglio, Sforza, Croce, Bodino, Cerabona, Cianca, Longobardi and Togliatti - a total of eight. The Rome political leaders who had assembled to meet them were: - Bonomi, Casati, De Gasperi, Ruini, Lamalfa, Nenni and Scoccimaro.

"The meeting took place in a room at the Grand Hotel. Before the first session I called on the meeting to sink party disputes and form a representative coalition Government and reminded them of their obligations to the Allies as regards all engagements now in force and the institutional question.

"I was not present at the actual deliberations which ensued but kept in touch with progress at the end of each session.

"After the afternoon session Badoglio reported to me that he was unable to form a government but that all the parties represented at the meeting had decided unanimously to serve in a government under Bonomi. Badoglio said that the situation as far as he himself was concerned was quite hopeless and that he had no option but to inform the Crown Prince that he was unable to form a government and to recommend to the Crown Prince that he should summon Bonomi.

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"The Crown Prince had arrived in Rome and had proceeded to the Quirinal the same afternoon. There had been considerable discussion as to the advisability of letting the Crown Prince go to Rome at the same time as Badoglio's party but it was finally agreed by all concerned to permit the visit. It had been feared that the Crown Prince might receive an unfavourable reception whereas in point of fact he was warmly greeted whenever he appeared.

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"In accordance with Badoglio's recommendation the Crown Prince summoned Bonomi and invited him to form a government. Prior to his doing so I instructed the Crown Prince to call Bonomi's attention once again to the obligations which he and his Government would have to undertake to the Allies.

"By the evening of the next day Bonomi had practically succeeded in completing his Cabinet with the exception of one or two posts. It was clear that agreement on the composition of the Cabinet had been all but reached and I returned to Naples. Bonomi had done his utmost to induce Badoglio to become a member of his Cabinet and I had equally done all I could to induce the Marshal to take office. He was, however, unshakeable in his determination to retire from politics. As the Marshal wished to return to Salerno I took him back to Naples with me.

"Croce and some of the elder politicians were by this time completely exhausted and I permitted them to spend the next day in Rome to finish the final details of the new Cabinet and to get some rest.

"The Crown Prince returned to Naples on the 10th and I proceeded to Rome myself on the 11th and returned to Naples the same day with all those who had taken part in the conference. I had in the meantime conveyed a message to De Nicola in Naples from Bonomi asking him to join the Cabinet and De Nicola has expressed his willingness to do so. I understand that a vacancy for him in the Cabinet will shortly be found.

"After my return to Naples and after the arrival of Bonomi's proposed Government in Salerno I received instructions from the Foreign Office through Sir Noel Charles to the effect that HMG were in consultation with USG and the Soviet Government regarding the question of approving Bonomi's proposed Government. This Government was not to be allowed to take office until approved by the Allied Governments. I communicated this information to Bonomi, Badoglio and the Crown Prince. I confirmed the fact that pending a decision by the Allied Governments Badoglio's Government would continue in office.

"In the meantime there had been considerable discussion in the new Cabinet regarding the form of oath to be taken by the members of the Cabinet on taking office. It was finally agreed mutually with the Crown Prince that the Prime Minister alone would take the oath to the Crown while the other members of the Cabinet would take an oath to serve the country, including an undertaking that the institutional question would not be raised until Italy had been liberated. A list of Bonomi's proposed Cabinet and of the Under Secretaries is attached.

"The situation at the moment is that Badoglio's Government continue to function in Salerno while all the members of Bonomi's proposed Cabinet are also in Salerno. It is now 3 days since I notified all concerned that Bonomi's Government would not be permitted to take office until approved by the Allied Governments.

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"Bonomi's proposed Government comprises the bulk of the available

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"The situation at the moment is that Badoglio's Government continue to function in Salerno while all the members of Bonomi's proposed Cabinet are also in Salerno. It is now 5 days since I notified all concerned that Bonomi's Government would not be permitted to take office until approved by the Allied Governments.

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"Bonomi's proposed Government comprises the bulk of the available experienced politicians now in liberated Italy and it is led by an ex-Prime Minister whose recent record in Rome gives proof of determination and courage. Bonomi has already assured me on several occasions verbally that his Government will subscribe to all obligations undertaken towards the Allies by its predecessors since the Armistice and that it will not raise the institutional question until after the whole country is liberated. (I attach copies of the two declarations in this connection which Bonomi will be invited to sign as a pre-requisite to his Government being approved by the Allied Governments).

"From

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"From the point of view of the Allies and the war effort, Bonomi's Government has the great advantage of embracing all available political parties and there should be no political opposition. The disadvantages from the point of view of control and administration of the country of a Government with a strong political opposition without any constitutional means of voicing this opposition are obvious and have been proved by recent past experience.

"The loss of Badoglio as Prime Minister is to be regretted both on account of the cooperative spirit in which he has worked with the Allies and because he has formed a continuous link with the original Government which signed the Armistice. It is, however, difficult to see how he could have been kept in office in view of the attitude of all the political parties at the Rome conference and any Government which he might have been able to form would have created a political situation with repercussions which might well have proved most disadvantageous to the Allied war effort."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT JUNE 1944.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President of Council of Ministers | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Sergio Fenoaltea | Action |
| Foreign Affairs | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Giovanni Visconti Venosta | Independent |
| Under Secretary Italians Abroad | Renato Morelli | Liberal |
| Interior | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Emilio Canevari | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Press & Information | Giuseppe Spataro | Christian Democrat |
| Treasury | Marcello Soleri | Liberal |
| Under Secretary | Antonio Manes | Democrat of Labor |
| Finance | Stefano Siglienti | Action |
| Under Secretary | Mario Persenti | Communist |
| Justice | Umberto Tupini | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary | Carlo Ravagnan | Democrat of Labor |
| Industry, Commerce & Labor | Giovanni Gronchi | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary Industry & Commerce | Guido Rubinacci | Communist |
| Under Secretary Labor | Mariano Costa | Socialist |
| Agriculture & Forests | Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Gino Bergami | Liberal |
| Public Works | Pietro Mancini | Socialist |
| Under Secretary | Giuseppe Bruno | Action |

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means of voicing this opposition are obvious and have been proved by recent past experience.

"The loss of Badoglio as Prime Minister is to be regretted both on account of the cooperative spirit in which he has worked with the Allies and because he has formed a continuous link with the original Government which signed the Armistice. It is, however, difficult to see how he could have been kept in office in view of the attitude of all the political parties at the Rome conference and any Government which he might have been able to form would have created a political situation with repercussions which might well have proved most disadvantageous to the Allied war effort."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT JUNE 1944.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President of Council of Ministers | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Sergio Fenoaltea | Action |
| Foreign Affairs | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Giovanni Visconti Venosta | Independent |
| Under Secretary Italians Abroad | Renato Morelli | Liberal |
| Interior | Ivanoe Bonomi | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary | Emilio Canevari | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Press & Information | Giuseppe Spataro | Christian Democrat |
| Treasury | Marcello Soleri | Liberal |
| Under Secretary | Antonio Manes | Democrat of Labor |
| Finance | Stefano Siglienti | Action |
| Under Secretary | Mario Pagani | Communist |
| Justice | Umberto Tupini | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary | Carlo Recagno | Democrat of Labor |
| Industry, Commerce & Labor | Giovanni Gronchi | Christian Democrat |
| Under Secretary Industry & Commerce | Guido Mibinelli | Communist |
| Under Secretary Labor | Mariano Costa | Socialist |
| Agriculture & Forests | Fausto Gullo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Gino Bergami | Liberal |
| Public Works | Pietro Mancini | Socialist |
| Under Secretary | Giuseppe Bruno | Action |
| Communications | Francesco Cerabona | Democrat of Labor |
| Under Secretary Merchant Marine | Angelo Corsi | Socialist |
| Under Secretary Post, Telegraphs & Railroads | Raffaele Jervolino | Christian Democrat |
| Public Instruction (Education) | Guido De Ruggiero | Action |
| Under Secretary | Bernardo Mattarella | Christian Democrat |

War

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| War and Aviation | Alessandro Casati | Liberal |
| Under Secretary | Mario Palermo | Communist |
| Under Secretary | Carlo Scialoja | Democrat of Labor |
| NAVY | Raffaele De Courten | Independent |
| Under Secretary | Luigi Ramirez | Action |
| Ministers Without Portfolio | Carlo Sforza | Independent - Action |
| | Benedetto Croce | Liberal |
| | Palmiro Togliatti | Communist |
| | Alberto Cianca | Action |
| | Giuseppe Saragat | Socialist |
| | Alcide De Gasperi | Christian Democrat |
| | Meuccio Ruini | Democrat of Labor |

After reading his report, General MacFarlane left the meeting.

Sir Noel Charles, at whose request the extraordinary session was convened, read the following statement:

"Italy is a country which has been militarily defeated by the Allies and though a co-belligerent is living under an armistice regime which subjects her to direct control or indirect supervision of the Allied Control Commission. Moreover, as the result of the Moscow Conference, the Advisory Council for Italy was established for the purpose of making recommendations on Italian affairs to Governments represented on it and to the President of the Allied Control Commission.

"2. H.M. Government feel that they and other Allied governments concerned have a right to be consulted before agreeing to any change in Government, and that, before any such change is recognised, the Advisory Council for Italy should be fully acquainted with the situation and should thus be in a position to advise Governments represented on it and the President of the Allied Control Commission in regard to any change which may be proposed or be in contemplation.

"3. As a result of the discussions which have taken place in Rome the last Italian administration under Marshal Badoglio was unable to meet with the necessary support from Italian political parties in Rome whereas these political parties were prepared to serve in a new Italian Government under Signor Bonomi. H.M. Government are perfectly prepared to recognise Signor Bonomi's Government but before doing so they consider that the following two conditions must be accepted by that Government:

(1) The new Italian Government should formally express their readiness in writing to accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the armistice signed on the 3rd Sept. 1943, and that every member of the Government should be personally acquainted with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the armistice signed on the 29th Sept. 1943, and

(2) The new Government must undertake not to reopen the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under Secretary | Luigi Ramoni | |
| Ministers Without Portfolio | Carlo Sforza | Independent - Action |
| | Benedetto Croce | Liberal |
| | Palmiro Togliatti | Communist |
| | Alberto Cianca | Action |
| | Giuseppe Saragat | Socialist |
| | Alcide De Gasperi | Christian Democrat |
| | Domenico Ruini | Democrat of Labor |

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(2) the new Government must undertake not to reopen the institutional question until they have been liberated and the Italian people can freely express their views.

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"4. Thus, I should like to repeat, H.M. Government have had no wish to prevent the Government of Signor Bonomi entering office, they hope that it will take over the administration without delay. They have, however, felt it their duty to bring the matter of principle before the members of the Allied Advisory Council in order to safeguard the future."

A draft

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

A draft of the resolution to be considered by the Council was introduced, at this point, by Sir Noel Charles. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"The Advisory Council for Italy have examined the events leading up to the formation of the proposed new Government by Signor Bonomi, and they consider that in all the circumstances this Government should prove satisfactory in furthering the main purpose of the Allied Powers which is the final defeat of Germany.

"They must, however, insist that:

"(1) The new Government express their readiness in writing to accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943, and that every member of the Government should be personally acquainted with the terms of all such obligations including the terms of the Armistice signed on the 29th September, 1943.

"(2) The new Government undertake not to re-open the institutional question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian people can freely express their views."

Mr. Bogomolov stated that he supported the draft resolution introduced by the British representative, Sir Noel Charles, which defines clearly the conditions that would enable the newly formed Italian Government to execute its governmental functions. (Mr. Bogomolov's statement was delivered in Russian and translated by the Secretary of the Russian Delegation into English).

Mr. Couve de Murville said that inasmuch as he had not received any instructions from Algiers it was not possible for him to take a position with regards to the resolution presented by Sir Noel Charles, but that according to his opinion no serious objections would be raised by his Government against the installation of the Bonomi Government.

Mr. Brosk then read the following statement:

"The Italian government, its work and effectiveness has often been the object of our discussions and various conclusions. It has been natural and clear to everybody since the very beginning of the present regime in Italy, that this Council has the right and duty to exercise influence upon the current Italian governamental matters and the public administration in Italy as far as the interests of the United Nations are concerned. It is equally natural, in my opinion, that the Council has the right and duty to influence the composition and the formation of the Italian government. I think, if we want to exercise our influence on the Italian public life and administration, we have to begin to influence the political crisis and the formation of every new government and the changes in it.

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"The formation of the government is the most decisive event for the

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

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"The formation of the government is the most decisive event for the work of the government. It is, I think, the event at which our influence has to begin. It would seem unnatural and illogical to me if one would say that this Council has the right and duty to exercise influence on the current governmental affairs, that the Council has to be consulted in the matters of the Italian policy and administration on one hand, and that - on the other hand - the formation of the Italian Government is not in its sphere of influence.

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

"In our sphere of influence are all Italian civilian matters which may be of interest to the United Nations. The formation of the government is not excepted, and by its nature it is the most important event upon which everybody who is generally responsible for the Italian affairs, should exercise his influence. If we accept the contrary point of view, we deprive ourselves of a great deal of influence as a whole and we could find ourselves in a situation in which we would be unable to exercise our influence on matters of essential interest to the United Nations.

"At present we have to face a change of the Italian government which probably is not substantial in this respect. But there is still one important feature. Namely the man who accepted the armistice conditions in the name of Italy, has been thrown out. In my opinion the United Nations have quite a reasonable interest that the new government declares itself bound to all conditions and obligations of the armistice as they have been understood and accepted by Marshal Badoglio. I would not like to say anything against the new government. Still, I think, there is some difference between the past and the present situation of the Italian government vis-a-vis the United Nations. It was Marshal Badoglio who accepted the obligations of the armistice and promised to carry them out. His successor has at least personally quite a different position concerning all these obligations. I am afraid that this new position might not be in favor of the interests of the United Nations. Theoretically it is possible that we shall have to deal not only with new men, but also with new views, new opinions, new interpretations of these acts. All this means new difficulties.

"If we had exercised our influence upon the formation of the present Italian government, it would not be necessary now to repeat our former conclusions regarding the obligations signed and accepted by the first Badoglio government; it would, further on, not be necessary to repeat our decision in regard to the constitutional situation and the Italian war effort in the fight against Germany. All these questions would have been discussed before and perhaps included in the first declaration of the new government or otherwise accepted. Now we have, in fact, to repeat all our former decisions and to ask the new government to accept them. In order to avoid in future such unpleasant experiences we should, in my opinion, emphasize the right of the Council to be informed and consulted beforehand about every change of the government.

"I think the solution proposed is not at the detriment of the Italian situation. Only some months have passed since the signature of the armistice which changed Italy's war position. The situation is a delicate one. Confidence has to be gained bit by bit. Such acts of surprise - fait accompli - which annoy one or some of the United Nations are not suitable for such a situation from the Italian point of view. The most efficient collaboration and such a procedure which would show the increase of confidence on both sides are, in my opinion, in the interest of the United Nations and Italy. Fait accompli procedure is not suitable for such kind of work.

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

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Yugoslavia is one of the United Nations and has suffered a terrible detriment from the unprovoked Italian war against her. For us it was very difficult to understand that Italy has been accepted as a co-belligerent and the unconditional surrender which Italy had to accept has been mitigated by the armistice conditions. Now, after a few months after the armistice, it seems as the Italian politicians would like to improve, or to try to improve - as they say - even that for a conquered country

favorable

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

favorable status. They would like to rule Italy as an independent State at the same time when the Italians in the northern part are still fighting against the United Nations.

"Taking these aspects in consideration I think we should ask the new Italian government to accept all the obligations signed by the former governments in regard to the armistice conditions and the constitutional problems. I think further to that we should take all suitable steps in order to assure the consultation and influence of the Advisory Council at every future change of the Italian government."

Mr. Kirk informed the Council that as soon as he had learned here of the representations in Caserta prompted by His Britannic Majesty's Government in regard to the matter of an acceptance of the Sforza Government, he immediately consulted his Government and that he received instructions to the effect that in the opinion of the United States Government it would be a mistake to delay the prompt installation of the Sforza Government. The policy of the United States Government has been to welcome democratic political solutions achieved by the people of Italy themselves. It appears that the present Government is such a solution, as it is wholly anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi in character and seems to be composed of the most representative men available in Italy today, and as its composition is in accord with the Declaration of Moscow and with the policy of stimulating in Italy a thoroughly representative and democratic government.

Mr. Kirk stated that:

"After consulting my Government, I express the desirability that the Sforza Government be installed promptly on the understanding that they assume all of the commitments contracted with the Allies by the previous governments, including the long terms of Surrender and the postponement of the institutional question until hostilities have ceased."

Ambassador Politis said:

"Sur la question de principe je suis d'accord. Du moment que le Conseil a une mission de surveillance, il a aussi le droit d'être en contact avec les facteurs responsables et d'être consulté.

"Je ne crois pas qu'il entre dans ses attributions de modeler la situation politique, estimant qu'il est plutôt appelé d'en empêcher une evolution défavorable à l'effort de guerre allié ou contraire aux interets des Nations Unies.

"Je considère ces attributions comme découlant de l'armistice et du statut de l'Italie en tant que puissance vaincue dont le territoire est occupé par les alliés et est assujetti au regime de l'armistice.

"Dans ce cadre je suis d'accord sur la proposition de Sir Noel Charles."



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new Italian government to accept all the obligations signed by the former governments in regard to the armistice conditions and the constitutional problems. I think further on that we should take all suitable steps in order to assure the consultation and influence of the Advisory Council at every future change of the Italian government."

Mr. Kirk informed the Council that as soon as he had learned here of the representations in Palermo prompted by His Britannic Majesty's Government in regard to the matter of an acceptance of the Bonomi Government, he immediately consulted his Government and that he received instructions to the effect that in the opinion of the United States Government it would be a mistake to delay the prompt installation of the Bonomi Government. The policy of the United States Government has been to welcome democratic political solutions achieved by the people of Italy themselves. It appears that the present Government is such a solution, as it is wholly anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi in character and seems to be composed of the most representative men available in Italy today, and as its composition is in accord with the Declaration of Moscow and with the policy of stimulating in Italy a thoroughly representative and democratic government.

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"Dans ce cadre je suis d'accord sur la proposition de Sir Noel Charles."

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Referring to the statements made by the other representatives, Mr. Gousev stated that:

"He was quite satisfied with the complete unanimity of all members of the Council as regards the terms containing in the British draft resolution dealing with the question should the new Italian Government be given permission to take office. At the same time the Soviet representative underlined the fact that the formation of the new Italian

Government

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Government was done without a consultation with the Allied Advisory Council though it is quite obvious that the principal duty of the Council should be the working out of specific recommendations on the important problems of the Italian policy for the presentation to the Commander in Chief.

"With reference to the speech made by the U. S. Representative, Mr. Hiss, about the traditional democratic policy of the U. S. Government, and to formation of the new Italian Government in accordance with the decisions of the Moscow conference, Mr. Kostylev stressed that the general positive opinion of all the representatives on the Council proves once again that the democratization of the Italian regime is the common goal of all representatives on the Allied Advisory Council."

M. Couve de Murville exposa son point de vue sur les deux problèmes soulevés au cours de la discussion.

(1) En ce qui concerne le nouveau Cabinet Bonomi, le gouvernement français ne semble pas avoir de raison de s'opposer à son entrée en fonctionnement. Les conditions qui l'intéressent pour la constitution d'un gouvernement italien sont d'abord qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'un gouvernement fasciste, ensuite que ce gouvernement confirme tous les engagements pris vis à vis des Alliés, et ne fasse rien qui puisse entraver l'effort de guerre contre l'Allemagne.

(2) Le Conseil Consultatif n'a pas été en mesure de donner son avis avant la constitution du Gouvernement Bonomi; il a été mis en présence d'un fait accompli. C'est assurément regrettable et il est évident que le Conseil ne peut jouer son rôle que s'il est appelé à délibérer en temps utile.

D'un autre côté, il ne faudrait pas que le Conseil donne l'impression qu'il intervient directement dans la constitution du Cabinet italien, qu'il est appelé par exemple à approuver la nomination des Ministres ou du Premier Ministre. Le Conseil doit seulement s'assurer que ce qui est fait dans le domaine politique ne gêne pas l'effort de guerre et contribue à l'élimination totale du fascisme.

M. Couve de Murville ajoute enfin que, sur la proposition de Sir Noel Charles, il ne veut pas soulever d'objections et s'abstiendra purement et simplement, en attendant d'avoir reçu des instructions qui lui permettront soit de donner un accord, soit de formuler des observations.

Ambassador Politis announced that, inasmuch as all representatives on the Advisory Council for Italy had approved the resolution introduced by the British Representative, this resolution would now be transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander for communication to the Italian Government at Salerno.

Press Communique:

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The Representatives of the Advisory Council agreed to release the

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

With reference to the speech made by the U. S. Representative, Mr. Kirk, about the traditional democratic policy of the U. S. Government, and to formation of the new Italian Government in accordance with the decisions of the Moscow conference, Mr. Bogomolov stressed that the general positive opinion of all the representatives on the Council proves once again that the democratization of the Italian regime is the common goal of all representatives on the Allied Advisory Council."

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Press Communique:

4325

The Representatives of the Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes s'est réuni le 17 Juin 1944 sous la présidence de Monsieur Jean POLITIS, représentant du Gouvernement hellénique. Assistaient à la réunion:

M. Alexandre KIRK

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

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| | |
|---|---|
| M. Alexandre KIRK | Etats-Unis d'Amérique |
| M. COUVE de MURVILLE | Représentant du Comité Français de la Libération Nationale |
| Sir Noel CHARLES | Grande Bretagne |
| M. Alexandre SOKOLOV | U. R. S. S. |
| M. Vlas SIDJ | Yougoslavie |

"Le Conseil Consultatif a entendu un exposé du Général Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, Chef de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, et a délibéré sur la question gouvernementale en Italie."

Before adjourning, the Council decided to hold its next meeting on June 20th at which meeting it was agreed to review economic conditions in Italy.

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

4326

Copy for Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC,
Rome.

Naples, June 26, 1944.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 49

Subject: Minutes of the June 17 Extraordinary Session of the Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the Extraordinary meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Naples on June 17, 1944 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

Enclosure:

Minutes of Extraordinary Session.

Original Ozalid to Department.

Copies to: American Embassy, London.
American Embassy, Moscow.
US Political Adviser, AFHQ, Algiers.
Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC, Rome.

4323

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

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Copies to: American Embassy, London.
American Embassy, Moscow.
US Political Adviser, AFHQ, Algiers.
Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC, Rome.

File no. 500
JLG/des

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

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

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

A.C.I

SR

June 27, 1944.

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

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the extraordinary meeting of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy which was held on June 17, 1944.

For the United States Representative:

John L. Goshie

Enclosure:

Copy of minutes.

4322

Enclosure to Despatch No. 19, June 11, 194 from
Office of the U.S. Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

MINUTES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL'S 13TH MEETING

The meeting was held in the French Institute, Naples, on June 2, 1944 under chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, Representative of the French Committee of National Liberation on the Council:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Those present: | M. Couve de Murville (In the Chair) | French Committee of National Liberation |
| | M. Vouchet | |
| | M. Politis | Greece |
| | M. Papendhelis | |
| | M. Andreades | |
| | M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| | M. Vidiasov | |
| | Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| | Mr. Halford | |
| | M. Kirk | United States |
| | Mr. Livengood | |
| | Mr. Goshie | |
| | M. Krek | Yugoslavia |
| | M. Bacam | |

The agenda for the meeting consisted of following items:

1. Review of recent political events by General MacFarlane.
2. Consideration of Couve de Murville-Bogomolov resolution relative to purge program.
3. Consideration of press communique.
4. Miscellaneous.

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General MacFarlane made following statement:

"The successful progress of the Allied operations has undoubtedly raised the morale of the Italian people and the question of political differences is less evident. The government appear to continue to function smoothly and without internal friction.

"There are indications that the political parties of the Left and of the Center are beginning to consolidate their positions. The Socialist and Communist parties have issued joint declarations, among other

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The meeting was held in the French Institute, Algiers, on ... 2, 1944, under chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, Representative of the French Committee of National Liberation on the Council:

| Those present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. Couve de Murville (in the Chair) | French Committee of National Liberation |
| | M. Fouchet | |
| | M. Politis | Greece |
| | M. Xanthopoulos | |
| | M. Antoniades | |
| | M. Bogomolov | Soviet Union |
| | M. Vinogradov | |
| | Sir Noel Charles | United Kingdom |
| | Mr. Halford | |
| | Mr. Kirk | United States |
| | Mr. Livingood | |
| | Mr. Gorrie | |
| | M. Krek | Yugoslavia |
| | M. Nincic | |

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"There are indications that the political parties of the Left and of the Center are beginning to consolidate their positions. The Socialist and Communist parties have issued joint declarations, among other things, on epuration while the Liberal party is holding a meeting apparently to consolidate the forces of the Center in the nearest future.

"The

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"The position of the Action and Christian Democratic parties is not yet clear.

"It is interesting and satisfactory to note that the Northern Committee of Liberation has informed the Government that it wishes to cooperate as much as possible in the prosecution of the war and in eliminating Fascism.

"It appears that the Ministers without Portfolio have started a project for establishing a Consultative Assembly. With the exception of the fact that the Consultative Assembly will probably be a small one there are as yet few indications of its probable composition.

"The Government has had three meetings. On May 23d it issued a declaration on foreign policy which has been published. On May 25th, it considered local administrative changes and epuration of the educational system.

"As regards epuration, there is little concrete progress to report. It is still clear that Sforza intends to take action against only the principal offenders in relatively high positions and that on the lower levels he does not propose to take judicial action. Omodeo has started epuration in the educational service.

"The Government have created a Commission to deal with Italian refugees and have appointed Mr. Zamboni as High Commissioner. We welcome this action.

"As regards the arrival in Rome, which might easily take place in the nearest future, all possible arrangements have been made for the feeding of the population, for the protection of the objects of art in the city, for the restoration of public utility services, for the administration and the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of Vatican properties.

"The Control Commission has been engaged principally in the great task of following up the advancing Armies with its civil administration feeding the population and dealing with the refugees. Those of you who attended the general meeting of the A.C.C. on Tuesday will have gained an impression of the very great which is being done - and I think I can say with gratifying success. The Commission has also naturally been finishing and perfecting its plans as regards Rome.

"Much work is also being done in connection with the collection and amassing of the harvest which is just beginning.

"The danger of inflation has been augmented during the past few months and a committee of experts has nearly completed its work of making recommendations to combat this menace. It is already certain that if we wish to avoid inflation and the difficulties and dislocation which it must produce it is absolutely necessary that the present bread ration should be substantially increased."

The Chairman thanked General MacFarlane for his expose and also, on behalf of all the Council, for the invitation which had been extended to them to be present at the meeting of the Regional Commissioners of the

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In reply to a question by M. Bogomolov regarding the Consultative Assembly, General Macfarlane stated that to date no specific information was available regarding its formation and membership. The problem was being studied by the Ministers without Portfolio.

M. Erck inquired into what categories the refugees mentioned by General Macfarlane fell and was informed that they consisted solely of refugees from the actual battle zones and were not political refugees. The General indicated that there were about 40,000 refugees from the present battle zones and added that the primary consideration of the Allied Control Commission was to move them back to their homes as soon as possible after the ebb of battle had passed on.

4. Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov resolution.

The Chairman circulated a draft resolution which he had that day prepared in consultation with M. Bogomolov. The text was as follows:

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes,

Considérant les articles 3 et 4 de la Déclaration sur l'Italie adoptée par la Conférence de Moscou, et d'après lesquels:

3 - toutes les institutions et organisations créées par le régime fasciste doivent être dissoutes,

4 - Tous les éléments fascistes et profascistes doivent être éliminés de la direction de l'administration et des services publics:

Considérant que les conditions existant en Italie libérée ne répondent pas encore, en général, aux principes rappelés ci-dessus;

Prend note avec satisfaction de la déclaration du 27 Avril 1944 du Gouvernement italien, d'après laquelle l'oeuvre d'épuration sera énergiquement poursuivie et menée à bonne fin le plus rapidement possible, ainsi que des mesures qui ont été annoncées par la suite par ledit Gouvernement;

Émet le voeu que ce Gouvernement fasse son possible pour appliquer cette déclaration et ces mesures d'une façon complète et rapide, afin normaliser la situation, et de créer l'atmosphère favorable au développement de la participation italienne dans toutes les mesures nécessaires à la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlérienne.

The Chairman explained that he had attempted, on the basis of M. Bogomolov's last draft, (see appendix "C") of the minutes of the 12th meeting) to prepare a draft resolution which would be acceptable to all members of the Council. He pointed out that M. Bogomolov's draft contained reference to Articles 1, 3 and 4 of the Moscow Declaration on Italy and the present draft omitted all reference to Article 1 which, in his view, was not strictly relevant to the subject under discussion. He added that this question had been discussed on a previous occasion



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effort

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effort which was acceptable to both the Soviet and French points of view.

Mr. Bogomolov said that in general he was in agreement with the explanation given by the Chairman, but he wished to add that he would prefer to define the last paragraph of the resolution not as "vague" but as "wide". The participation of the Italian divisions in the present war was just as much a fact as the participation therein of Italian troops and the civilian public who were repairing the lines of communication, bridges etc., and were thus contributing to the struggle of the forces of the United Nations against Hitlerite Germany.

Referring to that phrase of the resolution dealing with the efforts of the Italian Government in connection with the purge program, Mr. Kirk recommended that the words "adopted and" be inserted before the word "announced" in order to distinguish between measures already taken and measures pending.

M. Politis recorded his adherence to the draft resolution provided that the last paragraphs were interpreted in the sense given by the Chairman.

It was unanimously agreed to adopt the resolution with Mr. Kirk's amendment.

3. Press Communique.

Mr. Bogomolov suggested that some mention should be made in the press communiqué of the resolution which it was proposed to address to the Supreme Allied Commander on the subject of the purge. Both Mr. Kirk and Sir Noel Charles gave it as their opinion that it would be improper to refer to the resolution in a public statement before the resolution had been received by General Wilson. It was eventually agreed that the press communique should contain a reference in general terms to the subject under discussion and Sir Noel Charles submitted a draft as follows:

"et a examiné en particulier et avec une grande attention les mesures adoptées ou annoncées récemment par le gouvernement Italien au sujet de l'épuration et la démocratisation du pays".

This draft proved acceptable to all the representatives.

The full text of the approved press communique reads as follows:

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes s'est reuni le 2 Juin 1944 sous la présidence de

M. COUVE de MURVILLE

représentant le Comité Français de la Libération Nationale.

Assistaient à la réunion:

M. Alexandre KIRK - Etats-Unis d'Amérique

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. Alexandre KIRK | - | Etats-Unis d'Amérique |
| Sir Noel CHARLES | - | Grande Bretagne |
| M. Jean [illegible] | - | Grèce |
| M. Alexandre [illegible] | - | U.R.S.S. |
| M. Niko [illegible] | - | Yougoslavie |

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Le Conseil Consultatif a entendu en réponse du Général Sir Noel Mason MacFARLANE, Commandeur Suprême de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, sur la situation politique et économique en Italie Libérée, et examine en particulier, avec une grande attention, les différentes mesures adoptées et annoncées récemment par le Gouvernement Italien au sujet de l'épuration et de la démocratisation de l'Italie.

4. Miscellaneous.

The Chairman said that he thought he was expressing the feeling of the meeting in welcoming back Mr. Politis after his unfortunate illness. Mr. Politis took the opportunity to express his gratitude for the courtesies which had been shown him by the members of the Council during his illness.

M. Bogomolov stated that his Government saw no objection to the inclusion of the Greek and Yugoslav representatives in the rotation of Chairmanship.

Air Noel Charles suggested that at the next meeting the Council might consider and discuss the general problem of increasing the bread and/or flour ration in liberated Italy with the object of defeating the black market and inflation. General MacFarlane undertook to produce statistics for the Council to study. The Council concurred in this suggestion.

M. Bogomolov suggested, and the rest of the Council agreed, that the next meeting should be held on June 20th.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.25.

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Naples, June 11, 1944.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 19

Subject: Minutes of Thirteenth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the minutes of the thirteenth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Naples on June 2, 1944 under the chairmanship of the Representative of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

Enclosure:

Minutes of 13th meeting.

Original handed to Department.

Copies to: American Embassy, London.
American Embassy, Moscow.
US Political Advisor, AFHQ, Algiers.
Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC, Naples.

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Strictly Confidential

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Samuel Reber, Vice President, ACC, Naples.

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

PA

I should require this for my next meeting of Advisory Council.

SECRET

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ZONE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ITALIAN SUB-COMMISSION
APO 391

26 May 1950
DFE

ACC/4090/1.

SUBJECT : Prison Conditions in Sardinia.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. I have to report the progress made to date in the matter of judicial personnel and prisons in Sardinia.

2. At the suggestion of the Regional Commissioner the Procurator General, Cagliari and Major Lavender, ZHQ, Region VI, came over to the mainland and a meeting was held on 21 May at which the Minister of Justice and other Italian representatives were present with the Procurator Generals and on the Allied side CCG, ZHQ, Major Lavender and other representatives of Legal Sub-Commission and Major Wilson (Public Safety Prisons) were present.

3. Prisons. The released list was submitted showing the prison situation as at the middle of May. This showed a very satisfactory decrease of persons in prison awaiting trial, but the Judges in Sardinia (those awaiting trial) were still overworked. The Penal Colonies (persons serving the sentences) had plenty of spare capacity.

4. The Procurators General and Major Lavender stated that 500 of the persons in prison awaiting trial were soldiers and they estimated that within a month they would all be transferred to new military prison camps awaiting completion.

5. Major Wilson confirmed that he was arranging to send to the Penal Colonies 500 prisoners serving long sentences on the mainland; 300 in the very near future and one a little later when repairs to one of the Penal Colonies were ended.

6. Persons in Prison awaiting Trial. At an earlier conference, the Procurator General had strongly objected to the compilation of a list of persons in prison awaiting trial, a period equal to the sentence they would have received at the trial, on the ground of its illegality under Italian law. At the conference it was further pointed out

7. That a new decree which would be published next week gave additional powers to grant provisional liberty (bail) in the cases of those awaiting trial which would substantially relieve the position in the judiciary prisons.

8. A large number of cases are of a very serious character and

HEADQUARTERS
25 MAY 1950
A. C. C.

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As to these, the new decree would not be applicable, but equally it would be inconceivable that any Prison Commission would permit their release without trial.

After a comprehensive discussion it was agreed that the transfer of soldiers to the Military Prison Camps together with the creation of the new decree would substantially relieve the judiciary prisons of those surplus prisoners that the creation of a special Prison Commission was not essential. Taking into account also the strong objection of the Minister to the establishment of a Prison Commission with the wide powers originally envisaged, this project was therefore temporarily dropped.

7. Judicial Personnel.

The position is as follows: seven judges have been sent to Sardinia with one, who is at present sick, to follow. Eleven "uditori" have been given power to exercise judicial functions making a total of eighteen additional available judicial personnel. In addition, twenty-one new junior court officials have been appointed in Sardinia.

8. It was felt that there had been some friction between the Minister and the Procurators General as to the detailed posting of these and other judges in the Island, but at the conference the Minister agreed, to give to the Procurators Generals a free hand in this respect and therefore full use can now be made of the services of all judicial personnel on the Island.

9. For the time being this allocation of judges is probably sufficient for the judges are not at the moment sitting full time; this is due to the great lack of transport needed to move prisoners and being remanded in custody to trial centres possible to bring on cases for trial. The Minister of Justice is working out a scheme to enable the small cases (where fines are imposed) to be dealt with without necessitating the presence of the accused and this will relieve the position slightly. The matter can only effectively be dealt with however, by re-establishing further transport and by an improvement in the postal services so that documents can more easily be served by post.

10. General. The general position appears therefore to be very much better than was at first thought and subject to your directions it is considered that no further operational steps need be taken at present. Major Alexander is in close contact with the Judicial Authority of course, keep this HQ fully informed of the progress of events.

[signature]
Edward A. Unett,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: AFHQ Section,
MG, Judge Section,
Section "E",
Public Safety Sub-Comm.

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ANNEXU

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRESENT SITUATION OF PRISONS IN SARDINIA AS AGAINST SITUATION IN APRIL.

| PRISONS | | Capacity of Prison. | Total Prisoners in May | Total Prisoners in April | Reductions or Increases since April | | Numbers at Present over or under normal capacity | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENAL COLONIES | SANCIMANO | 194 | 90 | 102 | | -12 | | -104 |
| | CASTIADAS | 1400 | 700 | 741 | | -41 | | -700 |
| | ALGHERO | 433 | 475 | 517 | | -42 | 42+ | |
| | TRAMARIGLIO | 406* | 270 | 253 | 17+ | | | -136 |
| | ASINARA | 1000* | 449 | 748 | | -299 | | -552 |
| | MAMONE | 550 | 369 | 406 | | -36 | | -181 |
| | TOTALS | 3983 | 2353 | 2767 | | -413 | | -1630 |
| JUDICIARY PRISONS | CAGLIARI | 650 | 828 | 819 | | -134 | 178+ | |
| | SASSARI | 268 | 386 | 802 | | -416 | 118+ | |
| | NUORO | 208 | 215 | 279 | | -64 | 7+ | |
| | ORISTANO | 161 | 317 | 378 | | -61 | 156+ | |
| | TEMPIO | 60 | 86 | 84 | 2+ | | 26+ | |
| | LANUSEI | 80 | 59 | 75 | | -16 | | -21 |
| | TOTALS | 1427 | 1891 | 2437 | | -689 | 464+ | |
| | GRAND TOTALS | 5410 | 4244 | 5204 | | | | |

NOTE: ASINARA ACCOMMODATES MINORS AND TUBERCULOSIS PRISONERS IN ADDITION TO NORMAL PRISONERS. Total

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ANNEXURE to ACC/4090/L of 24 May 1944

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| apacity f Prison. | Total Prisoners in May | Total Prisoners in April | Reductions or Increases since April | | Numbers at Present over or under normal capacity | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 194 | 90 | 102 | | -12 | | -104 | |
| 1400 | 700 | 741 | | -41 | | -700 | |
| 433 | 475 | 517 | | -42 | 42+ | | |
| 406* | 270 | 253 | 17+ | | | -136 | *Capacity according to April statement - 400. |
| 1000* | 449 | 748 | | -299 | | -551 | *Capacity according to April statement - 1300 |
| 550 | 369 | 406 | | -36 | | -181 | |
| 3983 | 2353 | 2767 | | -413 | | -1630 | |
| 650 | 828 | 819 | | -134 | 178+ | | |
| 268 | 386 | 802 | | -416 | 118+ | | |
| 208 | 215 | 279 | | -64 | 7+ | | |
| 161 | 317 | 378 | | -61 | 156+ | | |
| 60 | 86 | 84 | 2+ | | 26+ | | |
| 80 | 59 | 75 | | -16 | | -21 | |
| 1427 | 1891 | 2437 | | -689 | 464+ | | |
| 5420 | 4244 | 5204 | | | | | |

DATES MINORS AND TUBERCULOSIS PRISONERS IN ADDITION TO NORMAL PRISONERS. Total in Carceri Mandamentali - 269.

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June 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

Principal Political Developments in Italy
since the May 19 Meeting of the
Advisory Council for Italy

I. General Political Scene.

The morale of the Italian political scene during the past two weeks appears to have remained stable. As the Allied armies advance on Rome there is an increasing tendency apparent to defer controversial issues until the city is taken. The fact that Italian troops are participating in the campaign, and the fact of the imminence of the capture of the Holy City itself all play a part in maintaining and even reviving public morale.

a. Tendency toward Consolidation of Political Groups.

The past two weeks have seen increased efforts on the parts of political groups of both the Left and Right to consolidate their followings. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Socialist and Communist Parties have followed a joint declaration on the Epuration program (in which they besought the assistance of the people in collecting information and in turning it over both to the officials charged with the Epuration program and to the Party leaders themselves) with a joint declaration on May 31 in which a particularly noteworthy item is their advocacy of a volunteer Corps. It may be noted in this connection that the subject of a volunteer Corps has already been discussed with the Government leaders although the decision has been deferred pending clarification of the entire Italian situation.

The meeting of the Liberal Party scheduled for the coming week-end has been frankly admitted to represent an attempt on the part of Party leaders of the Center to consolidate their forces. Sforza, Croce and De Nicola all seem to have agreed in principle on such a consolidation although details may be left for future settlement. The position of the Action and Christian Democrat Parties has not become entirely clear.

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b. Position of the Government.

The occasion has arisen to discuss the King's undertaking to turn over the Royal powers to the Crown Prince as soon as Rome is reached, but no alteration in the original plan has been contemplated. The possibility of political leaders establishing contact with the leaders in Rome has also been discussed and it is hoped that such contact may be effected at an early date. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Northern Committee of Liberation has communicated to the Government its desire

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to cooperate in every way possible in the prosecution of the war and in removing all vestiges of Fascism. This news has, of course, been gratifying to the Government.

c. Plans for a "Consultative Assembly."

It appears that the Ministers without Portfolio have commenced their work of drafting a plan for the establishment of a Consultative Assembly which will serve in lieu of a National Assembly until the latter can be constituted. Apparently the two principal issues which have been discussed are whether the Assembly should be built on the principle of Ministerial responsibility or on the principle of the separation of legislative and executive functions; and second, as to its composition. It seems safe to say that there is general agreement that the Assembly should be small and composed of present leaders and uncompromised pre-Fascists.

II. Accomplishments of the Government

At its May 23 meeting, the Cabinet issued a declaration on foreign policy which has been made public.

At its May 25 meeting, the Cabinet considered the matter of local administrative finances and the elimination of Fascist vestiges in the educational system.

At its June 1 meeting,

III. Epuration.

While there has been no evidence of a "solid front" on the question of epuration among the Parties of the Right as there has been among those of the Left, it is interesting to note that the Minister of Justice in a recent interview while speaking non-committally of epuration pointedly remarked that the time was not yet ripe for organic changes in the law of the land.

In addition, Sforza has publicly expressed his intention to persue his new task as High Commissioner and has clearly set forth the basic criteria which will guide him. In brief, those involved in the March on Rome; in the October, 1925, coup d'etat; in the 1940 attack, and in the events of September, 1943 will be the principal objects of his interest. Sforza has privately indicated that he is anxious to start in at once on the most notorious cases in the Italian army, but he has publicly committed himself to over-looking cases of persons involved in fascism through weakness or misunderstanding.

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In the matter of removal of Fascist officials, Omodeo as the responsible Commissioner has taken steps against teachers tainted with Fascism - thus starting in the field with which he as Minister of Public Instruction is most familiar.

Incidentally the solution of the dispute between the faculty of Bari University and Omodeo by Omodeo withdrawing his decree abolishing certain courses, there has been some evidence that other elements particularly in Naples will try to force Omodeo's hand by arousing popular demonstrations against steps taken in an effort to re-habilitate the educational system.

Also of interest is the Government's action in setting up a Commission to deal with refugees, a step which seems a further indication of the willingness of the Government to assist in solving vital Italian problems.

P. T. O.

Joseph N. Greene Jr.

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IV. ROME.

Full steps have been taken to assure the protection of Rome from destruction as the Armies enter - although the decision is still with the Germans. Allied soldiers have been briefed on the location of the Vatican and Vatican properties, and special plans have been made to place guards and suitable notices on these and on other cultural objectives.

The Commander-in-Chief, A.A.I., has felt it necessary, on grounds of extreme military urgency, to request the use of the Benevento Seminary as a military hospital. This step is not intended to indicate any change in the basic Allied policy of protecting and refraining from using such property. In this connection the question of the use of the Molfetta Seminary is still under consideration.

V. YUGOSLAV RECRUITING IN EASTERN ITALY.

Efforts to discourage Partisan recruiting of Italian military personnel and civilians have so far been unavailing but further steps are being taken. The Italian Government is meanwhile considerably concerned at the moral and political implications of the recruiting activities.

The successful progress of the Allied operations has undoubtedly raised the morale of the Italian people and the question of political differences is less evident. The Government appears to continue to function smoothly and without internal frictions.

There are indications that the political parties of the Left and of the Centre are commencing to consolidate their positions. The Socialist and Communist parties have issued joint declarations, among other things, on epuration while the Liberal party is holding a meeting apparently to consolidate the forces of the Centre in the nearest future.

The position of the Action and Christian Democrat parties is not yet clear.

It is interesting and satisfactory to note that the Northern Committee of Liberation has informed the Government that it wishes to cooperate as much as possible in the prosecution of the war and in eliminating Fascism.

It appears that the Ministers without Portfolio have commenced a project for establishing a Consultative Assembly. With the exception of the fact that the Consultative Assembly will probably be a small one there are as yet little indications of its probable composition.

The Government has had 3 reunions. May 23rd. it issued a declaration on foreign policy which has been published. May 25th. it considered local administrative finance and epuration of the educational system. June 1st.

Internal affairs.

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[illegible]

As regards epuration, there is little concrete progress to report. It is still clear that Sforza intends to take action against only the principal offenders in relatively high positions and that on the lower levels he does not propose to take judicial action. Omodeo has commenced epuration in the educational service.

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The Government has created a Commission to deal with Italian refugees and has appointed Sr. Caniboni as High Commissioner. We welcome this action.

As regards the arrival in Rome, which might easily take place in the nearest future, all possible arrangements have been made for the feeding of the population, for the protection of the objects of art in the city, for the restoration of public utility services, for the administration and the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of Vatican properties.

The Control Commission has been engaged principally in the great task of follow-ing up the advancing Armies with its civil administration. Feeding the population and dealing with the refugees. Those of you who attended the general meeting of the A.C.C. on Tuesday will have gained an impression of the very great work which is being done - and I think I can say with gratifying success. The Commission has also naturally been finishing and perfecting its plans as regards Rome.

Much work is also being done in connection with the collection and amassing of the harvest which is just commencing.

The danger of inflation has been augmented during the past few months and a committee of experts has nearly completed its work of making recommendations to combat this menace. It is already certain that if we wish to avoid inflation and the difficulties and dislocation which it must produce it is absolutely necessary that the present bread ration should be substantially increased.

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Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes s'est réuni le 2 Juin 1944 sous la présidence de M. COUVE de MURVILLE, représentant le Comité Français de la Libération Nationale.

Assistaient à la réunion :

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Alexandre KIRK | - Etats-Unis d'Amérique |
| Sir Noel CHARLES | - Grande Bretagne |
| M. Jean POLITIS | - Grèce |
| M. Alexandre BOGOMOLOV | - U.R.S.S. |
| M. KREK | - Yougoslavie |

Le Conseil Consultatif a entendu un exposé du Général Sir Noel Mason MACFARLANE, président de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, sur la situation politique et économique en Italie libérée.

texte unique
Belgique

# M I N U T E S

OF THE TWELVTH MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in villa Fettorusso, Naples, on May 19, 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative on the Council.

The following were present at the meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Noel Charles (in the chair)<br>Mr. Halford | - United Kingdom |
| M. Couve de Murville<br>M. de Beaumarchais<br>M. Fouchet | - French Committee of National Liberation |
| M. Kapsambelis<br>M. Andreades | - Greece<br>- |
| M. Bogomolov<br>M. Grishchinsky | - Soviet Union |
| Mr. Kirk<br>Mr. Goshie<br>Mr. Greene | - United States of America |
| M. Krek<br>M. Mocun | - Yugoslavia |

The Agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1) Review of recent political events by General MacFarlane.

2) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov Resolution relating to the Purge Program.

3) Determination of the Greek and Yugoslav turns in rotation of chairmanship, and

4) Miscellaneous.

1.) Review of Recent Political Events.

Sir Noel Charles, as chairman, opened the meeting by calling on General MacFarlane for his report.

In reviewing recent political events which had developed since the Council's last meeting on May 5, General MacFarlane stated that the overshadowing event had been the resumption of the attack in Italy by the Allied Forces, which he said had progressed better than had been expected, and noted that in connection with the anticipated results of this attack the Allied Control Commission is studying problems of administration in

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| Sir Noel Charles (in the chair)<br>Mr. Halford | - United Kingdom |
| M. Couve de Murville<br>M. de Beaumarchais<br>M. Fouchet | - French Committee of National Liberation |
| M. Kepsambelis<br>M. Andredes | - Greece<br>- |
| M. Bogomolov<br>M. Grishchinsky | - Soviet Union |
| Mr. Kirk<br>Mr. Goshie<br>Mr. Greene | - United States of America |
| M. Krek<br>M. Mocun | - Yugoslavia |

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He reported that since the Council's last meeting the Italian Cabinet had held two sessions, one on May 11 and the other on May 12, and that at the first meeting the Cabinet had appointed Minister Sforza as High Commissioner for Punishment of Illegal Acts under Fascism, who in turn has already announced the appointment of Signor Beringuer, former Liberal member of the Parliament, as his deputy. After noting Sforza's appointment, the General gave a brief outline of the new purge decree

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which has been approved and will be published shortly. According to the General the earlier points of the purge decree are: (1) definition of the crimes which enabled Fascists to assume power in 1922 and to eliminate the last traces of democratic rule; (2) establishment of penalties ranging from imprisonment to death, the latter subject to the approval of the High Commissioner; (3) provision for mitigating circumstances, notably fighting against the Germans; (4) establishment of local commissions in each province with members appointed by the Prime Minister of Justice and selected for their known anti-Fascist record and position. The sentences of the provincial commissions will be on established judicial proceedings, withe the condemned having the right of appeal to the High Commissioner. Referring to the progress made under the Defascistization Law of December 1943, the General said that 417 cases of provincial officials have been examined by the provincial boards on the mainland and that of the total examined 251 have been dismissed, 58 suspended and the remaining 108 cases are either still under consideration or the charges against the individuals have been dropped; and that of the 1247 cases of Italian official under examination directly by the Government, 238 individuals have been recommended for dismissal. The General went on to state that according to Minister Omodeo, who has been placed in charge of the elimination of Fascists from Public office, it will be necessary to enact a more stringent law than that of the December 1943 for the removal of Fascists from public office.

Reporting on the May 13 session of the Italian Cabinet, the General said that the main topic was the fixing of the wheat price and that after the meeting deputation consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Agriculture called on him to reach an agreement on the announcement, on May 15, of uniform price for liberated Italy of 1,000 lire per quintal for hard wheat and 900 lire per quintal for soft wheat. The General remarked that it is hoped that the new price will serve as a comparative level for the fixing of prices for other agricultural products. The Cabinet had also discussed the serious labor shortage confronting farmers for the coming harvest. Another topic discussed by the Italian Cabinet during its May 11 meeting was the Crown Prince's interview reported in the London Times. The General informed the Council that nothing more will be heard from either side on this subject.

Then he reported to the Council that he has been conferring with Minister di Napoli on drafts of labor laws estatlishing wage scales, employment conditions, and procedures for mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes. Concerning the threatened utilities strike the General said that Marshal Badoglio had assured him that the strike will be averted and that the major point under dispute, namely the proper wage classification of the employees involved will be considered soon. In conclusion the General stated that the Allied Control Commission had appointed a committee to study the problem of inflation and to make specific recommendations for the stabilization of the Italian currency.

The Chairman thanked the General for his report and asked if there were any questions relating to the General's report.

In answer to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, General McFarlane Explained that the new law about to be published by the Italian Government concerns only the question of punishment for illegal acts committed under Fascism and that this particular question is a part from the [illegible] Fascists from public office, the latter being governed

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In answer to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, General McFarlane Explained that the new law about to be published by the Italian Government concerns only the question of punishment for illegal acts committed under Fascism and that this particular question is apart from the one of eliminating Fascists from public office, the latter being governed by the provisions of the Decree of December 28, 1943, as modified last April. Minister Omodeo, the General stated, was now studying a new draft designed to make effective a more thorough purge.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that on the basis of the decrees now in force the purge in the liberated areas should be completed by the thirtieth of June.

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General McFarlane remarked that in territories which had been subject to AMG administration the purge had been pushed with greater energy than in the provinces which have always been under direct Italian administration

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and cited as an example the fact that in Calabria 2,000 Fascists were discharged from office, whereas in Puglia only 2.

In answer to a question raised by M. Bogomolov, the General stated that the Allied Control Commission now has about 700 trucks in the various provinces of Liberated Italy engaged in the transportation of agricultural products.

Referring to General MacFarlane's statement that the Italian Cabinet had rejected the responsibility of the Italian people for the present war, which responsibility was imputed in a reported press interview of the Crown Prince, Mr. Kapsambelis remarked that in any case and as far as the agression against Greece was concerned the responsibility of the Italian people could not be rejected, as all Italian officers and soldiers who came in Greece affirmed publicly that they had come to conquer Greece.

2.) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov Resolution.

It had been agreed at the 11th Meeting that Messrs. Couve de Murville and Bogomolov would endeavor to draft a joint resolution relating to the purge program. In fact, however, three drafts were presented to the Council, one prepared by M. Couve de Murville (see Appendix "A"), which was circulated before the meetingby M. Bogomolov (see Appendix "B"), and another prepared by M. Bogomolov after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, shortly before the meeting, (see appendix "C"), both Bogomolov drafts were brought in during the course of the meeting. The latter Bogomolov draft is referred to hereinafter as the "consulted draft." At the time of the presentation of the "consulted draft," M. Couve de Murville stated that although M. Bogomolov had conferred with him before preparing this draft, he wished to make reservations on two points and stated that he thought that both drafts presented by M. Bogomolov went beyond the intent of the agreement reached at the last meeting. The first reservation made by Couve de Murville concerned the opening two paragraphs of the "consulted draft" which express satisfaction whith the present composition of the Italian Government. These paragraphs, M. Couve de Murville said, seemed to reiterate in effect the second point of the MacMillan Resolution and that therefore he would be obliged to renew the same reservations he had already made on this point; the other reservation, he said, would be that the French Committee of National Liberation is unable to accept the statement of cobelligerency implied in the last paragraph of the "consulted draft."

Mr. Kapsambelis stated that also his Government had already made known its reservations regarding Italian cobelligerency.

Commenting on the difference between the draft he had prepared by himself and the one he had prepared after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, M. Bogomolov observed that the examples quoted in illustration of the Italian Government's inefficiency in purging Fascists had been omitted from the "consulted draft" in order to meet the reservations voiced by certain representatives at the last meeting of the Council. The position taken by the French representative had been explained on previous occasions and was well known and it seemed to him that this attitude did not preclude the acceptance of the "consulted draft"; especially since it was based on the articles of the Moscow Declaration on Italy, of which

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Mr. Kirk pointed out that the scope of the resolutions introduced by Bogomolov at this meeting went beyond the intent of the Council's agreement on the subject reached at the last meeting, asked for a definition of the term "Italian forces" and on learning that M. Bogomolov interpreted it as including military forces, Mr. Kirk emphasized the point that this part of the resolution might justifiably be construed as representing a recommendation relating to a military matter and noted that questions of a military nature were beyond the competence of the Council. Referring to the Bogomolov draft which listed specific dates and facts with regard to the purge program, Mr. Kirk suggested that, if consideration were to be given to a redrafting of this resolution, General MacFarlane should be given an opportunity to report the latest facts regarding the progress of the purge program so that these facts may be included in the redraft.

General MacFarlane remarked, in this connection, that the new Government was in fact reacting more satisfactorily than the former Government to suggestions made by the Allied Control Commission and that progress is being made constantly.

Sir Noel Charles considered that it was perhaps premature to criticize the Italian Government for lack of energy in this matter until we had had an opportunity to judge their performance.

M. Bogomolov suggested that the resolution was not intended as criticism but as advice to the Italian Government.

Mr. Krek supported the resolution introduced by Couve de Murville stating that in his view it related strictly to the decision taken at the last meeting and that the two drafts introduced by M. Bogomolov embodied questions which were not directly connected with the purge program and which were concerned particularly with the question of the general overall policy for Italy, which might be considered at another time. He observed that with regard to the two Bogomolov resolution drafts several representatives on the Council had already indicated clearly their reservations and that it appeared improbable that the Council would accept these drafts, therefore in the interests of accomplishing something at this meeting he was lending his support to the Couve de Murville resolution.

M. Bogomolov suggested that the Council consider adopting the "consulted draft" together with such reservations as may be made and if that were considered undesirable the entire question be postponed for discussion at the next meeting at which time he would introduce a new draft, which he promised to distribute this time, before the meeting.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that, since it had proved impossible to implement the decision taken at the Council's last meeting calling for the introduction of a joint Soviet-French draft along the lines suggested, that the Council accept M. Bogomolov's suggestion to adjourn discussions at this time and to agree to consider at the next meeting separate French and Soviet resolution drafts on this subject and he added that he hoped that any new draft introduced would note whatever recent progress the Italian Government had made on this subject of its purge program.

It was agreed that discussions should be postponed accordingly and that at the next meeting separate drafts would be introduced and considered as suggested by the Chairman.

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It was agreed thatdiscussions should be postponed accordingly and that at the next meeting separate drafts would be introduced and considered as suggested by the Chairman.

3.) Determination of Greek and Yugoslav Turns in Rotation of Chairmanship.

In opening discussion on this subject, the Chairman reviewed the background of this question noting that the problem had been raised first at the 8th Meeting, but that at the request of the Soviet Representative decision on the question was postponed until he had had sufficient time to communicate with his Government. The Chairman said that as the April cycle was completed now, the time had come to reach a decision on this subject.

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Mr. Sobolev suggested that, inasmuch as he was still without an instruction from his Government, the Council may consider a further postponement of the discussions on this subject.

Mr. Kirk contended that it was superfluous to discuss the question of whether or not the Greeks and Yugoslavs should be permitted to take their turn in the chair. This question, he stated, had already been answered affirmatively in Moscow when it was decided to accord the Greeks and the Yugoslavs full membership on the Council.

M. Papaemtelis said that, "as the third cycle of the Presidency of the Council by the four nations has already been completed, Greece now asks but the application of the decisions of the Moscow Conference and Mr. Vyshinsky's own declarations which were clear and precise. In a moral point of view, the Greek people from the very beginning of the war up to the present moment and as always in the past have never spared its efforts and sacrifices for the common cause of the United Nations. The Greek people have therefore the legitimate right not to be forced to play the role of protector and be obliged to struggle for their most elementary and natural rights."

Mr. Kirk stated that in accordance with specific instructions from his Government he wished to go record as supporting the viewpoint that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to and should be accorded the right to take their turn in chairmanship. Sir Noel Charles and Couve de Murville made statements similar to Mr. Kirk's.

It was decided that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to take their turn in the chair. All Representatives went on record in favor of this decision, except the Soviet Representative, who stated he was not in a position to do so since he was still without instructions from his Government on this point.

It was further decided that with the beginning of the new cycle the six Representatives would take their turn in the chair in accordance with the alphabetical sequence of the name of the nation in English, they represent.

4.) Miscellaneous.

a.) Preparation of Minutes of Meetings.

At Mr. Sobolev's suggestion the Council decided that the preliminary drafts of the minutes of meetings should be prepared by the entire secretariat of the Council.

b.) Press Communique

The Council then discussed and agreed to release the following press communique:

"THE 12th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WAS HELD IN NAPLES ON FRIDAY MAY 19. SIR NOEL CHARLES, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, WAS IN THE

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M. Kapsambelis said that, "as the third cycle of the Presidency of the Council by the four nations has already been completed, Greece now asks but the application of the decisions of the Moscow Conference and Mr. Vyshinsky's own declarations which were clear and precise. In a moral point of view, the Greek people from the very beginning of the war up to the present moment and as always in the past have never spared its efforts and sacrifices for the common cause of the United Nations. The Greek people have therefore the legitimate right not to be forced to play the role of protector and be obliged to struggle for their most elementary and natural rights."

Mr. Kirk stated that in accordance with specific instructions from his Government he wished to go record as supporting the viewpoint that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to and should be accorded the right to take their turn in chairmanship. Sir Noel Charles and Couve de Murville made statements similar to Mr. Kirk's.

It was decided that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to take their turn in the chair. All Representatives went on record in favor of this decision, except the Soviet Representative, who stated he was not in a position to do so since he was still without instructions from his Government on this point.

It was further decided that with the beginning of the new cycle the six Representatives would take their turn in the chair in accordance with the alphabetical sequence of the name of the nation in English, they represent.

4.) Miscellaneous.

a.) Preparation of Minutes of Meetings.

At M. Dopomelov's suggestion the Council decided that the preliminary drafts of the minutes of meetings should be prepared by the entire secretariat of the Council.

b.) Press Communique

The Council then discussed and agreed to release the following press communique:

"THE 12th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WAS HELD IN NAPLES ON FRIDAY MAY 1st. SIR NOEL CHARLES, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIVE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE:

COUVE DE MURVILLE —FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
GEORGE KAPSAMBELIS —GREECE
ALEXANDRE SOBOLEV —SOVIET UNION
ALEXANDER KIRK —UNITED STATES

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THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF A POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC NATURE. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, LT. GENERAL SIR NOEL MASON MACFARLANE, ATTENDED THE MEETING AND INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ITALY."

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting of the Council was closed and no particular date for the next meeting was set.

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APPENDIX 'A'

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY M. COUVE DE MURVILLE

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1) des renseignements qui lui ont ete communiques par M. Beppmolov sur la situation en Sardaigne, en ce qui concerne l'epuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;

2) des renseignements d'ordre general qui lui ont ete donnes sur les deux memes questions par le General Noel Mason MacFarlane et d'apres lesquels la situation n'est pas plus satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie liberee;

3) de l'intention manifestee par le nouveau gouvernement italien, dans sa declaration du 27 avril, de proceder a une "defascisation" veritable.

Considerante que l'elimination des elements fascistes de la direction de l'administration et des grands services publics est une condition essentielle de la democratisation de l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif

- emet le voeu que les mesures annoncees par le gouvernement italien soient appliquees de facon rapide et complete,

- et demande a la Commission de Controle Alliee de suivre cete question avec la plus grande vigilance, et de le tenir informe regulierement des resultats obtenus.

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DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PREPARED BY M. COUVE DE MURVILLE

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1) des renseignements qui lui ont été communiqués par M. Dobrolov sur la situation en Sardaigne, en ce qui concerne l'épuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;

2) des renseignements d'ordre général qui lui ont été donnés sur les deux mêmes questions par le Général Noel Mason MacFarlane et d'après lesquels la situation n'est pas plus satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie libérée;

3) de l'intention manifestée par le nouveau gouvernement italien, dans sa déclaration du 27 Avril, de procéder à une "défascisation" véritable.

Considérant que l'élimination des éléments fascistes de la direction de l'administration et des grands services publics est une condition essentielle de la démocratisation de l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif

- émet le voeu que les mesures annoncées par le gouvernement italien soient appliquées de façon rapide et complète,

- et demande à la Commission de Contrôle Alliée de suivre cette question avec la plus grande vigilance, et de le tenir informé régulièrement des résultats obtenus.

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APPENDIX "2"

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY M. BOGOMOLOV

En prenant en considération les changements qui sont intervenus au mois d'avril dans la composition du gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate avec satisfaction que le no. 1 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie" adoptee par la Conference de Moscou est realise.

Le gouvernement italien est devenu plus democratique depuis qu'il comprend les representants des differents partis italiens qui etaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considerant la necessite de realiser les autres articles de la "Declaration sur l'Italie", en particulier le no. 3: "Toutes les institutions et organisations creees par le regime fasciste doivent etre dissoutes", et le No. 4: "Tous les elements fascistes et profascistes doivent etre elimines de la direction de l'administration et des services publics".

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la declaration du 27 avril 1944 du nouveau gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu necessaire de realiser la democratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, ceux qui ont cree et soutenu le regime fasciste en Italie, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses elements dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestee par le gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en meme temps que l'administration et le regime existants jusqu'a present dans quelques regions de l'Italie liberee sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des No 3 et 4 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie".

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques examples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie liberee.

Par exemple, d'apres les renseignements que le General Noel Mason MacFarlane a donnes au Conseil Consultatif au nom de la Commission de Controle Alliee, 68 fonctionnaires fascistes seulement ont ete destitues en Sardaigne, et les cas de 25 autres fonctionnaires fascistes, transmis au gouvernement italien pour examen, n'ont pas encore ete etudies.

D'autre part, les chiffres cites sont inferieurs a ceux des fascistes qui occupent encore une fonction publique. Ainsi les anciens fonctionnaires de l'O.V.R.A. Colonna et Uasi sont toujours vice-commissaires de police.

Le fonctionnement des Tribunaux en Sardaigne n'est pas satisfaisant. Ainsi dans les seules prisons de Sassari, il y a 2.437 detenus, alors que normalement il ne devrait y en avoir que 1.427. Au commencement du mois d'Avril, 1944 civils attendaient d'etre juges; parmi eux se trouvaient aussi des personnes arretees le 15 Janvier 1944 a Sassari a la suite de la manifestation qui avait eu lieu dans cette ville. Les tribunaux sont incomplets et, en consequence, les cas sont examines avec lenteur.

Ne voulant pas multiplier les exemples choisis dans les autres provinces, Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allie de faire

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l'Italie" adoptee par la conference de Moscou est realisee.

Le gouvernement italien est devenu plus democratique depuis qu'il comprend les representants des differents partis italiens qui etaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considerant la neccesite de realiser les autres articles de la "Declaration sur l'Italie", en particulier le no. 3: "Toutes les institutions et organisations creees par le regime fasciste doivent etre dissoutes", et le No. 4: "Tous les elements fascistes et profascistes doivent etre elimines de la direction de l'administration et des services publics".

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la declaration du 27 Avril 1944 du nouveau gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu neccessaire de realiser la democratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, qui ont servi et soutenu le regime fasciste en Italie, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses elements dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestee par le gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en meme temps qu l'administration et le regime existants jusqu'a present dans quelques regions de l'Italie liberee sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des No 3 et 4 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie".

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques exemples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie liberee.

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Ne voulant pas multiplier les exemples choisis dans les autres provinces, Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allie de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement italien que le Conseil Consultatif emet le voeu que ce Gouvernement fasse son possible pour realiser le paragraphe 2 de sa declaration du 27 Avril en vue de democratiser le regime interieur en Italie, d'asseirir ainsi moralement la situation interieure et de creer les conditions neccessaires au developpement de la participation des forces anti-fascistes italiennes a la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlerienne aux cotes des Nations Unies.

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APPENDIX 'C'

DRAFT OF TEXT AS LAID DOWN BY M. BOGOMOLOV AFTER CONSULTATION WITH

M. COUVE DE MURVILLE

("CONSULTED DRAFT")

En prenant en consideration les changements qui sont intervenus au mois d'Avril dans la composition du Gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate avec satisfaction que le paragraphe 1 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie" adoptee par la Conference de Moscou est realise.

Le Gouvernement italien est devenu plus democratique depuis qu'il comprend les representants des differents partis italiens qui etaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considerant la necessite de realiser les autres articles de la "Declaration sur l'Italie" en particulier le paragraphe 3: "Toutes les institutions et organisations creees par le regime fasciste doivent etre dissoutes" et le paragraphe 4: "Tous les elements fascistes et pro-fascistes doivent etre elimines de la direction de l'administration et des services publics".

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la declaration du 27 Avril 1944 du nouveau Gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu necessaire de realiser la democratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes qui ont cree et soutenu le regime fasciste en Italie, maintenant tombe, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses elements dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestee par le Gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en meme temps que l'administration et le regime existent jusqu'a presse dans quelques regions de l'Italie liberee sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des paragraphes 3 et 4 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie".

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1. - Des renseignements qui lui ont ete communiques par M. Bogomolov sur la situation en Sardaigne en ce qui concerne l'epuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;

2. - Des renseignements d'ordre general qui lui ont ete donnes sur les deux memes questions par le General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane et d'apres lesquels la situation n'est pas (plus) satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie liberee;

Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allies de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement Italien que le Conseil Consultatif emet le voeu que les mesures annoncees par le Gouvernement Italien soient appliquees de facon rapide et complete pour realiser le paragraphe 2 de la declaration du 27 Avril en vue de democratiser le regime interieur en Italie, d'assainir ainsi moralement le situation interieure, et de creer les conditions neces-
saires au developpement de la participation des forces anti-fascistes italiennes

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("CONSULTED DRAFT")

En prenant en considération les changements qui sont intervenus au mois d'Avril dans la composition du Gouvernement italien le Conseil Consultatif constate avec satisfaction que le paragraphe 1 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie" adoptee par la Conference de Moscou est realise.

Le Gouvernement italien est devenu plus democratique depuis qu'il comprend les representants des differents partis italiens qui etaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considerant la necessite de realiser les autres articles de la "Declaration sur l'Italie" en particulier le paragraphe 3: "Toutes les institutions et organisations creees par le regime fasciste doivent etre dissoutes" et le paragraphe 4: "Tous les elements fascistes et pro-fascistes doivent etre elimines de la direction de l'administration et des services publics".

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la declaration du 27 Avril 1944 du nouveau Gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu necessaire de realiser la democratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes qui ont cree et soutenu le regime fasciste en Italie, maintenant tombe, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ses elements dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestee par le Gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en meme temps que l'administration et le regime existant jusqu'a presse dans quelques regions de l'Italie liberee sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des paragraphes 3 et 4 de la "Declaration sur l'Italie".

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1. - Des renseignements qui lui ont ete communiques par M. Bogomolov sur la situation en Sardaigne en ce qui concerne l'epuration et le fonctionnement des tribunaux;

2. - Des renseignements d'ordre general qui lui ont ete donnes sur les deux memes questions par le General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane et d'apres lesquels la situation n'est pas (plus) satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie liberee;

Le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allies de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement Italien que le Conseil Consultatif emet le voeu que les mesures annoncees par le Gouvernement Italien soient appliquees de facon rapide et complete pour realiser le paragraphe 2 de la declaration du 27 Avril en vue de democratiser le regime interieur en Italie, d'asseinir ainsi moralement la situation interieure, et de creer les conditions necessaires au developpement de la participation des forces anti-fascistes italiennes a la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlerienne aux cotes des Nations Unies.

Et demande a la Commission de Controle Allies de suivre cette question avec la plus grande vigilance et de le tenir regulierement informe des resultats obtenus.

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Enclosure to despatch No. 3, dated May 13, 1944.
from the United States Representative on the
Advisory Council for Italy, Naples.

MINUTES

OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in Villa Materazzo, Naples, May 6, 1944, under the chairmanship of The Honorable Alexander C. Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council.

The following were present at the meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Kirk (in the chair)<br>Mr. Livengood<br>Mr. Cashie | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| M. Coure de Murville<br>M. de Beaumarchais | FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION |
| Sir Noel Charles<br>Mr. Halford | GREAT BRITAIN |
| M. Kyrou<br>M. Andreades | GREECE |
| M. Bogomolov<br>M. Grichchinsky | SOVIET UNION |
| M. Smiljanic<br>M. Gavrun | YUGOSLAVIA |

The agenda for this meeting, prepared by the Secretary of the Soviet Delegation, was as follows:

1. The political situation in liberated Italy; report of Lieutenant General Sir Noel M. Mackenzie
2. Actions taken in Sardinia in accordance with the statement of the Soviet Delegation on the last meeting of the Advisory Council
3. Discussion of the status of the Secretary General of the Allied Advisory Council's Secretariat.
4. Measures taken regarding the request of the Greek delegation to publish the Italian model concerning the remain in Greece.
5. Miscellaneous

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The meeting was held in Villa Pterazza, Naples, [illegible], in, under the chairmanship of The Honorable Alexander C. Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council.

The following were present at the meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Kirk (in the chair) | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| Mr. Livengood | |
| Mr. Cohlo | |
| M. Couve de Murville | FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION |
| M. de Beaumarchais | |
| Sir Noel Charles | GREAT BRITAIN |
| Mr. Gilford | |
| M. Kapsambelis | GREECE |
| M. Andreades | |
| M. Bogomolov | SOVIET UNION |
| M. Grishchinsky | |
| M. Smiljanic | YUGOSLAVIA |
| M. Mitrun | |

The agenda for this meeting, prepared by the Secretary of the Soviet Delegation, was as follows:

1. The political situation in liberated Italy: report of Lieutenant General Sir Noel M. Mayfield
2. Actions taken in Sardinia in accordance with the statement of the Soviet Delegation on the last meeting of the Advisory Council
3. Discussion of the status of the Secretary General of the Allied Advisory Council's Secretariat.
4. Measures taken regarding the request of the Greek Delegation to abolish the Italian medal commemorating the occupation in Greece.
5. Miscellaneous

Mr. Kirk, as chairman, opened the meeting by expressing his sentiments of appreciation of the honor accorded him in having been

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...the Council on the Question of Korea, the representative of the Philippines, General Carlos P. Romulo, said that, although the Philippine delegation had not participated in the consultations which had preceded the decision to call the present meeting of the Council, it was glad to see that the Council had decided to hear the views of the Korean National Assembly before taking any decision on the substance of the question. He thought that the Council should also hear the views of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

The representative of the Philippines said that he had noted that the Soviet Union had not asked for the invitation of a representative of the Korean National Assembly. He wished to know whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to withdraw its objection to the invitation of such a representative.

Mr. Noel Baker, representative of the United Kingdom, said that, since the Soviet Union had not asked for the invitation of a representative of the Korean National Assembly, he would not press the matter.

Mr. Tsiang, representative of China, said that the Chinese delegation had also noted that the Soviet Union had not asked for the invitation of a representative of the Korean National Assembly. He would like to know whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to withdraw its objection to the invitation of such a representative.

General Romulo said that, since the Soviet Union had not asked for the invitation of a representative of the Korean National Assembly, he would not press the matter.

The representative of the United States of America, Mr. Austin, said that the Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. He thought that the Council should also hear the views of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Austin said that the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which had been circulated to the members of the Council, was the result of consultations which had been held during the last few days. He thought that the Council should also hear the views of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

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tion in the four corners and asked the intelligence of the Councils as well as the cooperation of the representatives with a view to overcoming the disadvantages of his lack of familiarity with the established procedure.

Sir Noel Charles, presiding on behalf of the Council, welcomed Mr. Kirk.

1. Mr. Kirk thanked Sir Noel Charles for his friendly words and called on General Heffernan, who had been invited by the Council to attend this meeting, for a review of recent political events.

General Heffernan read the following report:

"On the eve of our last meeting the formation of the new Italian Government was announced. The members of the Council have further informed themselves of the composition of the Government. It will be seen that the balance of the parties even as to Ministers and Undersecretaries in the case "Initaly has been fairly well achieved. The five Ministers without Portfolio accurately forms type of consultative committee within the Cabinet, with which the Marshall conducts preliminary discussions before presenting one scale to the whole Cabinet.

"The first formal meeting of the Cabinet took place on April 27th. The Cabinet occupied itself particularly with the production of a declaration of policy, which was published after the meeting. I think I can assume that all members of the Council are familiar with this declaration.

"In agreement with the Allied authorities, the celebrations normally held by labour organizations on May 1st took place on April 30th, so as to avoid that work should be interrupted. There were meetings in many towns, mostly under the direction of the parties, Socialist, Communist, Action, and the organization of workers. Communist parties underlined the necessity of loyally and more sincerely the co-operation of the Italian people in collaboration with the Allies. On May 4th, the new Cabinet assembled for its second meeting. In the interval the A.C.C. had been working with the Minister of Agriculture the production of a decree on the assessment of the grain of the harvest which will begin very soon. This decree, which should help the alimentation of food very much, was agreed by the meeting and has been published. One believes that the price which will be paid for the grain to the farmers will be fixed this week.

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the last Government in this question, and the result of this work has been taken as a basis of work by the new Government. I understand that it is the intention of the Government to proceed against only a small group and to eliminate them. The cases more difficult and less urgent, which constitute the majority, will be studied in greater detail and more slowly.

"Two Undersecretaries of the Fascist Government, those of Popular Culture and of Foreign Commerce and Exchange, were abolished. Their functions were absorbed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance, respectively.

"I have had several conversations with General Badoglio. It is quite clear that he is well satisfied with the progress of his new Government, the members of which are working well and collaborating well for the common good."

The Chairman thanked the General for his report.

7. Mr. Zinchenko took up his pending Soviet resolution which expresses dissatisfaction with the political situation in Sardinia, criticizes the Allied Control Commission for lack of sufficient energy, and calls for the transmission to the Supreme Allied Commander of a recommendation for immediate remedial action. Mr. Kirk said that the Council at its last meeting had postponed action on this resolution to afford all representatives a opportunity to inquire into the facts as set forth by the Soviet representative. He went on to say that as a result of discussions at that time, General Macfarlane had secured a report for the Council on the "Question of Fascists and Prison Conditions in Sardinia" (a copy of which is attached as an appendix to the minutes) and that copies of this report had been distributed to all representatives. Mr. Kirk stated that he gained the impression from the General's report that some progress was being made in Sardinia, both with regard to the elimination of Fascists from public office, and the improvement of the connected conditions in the courts and prisons; and he thought that on the whole the Allied Control Commission could not be accused of not having shown sufficient energy to carry out the terms of the Armistice.

Mr. Zonopolov stated that the General's report did not change the basic facts cited in his resolution and urged the Council to adopt the latter. He indicated his willingness to delete any reference to direct criticism of the officers of the Allied Control Commission and also to strike out reference to the two alleged Fascists, Attlavelle and Fabris. (The General's report indicated that both of these men had been removed from office.) Mr. Zono-



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major basic point and that the Council should bring pressure to bear on the Italian Government in the matter of democratization, and to adopt and execute an effective purge program.

Sir Noel Charles expressed the opinion that the Allied Control Commission had not had a sufficient period of time to enforce a general elimination of Fascists, and that given time, it will accomplish this end. He said that the question is not one of not wanting to go ahead with democratization, as the Soviet representative implied, but of giving the machinery a chance to work.

General Macfarlane raised the point that if the resolution were adopted, its net result would be that he would be instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander to do something he is already doing, namely, urging Marshal Badoglio to proceed with defascistization as rapidly as possible. Owing to the fact that Marshal Badoglio's former Cabinet was too weak to take a resolute stand on this subject, the purge program has proceeded somewhat slowly in the past. The new Cabinet is stronger, and it is hoped that it will be able to eliminate Fascists more effectively than the former one.

Mr. Sirs took the position that it was hardly a proper function for the Council to present small, detailed matters to the Supreme Allied Commander and stated that according to his opinion, the Council should, whenever possible, confine its recommendations to the Supreme Allied Commander to matters of general policy and issues of a broader nature (although based on special factors or considerations) rather than to urge his intercession on isolated problems or questions of limited scope which had already been brought to the attention of the Italian Government by the Allied Control Commission or otherwise.

Sir Noel Charles supported Mr. Sirs' viewpoint.

Mr. Kosmolov stated that he would be willing to enlarge his resolution, presenting specific cases for all of liberated Italy, rather than confining himself to one region. He inquired whether General Macfarlane could furnish the Council with the necessary information.

General Macfarlane said he would be very happy to collaborate on this matter but that he was desirous of avoiding overloading of his already overworked staff with no issue in order.

Sir Noel Charles recommended that in anything the Council does at this time, it should endeavor to support the new Italian Government, encourage but not frighten it, and give it the force to do what we want done. He suggested to see what the new Cabinet will do before the Council issue any critical statements. He further suggested that the Council may wish to issue a statement to the effect that it has noted with satisfaction point two of the Italian Government's "Declaration of Aims and Policies", issued on April 22, calling for a "just, swift purging of Fascist traitors" and that the Council will observe with keen interest the execution of this policy.

[illegible] this end. He said that the question is not one of not wanting to go ahead with democratization, as the Soviet representative implied, but of giving the machinery a chance to work.

General Macfarlane raised the point that if the resolution were adopted, its net result would be that he would be instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander to do something he is already doing, namely, urging Admiral Ellery to proceed with depoliticization as rapidly as possible. Owing to the fact that Marshal Badoglio's former Cabinet was too weak to take a resolute stand on this subject, the purge-program had proceeded somewhat slowly in the past. The new Cabinet is stronger, and it is hoped that it will be able to eliminate Fascists more effectively than the former one.

Mr. King took the position that it was hardly a proper function for the Council to present small, detailed matters to the Supreme Allied Commander and stated that according to his opinion, the Council should, whenever possible, confine its recommendations to the Supreme Allied Commander to matters of general policy and issues of a broader nature (although based on special sectors or considerations) rather than to cross his intercession on isolated problems or questions of limited scope which had already been brought to the attention of the Italian Government by the Allied Control Commission or otherwise.

Sir Noel Charles supported Mr. King's viewpoint.

Mr. Gromyko stated that he would be willing to enlarge his resolution, presenting specific cases for all of liberated Italy, rather than confining himself to one region. He inquired whether General Macfarlane could furnish the Council with the necessary information.

General Macfarlane said he would be very happy to collaborate on this matter but that he was desirous of avoiding overloading of his already overworked staff with so large an order.

Sir Noel Charles recommended that in anything the Council does at this time, it should endeavor to support the new Italian Government, encourage but not frighten it, and give it the force to do what we want done. He suggested to see what the new Cabinet will do before the Council issue any critical statements. He further suggested that the Council may wish to issue a statement to the effect that it had noted with satisfaction point two of the Italian Government's "Declaration of Aims and Policies", issued on April 20, calling for a "just, swift purging of Fascist traitors" and that the Council will observe with keen interest the execution of this policy.

Mr. King recommended that the representatives consider the

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entire subject in view of the thoughts now exchanged and introduce for consideration at the next meeting a specific resolution.

M. Couve de Murville indicated that it seemed to him that every one agreed on one point, namely, the necessity of proceeding to a complete and rapid purge. On the French side that question is considered the essential one of the moment, for on it depends the democratization of Italy.

He said it is now necessary to consider two series of facts:

1. From the information furnished by Mr. Tarchalov and the declarations of General Profumo it is clear that up until now little has been done either toward purging of Fascists or for the amelioration of the functioning of the courts.

2. The new Badoglio Government has announced the intention to act with energy and has also announced measures soon to be forthcoming.

It is obviously desirable, he stated, that this program be realized, and it is also necessary that the Council should show the interest it takes in the problem of defascistization with which it is confronted and which it intends to follow through.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that in these conditions a resolution could be agreed upon which, based on the two above series of facts, would express the hope that the Italian Government will energetically put into effect the announced measures and that the Allied Control Commission will carefully follow the execution of these measures, keeping the Advisory Council regularly informed of the results obtained. The Council would maintain the right to intervene with the Supreme Allied Commander should these measures not bring about sufficiently satisfactory results.

It was decided that MM. Tarchalov and Couve de Murville would draft a resolution to be examined at the next meeting of the Council, which would embody the following three basic points: (1) noting point two of the Government's April 27 Declaration of Aims and Policy; (2) pointing out that under the former Government progress was slow with regard to the purging of fascists and the improvement of conditions in courts and prisons; and(3) expressing the expectation that the broad-based Government will "press energetically to its final accomplishment" the program of defascistization and amelioration of conditions in courts and prisons.

It was agreed by the Council that at the time of the presentation of the foregoing resolution by the French Representative at the next session the Council would consider whether there was reason to delay the transmission to the Supreme Allied Commander of such a recommendation. It was felt that if the new Cabinet had made con-

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to a complete and rapid [illegible] considered the essential one of the moment, for on it depends the democratization of Italy.

He said it is now necessary to consider two series of facts:

a. From the information furnished by Mr. Bonsomley and the declarations of General Chrefiche it is clear that up until now little has been done either toward purging of fascists or for the amelioration of the functioning of the courts.

b. The new Badoglio Government has announced its intention to act with energy and has also announced measures soon to be forthcoming.

It is obviously desirable, he stated, that this program be realized, and it is also necessary that the Council should know the interest it takes in the problem of defascistization with which it is confronted and which it intends to follow through.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that in these conditions a resolution could be agreed upon which, based on the two above series of facts, would express the hope that the Italian Government will energetically put into effect the announced measures and that the Allied Control Commission will carefully follow the execution of these measures, keeping the Advisory Council regularly informed of the results obtained. The Council would maintain the right to intervene with the Supreme Allied Commander should these measures not bring about sufficiently satisfactory results.

It was decided that Mr. Bonsomley and Couve de Murville would draft a resolution to be examined at the next meeting of the Council, which would embody the following three basic points: (1) noting point two of the Government's April 27 declaration of Aims and Policy; (2) pointing out that under the former Government progress was slow with regard to the purging of fascists and the improvement of conditions in courts and prisons; and (3) expressing the expectation that the broad-based Government will "press energetically to its final accomplishment" the progress of defascistization and amelioration of conditions in courts and prisons.

It was agreed by the Council that at the time of the presentation of the foregoing resolution by the French Representative at the next session the Council would consider whether there was reason to delay the transmission to the Supreme Allied Commander of such a recommendation. It was felt that if the new Cabinet had made considerable progress on the points involved, it might be well to let it appear that this progress was due to the efforts of the Government and not to any outside pressure.

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3. The next item on the agenda was a report of the Secretariat, which was read by Mr. Kirk. The text of the report is as follows:

"The Secretariat met on April 28 for the purpose of electing one of its members to be nominated to the Council as Secretary-General of the Secretariat and discussing the question of the duties of the Secretariat.

"A. Nomination of a Secretary-General:

"Prior to voting for election, the Secretary of the Russian Delegation, Mr. Gribchinsky, announced that he wished to withdraw his name from consideration for nomination.

"The election resulted in the nomination of the Secretary of the United States Delegation, Mr. Cohle. This nomination is now submitted to the Council for consideration.

"B. Duties of the Secretariat:

"While it is felt that the duties of the Secretariat will crystallize gradually, it was thought that the Council may wish to define them.

"As a suggestion, it is recommended that the Secretariat be responsible for:

'a. Arranging for office space for the Secretariat, in this matter availing itself of General Wuterlane's offer to provide such space.

'b. Hiring a bilingual stenographer for the Secretariat (who must be a national of one of the six nations represented on the Council).

'c. Keeping the minutes of the Council's meetings.

'd. Arranging the agenda of the Council's meetings under the direction of the Chairman of the last meeting and in consultation with the representatives of the other delegations.

'e. Communicating to the other members of the Council the desire of any one of its members to call a special meeting.

'f. Maintaining a central archive for the documents of the Council; and

'g. Performing such other functions as the Council may delegate specifically to it.

"It is recommended that the Secretary-General be made

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duties of the Secretariat.

"f. Nomination of a Secretary-General:

"Prior to voting for election, the Secretary of the Russian Delegation, Mr. Grishchinov, announced that he wished to withdraw his name from consideration for nomination.

"The election resulted in the nomination of the Secretary of the United States Delegation, Mr. Cohlo. This nomination is now submitted to the Council for consideration.

"g. Duties of the Secretariat:

"While it is felt that the duties of the Secretariat will crystallize gradually, it was thought that the Council may wish to define them.

"As a suggestion, it is recommended that the Secretariat be responsible for:

'a. Arranging for office space for the Secretariat, in this matter availing itself of General Macfarlane's offer to provide such space.

'b. Hiring a bilingual stenographer for the Secretariat (who must be a national of one of the six nations represented on the Council).

'c. Keeping the minutes of the Council's meetings.

'd. Preparing the agenda of the Council's meetings under the direction of the Chairman of the last meeting and in consultation with the representatives of the other delegations.

'e. Communicating to the other members of the Council the desire of any one of its members to call a special meeting.

'f. Maintaining a central archive for the documents of the Council; and

'g. Performing such other functions as the Council may delegate specifically to it.

"It is recommended that the Secretary-General be made primarily responsible for the duties and functions of the Secretariat and that the other members of the Secretariat assist him

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in this responsibility."

After reading the report, Mr. Kirk asked the representatives whether they wished to confirm Mr. Cochia's nomination as Secretary-General of the Council's Secretariat. All representatives expressed their approval. At Mr. Macmillan's suggestion, the Council substituted the title "Chief of Secretariat" for the proposed one of "Secretary-General". The Council also approved the outline of duties recommended in the report.

4. Mr. Kirk asked Mr. Macmillan what action he had taken with reference to the Council's decision at the last meeting to submit a recommendation to the Supreme Allied Commander requesting that the Italian medals for the Greek campaign be suppressed.

Mr. Macmillan stated that he had transmitted the recommendation.

Mr. Kyrou-Kalis expressed his appreciation for the satisfactory action taken with regard to this matter, remarking however that in the minutes of the tenth meeting it was wrongly reported from the minutes of the seventh meeting that Mr. Politis had asked for "l'interdiction du port des cas medailles". Mr. Politis had asked for the abolishment of such medals.

5. In reply to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, General Wolferlane stated that the new Italian Government had formally notified him of its assumption of all the obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Government (note: reference to reservation no. 1 of the Macmillan resolution). This notification, the General said, was forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander.

Mr. Kirk asked whether the representatives had any more points to discuss at this time. There were none.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The eleventh meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Naples on Saturday, May 5. Alexander Kirk, the newly appointed representative of the United States on the Council, was Chairman of the meeting in accordance with the rule of rotation in chairmanship.

"The representatives of the five other Allied nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| COUVE DE MURVILLE | FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. |
| SIR NOEL CHARLES | GREAT BRITAIN |
| GEORGE KARAMBELIS | GREECE |

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7. Mr. Kirk asked Mr. Pogomolov what action he had taken with reference to the Council's decision at the last meeting to submit a recommendation to the Supreme Allied Commander requesting that the Italian medals for the Greek campaign be superseded.

Mr. Pogomolov stated that he had transmitted the recommendation.

Mr. Kyrou expressed his appreciation for the satisfactory action taken with regard to this matter, remarking however that in the minutes of the tenth meeting it was wrongly reported from the minutes of the seventh meeting that Mr. Politis had asked for "l'interdiction du port de ces médailles". Mr. Politis had asked for the abolishment of such medals.

8. In reply to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, General Macfarlane stated that the new Italian Government had formally notified him of its assumption of all the obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Government (note: reference to reservation no. 1 of the Macmillan resolution). This notification, the General said, was forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander.

Mr. Kirk asked whether the representatives had any more points to discuss at this time. There were none.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The eleventh meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Naples on Saturday, May 6. Alexander Kirk, the newly appointed representative of the United States on the Council, was Chairman of the meeting in accordance with the rule of rotation in chairmanship.

"The representatives of the five other Allied nations attending the meeting were:

| | |
|---|---|
| COUVE DE MURVILLE | FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. |
| SIR NOEL CHARLES | GREAT BRITAIN |
| GEORGE KASSIMATIS | GREECE |
| ALEXANDRE POGOMOLOV | SOVIET UNION |
| MILOJE SMILJANIC | YUGOSLAVIA |

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"The Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason Mackenzie, was present at the meeting and presented an account of recent political developments in liberated Italy."

Before the close of the meeting, the Council agreed to convene again on May 13.

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Before the close of the meeting, the Council agreed to convene
again on May 12.

APPENDIX

TO THE MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY (REFERENCE TO ITEM TWO IN THE AGENDA OF THE MEETING).

SECRET

AIDE MEMOIRE

SUBJECT: Suppression of Fascists and Prison Conditions in Sardinia. (Reference request for information on to give effect on this subject made by the Advisory Council at its last meeting.)

I. A.C.C.control of Sardinia commenced on 1st February, 1944. Prior to that date the Island was under the direct control of A.F.H.Q., and it is presumed that the Advisory Council informed itself of conditions in the Island through A.F.H.Q..

2. Suppression of Fascists.

Of the officials who held office under the Fascist Government 63 have been removed up to date. 37 cases are still under consideration by the Italian Government. These results are largely due to constant pressure applied by A.C.C. representatives in Sardinia.

Attivelle and Fabris have been removed as have 3 officers of the former OVRA and 7 officers of the Fascist Militia.

To ensure the efficient working of the Carbonia coal mine the head of the mines has had to be retained in his appointment although he is known to have held Fascist views.

Colonna and Ugoi, both ex-members of the OVRA, continue to hold office though with the different functions and in spite of requests to remove them.

It should be remembered that Fascism was not so strongly supported by the people as by the Italians on the mainland. I am satisfied that since A.C.C. took over the control in Sardinia, the A.C.C. representatives have done their best to urge the Italian authorities to carry out an effective purge of Fascist officials. It must be remembered that in this respect the A.C.C. representatives have no executive power and that the late Italian Government was weak.

It is to be anticipated that under the new Italian Government the requests of the A.C.C. will receive speedier and more effective response.

3. State of the Courts in Sardinia.

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

SUBJECT: Question of Fascists and Prison Conditions in Sardinia. (Reference request for information on an item received on this subject made by the Advisory Council at its last meeting.)

1. A.C.C.control of Sardinia commenced on 1st February, 1944. Prior to that date the Island was under the direct control of A.F.H.Q. It is presumed that the Advisory Council informed itself of conditions in the Island through A.F.H.Q.

2. Purging of Fascists

Of the officials who held office under the Fascist Government 45 have been removed up to date. 22 cases are still under consideration by the Italian Government. These results are largely due to constant pressure applied by A.C.C. representatives in Sardinia.

Prefects and Pro-is have been removed as have 5 officers of the former OVRA and 7 officers of the Fascist Militia.

To ensure the efficient working of the Carbonia coal mine the head of the mines has had to be retained in his employment although he is known to have held Fascist views.

Colonna and Urzi, both ex-members of the OVRA, continue to hold office though with the different functions and in spite of requests to remove them.

It should be remembered that Fascism was not so strongly supported by the Sards as by the Italians on the mainland. I am satisfied that since A.C.C. took over the control in Sardinia, the A.C.C. representatives have done their best to urge the Italian authorities to carry out an effective purge of Fascist officials. It must be remembered that in this respect the A.C.C. representatives have no executive power and that the late Italian Government was weak.

It is to be anticipated that under the new Italian Government the requests of the A.C.C. will receive prompter and more effective response.

3. State of the Courts in Sardinia.

The state of the courts at the end of January was deplorable. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Italian judges who had taken refuge in the interior could be persuaded to return to

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Corsica and the Italian officials were most lethargic in finding alternative accommodation for the courts of justice and other judicial bodies whose buildings had been destroyed or occupied by the Italian Army.

An Allied officer of the Legal Sub-Commission who visited the Island in March with the object of re-establishing the courts of Justice succeeded in persuading the Italian authorities to re-open the Civil Court of Appeal and the Criminal and Civil Tribunals and Preture courts during April. There is, however, still a grave shortage of judges which would have continued had not the Chief Legal Officer of the Allied Control Commission persuaded the Minister of Justice to promote 10 local uditori and dispatch 6 new judges to the Island.

The condition of the jails is bad, although there are slight signs of improvement. In the penal colonies there is no congestion but in the Judiciary Prisons, especially at Sassari, there is considerable overcrowding, and 2,437 persons are detained in prisons of which the capacity is 1,477 only.

The two chief reasons for overcrowding are the stagnation in the courts and the number (564) of military personnel awaiting trial. At the beginning of April 1564 civilians were awaiting trial: 600 however were granted an amnesty during the month at the instigation of A.C.C. officers and the figure is probably considerably less at present. Arrangements have also been made through the efforts of A.C.C. officers (though they are not yet complete) to detain military personnel in special military camps.

During March the officers of the Legal Sub-Commission and the Regional Commissioner held numerous meetings with the High Commissioner and his officers at which they insisted on immediate action. As will be seen, some success has been achieved.

There is no doubt that the presence in Sardinia of a very large number of Italian troops whose general conduct has been in certain instances unsatisfactory has contributed substantially and adversely to the Island's problems.

The new Italian Government is being urged to take drastic action immediately and to support effectively the efforts of the Regional Commissioner and his staff, who, it must again be remembered, have no executive powers.

/s/Col Beam Macfarlane
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner

4th Nov, 1944

To: The Secretariat of the Advisory
Council for Italy

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Island in March with the object of re-establishing the courts of Justice succeeded in persuading the Italian authorities to re-open the Civil Court of Appeal and the Criminal and Civil Tribunals and Preture courts during April. There is, however, still a severe shortage of Judges which would have continued had not the Chief Legal Officer of the Allied Control Commission persuaded the Minister of Justice to promote 12 local Pretori and despatch 6 new Judges to the Island.

The condition of the jails is bad, although there are slight signs of improvement. In the Penal Colonies there is no congestion but in the Judiciary prisons, especially at Cagliari, there is considerable overcrowding, and 2,437 persons are detained in prisons of which the capacity is 1477 only.

The two chief reasons for overcrowding are the starvation in the courts and the number (544) of military personnel awaiting trial. At the beginning of April 1944 civilians were awaiting trial: 500 however were granted an amnesty during the month at the instigation of A.C.C. officers and the figure is probably considerably less at present. Arrangements have also been made through the efforts of A.C.C. officers (though they are not yet complete) to detain military personnel in special military camps.

During March the officers of the Legal Sub-Commission and the Regional Commissioner held numerous meetings with the High Commissioner and his officers at which they insisted on immediate action. As will be seen, some success has been achieved.

There is no doubt that the presence in Sardinia of a very large number of Italian troops whose general conduct has been in certain instances unsatisfactory has contributed substantially and adversely to the Island's problems.

The new Italian Government is being urged to take drastic action immediately and to support effectively the efforts of the Regional Commissioner and his staff, who, it must again be remembered, had and have no executive powers.

/s/Noel Mason Mackenzie
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner

4th May, 1944

To: The Secretariat of the Advisory
Council for Italy

copy.

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

UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Algiers, April 29, 1944.

No. 490.

Subject: Transmitting Minutes of Tenth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the minutes of the tenth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, which was held at Naples on April 21, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. BOGOMOLOV, the Acting Soviet Member of the Council.

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

Enclosure:
Copy of minutes.

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

Subject: Transmitting minutes of tenth meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

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Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

Enclosure:
Copy of minutes.

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Certified Copy to the Department
Copy to: American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Samuel Reber, Esq., Vice President,
Allied Control Commission.

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Enclosure to de atch No. 490, dated
April 29, 1944, from United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

MINUTES OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY HELD IN NAPLES APRIL 21, 1944

There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the U.S.S.R. | M. Bogomolov (Chairman) |
| | M. Mitzkevich |
| | M. Grishinsky |
| | M. Retiani |
| For the U.S.A. | Mr. Murphy |
| | Mr. Reinhardt |
| | Mr. Livengood |
| | Mr. Goshie |
| For Great Britain: | Sir Noel Charles |
| | M. Halford |
| For the F.C.N.L. | M. Couve de Murville |
| | M. Fouché |
| For Greece: | M. Politis |
| | M. Kapsambélis |
| | M. Andreades |
| For Yugoslavia: | M. Smiljanic |
| | M. Makun |

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1. POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY

Sir Noel Charles made the following report:

Sir Noel Charles recalled that before the last meeting of the Council the Junta had passed a resolution on the necessity for a rapid solution of the political crisis without waiting for the liberation of Rome. In view of the fact that the decision of the King had been communicated to the political parties through M. Croce before this meeting of the Junta, it could consequently be assumed that the resolution of the Junta was evidence of the fact that the King's decision was agreeable to

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There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the U.S.S.R. | M. Bogomolov (Chairman)<br>M. Mitzkevich<br>M. Grishinsky<br>M. Ratiani |
| For the U.S.A. | Mr. Murphy<br>Mr. Reinhardt<br>Mr. Livengood<br>Mr. Goshis |
| For Great Britain: | Sir Noel Charles<br>M. Halford |
| For the F.C.N.L. | M. Couve de Murville<br>M. Fouché |
| For Greece: | M. Politis<br>M. Kapsambélis<br>M. Andreades |
| For Yugoslavia: | M. Smiljanic<br>M. Makun |

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1. POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY

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Sir Noel Charles recalled that before the last meeting of the Council the Junta had passed a resolution on the necessity for a rapid solution of the political crisis without waiting for the liberation of Rome. In view of the fact that the decision of the King had been communicated to the political parties through M. Croce before this meeting of the Junta, it could consequently be assumed that the resolution of the Junta was evidence of the fact that the King's decision was agreeable to the parties. On April 12, the King had made an official statement concerning his retirement from political life and the nomination of his son, the Prince of Piedmont as Lieutenant General of the Realm. The King stated in his announcement that the nomination of the Prince of Piedmont would take effect as the result of a formal transfer of powers on the day the Allies entered Rome. After the King's announcement discussions took place between the political parties and on April 15 the Junta decided to accept the King's proposal and to enter into the formation of a new Government which would be composed

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principally ..

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principally of representatives of the six parties and to declare its agreement to submit to the people itself, by means of a constituent assembly upon the completion of hostilities, the question concerning organization of the Government. Although in its declaration the Junta did not formally express the preparedness of the parties to enter the Government of Marshall Badoglio, this was already the general sentiment of the parties. Only the Party of Action made certain reservations and the decision of the question was postponed pending conversations between the parties and Marshal Badoglio. The conversations continued throughout the week. On April 17 the old government resigned and Marshal Badoglio received the authorization to form a new Government including in it representatives of all the parties. Yesterday Marshall Badoglio arrived in Naples and was convinced that five parties and also Messrs Sforza and Croce were prepared to cooperate with him. This morning Marshal Badoglio had met with representatives of all six parties. In conclusion, Sir Noel Charles said that the new Government, including all parties, should now already be entering into office and he expressed the hope that this Government would be a more active and effective support to the Allies in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Murphy raised the question whether it was not desirable that the Prince of Piedmont should in his turn make a similar statement concerning his future policy.

General MacFarlane said that such a statement was undoubtedly desirable and apparently would be made as soon as the Government took office.

M. Bogomolov thanked Sir Noel Charles for his report and said that it was now possible to state that a favorable development of political events had taken place in liberated Italy and that the point of view of the Council expressed at the last meeting had become a reality.

2. STATEMENTS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.S.R., OF THE F.C.N.L. AND OF GREECE IN CONNECTION WITH MR. MACMILLAN'S PROPOSAL OF APRIL 5, 1944.

M. Bogomolov coming to the second item of the agenda informed the Council that the Soviet Government was agreeable to the resolution proposed by Mr. Macmillan at the last meeting and associated itself with it.

M. Couve de Murville stated that the representative

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to enter the Government of Marshall Badoglio, this was already the general sentiment of the parties. Only the Party of Action made certain reservations and the decision of the question was postponed pending conversations between the parties and Marshal Badoglio. The conversations continued throughout the week. On April 17 the old government resigned and Marshal Badoglio received the authorization to form a new Government including in it representatives of all the parties. Yesterday Marshall Badoglio arrived in Naples and was convinced that five parties and also Messrs Sforza and Croce were prepared to cooperate with him. This morning Marshal Badoglio had met with representatives of all six parties. In conclusion, Sir Noel Charles said that the new Government, including all parties, should now already be entering into office and he expressed the hope that this Government would be a more active and effective support to the Allies in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Murphy raised the question whether it was not desirable that the Prince of Piedmont should in his turn make a similar statement concerning his future policy.

General MacFarlane said that such a statement was undoubtedly desirable and apparently would be made as soon as the Government took office.

M. Bogomolov thanked Sir Noel Charles for his report and said that it was now possible to state that a favorable development of political events had taken place in liberated Italy and that the point of view of the Council expressed at the last meeting had become a reality.

2. STATEMENTS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.S.R., OF THE F.C.N.L. AND OF GREECE IN CONNECTION WITH MR. MACMILLAN'S PROPOSAL OF APRIL 8, 1944.

M. Bogomolov coming to the second item of the agenda informed the Council that the Soviet Government was agreeable to the resolution proposed by Mr. Macmillan at the last meeting and associated itself with it.

M. Couve de Murville stated that the representative of the French Committee of National Liberation had already, at the meeting of April 8, expressed the French point of view with respect to political evolution in liberated Italy. The participation of the principal political parties in the Government was a first step on the path to the establishment in Italy of a democratic government. In this regard there could be no objections. As far as concerned the two points which had been submitted for the approval of the Council, the F.C.N.L. was fully agreed with the first point concerning the

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acceptance ..

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acceptance by the new government of all obligations of the former government towards the Allies. With regard to the second point, stressing the particular importance of a stable regime in Italy, M. Couve de Murville stated that the Advisory Council, by fixing for an extended period a given solution of the institutional question (regency of the Crown Prince) and by supporting the Government of Marshal Badoglio, threatened the freedom of decision of the Italian people. Each incident of Allied pressure on representatives of the parties present in Southern Italy risked becoming inconsistent with the principle of the liberty of decision of the Italian people. For this reason, M. Couve de Murville proposed the following redraft of the second point of Mr. Macmillan's proposal:

"No. 2 - The Allied war effort requires as stable a political situation as possible, but it is not for the Advisory Council to intervene in the solution of the institutional question nor in the composition of the Government, inasmuch as this solution and composition should result from negotiations freely carried on by the political parties."

Sir Noel Charles said that the formula proposed by M. Couve de Murville on the basis of instructions from his Government was the reverse of the English proposal and, therefore, he could not accept it. Sir Noel Charles suggested that M. Couve de Murville's proposal be recorded in the minutes with the statement that the French Delegate in this fashion had reserved his opinion on the second point of Mr. Macmillan's proposal.

M. Politis stated that in connection with Mr. Macmillan's proposal he had to repeat that which he had already said at the last meeting of the Council on April 8, 1944 (see minutes of the second session of the 9th meeting). Furthermore, M. Politis suggested, in connection with the use of the term "institutional question" in Mr. Macmillan's resolution a definition of the exact meaning of that term. The resulting exchange of views in this matter revealed that neither in the English, French or Russian languages is there a term which exactly conveys the meaning of this word. The exchange of views revealed that the members of the Council give to the term "institutional question" the following meaning: the question concerning the status of the head of the Government and, in the given case, the question concerning the status of the King and the Lieutenant General of the Realm, the Prince of Piedmont; this term has no reference to the Council of Ministers

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sent in Southern Italy risked becoming inconsistent with the principle of the liberty of decision of the Italian people. For this reason, M. Couve de Murville proposed the following redraft of the second point of Mr. Macmillan's proposal:

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M. Bogomolov put the question before the members of the Council and proposed that all members of the Advisory Council for Italy accept this same interpretation of the term "institutional question". The Council expressed its agreement to the proposal of the Chairman.

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3. REPORT ...

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3. REPORT OF M. BOCCASSI ON THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE OF SASSARI ON THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

M. Boccassi spoke on the situation in the province of Sassari and proposed for the consideration of the Council the following draft of a resolution:

"The political situation in Sardinia, according to information in our possession, can be described as follows:

"1. Government officials of various agencies, who occupied these posts during the Fascist regime of Mussolini, have for the most part, retained their positions. No purge is being made with regard to these Fascist functionaries who are working in accordance with the old methods.

"2. Since the Allied occupation of Sardinia, the jails have not been inspected, despite the fact that thousands of men are being detained in them. For instance, in the jail at Cagliari, most of the prisoners are awaiting trial, but no dates have as yet been set for the trials.

"3. The Allied Control Commission officials in Sardinia do not display sufficient energy with regard to the democratization of the political regime in Sardinia in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

"This energy can only be displayed through the execution in a hard and categorical manner of Arts. 29, 30 and 31 of the Armistice of August 26, 1943.

"In view of this, the Advisory Council for Italy makes the following recommendations to the Allied Commander-in-Chief:

"I.- That he request the Allied Control Commission to propose to the Italian Government, with a view to putting Arts. 29, 30 and 31 of the Armistice of August 26, 1943 into effect:

a) The immediate purging of Fascist functionaries in the local administration in Sardinia, and especially those employed at the Prefecture, in the police, gendarmerie, justice and courts.

b) The removal from office of M. Attavilli, Prefect of Sassari Province, who held this

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The political situation in Sardinia, according to information in our possession, can be described as follows:

"1. Government officials of various agencies, who occupied these posts during the fascist regime of Mussolini, have for the most part, retained their positions. No purge is being made with respect to these fascist functionaries who are working in accordance with the Allied methods.

"2. Since the Allied occupation of Sardinia, the jails have not been inspected, despite the fact that thousands of men are being detained in them. For instance, in the jail at Cagliari, most of the prisoners are awaiting trial, but no dates have as yet been set for the trials.

"3. The Allied Control Commission officials in Sardinia do not display sufficient energy with regard to the implementation of the political regime in Sardinia in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

"This energy can only be displayed through the execution in a hard and categorical manner of Arts. 29, 30 and 31 of the Armistice of August 26, 1943.

"In view of this, the Advisory Council for Italy makes the following recommendations to the Allied Commander-in-Chief:

"I.- That he request the Allied Control Commission to propose to the Italian Government, with a view to putting Arts. 29, 30 and 31 of the Armistice of August 26, 1943 into effect:

a) The immediate purging of Fascist functionaries in the local administration in Sardinia, and especially those employed at the Prefectures, in the police, gendarmerie, justice and courts.

b) The removal from office of F. Attavilli, Prefect of Sassari Province, who held this position during the Mussolini régime.

c) The removal from office, arrest and trial of the following former functionaries of the O.V.R.A., who still hold positions in the Sardinian administration: M. Fabris, Commissary of police at Sassari, and MM. Eugenio Colonna and Salvatore Urzi, vice-commissaries of police.

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a) That ..

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(1) That the people who were arrested at Cagliari at the time of the riots of January 15, 1944 be tried publicly as soon as possible, with all publicity to be made of personal cases.

"II. That he request the Allied Control Commission to control the execution by the Italian Government of the above mentioned exigencies."

General Macfarlane stated that the document submitted by M. Kozmolov was in part an explicit criticism of the administration of the Allied Control Commission in Sardinia which was under his orders. General Macfarlane further remarked that in Sardinia there was no Italian administration, as the Allied Control Commission, as an advisory body, had on several occasions made recommendations on this subject but the ineffectual purge was to be explained in the first instance by the weakness of the present government. General Macfarlane expressed the hope that the new Government would continue the purge with success and stated that for the coming week substantial measures were contemplated in this connection. In addition, General Macfarlane pointed out that the first task of the Allied Control Commission was to assure the necessary conditions of the Allied war effort (normal operation of the lines of communication, ports, etc.), and given the very marked scarcity of officials, the removal of some of them would only bring harm to the Allied war effort.

Mr. Murphy said that he could not vote on this proposal of M. Kozmolov since the third point of the proposal directly censured the conduct of the personnel of the Allied Control Commission in Sardinia. Mr. Murphy said, furthermore, that the facts set forth in the document were not known to him. Mr. Murphy proposed that the document be mailed to the members of the Council for their information and study.

M. Soucy de Clercq stated that the French delegation was similarly uninformed with respect to these facts, and not having at present any objections to the contents of the document he proposed to the members of the Council that they study the question.

M. Gmiljanic proposed that the question be studied and postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

M. Kozmolov said that the document submitted for the Council's consideration had as its basic purpose to

General Noce[illegible] stated that the document submitted by M. Zogomolov was in part an explicit criticism of the administration of the Allied Control Commission in Sardinia which was under his orders. General Noce[illegible] further remarked that in Sardinia there was an Italian administration, and the Allied Control Commission, as an advisory body, had on several occasions made recommendations on this subject and the ineffectual purge was to be explained in the first instance by the weakness of the present government. General Noce[illegible] expressed the hope that the new government would continue the purge with success and stated that for the coming week substantial measures were contemplated in this connection. In addition, General Noce[illegible] pointed out that the first task of the Allied Control Commission was to assure the necessary conditions of the Allied war effort (normal operation of the lines of communication, ports, etc.) and given the very marked mentality of officials, the removal of some of these would only bring harm to the Allied war effort.

Mr. Murphy said that he could not vote on this proposal of M. Zogomolov since the third point of the proposal directly censured the conduct of the personnel of the Allied Control Commission in Sardinia. Mr. Murphy said, furthermore, that the facts set forth in the document were not known to him. Mr. Murphy proposed that the document be handed to the members of the Council for their information and study.

M. Louve de Murville stated that the French delegation was similarly uninformed with respect to these facts, and not having at present any objections to the contents of the document he proposed to the members of the Council that they study the question.

M. Malik[illegible] proposed that the question be studied and postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

M. Zogomolov said that the document submitted for the Council's consideration had as its basic purpose to state the non-fulfillment in the province of Sassari on the island of Sardinia of Arts. 29, 30 and 31 of the Armistice conditions of August 30, 1943. He considered that if these conditions had not been completely fulfilled then surely those representatives of the Allied Control Commission were at fault who were charged with the fulfillment of the Armistice conditions in that province.

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Mr. Murphy replied that it was possible that on the part of individual officers there had been negligence, nevertheless, he could not vote on M. Zogomolov's proposal until he had made a special investigation of the matter.

The Council ..

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The Council decided to adjourn this question to the next meeting, and General Macfarlane offered the assistance of the Allied Control Commission in studying the question.

4. [illegible] OF A DRAFT BY-LAWS OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

M. Couve de Murville recalled that many members of the Council had expressed a desire to have a secretariat of the Advisory Council. In this connection, the Secretaries of the delegations to the Council had an exchange of views on the matter. The following considerations suggested a necessity for the establishment of such a secretariat: coordination of the work of editing the minutes, agenda and other documents relating to the work of the Council, the establishment of joint Council archives, where there would be kept necessary documents required in the work of the delegations to the Council. This documentation could be maintained in the English and French languages; furthermore, it would give the Council the opportunity of having a common address to which could be sent necessary documents, information, etc. M. Couve de Murville stated further that General Macfarlane was able to offer the Council two or three rooms in the Allied Control Commission building. It was true that these rooms could hardly be used for meetings of the Council and the places of meeting would clearly have to be determined by the Chairmen in office. It was also necessary to have a stenographer (belonging to one of the nationalities represented on the Council) who knew English and French. This person would have charge of the care of the archives and would work under the direction of one of the Secretaries of the delegations to the Council. Finally, M. Couve de Murville stated that it was necessary to find among the Allied armed forces situated in Italy an individual sufficiently qualified in English to make translations of certain documents to facilitate the work of the Council.

M. Jebb proposed to the members of the Council that M. Couve de Murville's proposal in connection with the organization of the Secretariat be accepted. M. Couve de Murville's proposal was accepted.

5. [illegible] OF A NOTE TO CONCERNING THE ITALIAN ARMED FOR[illegible] AND ITS DISPOSITION.

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M. Couve de Murville recalled that many members of the Council had expressed a desire to have a secretariat of the Advisory Council. In this connection, the Secretaries of the Delegations of the Council had had an exchange of views on the matter. The following considerations suggested a necessity for the establishment of such a secretariat: coordination of the work of editing the minutes, records and other documents relating to the work of the Council, the establishment of joint Council archives, where there would be kept necessary documents related to the work of the Delegations to the Council. This documentation would be published in the English and French languages; furthermore, it would give the Council the opportunity of having a common address to which could be sent necessary documents, information, etc. M. Couve de Murville stated further that General Eaker was able to offer the Council two or three rooms in the Allied Control Commission building. It was true that these rooms could hardly be used for meetings of the Council and the places of meeting would clearly have to be determined by the Chairmen in office. It was also necessary to have a stenographer (belonging to one of the nationalities represented on the Council) who knew English and French. This person would have charge of the care of the archives and would work under the direction of one of the Secretaries of the Delegations to the Council. Finally, M. Couve de Murville stated that it was necessary to find among the Allied armed forces situated in Italy an individual sufficiently qualified in Russian to make translations of certain documents to facilitate the work of the Council.

M. Gousev proposed to the members of the Council that M. Couve de Murville's proposal in connection with the organization of the Secretariat be accepted. M. Couve de Murville's proposal was accepted.

5. STATEMENT BY M. POLITIS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ITALIAN MEDALS FOR THE GREEK CAMPAIGN.

M. Politis recalled his statement made at the seventh meeting of the Council on February 18, 1944 in connection with the wearing by members of the Italian armed forces of medals for the campaign against Greece. In this statement, it had been pointed out that "these medals were a provocation with respect to Greece and were provided in great part with that well-known phrase of the Italian dictator 'We will crush the backbone of Greece'. The Greek representative considered the wearing of such medals after the capitulation of Italy unacceptable, and asked the agreement of the Council for a

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recommendation ..

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recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief to issue an order prohibiting the wearing of such medals". Referring to his statement at the seventh meeting of the Council, M. Politis asked General MacFarlane whether he could report what had been done in this connection. General MacFarlane replied that Marshal Badoglio had prohibited the wearing of these medals, but apparently there had been no official decree concerning the matter. M. Politis said that this was not sufficient since the medals should be annulled and proposed that a suitable recommendation of the Council be sent to the Commander-in-Chief. M. Bogomolov made the proposal that such a recommendation be sent to the Commander-in-Chief in the name of the Advisory Council for Italy without waiting for the next meeting, and asked M. Politis to submit to the Council a draft text of the recommendation. The proposal was accepted.

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General Ascarisate replied that Marshal Badoglio had prohibited the wearing of these medals, but apparently there had been no official decree concerning the matter. M. Politis said that this was not sufficient since the medals should be annulled and proposed that a suitable recommendation of the Council be sent to the Commander-in-Chief. M. Segmolov made the proposal that such a recommendation be sent to the Commander-in-Chief in the name of the Advisory Council for Italy without waiting for the next meeting, and asked M. Politis to submit to the Council a draft text of the recommendation. The proposal was accepted.

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UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Algiers, April 27, 1944.

No. 486.

Subject: Further amendment to Minutes of Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to despatches Nos. 456 and 458 of March 22 and 24 respectively, transmitting copies of the minutes and corrections thereto of the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Algiers on March 15, 1944, I have the honor to report that the minutes of that meeting required to be amended in one additional respect.

After the sentence near the end of paragraph 3 reading: "M. Bogomolov replied that he was not instructed to reply officially to these questions" the following passage should be inserted: "M. Massigli said that the Soviet initiative means that Italy has been called upon to emerge from the collective guardianship which until now has been imposed upon her by the Governments represented on the Council and has in effect begun to come of age".

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

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

Subject: Further amendment to Minutes of Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to despatches Nos. 458 and 458 of March 22 and 24 respectively, transmitting copies of the minutes and corrections thereto of the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Algiers on March 15, 1944, I have the honor to report that the minutes of that meeting required to be amended in one additional respect.

After the sentence near the end of paragraph 3 reading: "M. Bogomolov replied that he was not instructed to reply officially to these questions" the following passage should be inserted: "M. Massigli said that the Soviet initiative means that Italy has been called upon to emerge from the collective guardianship which until now has been imposed upon her by the Governments represented on the Council and has in effect begun to come of age".

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

Ozalid copy to the Department.
Copies to: American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Mr. Reber.

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

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Algiers, April 22, 1944.

No. 480.

Subject: Transmitting Minutes of Ninth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

There is enclosed a copy of the minutes of the ninth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Naples, Italy, on April 2 and 8, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Guérin, representing the French Committee of National Liberation.

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

Enclosure:
Minutes of meeting.

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

No. 450.

Subject: Transmitting Minutes of Ninth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

There is enclosed a copy of the minutes of the ninth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Naples, Italy, on April 2 and 8, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Guérin, representing the French Committee of National Liberation.

Respectfully yours,

Robert D. Murphy
American Ambassador

Enclosure:
Minutes of meeting.

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Ozalid to the Department.
Copy to American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Mr. Samuel Reber.

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Enclosure to despatch No. 480, dated April 22, 1944, from Office of U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers

PROCES VERBAL DE LA 9ème SEANCE DU CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES
8 Avril 1944

Assistaient à la séance:

Pour le C.F.L.N.: M. GUERIN, M. DE BEAUMARCHAIS
Pour l'U.R.S.S.: M. BOGOMOLOV, M. MISKIEWIC
Pour les U.S.A.: M. REINHARDT, M. LEVENGOOD, M. GOSHIR
Pour la GRANDE BRETAGNE: M. MACMILLAN, M. RUMBOLD
Pour la YUGOSLAVIE: M. KREK, M. SMILJANIC
Pour la GRECE: M. KARSAMBELIS, M. ANDREADIS

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La séance est présidée par M. GUERIN.

1. Organisation du Conseil.

1) Arrangements financiers - Les délégués ne font aucune objection au mémorandum du représentant des Etats-Unis qui leur a été communiqué. M. GUERIN réserve seulement les observations que pourraient avoir à formuler les services financiers du C.F.L.N. sur les modalités techniques que présenteront les Combined Chiefs of Staff. M. REINHARDT annonce que les Combined Chiefs of Staff ont autorisé des avances de Lires si le principe du partage des dépenses est accepté. Le Colonel REGIS pourra donc dès maintenant faire aux différentes délégations les avances qu'elles désirent contre remise d'un reçu et leur fournira toutes les explications nécessaires.

b) Présidence du Conseil - M. GUERIN rappelle qu'il avait été prévu, à la 8ème séance, que le représentant du C.F.L.N. présiderait la 9ème séance en attendant qu'une décision définitive soit prise en ce qui concerne la présidence des représentants grec et yougoslave. S'appuyant sur le texte de la décision élaborée à Moscou, relative à la création d'un Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes, il expose le point de vue du C.F.L.N. et se déclare favorable à la présidence des représentants grec et yougoslave qui ont été appelés à siéger sur pied d'égalité avec les autres membres. M. BOGOMOLOV n'a pas encore reçu d'instructions de son Gouvernement et ne peut se prononcer. M. MACMILLAN exprime la même opinion que M. GUERIN en s'appuyant également sur le texte de la déclaration de Moscou. Il estime qu'il est logique d'accorder aux représentants grec et yougoslave les mêmes privilèges et avantages qu'aux autres membres du Conseil et

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Pour l'U.R.S.S.: M. BOGOMOLOV, M. MISKIEWIC
Pour les U.S.A.: M. REINHARDT, M. LIVENGOOD, M. GOSHIE
Pour la GRANDE BRETAGNE: M. MACMILLAN, M. RUMBOLD
Pour la YOUGOSLAVIE: M. KREK, M. SMILJANIC
Pour la GRECE: M. KAPSAMBELIS, M. ANDREANIS

- - - - - -

La séance est présidée par M. GUERIN.

1. Organisation du Conseil.

1) Arrangements financiers - Les délégués ne font aucune objection au mémorandum du représentant des Etats-Unis qui leur a été communiqué. M. GUERIN réserve seulement les observations que pourraient avoir à formuler les services financiers du C.F.L.N. sur les modalités techniques que présenteront les Combined Chiefs of Staff. M. REINHARDT annonce que les Combined Chiefs of Staff ont autorisé des avances de Lires si le principe du partage des dépenses est accepté. Le Colonel REGIS pourra donc dès maintenant faire aux différentes délégations les avances qu'elles désirent contre remise d'un reçu et leur fournira toutes les explications nécessaires.

b) Présidence du Conseil - M. GUERIN rappelle qu'il avait été prévu, à la 3ème séance, que le représentant du C.F.L.N. présiderait la 9ème séance en attendant qu'une décision définitive soit prise en ce qui concerne la présidence des représentants grec et yougoslave. S'appuyant sur le texte de la décision élaborée à Moscou, relative à la création d'un Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes, il expose le point de vue du C.F.L.N. et se déclare favorable à la présidence des représentants grec et yougoslave qui ont été appelés à siéger sur pied d'égalité avec les autres membres. M. BOGOMOLOV n'a pas encore reçu d'instructions de son Gouvernement et ne peut se prononcer. M. MACMILLAN exprime la même opinion que M. GUERIN en s'appuyant également sur le texte de la déclaration de Moscou. Il estime qu'il est logique d'accorder aux représentants grec et yougoslave les mêmes privilèges et avantages qu'aux autres membres du Conseil et souhaite que cette solution soit adoptée. Il propose que l'ordre ancien soit conservé pour les trois prochaines séances et espère que d'ici là M. BOGOMOLOV aura reçu des instructions de son Gouvernement. M. REINHARDT s'associe à l'opinion exprimée par le Président et M. MACMILLAN. M. KREK remercie le Président et les membres du Conseil de leurs déclarations sur la participation de son Gouvernement sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres Gouvernements représentés, et considère que ce point de vue est le seul qui soit équitable. Si une décision définitive ne peut encore



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être prise, il tient à souligner que, malgré la contribution de la Yougoslavie à la lutte pour la liberté et les sacrifices qu'elle a jusqu'ici consentis, le retard apporté à la solution de cette question ne doit en rien gêner les travaux du Conseil. M. KAPSAMBELIS remercie également le Président et les membres du Conseil qui ont appuyé le point de vue de son Gouvernement et rappelle la lutte du peuple grec contre les italiens qui a contribué d'une façon efficace à la victoire des alliés. A la demande de M. BOGOMOLOV, le Conseil décide d'ajourner la solution définitive de cette question jusqu'à une prochaine séance.

c) Organisation du Secrétariat - M. MACMILLAN propose, puisque le Conseil est désormais groupé d'une façon permanente en Italie, que chaque délégation désigne un secrétaire permanent. Les six secrétaires pourraient se réunir, en vue de régler les questions de circulation de documents et toutes autres questions de caractère pratique ou technique, sous la présidence du Secrétaire du Président en exercice. Il ne pense pas qu'il soit nécessaire, pour le moment, d'organiser un secrétariat indépendant. M. BOGOMOLOV estime, en vue d'une meilleure organisation du travail, qu'il soit nécessaire de prévoir, dès maintenant, la constitution d'un petit personnel technique, de caractère permanent. M. GUERIN pense que la formule de M. MACMILLAN et celle de M. BOGOMOLOV peuvent parfaitement se combiner. Le Conseil se déclare d'accord pour que les six secrétaires se réunissent en vue de régler tous les problèmes d'organisation technique et de mettre au point le service de traduction.

d) Fréquence des séances - Le Conseil décide de se réunir, en principe, deux fois par mois, avec possibilité de se réunir plus fréquemment, au cas où un des membres en exprimerait le désir.

II. Participation du Deputy President au Travaux du Conseil

M. MACMILLAN propose que, pour maintenir le contact avec le Président ou le Vice-Président de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, le General MACFARLANE, sans pour cela être considéré comme un membre effectif, puisse être appelé à venir donner au Conseil les informations que celui-ci pourrait souhaiter. M. GUERIN s'associe à ce point de vue, M. BOGOMOLOV fait remarquer que le Conseil n'est subordonné ni au Commandant en Chef ni à la Commission de Contrôle, mais reconnaît que la présence du Général MACFARLANE pourrait être utile, en certaines occasions, pour permettre des contacts plus étroits. La proposition

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solution définitive de cette question jusqu'à une prochaine séance.

c) Organisation du Secrétariat - M. MACMILLAN propose, puisque le Conseil est désormais groupé d'une façon permanente en Italie, que chaque délégation désigne un secrétaire permanent. Les six secrétaires pourraient se réunir, en vue de régler les questions de circulation de documents et toutes autres questions de caractère pratique ou technique, sous la présidence du Secrétaire du Président en exercice. Il ne pense pas qu'il soit nécessaire, pour le moment, d'organiser un secrétariat indépendant. M. BOGOMOLOV estime, en vue d'une meilleure organisation du travail, qu'il soit nécessaire de prévoir, dès maintenant, la constitution d'un petit personnel technique, de caractère permanent. M. GUERIN pense que la formule de M. MACMILLAN et celle de M. BOGOMOLOV peuvent parfaitement se combiner. Le Conseil se déclare d'accord pour que les six secrétaires se réunissent en vue de régler tous les problèmes d'organisation technique et de mettre au point le service de traduction.

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III. Retour en Italie des exilés politiques italiens.

M. GUERIN pense que la procédure proposée par le Colonel PARKMAN, de la Military Government Section, répond aux préoccupations exprimées déjà à plusieurs reprises par le Conseil et propose qu'elle soit adoptée. M. REINHARDT, se référant à l'alinéa b) du paragraphe II de la lettre du Colonel PARKMAN, demande si l'accord du

Gouvernement ..

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Gouvernement Italien doit toujours être obtenu et pense que, si les différents Gouvernements, la Commission de Contrôle Alliée et les Services de la Sécurité Militaire sont favorables au retour d'un exilé politique italien, les autorités italiennes ne devraient pas pouvoir s'y opposer. M. MACMILLAN rappelle que cette question a déjà été étudiée à de nombreuses reprises par le Conseil et que le Commandant-en-Chef avait demandé l'avis du Conseil dans les cas très rares où il avait été saisi d'une demande de rapatriement. C'est alors que le Conseil avait prié le Commandant en Chef de lui suggérer une procédure. M. GUERIN fait observer qu'il avait toujours été entendu qu'un avis négatif des autorités italiennes ne saurait avoir les effets d'un veto définitif opposable à un avis favorable des autres autorités intéressées. Ce point pourrait être formellement précisé. D'autre part, M. GUERIN, pour répondre à une objection de M. BOGOMOLOV touchant la complexité de la procédure envisagée, propose que cette procédure soit accélérée autant que possible aux divers échelons. M. BOGOMOLOV demande que la question soit ajournée à la prochaine séance pour lui permettre de recevoir les instructions de son Gouvernement. Cette proposition est adoptée par le Conseil.

IV. Situation politique en Italie.

M. GUERIN demande si quelques-uns des membres du Conseil ont des indications à donner ou des vues à exposer sur le développement récent de la situation politique en Italie et notamment sur l'évolution qui a pu se produire dans l'attitude des partis. M. BOGOMOLOV demande si un rapporteur a été désigné pour entretenir le Conseil de cette question. M. GUERIN et M. MACMILLAN répondent que non. M. MACMILLAN ajoute qu'en la mettant à l'ordre du jour il a eu principalement pour objet de fournir aux membres du Conseil, et particulièrement aux représentants grec et yougoslave, qui sont associés depuis peu à ses travaux, l'occasion de formuler leurs vues à ce sujet. M. SMILJANIC et M. KASSAMBELIS observent qu'ils viennent d'arriver en Italie et que, de ce fait, il n'ont pu encore se faire une idée nette de la situation. M. MACMILLAN et M. REINHARDT proposent que le Conseil ajourne l'examen de cette question jusqu'à une date très prochaine, afin de permettre aux différents délégués d'exposer leur point de vue, s'ils le désirent, et également pour attendre le retour de M. MURPHY, qui doit arriver cette semaine de Washington. D'autre part, le Général MACFARLANE pourrait être appelé à faire un exposé d'ensemble devant le Conseil. Cette proposition est adoptée.

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monde de rapatriement. C'est alors que le Conseil avait prié le Commandant en Chef de lui suggérer une procédure. M. GUERIN fait observer qu'il avait toujours été entendu qu'un avis négatif des autorités italiennes ne saurait avoir les effets d'un veto définitif opposable à un avis favorable des autres autorités intéressées. Ce point pourrait être formellement précisé. D'autre part, M. GUERIN, pour répondre à une objection de M. BOGOMOLOV touchant la complexité de la procédure envisagée, propose que cette procédure soit accélérée autant que possible aux divers échelons. M. BOGOMOLOV demande que la question soit ajournée à la prochaine séance pour lui permettre de recevoir les instructions de son Gouvernement. Cette proposition est adoptée par le Conseil.

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V. Questions diverses -

M. REINHARDT, à la demande de M. CHILJANIC, se renseignera sur la fréquence de la publication des bulletins d'informations.

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Le Conseil décide d'ajourner sa 9ème séance au samedi 8 Avril 1944 à 11 heures.

M. GUERIN annonce que le C.F.L.N. a désigné M. COUVE DE MURVILLE, ancien Commissaire aux Finances, pour le représenter au Conseil, auquel M. MASSIGLI avait reçu mandat de siéger à titre provisoire. M. MACMILLAN se félicite de cette désignation.

Le Conseil charge le président de rédiger le communiqué qui doit être remis à la Presse.

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Le Conseil charge le président de la République qui doit être remis à la Presse.

COMMUNIQUE REMIS A LA PRESSE
le 1er Avril 1944

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a tenu sa neuvième séance à Naples le 1er Avril 1944.

Etaient présents:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. GUERIN | C.F.L.N. (Président) |
| M. BOGOMOLOV | U.R.S.S. |
| M. REINHARDT | U.S.A. |
| M. MACMILLAN | G.B. |
| M. KREK | Yougoslavie |
| M. KAPSAMBELIS | Grèce |

Le Conseil, qui doit se réunir à l'avenir régulièrement à Naples, a fixé les conditions dans lesquelles doivent se poursuivre ses travaux et procédé à l'organisation de son secrétariat.

Le reste de la séance a été consacré à l'expédition des affaires courantes.

Le Conseil a décidé d'ajourner sa neuvième séance au samedi 8 Avril 1944.

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Le Conseil consultatif pour les affaires italiennes a tenu sa neuvième séance à Naples le 1er Avril 1944.

Etaient présents:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. GUERIN | C.F.L.N. | (Président) |
| M. BOGOMOLOV | U.R.S.S. | |
| M. REINHARDT | U.S.A. | |
| M. MACMILLAN | G.B. | |
| M. KREK | Yougoslavie | |
| M. KARSANELIS | Grèce | |

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Le reste de la séance a été consacré à l'expédition des affaires courantes.

Le Conseil a décidé d'ajourner sa neuvième séance au samedi 8 Avril 1944.

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PROCES VERBAL DE LA SUITE DE LA 9ème SEANCE
DU CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES
qui s'est tenue à Naples le 8 Avril 1944.

Assistaient à la séance:

Pour le C.F.L.N. : M. GUERIN, D. de BEAUMARCHAIS, M. FOUCHET
Pour l'U.R.S.S. : M. BOGOMOLOV, M. MISKIEWIC, M. GRISCHINSKI, M. RATIANI
Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique: M. MURPHY, M. REINHARDT M. LIVENGOOD, M. GOSHIE
Pour la Grande Bretagne: M. MACMILLAN, Sir Noel CHARLES, M. HALFORD
Pour la Yougoslavie: M. SMILJANIC, M. MACUN
Pour la Grece M. POLITIS, M. KAPSAMBELIS, M. ANDREADES

Assistaient en outre à la séance:

Le Lieutenant Général Sir Noel Mason MACFARLANE, M. REBER, M. CACCIA.

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La séance est présidée par M. GUERIN

M. MACMILLAN présente au Conseil Sir Noel CHARLES, qui vient d'être nommé Haut-Commissaire Britannique en Italie et Représentant du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes. M. GUERIN, se faisant l'interprète de ses collègues, exprime le regret de voir M. MACMILLAN interrompre sa collaboration aux travaux du Conseil et le remercie de la part éminente qu'il a prise à ses délibérations. Il est heureux de l'occasion qui lui est offerte de souhaiter la bienvenue à son ami et ancien collègue à Rome, Sir Noel CHARLES, dans des circonstances qui feront oublier les heures difficiles vécues jadis ensemble en Italie. M. GUERIN salue ensuite M. MURPHY, qui rentre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Sir Noel CHARLES, après avoir remercié le Président, prie ses nouveaux collègues de croire qu'il apportera à leurs travaux une contribution totale pour obtenir une défaite rapide des allemands et la victoire des alliés, souhaités si ardemment par l'humanité toute entière.

La parole est alors donné au Général Macfarlane.

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Le Général Macfarlane exprime sa satisfaction de pou-

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Pour le C.F.L.N. : M. GUERIN, D. de BEAUMARCHAIS, M. FOUCHET

Pour l'U.R.S.S. : M. BOGOMOLOV, M. MISKIEWIC, M. GRISCHINSKI, M. RATIANI

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique: M. MURPHY, M. REINHARDT M. LIVINGSTON, M. GOSNIE

Pour la Grande Bretagne: M. MACMILLAN, Sir Noel CHARLES, M. BALFORD

Pour la Yougoslavie: M. SMILJANIC, M. JACUN

Pour la Grece M. POLITIS, M. KAPSAMBELIS, M. ANDREADES

Assistaient en outre à la séance:

Le Lieutenant Général Sir Noel Mason MACFARLANE, M. REBER, M. CACCIA.

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La parole est alors donné au Général Macfarlane.

- - -

Le Général Macfarlane exprime sa satisfaction de pouvoir accueillir de nouveau le Conseil et le remercie de l'occasion qu'il lui offre d'exposer l'état actuel de la situation en Italie. Il est heureux de saluer MM. MURPHY et MACMILLAN, avec lesquels il a vécu les premières journées de la libération de l'Italie en Septembre 1943. Il est reconnaissant de tous les conseils qui lui seront donnés pour résoudre une situation politique difficile et compliquée. Cette situation étant particulièrement délicate depuis trois mois, il se félicite de pouvoir établir des contacts étroits avec le Conseil, désormais installé en Italie d'une façon permanente. Il remercie MM. Reber et Caccia de l'aide précieuse qu'ils lui ont apportée.

Il expose ..



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Il expose ensuite, dans ses grandes lignes, l'organisation de la Commission Alliée de Contrôle. Cette Commission est l'organe exécutif de tous les Gouvernements alliés pour tout ce qui touche aux affaires civiles. Elle doit veiller au respect des conditions d'armistice par l'Italie, et s'assurer que l'activité du pays contribue au maximum à l'effort de guerre allié. Il est donc essentiel qu'il y ait un gouvernement fort et une administration capable. Il a fallu, à la suite de la disparition de l'administration fasciste, aider les Italiens à créer un nouveau corps de fonctionnaires. Sur le premier point, le gouvernement avec lequel nous avons signé l'armistice n'a pas encore été capable, jusqu'à maintenant, de renforcer sa position et son influence en élargissant sa base.

Le Général Macfarlane remet au Conseil un tableau sur l'organisation de la Commission, ainsi qu'une carte de la Péninsule divisée en régions administratives. Il espère que les membres du Conseil s'adresseront aux différents experts de la Commission ou à ses représentants régionaux chaque fois qu'ils auront besoin d'un supplément d'information. La Commission de Contrôle Alliée emploie 1,200 officiers anglais et américains; 300 d'entre eux sont répartis entre Naples et Salerne, et 900 exercent les fonctions du gouvernement militaire ou du contrôle régional. Ces effectifs sont complétés par 2,000 hommes de troupe, anglais et américains. Le Quartier Général est installé à Naples. Dans les régions qui ont été transférées en février dernier à l'administration italienne, celle-ci conserve auprès d'elle les fonctionnaires alliés qui l'aident dans sa tâche. Les régions voisines du front sont sous le contrôle exclusif du gouvernement militaire allié.

Le Général Macfarlane aborde ensuite l'étude de la situation politique. A l'automne dernier, le gouvernement du roi Victor-Emmanuel avec lequel l'armistice avait été signé, chercha à entrer en contact avec les hommes politiques qui se trouvaient en Italie libérée. Le roi et le maréchal Badoglio les invitèrent à entrer dans le gouvernement, mais ni l'un ni l'autre ne réussirent à les convaincre. Les chefs politiques de l'opposition, et parmi eux le comte Sforza qui avait acquis, dès le lendemain de son retour des Etats-Unis, une influence considérable, posaient comme condition à leur participation le départ du roi et du prince héritier, en demandant la formation d'une Régence avec le fils du prince de Piémont; ils étaient prêts, semble-t-il, à accepter le maréchal Badoglio comme régent. Ayant échoué dans leur

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administration capable. Il a fallu, à la suite de la disparition de l'administration fasciste, aider les Italiens à créer un nouveau corps de fonctionnaires. Sur le premier point, le gouvernement avec lequel nous avons signé l'armistice n'a pas encore été capable, jusqu'à maintenant, de renforcer sa position et son influence en élargissant sa base.

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d'opposition ..

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d'opposition étaient devenus beaucoup plus actifs et plus résolus que jamais dans leur opposition au Gouvernement. Ils furent autorisés à tenir un Congrès à Bari à la fin du mois de Janvier et en profitèrent pour exprimer leurs désiderata. Ils formèrent alors une Junte Exécutive chargée de faire aboutir les voeux du Congrès. Les partis représentés au Congrès de Bari étaient les trois partis du centre (démocrates chrétiens, démocrate du travail et libéraux) et les trois partis de gauche (partis d'action, socialiste, communiste). Chacun de ces six partis a un représentant à la Junte Exécutive.

Au début de février, la Junte remit au Général Macfarlane un mémorandum en le priant de le transmettre aux Gouvernements Alliés. Elle réclamait, dans ce mémorandum, l'abdication du roi et la succession du prince de Piémont qui devait déléguer une partie indéterminée de ses pouvoirs à une Lieutenance du Royaume, composée d'une ou de plusieurs personnes qui devaient être désignées par les six partis. Un gouvernement aurait dû être constitué avec l'accord de ces derniers. Ce mémorandum a été envoyé aux Gouvernements Alliés; il n'y a été répondu que par la déclaration faite par M. Churchill à la Chambre des Communes et dans laquelle le Premier Ministre a précisé qu'aucun changement ne devrait être envisagé avant la libération de Rome. La situation devint alors chaque jour plus compliquée. Il y avait, en effet, en face d'un gouvernement constitutionnel, une opposition très forte et bien organisée. Celle-ci n'avait à sa disposition aucun moyen légal de parvenir à ses fins, ou de révéler une puissance dont certains paraissaient douter. Les partis de gauche décidèrent d'organiser une courte grève générale. Après des négociations délicates avec les chefs des trois partis de gauche, le Général Macfarlane fit annuler cette décision et autorisa l'organisation d'un meeting public qui se déroula sans incidents. Il était en effet impossible d'autoriser une grève générale à quelques kilomètres du front.

Pendant ce temps, aux environs du 20 février, le roi invita le Général Macfarlane à soumettre aux Gouvernements Alliés un plan pour résoudre la question institutionnelle. D'après ce plan, le roi aurait accepté d'abandonner l'exercice de sa souveraineté, tout en conservant cependant la couronne. Il proposait de nommer le prince héritier Lieutenant Général du royaume, et suggérait que l'annonce de ce changement fût faite dès maintenant, tout en précisant qu'il ne se retirerait effectivement qu'après la libération de Rome. Ce plan avait été proposé au roi par M. de Nicola et était, semble-t-il, approuvé par MM. [illegible] a été communiqué aux Gouvernements

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étaient les trois partis du centre (démocratie chrétienne, démocratie du travail et libéraux) et les trois partis de gauche (partis d'action, socialiste, communiste). Chacun de ces six partis a un représentant à la Junte Exécutive.

Au début de février, la Junte remit au Général Macfarlane un memorandum en le priant de le transmettre aux Gouvernements Alliés. Elle réclamait, dans ce memorandum, l'abdication du roi et la succession du prince de Piémont qui devait déléguer une partie indéterminée de ses pouvoirs à une Lieutenance du Royaume, composée d'une ou de plusieurs personnes qui devaient être désignées par les six partis. Un gouvernement aurait dû être constitué avec l'accord de ces derniers. Ce memorandum a été envoyé aux Gouvernements alliés; il n'y a été répondu que par la déclaration faite par M. Churchill à la Chambre des Communes et dans laquelle le premier Ministre a précisé qu'aucun changement ne devrait être envisagé avant la libération de Rome. La situation devint alors chaque jour plus compliquée. Il y avait, en effet, un face d'un gouvernement constitutionnel, une opposition très forte et bien organisée. Celle-ci n'avait à sa disposition aucun moyen légal de parvenir à ses fins, ou de révéler une puissance dont certains paraissaient douter. Les partis de gauche décidèrent d'organiser une courte grève générale. Après des négociations délicates avec les chefs des trois partis de gauche, le Général Macfarlane fit annuler cette décision et autorisa l'organisation d'un meeting public qui se déroula sans incidents. Il était en effet impossible d'autoriser une grève générale à quelques kilomètres du front.

Pendant ce temps, aux environs du 20 février, le roi invita le Général Macfarlane à soumettre aux Gouvernements Alliés un plan pour résoudre la question institutionnelle. D'après ce plan, le roi aurait accepté d'abandonner l'exercice de sa souveraineté, tout en conservant cependant la couronne. Il proposait de nommer le prince héritier Lieutenant Général du royaume, et suggérait que l'annonce de ce changement fût faite dès maintenant, tout en précisant qu'il ne se retirerait effectivement qu'après la libération de Rome. Ce plan avait été proposé au roi par M. de Nicola et était, semble-t-il, approuvé par MM. Croce et Sforza. Il a été communiqué aux Gouvernements Alliés. Dernièrement, au lendemain du retour de M. Togliati, le parti communiste a décidé de participer au Gouvernement du maréchal Badoglio et de contribuer, par là-même, à faciliter une solution de la crise. Il est probable, en effet, que la plupart des autres partis d'opposition suivront le parti communiste. Le maréchal Badoglio est prêt à accueillir dans son Cabinet les représentants des différents partis. En divisant en deux quatre de ses ministères actuels, et en nommant deux nouveaux ministres sans portefeuille, le maréchal peut "absorber" six nouveaux ministres. Tous les Ministres actuels sont disposés, dès maintenant, à lui remettre leurs portefeilles en vue de la réorganisation du Cabinet.

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Le dernier ..

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Le dernier état de la situation politique en Italie est le suivant:

Les représentants des six partis se sont réunis Jeudi dernier à Sorrente avec MM. Croce et Sforza, et ont décidé de demander à M. de Nicola de se rendre en leur nom auprès du roi et d'insister sur la formation immédiate d'une Lieutenance Générale du Royaume avec le Prince Héritier sans attendre la libération de Rome. M. de Nicola, pour des raisons personnelles, a refusé d'être le messager de la Junte, peut-être également parce qu'il ne pense pas que le roi soit décidé à accepter le plan qu'il était chargé de lui proposer. La Junte a décidé, pour sortir de l'impasse, de se réunir à nouveau Mercredi prochain.

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M. Guérin remercie le Général Macfarlane des indications très complètes qu'il vient de fournir et demande aux Membres du Conseil s'ils ont des questions à lui poser. Il donne ensuite connaissance au Conseil du point de vue du C.F.L.N. L'évolution qui se dessine dans la situation politique en Italie libérée est de nature à atténuer très largement les préoccupations formulées précédemment par le Comité Français. Celui-ci craignait les conséquences que risquait d'entraîner la prolongation d'un état de choses caractérisé par le divorce, maintes fois affirmé entre d'une part le régime institutionnel et gouvernemental existant, et d'autre part l'opinion publique telle que l'exprimaient les manifestations répétées des partis. Cette divergence était particulièrement préoccupante en ce qui concerne le problème du roi. Le peuple italien, pas plus que les Alliés, ne pouvait en effet oublier que le roi avait couvert pendant plus de vingt ans la politique intérieure et extérieure du fascisme, et notamment les décisions qui avaient conduit à l'entrée en guerre de l'Italie contre les Alliés. Les solutions actuellement envisagées ne sont assurément que provisoires, le peuple italien tout entier pouvant seul se prononcer après la libération complète du territoire national. Elles apportent cependant un élément d'apaisement dans la question du problème institutionnel; elles marquent, d'autre part, une première étape vers l'établissement d'un gouvernement démocratique répondant aux voeux du peuple italien. Le C.F.L.N. ne peut donc que se féliciter de cette évolution, en souhaitant qu'elle aboutisse promptement à des résultats concrets.

M. Murphy déclare que son Gouvernement partage le point de vue qui vient d'être exposé par M. Guérin. Il semble que l'on soit enfin, après une très longue attente, à la veille de voir se réaliser les voeux formulés à la Conférence de Moscou.

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V. Smiljanic déclare qu'il ne peut, en tant que représentant de la Yougoslavie, que remercier le Général Macfarlane de son exposé. Il croit devoir cependant formuler une remarque à propos de la carte de l'Italie qui a été remise par le Conseil sur la division de la péninsule en régions administratives. Parmi celles-ci, la Vénétie Julienne (région 12) intéresse particulièrement la Yougoslavie, avec sa population de 5 à 600,000 Slovènes et Croates, qui a subi pendant des années le régime italien. Le Général Macfarlane fait alors remarquer que les plans

de la ...

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de la Comm selon de Contrôle Alliée ne s'étendent pas
au-delà de la ligne Pise-Rimini, et que les divisions
portées sur la carte au Nord de cette ligne sont dues
à l'initiative du bureau des dessinateurs. M. Smiljanic
prend note avec satisfaction de cette mise au point et
décrit le sort des populations yougoslaves de la Vénétie
Julienne: 40 à 60,000 personnes ont été déportées et in-
ternées en Italie, plus de 100 villages ont été détruits.
Tous les yougoslaves qui avaient été enrigadés de force
dans l'armée italienne sont entrés comme volontaires
dans l'armée yougoslave où 7,000 d'entre eux se battent
aujourd'hui, sans compter des milliers d'autres qui sont
dans les rangs des partisans yougoslaves. Le Gouverne-
ment Yougoslave, en juin 1945, a présenté aux Gouverne- *et so-
ments Britannique et américain une note concernant le viétique
futur statut territorial de cette région. M. Eden a ré-
pondu expressément qu'il serait tenu compte, le moment
venu, de la requête yougoslave. Ce moment viendra,
ajoute M. Smiljanic, quand la Commission de Contrôle
Alliée aura à administrer cette région. La Yougoslavie
n'étant pas représentée à la Commission de Contrôle, il
serait utile d'étudier, dès maintenant, le problème de
l'administration de cette région qui diffère complètement
du reste du territoire italien par son caractère ethnique,
en ne la comprenant que dans la région 12 telle qu'elle
a été délimitée sur la carte remise au Conseil.

M. Guérin prend acte, au nom du Conseil, du désir exprimé par M. Smiljanic.

M. Macmillan, après avoir remercié le Général Mac-
farlane, se félicite d'entrevoir, après une trop longue
attente, la solution du problème intérieur italien qui
intéresse tous les Alliés. La valeur de la participation
du peuple italien à l'effort de guerre commun dépend, en
grande partie, de l'enthousiasme qui l'animera et qui ré-
sultera de l'établissement d'une véritable paix intérieure.
Il espère que les difficultés causées par le problème in-
stitutionnel pourront être réglées, et qu'alors un gou-
vernement représentant tous les partis sera formé, sans
nouveau délai, sous la présidence du maréchal Badoglio.
Il se félicite des progrès déjà réalisés. M. Macmillan
propose alors au Conseil d'adopter la motion suivante:

"Le Conseil Consultatif, à la séance qu'il a tenue
"à Naples le 8 Avril, a pris note des récents développements
"de la situation politique en Italie.

"Il souhaite un réglement satisfaisant de la question
"institutionnelle et la formation, par le maréchal Bado-
"glio, sans nouveau délai, d'un gouvernement établi sur
"une base élargie et représentant tous les partis.

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ternées en Italie, plus de 100 villages ont été détruits. Tous les yougoslaves qui avaient été embrigadés de force dans l'armée italienne sont entrés comme volontaires dans l'armée yougoslave où 7,000 d'entre eux se battent aujourd'hui, sans compter des milliers d'autres qui sont dans les rangs des partisans yougoslaves. Le Gouvernement Yougoslave, en Juin 1943, a présenté aux Gouvernements Britannique et américain une note concernant le futur statut territorial de cette région. M. Eden a répondu expressément qu'il serait tenu compte, le moment venu, de la requête yougoslave. Ce moment viendra, ajoute M. Smiljanic, quand la Commission de Contrôle Alliée aura à administrer cette région. La Yougoslavie n'étant pas représentée à la Commission de Contrôle, il serait utile d'étudier, dès maintenant, le problème de l'administration de cette région qui diffère complètement du reste du territoire italien par son caractère ethnique, en ne la comprenant pas dans la région 12 telle qu'elle a été délimitée sur la carte remise au Conseil.

et so-viétique

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M. Macmillan, après avoir remercié le Général Macfarlane, se félicite d'entrevoir, après une trop longue attente, la solution du problème intérieur italien qui intéresse tous les Alliés. La valeur de la participation du peuple italien à l'effort de guerre commun dépend, en grande partie, de l'enthousiasme qui l'animera et qui résultera de l'établissement d'une véritable paix intérieure. Il espère que les difficultés causées par le problème institutionnel pourront être réglées, et qu'alors un gouvernement représentant tous les partis sera formé, sans nouveau délai, sous la présidence du maréchal Badoglio. Il se félicite des progrès déjà réalisés. M. Macmillan propose alors au Conseil d'adopter la motion suivante:

"Le Conseil Consultatif, à la séance qu'il a tenue "à Naples le 8 Avril, a pris note des récents développements "de la situation politique en Italie.

"Il souhaite un règlement satisfaisant de la question "institutionnelle et la formation, par le maréchal Bado-"glio, sans nouveau délai, d'un gouvernement établi sur "une base élargie et représentant tous les partis.

"En même temps, il estime qu'il est de son devoir "de faire savoir au Commandement supérieur allié que les "principes suivants doivent être pleinement sauvegardés:

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" 1) Que le nouveau Gouvernement devra se déclarer for-"mellement disposé à assumer toutes les obligations que "l'ancien Gouvernement avait assumées vis-a-vis des Alliés.

" 2) Que tout règlement de la question institutionnelle qui pourrait être réalisée maintenant devrait être con-"sidéré comme stable jusqu'au moment où le peuple italien "pourra exprimer librement ses vues."

M. Macmillan ..

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M. Macmillan souligne la nécessité évidente du premier paragraphe de son projet. Il insiste, d'autre part sur le devoir qu'a le Conseil de donner un avertissement formel au sujet du problème institutionnel en vue de couper court, du côté italien, à toute velléité de modifications ultérieures de la solution intervenue, des fluctuations nouvelles étant de nature à remuer le trouble dans l'opinion publique italienne et à nuire par là-même à l'effort de guerre des Alliés. M. Macmillan exprime donc le désir que ces recommandations soient communiquées au Commandant en Chef.

M. Sogomolov, après avoir remercié le Général Macfarlane de l'exposé qu'il a fait d'une situation compliquée, déclare qu'il ne peut donner immédiatement son accord aux deux points de la proposition de M. Macmillan et qu'il doit consulter son Gouvernement. Il suggère que les différents délégués formulent des propositions concrètes sur l'ensemble du problème, et qu'une date très rapprochée soit fixée pour l'examen de ces suggestions.

M. Macmillan rappelle la genèse de sa proposition, qui est bien plus un exposé des conditions posées par les Alliés avant qu'une solution n'intervienne, qu'une solution de la prise elle-même. M. Murphy donne son appui au projet de M. Macmillan, et se demande pourquoi le Conseil tout entier ne serait pas prêt à l'adopter immédiatement. M. Guérin se déclare naturellement favorable à l'adoption du premier point de la proposition de M. Macmillan. En ce qui concerne le second point, il s'associe également à la préoccupation qui a inspiré M. Macmillan, d'assurer, de la part des italiens, un caractère de stabilité à la formule institutionnelle qui serait adoptée avec l'assentiment du Conseil. Il se demande cependant si la proposition de M. Macmillan n'est pas, sur ce point, un peu à double tranchant, en ce sens que le Conseil peut paraître s'engager lui-même à maintenir, pour une durée indéterminée, le régime institutionnel qui sera établi. M. Guérin croit donc ne pouvoir donner son adhésion au deuxième point qu'après avoir consulté le C.F.L.N.

M. Politis pense que la proposition de M. Macmillan exprime un voeu de stabilité, que tous les Membres du Conseil ne peuvent que partager. Le Conseil, étant un organisme consultatif, peut toujours modifier son point de vue si la situation vient à changer, et ses décisions, de même que ses voeux, ne sont toujours prises ou formulés que "rebus sic stantibus".

M. Guérin ajoute qu'il mesure toute l'urgence que

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dans l'opinion publique [illegible]
à l'effort de guerre des Alliés. M. Macmillan exprime donc le désir que ces recommandations soient communiquées au Commandant en Chef.

M. Bogomolov, après avoir remercié le Général Macfarlane de l'excuse qu'il a fait d'une situation compliquée, déclare qu'il ne peut donner immédiatement son accord aux deux points de la proposition de M. Macmillan et qu'il doit consulter son Gouvernement. Il suggère que les différents délégués formulent des propositions concrètes sur l'ensemble du problème, et qu'une date très rapprochée soit fixée pour l'examen de ces suggestions.

M. Macmillan rappelle le sens de sa proposition, qui est bien plus un exposé des conditions posées par les Alliés avant qu'une solution n'intervienne, qu'une solution de la crise elle-même. M. Murphy donne son appui au projet de M. Macmillan, et se demande pourquoi le Conseil tout entier ne serait pas prêt à l'adopter immédiatement. M. Guérin se déclare naturellement favorable à l'adoption du premier point de la proposition de M. Macmillan. En ce qui concerne le second point, il s'associe également à la préoccupation qui a inspiré M. Macmillan, d'assurer, de la part des Italiens, un caractère de stabilité à la formule institutionnelle qui serait adoptée avec l'assentiment du Conseil. Il se demande cependant si la proposition de M. Macmillan n'est pas, sur ce point, un peu à double tranchant, en ce sens que le Conseil peut paraître s'engager lui-même à maintenir, pour une durée indéterminée, le régime institutionnel qui sera établi. M. Guérin croit donc ne pouvoir donner son adhésion au deuxième point qu'après avoir consulté le G.P.R.F.

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M. Guérin ajoute qu'il mesure toute l'urgence que présente, étant donné la reprise imminente des pourparlers entre le roi, le gouvernement et les partis, l'envoi des recommandations du Conseil au Commandant en Chef. Il compte être à même de donner à très bref délai la réponse définitive de la Délégation Française à ce sujet, et il exprime le voeu que, de son côté, M. Bogomolov puisse faire connaître aussi à bref délai l'avis de son gouvernement.

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Un échange ..

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Un échange de vues a lieu ensuite sur la rédaction du communiqué qui sera donné à la Presse à l'issue de la réunion du Conseil.

2. Désignation des membres du Secrétariat du Conseil.

Le Secrétariat permanent du Conseil sera composé de:

M. Fouchet (C.F.L.N.
M. Grinschinski (U.R.S.S.)
M. Halford (Grande Bretagne)
M. Goshie (Etats-Unis d'Amérique)
M. Macun (Yougoslavie)
M. Andreades (Grece)

3. Retour des émigrés politiques en Italie.

M. Bogomolov fait connaître qu'il est autorisé par son Gouvernement à se déclarer d'accord sur la procédure proposée par le Chef de la Military Government Section. Cette procédure est donc adoptée. M. Bogomolov remarque toutefois qu'elle est fort compliquée et il demande que soit étudiée la possibilité de la simplifier.

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COMMUNIQUE REMIS A LA PRESSE

Le 6 Avril 1944

Le CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES a tenu la suite de sa 9ème séance le samedi 8 Avril 1944.

Etaient présents:

M. GUERIN: C.F.L.N. - Président
M. BOGOMOLOV: U.R.S.S.
M. Robert MURPHY: Etats-Unis d'Amérique
M. MACMILLAN et Sir Noel CHARLES: Grande Bretagne
M. POLITIS: Grèce
M. SMILJANIC: Yougoslavie.

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Le Conseil a été informé de la désignation de Sir Noel Charles en qualité de représentant du Gouvernement Britannique, en remplacement de M. Macmillan.

Il a entendu un exposé du Général Macfarlane, Deputy President de la Commission de Contrôle Alliée, sur les récents développements de la situation politique en Italie.

Il a exprimé le voeu que ces développements aboutissent à une démocratisation du Gouvernement Italian par l'accord de tous les partis politiques.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785011

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Etaient présents:

M. GUERIN: C.F.L.N. - Président
M. BOGOMOLOV: U.R.S.S.
M. Robert MURPHY: Etats-Unis d'Amérique
M. MACMILLAN et Sir Noel CHARLES: Grande Bretagne
M. POLITIS: Grèce
M. SMILJANIC: Yougoslavie.

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COPY FOR MR. SAMUEL REBER.

SR
NE

AIR MAIL

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

No. 458.

Algiers, March 24, 1944.

SUBJECT: Amendment to Minutes of Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 456 of March 22, 1944, transmitting copy of the minutes of the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, which was held in Algiers on March 15, 1944, I have the honor to report that the Greek Representative on the Advisory Council has requested that the following amendments be made in the minutes of the Eighth Meeting:

(1) in para. 3, instead of the words "M. Kapsambélis endorsed these sentiments on behalf of his Government and added the hope that future Italian Governments would not be imperialistic or anti-Greek in character", there should be substituted the following: "M. Kapsambélis, having endorsed M. Smiljanic's statement, added the hope that future Italian Governments should be inspired by the same principles for which the United Nations were now fighting and not by imperialistic or war-like motives."

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

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The Secretary of State,
Washington.

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(2) . . .



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(2) in para. 4, the second, third and fourth sentences should be deleted and the following substituted: "M. Kapsambélis remarked that he saw no reason why Marshal Badoglio should again raise the question of Italian participation because Greek and Yugoslav members had now been admitted to the Council. As was recorded in the minutes of the fifth meeting, the Council has already categorically rejected the Italian request."

Respectfully yours,

(Signed): G. F. REINHARDT.

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

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Distribution:

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Copy to American Embassy, London.
" " " " , Moscow.
" " Samuel Reber, Allied Control Commission, Naples.

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(Signed): G. F. REINHARDT.

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

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GFR/jgh

Distribution:

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" " Samuel Reber, Allied Control Commission, Naples.



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OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Algiers, March 25, 1944.

455.

Subjects: Inaugurating Minutes of Eighth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the minutes of the eighth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Algiers on March 24, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosure:
Minutes of 8th Meeting.

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C. P. Hulbert
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy.

Distribution:

No. 455.

Subject: Transmitting Minutes of Eighth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the minutes of the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which was held in Algiers on March 15, 1944, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Honorable Harold Macmillan.

Respectfully yours,

E. T. Reinhardt
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy.

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Enclosure:
Minutes of 8th Meeting.

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Distribution:
Orgld copy to the Department
Copies to: American Embassy, London
American Embassy, Moscow
Mr. Samuel Reber.

0563

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

Enclosure to Despatch No. 456, dated March 22, 19[illegible], from the Acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY HELD IN ALGIERS AT 11:30 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., U.K. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| U.K. | The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.<br>Mr. Makins<br>Mr. Belford |
| U.S.A. | Mr. Reinhardt<br>Mr. Livengood |
| U.S.S.R. | M. Bogomolov |
| French Committee of National Liberation | M. Massigli<br>M. Guérin<br>M. de Beaumarchais |
| Greece | M. Kapsambélis<br>M. Andreadis |
| Yugoslavia | M. Smiljanic<br>M. Subotic |

1. The Chairman enquired whether the Soviet Government had yet expressed a view regarding the proposed visit of certain F.W.C. leaders to Italy. M. Bogomolov replied that his Government were in favor of such a visit. The Greek and Yugoslav members also saw no objection. It was accordingly agreed that a recommendation should now be made to the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that the Council approved such a visit.

2. Mr. Reinhardt at the Chairman's invitation then made a statement concerning the provision of funds for the Council's use in Italy. He observed that the Combined Chiefs of Staff were studying this question, but that his Government would like to have the views of the Council as a whole. He could say that the State Department held the view that the various Governments should

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CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE R.T. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., U.K. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| U.K. | The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.<br>Mr. Makins<br>Mr. Halford |
| U.S.A. | Mr. Reinhardt<br>Mr. Livengood |
| U.S.S.R. | M. Bogomolov |
| French Committee of National Liberation | M. Massigli<br>M. Guérin<br>M. de Beaumarchais |
| Greece | M. Kapsambélis<br>M. Andreadis |
| Yugoslavia | M. Smiljanic<br>M. Subotic |

1. The Chairman enquired whether the Soviet Government had yet expressed a view regarding the proposed visit of certain U.S.S.R. leaders to Italy. M. Bogomolov replied that his Government were in favor of such a visit. The Greek and Yugoslav members also saw no objection. It was accordingly agreed that a recommendation should now be made to the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that the Council approved such a visit.

2. Mr. Reinhardt at the Chairman's invitation then made a statement concerning the provision of funds for the Council's use in Italy. He observed that the Combined Chiefs of Staff were studying this question, but that his Government would like to have the views of the Council as a whole. He could say that the State Department held the view that the various Governments should be responsible for the payment of the salaries and personal allowances of the staffs of their respective delegations, but that the administrative costs of the Council might be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement. These administrative costs would be controlled by a single accounting unit which would maintain central records. M. Massigli suggested, and the other members agreed, that Mr. Reinhardt should prepare a memorandum on this question for circulation and discussion at the next meeting.

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3. The Chairman ..

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3. The Chairman next invited some discussion of the present internal political situation in Italy. He reminded the Council that they had had the opportunity of examining both the plan put forward by the Executive Giunta of the Committees of National Liberation and another plan envisaging the creation of a Lieutenancy of the Realm. So far as his own Government were concerned, it was their policy to keep the situation fluid. M. Massigli reminded the Council that the French Committee's view had already been expressed to the Allied Governments through the diplomatic channel. The Bari Congress had been followed by the Giunta's proposals and the Lieutenancy plan which had revealed an important difference in its approach to the same problem. Now a new element had been introduced by the Soviet Government's announced intention of exchanging representatives with the Italian Government and the British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on February 22nd. So long as it seemed likely that Rome would be captured in the near future, the French Committee were prepared to let Badoglio continue in office. But they felt that the longer he was left in power the greater would be his claim on the Allies for continued support. Mr. Reinhardt stated that his Government looked forward to the broadening of the democratic basis of the Italian Government but, so long as the present battle was raging they considered a change to be unwise. They were of course deeply interested in all the proposals put forward by the various quarters for a solution of the political problem. The Chairman remarked that the British view was substantially the same. He gave it as his opinion that the discussion by the Italians themselves of the various proposals was a healthy growth, showing, as it did, an encouraging development in Italian political consciousness and a rapprochement of the different points of view. M. Bogomolov said that it was his duty to keep his Government informed of all developments in the Italian political field and that he would also report to them the views just expressed by his colleagues. M. Smiljanic stated that the Yugoslav Government naturally put military considerations in Italy first, although they too looked forward to the establishment of true democratic government in Italy. M. Kapsambélis endorsed these sentiments on behalf of his Government and added the hope that future Italian Governments would not be imperialistic or anti-Greek in character.

Turning to the recent announcement that the Soviet Government proposed to exchange representatives with the Italian Government, the Chairman said that he had been instructed by his Government to enquire whether the Soviet Government proposed to accredit an Italian

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cerned, it was their policy to keep the Allies
M. Massigli reminded the Council that the French Committee's view had already been expressed to the Allied Governments through the diplomatic channel. The Bari Congress had been followed by the Giunta's proposals and the Lieutenancy plan which had revealed an important difference in its approach to the same problem. Now a new element had been introduced by the Soviet Government's announced intention of exchanging representatives with the Italian Government and the British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on February 22nd. So long as it seemed likely that Rome would be captured in the near future, the French Committee were prepared to let Badoglio continue in office. But they felt that the longer he was left in power the greater would be his claim on the Allies for continued support. Mr. Reinhardt stated that his Government looked forward to the broadening of the democratic basis of the Italian Government but, so long as the present battle was raging they considered a change to be unwise. They were of course deeply interested in all the proposals put forward by the various quarters for a solution of the political problem. The Chairman remarked that the British view was substantially the same. He gave it as his opinion that the discussion by the Italians themselves of the various proposals was a healthy growth, showing, as it did, an encouraging development in Italian political consciousness and a rapprochement of the different points of view. M. Popovitch said that it was his duty to keep his Government informed of all developments in the Italian political field and that he would also report to them the views just expressed by his colleagues. M. Smiljanic stated that the Yugoslav Government naturally put military considerations in Italy first, although they too looked forward to the establishment of true democratic government in Italy. M. Kapsambélis endorsed these sentiments on behalf of his Government and added the hope that future Italian Governments would not be imperialistic or anti-Greek in character.

Turning to the recent announcement that the Soviet Government proposed to exchange representatives with the Italian Government, the Chairman said that he had been instructed by his Government to enquire whether the Soviet Government proposed to receive an Italian representative in Moscow, what sort of credentials were in that case to be presented by the Soviet and Italian representatives respectively, whether the Soviet Government proposed to retain their representative on the Control Commission and what the latter's relations would be with the Soviet Representative on the Advisory Council and with the Soviet representative to the Italian Government. He emphasized the importance of the matter and the grave concern caused to his Government by the unilateral action of the Government of the Soviet Union. Mr. Reinhardt stated that his Government were also vitally interested in the questions raised by

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the Chairman and desired to associate themselves fully with the position taken by the British Government; they wished in particular to know whether this unilateral action by the Soviet Government in agreeing to exchange representatives with the Italian Government affected the Soviet Government's intention to cooperate on the Advisory Council. M. Bogomolov replied that he was not instructed to reply officially to these questions. Both the Chairman and M. Massigli emphasized that the Italian Government should not have taken this step without consulting the other Allied Governments and that their action had precipitated a complicated question, namely, to what extent the Commander-in-Chief should be advised to permit the Italians liberty of action in the conduct of their foreign affairs. Although no one doubted the desire of the Soviet Government to collaborate as fully with the rest of the United Nations as heretofore, this incident was a matter of grave concern to all the Governments represented on the Council.

4. The Chairman then sought the Council's views on Marshal Badoglio's request of February 26th that the Italian Government should be allowed to participate in the Council's work. M. Kaspsambelis remarked that the Marshal's letter implied that Italian participation would be on the same footing as Greek or Yugoslav participation. This was not the case. The same request had been made at the Fifth Meeting of the Council and a suitable answer had been given on that occasion. M. Bogomolov asked that this item should be removed from the agenda. Mr. Reinhardt thought that the question was outside the competence of the Council and should be referred to the various Governments. M. Massigli observed that the Council's directive was laid down and did not admit of Italian participation in its work. The Chairman considered that some reply should be returned to General Mason MacFarlane as the matter could not be ignored. It was eventually agreed that the General should be informed that Marshal Badoglio's letter would be forwarded to the Governments concerned.

5. As regards the question of Italian decorations raised by M. Politis at the Seventh Meeting, the Chairman was able to say that the Italian Supreme Command were studying the question of forbidding Italian officers and other ranks to wear the Italian decoration commemorating the war against Greece. Mr. Reinhardt stated that he understood that the Supreme Command were making a recommendation to the Italian Govern-

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to cooperate on the Advisory Council. M. Sogomolov replied that he was not instructed to reply officially to these questions. Both the Chairman and M. Massigli emphasized that the Italian Government should not have taken this step without consulting the other Allied Governments and that their action had precipitated a complicated question, namely, to what extent the Commander-in-Chief should be advised to permit the Italians liberty of action in the conduct of their foreign affairs. Although no one doubted the desire of the Soviet Government to collaborate as fully with the rest of the United Nations as heretofore, this incident was a matter of grave concern to all the Governments represented on the Council.

4. The Chairman then sought the Council's views on Marshal Badoglio's request of February 28th that the Italian Government should be allowed to participate in the Council's work. M. Caposanbais remarked that the Marshal's letter implied that Italian participation would be on the same footing as Greek or Yugoslav participation. This was not the case. The same request had been made at the Fifth Meeting of the Council and a suitable answer had been given on that occasion. M. Sogomolov asked that this item should be removed from the agenda. Mr. Reinhardt thought that the question was outside the competence of the Council and should be referred to the various Governments. M. Massigli observed that the Council's directive was laid down and did not admit of Italian participation in its work. The Chairman considered that some reply should be returned to General Macfarlane as the matter could not be ignored. It was eventually agreed that the General should be informed that Marshal Badoglio's letter would be forwarded to the Governments concerned.

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6. The Chairman regretted that the Allied Military authorities had still not forwarded their views on the procedure to be followed for facilitating the return of Italian political exiles to Italy. Pressure was however being exerted to expedite an early reply. M. Sogomolov wished to go on record as stating that the Soviet Government saw no objection in principle to the return of such exiles.

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7. After ..

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7. After some discussion it was agreed that, without prejudice to the principle of the chairmanship of the Council rotating among all members, it would be convenient for M. Massigli to preside at the next meeting when future arrangements would be discussed in full. Mr. Reinhardt said that the Council might wish to consider the establishment of a permanent secretariat once the Council was established in Italy. M. Bogomolov agreed that this question should be studied. The Chairman proposed that future Council meetings should be held in Italy, and that the Council should avail itself of the accommodation provided by the military authorities.

8. The Council finally agreed on the terms of a Press Communiqué to be issued at the close of the meeting.

9. The session was adjourned at 12.45 P.M.

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8. The Council finally agreed on the terms of a Press Communiqué to be issued at the close of the meeting.

9. The session was adjourned at 13.45 p.m.



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

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

AIR MAIL

Algiers, March 11, 1944.

No. 452.

Subject: Correcting date on which Seventh Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy was held.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 432, of February 24, 1944, enclosing copies of the minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to request that the date indicated therein be corrected to read February 18, 1944 instead of January 24, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

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

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

No. 432.

Subject: Correcting date on which Seventh Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy was held.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 432, of February 24, 1944, enclosing copies of the minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to request that the date indicated therein be corrected to read February 18, 1944 instead of January 24, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. Reinhardt
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy

Distribution:
Orgild copy to the Department
Copy to: American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Mr. Samuel Reber.

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OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

AIR MAIL

Algiers, February 24, 1944.

No. 432.

Subject: Transmitting Minutes of Seventh Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official minutes of the seventh meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which took place on January 24, 1944, in Algiers, under my chairmanship.

Respectfully yours,

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

Enclosure:
Minutes of 7th Meeting.

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Distribution:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785616

No. 432.

Subject: Transmitting minutes of Seventh Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official minutes of the seventh meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which took place on January 26, 1944, in Algiers, under my chairmanship.

Respectfully yours,

S. T. Steinhardt
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosure:
Minutes of 7th Meeting.

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Distribution:
Duplicate copy to the Department
Copy to American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Mr. Samuel Reber.

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

Enclosure to despatch No. 432, dated February 24, 1944, from G. F. Reinhardt Acting United States Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

MINUTES

of the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which took place on Friday, February 18, 1944, in Algiers, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. F. Reinhardt, Acting United States Member of the Council

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There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States of America: | Mr. G.F. Reinhardt (in the Chair)<br>Mr. Livengood |
| United Kingdom: | Mr. Makins<br>Mr. Halford |
| Soviet Union: | M. Bogomolov<br>M. Kostylev<br>M. Mitzkevich |
| French Committee of National Liberation: | M. Massigli<br>M. Guérin<br>M. de Beaumarchais |
| Greece: | M. Politis<br>M. Kapsambélis |
| Yugoslavia: | Dr. Krek<br>Dr. Smiljanic |

- - - - - - - - -

1. Mr. Reinhardt stated that he would like to say a word of welcome to Their Excellencies the Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia, M. Politis and Dr. Krek. He knew he expressed the sentiment of all the members of the Council when he said that they were happy to have the new members with them and looked forward to their collaboration in the Council's work. Their contribution to the task which lies before the Council was bound to be most helpful; to the task namely of assisting in the organization and growth of a new and democratic Italy, freed of those elements and characteristics which in recent years have brought so much suffering especially to the peoples of Greece and Yugoslavia.

2. The Chairman put at the disposal of the Greek and Yugoslav Members complete copies of the Minutes of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

There were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States of America: | Mr. A.C. Kleinhardt (in the Chair)<br>Mr. Livermore |
| United Kingdom: | Mr. Makins<br>Mr. Halford |
| Soviet Union: | M. Sokolov<br>M. Kostylev<br>M. Pitskevich |
| French Committee of National Liberation: | M. Vagenli<br>M. Guérin<br>M. de Beaumarchais |
| Greece: | M. Politis<br>M. Kapsambélis |
| Yugoslavia: | Mr. Krek<br>Mr. Smiljanic |

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1. Mr. Kleinhardt stated that he would like to say a word of welcome to Their Excellencies the Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia, M. Politis and Mr. Krek. He knew he expressed the sentiment of all the members of the Council when he said that they were happy to have the new members with them and looked forward to their collaboration in the Council's work. Their contribution to the task which lies before the Council was bound to be most helpful: to the task namely of assisting in the organization and growth of a new and democratic Italy, freed of those elements and characteristics which in recent years have brought so much suffering especially to the peoples of Greece and Yugoslavia.

2. The Chairman put at the disposal of the Greek and Yugoslav Members complete copies of the minutes of the previous meetings and explained briefly that they would receive documents at regular intervals from various sources giving them latest information on conditions in Italy.

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3. The Chairman then reported on the action taken on certain decisions reached at the sixth meeting. He informed the Council that the United States Government had now agreed to the participation of a French Member on the Allied Control Commission. He sought and obtained the agreement of the other members of the Council to the

suggestion ..

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

suggestion that the letter of the Military Government Section, A.F.H.Q., dated February 11, 1944, addressed to M. Vyshinsky constituted an adequate reply to the points raised by M. Vyshinsky at the sixth meeting with reference to the subject of democratic liberties in Sicily and which were embodied in a recommendation from the Council to the Commander-in-Chief. The Council took note of the fact that its recommendations with respect to the press situation in Naples had been forwarded by Allied Force Headquarters to the competent authorities in Italy. As regards the proposed visit of British Trade Unionists to Italy, M. Bogomolov informed the Council that he had not yet received the views of his Government. The Chairman reported that the Commander-in-Chief saw no objection to the return to Italy of Signor Croce, and M. Massigli added that he had sent instructions to the French Representative at Moscow to grant the necessary visa for transit through French North Africa. Returning to the question of the return of Italian émigrés to Italy, the Chairman stated that this subject had been raised as a special item on the agenda by the Soviet Representative. He reminded the Council, however, that the question had already been discussed at the fifth meeting of the Council as a result of which M. Massigli had written to the Commander-in-Chief seeking his views on the procedure to be followed in such cases. M. Massigli stated that a reply had not yet been received. The Chairman suggested that the matter be held in abeyance until the Council's views on the subject would be formulated in the light of the procedure proposed by the Commander-in-Chief. M. Massigli informed the Council that the French Committee would like him to raise the question of the repatriation of a number of Italian subjects resident in French North Africa. These Italians were of varying desirability and were in a different category from political refugees or émigrés. The Chairman suggested that this problem would need careful study and M. Massigli undertook to supply the Council with full details in writing.

4. The Chairman gave a brief résumé of current developments in the political and economic spheres in Italy. He informed the Council that the documents which constituted the instruments of the transfer of territory from Allied Military Government administration to Italian administration had just been received from Italy and that copies would be made available to the members of the Council for the confidential information of their Governments. The Chairman then informed the Council that Marshal Badoglio had protested to General Mason MacFarlane against the anti-King bias of certain psychological warfare [illegible] officials in Italy. After consultation with

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

to the press situation in Naples had been forwarded by Allied Force Headquarters to the competent authorities in Italy. As regards the proposed visit of British Trade Unionists to Italy, M. Bogomolov informed the Council that he had not yet received the views of his Government. The Chairman reported that the Commander-in-Chief saw no objection to the return to Italy of Signor Croce11, and M. Massigli added that he had sent instructions to the French representative at Moscow to grant the necessary visa for transit through French North Africa. Returning to the question of the return of Italian émigrés to Italy, the Chairman stated that this subject had been raised as a special item on the agenda by the Soviet Representative. He reminded the Council, however, that the question had already been discussed at the fifth meeting of the Council as a result of which M. Massigli had written to the Commander-in-Chief seeking his views on the procedure to be followed in such cases. M. Massigli stated that a reply had not yet been received. The Chairman suggested that the matter be held in abeyance until the Council's views on the subject could be formulated in the light of the procedure proposed by the Commander-in-Chief. M. Massigli informed the Council that the French Committee would like him to raise the question of the repatriation of a number of Italian subjects resident in French North Africa. These Italians were of varying desirability and were in a different category from political refugees or émigrés. The Chairman suggested that this problem would need careful study and M. Massigli undertook to supply the Council with full details in writing.

4. The Chairman gave a brief résumé of current developments in the political and economic spheres in Italy. He informed the Council that the documents which constituted the instruments of the transfer of territory from Allied Military Government administration to Italian administration had just been received from Italy and that copies would be made available to the members of the Council for the confidential information of their Governments. The Chairman then informed the Council that Marshal Badoglio had protested to General Mason MacFarlane against the anti-King bias of certain Psychological Warfare Branch officials in Italy. After consultation with the Commander-in-Chief General Mason MacFarlane had replied to the effect that the Allied policy was that there be free expression of public opinion in liberated Italy subject to the requirements of public order and security. The Chairman then circulated a short memorandum setting forth the Marshal's complaint and the General's answer. It was the opinion of the Council that the General's reply was satisfactory. The Chairman gave some account of political developments in Italy since the Bari Congress and provided the French, Greek and Yugoslav members of the Council with copies of the recent telegram addressed

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Sforza and Croce to the Foreign Ministers of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, together with copies of a document prepared by the personal legal advisers of Sforza and Croce in support of their plea for the abdication of the Victor Emmanuel and the assumption of the Royal powers by an extraordinary government. M. Saltis asked for some information regarding Sforza's standing in Italy, saying that he had a record in foreign policy which did not recommend him to the Greek nation. M. Quaroni considered that Sforza was at the moment profiting in the absence of statesmen in Italy resulting from the "vide politique" created by Fascism. In the view of the British and United States members, Sforza was certainly the most vocal politician at the moment, but it was difficult to assess the extent of his following. The British member undertook to furnish the French, Yugoslav and Greek members with copies of a translation of speeches made by Sforza and Croce at the Bari Congress.

5. M. Politis, after thanking the Chairman for the welcome accorded to him, said that he had been informed by reports of various Commanders of naval units and services of the Royal Navy that the highest indignation is caused amongst their crews and ratings by the fact that military and naval Italian personnel are still wearing medals commemorating the campaign against Greece. These medals represent scenes provocative to Greece and chiefly bear as inscription the well known phrase of the Italian Dictator: "We will crush the kidneys of Greece" (Spezzeremo le reni alla Grecia). The Greek Representation consider the circulation of such medals, after Italy's capitulation as unacceptable and ask that the Council suggest to the Commander-in-Chief to issue orders for the abolishment of such medals. The British Member stated that in his recollection this question had already been raised but he was uncertain what progress had been made. After some discussion it was agreed that the Chairman should make the necessary inquiries from the Commander-in-Chief and that a report should be furnished to the Council at a subsequent meeting.

6. Mr. Krek expressed his gratitude to the Chairman for his words of welcome and said that there were various questions which his Government wished him to raise with the Council, but he would do so in due course in writing.

7. At the Chairman's request Mr. Halford gave a report on the progress made in securing accommodation for the Council in the Naples area and stated that he hoped that the Council would be able to establish itself in Italy in about a fortnight's time. Mr. Halford explained

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

that he had a record in foreign policy which did not recommend him to the Greek nation. M. Massigli considered that Sforza was at the moment profiting in the absence of statesmen in Italy resulting from the "vide politique" created by Fascism. In the view of the British and United States members, Sforza was certainly the most great politician at the moment, but it was difficult to assess the extent of his following. The British member undertook to furnish the French, Yugoslav and Greek members with copies of a translation of speeches made by Sforza and Croce at the Bari Congress.

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6. Dr. Krek expressed his gratitude to the Chairman for his words of welcome and said that there were various questions which his Government wished him to raise with the Council, but he would do so in due course in writing.

7. At the Chairman's request Mr. Halford gave a report on the progress made in securing accommodation for the Council in the Naples area and stated that he hoped that the Council would be able to establish itself in Italy in about a fortnight's time. Mr. Halford explained how funds, food and transport would be made available and thanked Mr. Massigli for the action he had taken in securing the services of French drivers. He also reported that arrangements had been made for the transmission of telegrams in cipher to the various Governments and undertook to supply precise details on request.

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8. The text of a press communique was agreed for release that day.

9. The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

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

NC
Dept of State

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Algiers, February 22, 1944.

No. 422.

Subject: Transmitting minutes of Sixth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official minutes of the sixth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which took place on January 24, 1944, in Algiers under the chairmanship of the Soviet Member, M. Vyshinsky.

Respectfully yours,

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

Enclosures:
Minutes of meeting
Appendixes 1 to 8.

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

No. 429.

Subject: Transmitting minutes of Sixth Meeting of Advisory Council for Italy.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official minutes of the sixth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which took place on January 24, 1944, in Algiers under the chairmanship of the Soviet Member, M. Vyshinsky.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. Reinhardt
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosures:
Minutes of meeting
Appendixes 1 to 3 .

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CPR.sdh

Distribution:
Dupld copy to the Department
Copy to American Embassy, London
" " American Embassy, Moscow
" " Mr. Samuel Reber.

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

Enclosure #1 to despatch No. 429 dated February 18, 1944, from C. F. Reinhardt, Acting United States Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

MINUTES

OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WHICH TOOK PLACE ON JANUARY 24, 1944, IN ALGIERS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.S.R., M. VYSHINSKI.

There were present:

For the U.S.S.R.: M. Vyshinski
M. Golunski
M. Kostylev

For the U.K.: The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan
Mr. Makins
Mr. Halford

For the F.C.N.L.: M. Massigli
M. Guérin
M. de Beaumarchais

For the U.S.A.: Mr. Reinhardt
Mr. Livengood

The Council agreed to the following agenda:

1. Soviet and French participation on the Allied Control Commission.

2. Establishment of democratic liberties in Sicily.

3. Exchange of views on the impressions of the members of the Council received during their journey to Italy.

4. The press situation in Naples;

5. Request of the Commander-in-Chief for the views of the Council with respect to the proposed journey to Italy of a delegation of the British Trade Unions and of the representative of the International Federation of Transport Workers, M. Omar Becu.

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

OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR
ITALY WHICH TOOK PLACE ON JANUARY 24, 1944, IN
ALGIERS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.S.R., M. VYSHINSKI.

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For the U.S.A.: Mr. Reinhardt
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2. Establishment of democratic liberties in Sicily.

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4. The press situation in Naples;

5. Request of the Commander-in-Chief for the views of the Council with respect to the proposed journey to Italy of a delegation of the British Trade Unions and of the representative of the International Federation of Transport Workers, M. Omar Becu.

6. Procedure for the examination of requests for permission to enter Italy emanating from Italian subjects abroad. 4250

7. Permission for the journey to Italy of M. Ercoli.

8. Participation in the work of the Council of the representative of Greece and Yugoslavia.

9. Press communiqué concerning the meeting of the Council.

1. Soviet ...

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1. Soviet and French participation on the Allied Control Commission.

Mr. Reinhardt stated that he had received instructions to say that the United States Government agreed to the participation of a Soviet representative on the Allied Control Commission. With respect to the participation of a French representative, he had not yet received instructions from his Government.

M. Massigli expressed his regret at the delay in reaching a decision on the question of the participation on the Allied Control Commission of a French representative. M. Massigli stated that it was the more regrettable because France was a country which had more unsettled accounts with Italy than other countries, and an early decision on this question was particularly to be desired since French forces were fighting and dying on the Italian front.

M. Vyshinski proposed that note should be taken of Mr. Reinhardt's statement in connection with the French representative and that he should ask the United States Government to hasten its decision on this question.

Mr. Macmillan submitted a written draft of a recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief on this subject (see appendix No. 1). Mr. Macmillan's proposal was accepted.

2. Establishment of Democratic Liberties in Sicily

M. Vyshinski asked for support for his proposal on this question which had been circulated to all members of the Council (see appendix No. 2). Points A. and B. of this proposal were met by the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief on the subject (see appendix No. 3), but Point C. of the proposal which concerned the arrests of anti-Fascists was not met by these instructions.

M. Vyshinski proposed the adoption of a recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief in connection with Point C. of his proposal.

After an exchange of views the Council unanimously decided to make a recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief along the lines of Point C. of M. Vyshinski's proposal, and to consider it an addendum to Point 3 of the aforementioned instructions of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Exchange of Views on the Impressions of the Members of the Council received during their Journey to Italy.

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After an exchange of views the Council unanimously decided to make a recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief along the lines of Point C. of M. Vyshinski's proposal, and to consider it an addendum to Point 3 of the aforementioned instructions of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Exchange of Views on the Impressions of the Members of the Council received during their Journey to Italy.

M. Massigli stated that he had reported on his impressions to the French Committee of National Liberation which had decided that it was necessary to solve the question of the abdication of the King, the renunciation by Prince Humbert of his rights to the Throne and the reorganization of the Italian Government. The Committee had given its representatives in Moscow, London and Washington instructions to deliver to the respective Governments a note on this subject. M. Massigli handed copies of the note to the members of the Council present at the meeting (see appendix No. 4).

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M. Vyshinski ..

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M. Vyshinski stated that the question raised was very important and difficult and that in his opinion the members of the Council were not able, in the absence of instructions from their governments, officially to express their point of view on the subject.

Furthermore, the political situation in Italy was not sufficiently clear. It was possible that the Congress of anti-Fascist Parties in Bari would produce more clarification, and that in connection therewith, it would be possible to obtain a more accurate impression of the desires and political opinions of the Italian people.

M. Vyshinski proposed that discussion of this question be postponed to a not too distant meeting of the Council when the members of the Council considered that they were in possession of all the necessary facts.

Mr. Macmillan stated that the question raised by M. Massigli went beyond an exchange of views concerning impressions received during the journey in Italy.

Mr. Macmillan stated that he shared M. Vyshinski's views and that he supported his proposal. Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Massigli likewise were agreeable to this proposal.

M. Vyshinski stated that the remaining questions arising from the journey to Italy were covered by other items on the agenda (democratic liberties in Sicily, press situation in Naples).

In his opinion, questions concerning economic measures and the question of the organization of the Purge Committee did not require special discussion at this time. Mr. Vyshinski proposed that this item of the agenda be considered covered by the present exchange of views. The Council agreed to M. Vyshinski's proposal.

4. Press Situation in Naples.

Mr. Macmillan suggestion that the members of the Council express their opinion on the memorandum on this subject (see appendix 8) which had been circulated to them.

M. Vyshinski considered that the memorandum resolved the question satisfactorily in general, but he was not satisfied with the period of 3 to 5 weeks laid down in point 8 of the memorandum.

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Mr. Macmillan stated that he shared M. Vyshinski's views and that he supported his proposal. Mr. Reichardt and Mr. Massigli likewise were agreeable to this proposal.

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4. Press situation in Naples.

Mr. Macmillan suggestion that the members of the Council express their opinion on the memorandum on this subject (see appendix 5) which had been circulated to them.

M. Vyshinski considered that the memorandum resolved the question satisfactorily in general, but he was not satisfied with the period of 3 to 5 weeks laid down in point 8 of the memorandum.

M. Vyshinski considered that there was no reason to postpone the publication of papers in Naples for so long. 42.48

M. Massigli thought that the period of from 3 to 5 weeks was only necessitated by technicalities.

Mr. Macmillan proposed that the recommendation should suggest that the publication of papers should be organized as soon as possible and not in 3 to 5 weeks' time. This proposal was agreed to by the Council.

5. Request ...

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5. Request of the Commander-in-Chief for the Views of the Council with respect to the proposed journey to Italy of the Delegation of British Trade Unions.

Mr. Macmillan stated that the Government of the United Kingdom having received an intimation of the above mentioned proposal had asked him to obtain the agreement of the Commander-in-Chief and that the latter desired first to have the opinion of the Council.

Mr. Macmillan explained that the purpose of the Delegation of British Trade Unions was to obtain information about the situation of the Trade Unions movement in Italy, to inform the Congress of Trade Unions and to determine how the latter might help the Italian Trade Unions. Mr. Macmillan states that in his opinion, in principle, the request should be approved, but the time of the journey could be determined later depending upon the situation in Italy.

M. Vyshinski stated that he personally had no objection to the journey to Italy of the Delegation of Trade Unionists, but that he could only give a final answer on this question after having got in touch with his Government. So far as the proposed journey of M. Omer Beau was concerned, this question needed further study and should be postponed.

Mr. Reinhardt said that, before deciding this question, it should be borne in mind that, whereas there were as yet the first proposals of this kind, it was possible that in the future there would be very many of them, and that it was not advisable to burden the Advisory Council with the examination of these requests. They could be dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief through the Control Commission. M. Vyshinski stated that this question had evidently been referred to the Council because of its particular character and proposed that the matter be decided when he had received a reply from the Soviet Government. The Council agreed to this proposal.

6. Procedure for the Examination of Requests for Permission to enter Italy emanating from Italian Subjects Abroad.

Mr. Macmillan submitted a written proposal (see appendix No. 6) in connection with this question.

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Mr. Macmillan explained that the purpose of the Delegation of British Trade Unions was to obtain information about the situation of the Trade Unions movement in Italy, to inform the Congress of Trade Unions and to determine how the latter might help the Italian Trade Unions. Mr. Macmillan states that in his opinion, in principle, the request should be approved, but the time of the journey could be determined later depending upon the situation in Italy.

M. Vyshinsky stated that he personally had no objection to the journey to Italy of the Delegation of Trade Unionists, but that he could only give a final answer on this question after having got in touch with his Government. So far as the proposed journey of M. Omar Beou was concerned, this question needed further study and should be postponed.

Mr. Reinhardt said that, before deciding this question, it should be borne in mind that, whereas these were as yet the first proposals of this kind, it was possible that in the future there would be very many of them, and that it was not advisable to burden the Advisory Council with the examination of these requests. They could be dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief through the Control Commission. M. Vyshinsky stated that this question had evidently been referred to the Council because of its particular character and proposed that the matter be decided when he had received a reply from the Soviet Government. The Council agreed to this proposal.

6. Procedure for the examination of Requests for Permission to enter Italy emanating from Italian Subjects abroad.

Mr. Macmillan submitted a written proposal (see appendix No. 6) in connection with this question.

Mr. Vyshinski stated that so far as he was concerned, he saw no objection to this proposal, but that he had to ask for instructions from his Government; thereafter he would give an answer. Accordingly, the Council decided to postpone a final decision of this question until such instructions had been received.

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7. Permission for the Journey to Italy of M. Ercoli.

Mr. Macmillan submitted a written proposal (see appendix No. 7) in this connection.

Mr. Reinhardt ...

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Mr. Reinhardt stated that he had received from the United States Government instructions to agree that permission be given for the journey of M. Scoli, on the understanding that there was no objection on the part of the Commander-in-Chief or the Italian Government.

M. Vyshinski stated that the Italian Government had already given its approval. He added that he was in agreement with Mr. Macmillan's proposal, but that he considered it necessary to omit from the second paragraph of Mr. Macmillan's proposal the words "on the condition that there be no objections from the point of view of security".

Mr. Macmillan and the other members of the Council agreed to M. Vyshinski's amendment. The Council decided to submit to the Commander-in-Chief an appropriate recommendation (Mr. Macmillan's proposal with M. Vyshinski's amendment).

5. Participation in work of the Council of the Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia.

After an exchange of views it was agreed that M. Vyshinski, as President of the Council à tour de rôle should telegraph to Messrs. Politis and Simic asking when they proposed to arrive in Algiers.

6. Press Communiqué concerning the meeting of the Council.

The proposed text of the communiqué was approved (see appendix No. 8.).

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Appendix No. 1 ...

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Mr. Macmillan and the other members of the Council agreed to M. Vyshinski's amendment. The Council decided to submit to the Commander-in-Chief an appropriate recommendation (Mr. Macmillan's proposal with M. Vyshinski's amendment).

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After an exchange of views it was agreed that M. Vyshinski, as President of the Council à tour de rôle should telegraph to Messrs. Politis and Krek asking when they proposed to arrive in Algiers.

6. Press Communiqué concerning the Meeting of the Council.

The proposed text of the communiqué was approved (see appendix No. 8.).

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Appendix No. 1 ...



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

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 429 dated February 18, 1944, from C. F. Reinhardt, Acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 1

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered the Allied Commander-in-Chief's request for a recommendation on the proposal that there should be participation of representatives of the Soviet Government and the French Committee of National Liberation in the Allied Control Commission.

2. All the members of the Council are in favor of the participation of a Soviet representative. This representative would be called the Soviet Member of the Control Commission. He would have access to information on all aspects of the Commission's work and the right to make suggestions to the Deputy President of the Commission.

3. The British, Soviet and French members of the Council are in favor of the participation on the same basis of a representative of the French Committee of National Liberation. The American member has stated that this question is still under discussion in Washington.

4. The Council accordingly recommends that the participation of a Soviet representative should be accepted and further, as regards French participation, that the Commander-in-Chief should intervene with the Combined Chiefs of Staff with a view to the early solution of this question.

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4. The Council accordingly recommends that the participation of a Soviet representative should be accepted and further, as regards French participation, that the Commander-in-Chief should intervene with the Combined Chiefs of Staff with a view to the early solution of this question.

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Appendix No. 2

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

Enclosure #3 to Despatch #429, dated February 16, 1944 from G. F. Reinhardt Acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 2

TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

LE REPRESENTANT ET PLENIPOTENTIAIRE DE L'U.R.S.S.
AU CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES

A. VYCHINSKY

14 Janvier 1944.

Très honoré M. Vassigli,

Ainsi qu'il est connu, il n'y a pas en Sicile jusqu'à présent de libertés démocratiques. Toute activité légale est interdite au parti politique anti-fasciste. La liberté de la presse et la liberté de réunion n'existent pas. On a des preuves que certains membres d'un mouvement anti-fasciste sont l'objet de poursuites et d'arrestations. Selon les déclarations faites à Moscou au sujet de l'Italie (voir en particulier les paragraphes 2 et 5) la limitation des libertés démocratiques est admise dans la mesure où elle répond à des nécessités militaires. Il est évident qu'en Sicile, où règne actuellement le calme, ces nécessités militaires n'ont aucune signification.

En conséquence, je vous prie, en tant que Président du Conseil, d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine session du Conseil Consultatif - Conseil que je vous prie de réunir un jour prochain - la question de l'établissement des libertés démocratiques dans les neuf provinces de Sicile. Pour ma part, je propose de prendre les mesures suivantes:

Se référant aux articles 2 et 5 de la déclaration de Moscou sur l'Italie, le Conseil Consultatif recommande au Commandant en Chef de donner aux organes du Gouvernement militaire interallié en Sicile des instructions pour que:

a) l'activité de tous les groupes anti-fascistes ne soit pas gênée;

b) la possibilité de publier des journaux, des brochures et de convoquer des assemblées sans qu'il y soit fait obstacle, soit donnée à tous les groupes anti-fascistes,

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

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Très Honoré M. Massigli,

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a) l'activité de tous les groupes anti-fascistes ne soit pas gênée;

b) la possibilité de publier des journaux, des brochures et de convoquer des assemblées soit qu'il y soit fait obstacle, soit donnée à tous les groupes anti-fascistes.

c) La liberté soit immédiatement rendue à tous les adversaires du fascisme arrêtés pour des raisons politiques et pour qu'à l'avenir soit interdite l'arrestation d'anti-fascistes sous le prétexte de leur activité politique.

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Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir me faire connaître les mesures que vous aurez bien voulu prendre.

(formule de politesse)

(signé) A. VISCHINSKY.

Appendix No. 3 ...

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

Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 429 dated February 10, 1944, from C. F. Reinhardt, Acting United States Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 3

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDANT GENERAL ALLIED

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

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

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

4. To insure a similar liberal policy, the Allied Control Commission should also see the Italian Government permit similar freedom of political activity in the portion of Italy which is restored to Italian jurisdiction.

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

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

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

4. To insure a similar liberal policy, the Allied Control Commission should also see the Italian Government permit similar freedom of political activity in the portion of Italy which is restored to Italian jurisdiction.





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

Enclosure #5 to despatch No. 429, dated February 18, 1944, from C. F. Reinhardt, Acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 4

NOTE DU VICE AMBASSADEUR AUX AFFAIRES ETRANGERES A MOSCOU AU SUJET DU POINT DE VUE FRANCAIS DE LA LIBERATION NATIONALE

Des témoignages recueillis et des constatations faites durant l'enquête à laquelle les membres du Conseil Consultatif pour les affaires italiennes viennent de se livrer, semblent se dégager certaines conclusions qui peuvent se résumer comme suit:

Le roi et le Gouvernement Badoglio, loin de pouvoir prendre appui sur la nation italienne, sont de plus en plus critiqués et l'abdication du souverain est réclamée par les représentants de tous les partis. Le sentiment général est que le maintien sur le trône de Victor Emmanuel III, responsable non seulement d'avoir sanctionné la déclaration de guerre en 1940, mais d'avoir couvert le fascisme et sa politique agressive 20 ans, est incompatible avec une véritable liquidation du régime mussolinien, un renouvellement national dans le sens démocratique et une orientation de la politique extérieure acceptable pour les Alliés.

Le Maréchal Badoglio et ses collaborateurs se voient donc entourés d'une défiance croissante et les éléments démocratiques rendraient volontiers les Alliés responsables de l'équivoque qui tend à se créer. De son côté, le Maréchal Badoglio, qui prend conscience de son impopularité, tend à rejeter sur les Alliés la responsabilité de son échec: au nom d'une confiance qu'il prétend mériter mais que ne justifient ni le passé de la plupart de ses collaborateurs, ni la politique effectivement suivie, il réclame plus grande liberté d'action.

En particulier, devant le Conseil Consultatif, le 10 janvier, le Maréchal a laissé percer son désir d'obtenir en contre-partie d'une application correcte des clauses de l'armistice, des avantages sur le plan de la politique générale, on voit approcher le moment où, faute d'avoir reçu certaines satisfactions sur ce plan ou sur d'autres, il déclarera les Alliés responsables de la mauvaise situation du pays et déchargera sur eux du soin de l'administrer.

Ainsi les Alliés courent le risque d'être entraînés à faire des concessions croissantes à un Gouvernement auquel l'opinion publique, pour des raisons de principe tirées de sa politique intérieure, sera de plus en plus hostile.

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Des témoignages recueillis et des constations faites furent l'enquête à laquelle les membres du Conseil Consultatif pour les affaires italiennes viennent de se livrer, semblent se dégager certaines conclusions qui peuvent se résumer comme suit:

Le Roi et le Gouvernement Badoglio, loin de pouvoir prendre appui sur la nation italienne, sont de plus en plus critiqués et l'abdication du pouvoir est réclamée par les représentants de tous les partis. Le sentiment général est que le maintien sur le trône de Victor Emmanuel III, responsable non seulement d'avoir sanctionné la déclaration de guerre en 1940, mais d'avoir couvert le fascisme et sa politique agressive 20 ans, est incompatible avec une véritable liquidation du régime mussolinien, un renouvellement national dans le sens démocratique et une orientation de la politique extérieure acceptable pour les Alliés.

Le Maréchal Badoglio et ses collaborateurs se voient donc entourés d'une défiance croissante et les éléments démocratiques rendraient volontiers les Alliés responsables de l'équivoque qui tend à se créer. De son côté, le Maréchal Badoglio, qui prend conscience de son impopularité, tend à rejeter sur les Alliés la responsabilité de son échec; au nom d'une confiance qu'il prétend mériter mais que ne justifient ni le passé de la plupart de ses collaborateurs, ni la politique effectivement suivie, il réclame plus grande liberté d'action.

En particulier, devant le Conseil Consultatif, le 10 février, le Maréchal a laissé percer son désir d'obtenir en contre-partie d'une application correcte des clauses de l'armistice, des avantages sur le plan de la politique générale, on voit approcher le moment où, faute d'avoir reçu certaines satisfactions sur ce plan ou sur d'autres, il déclarera les Alliés responsables de la mauvaise situation du pays et déchargera sur eux du soin de l'administrer.

Ainsi les Alliés courent le risque d'être entraînés à faire des concessions croissantes à un Gouvernement auquel l'opinion publique, pour des raisons de principe tirées de sa politique intérieure, sera de plus en plus hostile.

Le Comité de la Libération Nationale appréhende vivement les conséquences qu'entraînerait pareille situation. Il serait, à son avis, très grave pour l'avenir que le divorce s'accentuât entre l'opinion publique de la péninsule et la politique alliée, tout essai en Italie d'une construction politique qui méconnaîtrait les aspirations et les voeux du peuple italien étant injustifiable, dangereux pour l'avenir et, en définitive, voué à l'échec.

Il est vrai que, pour justifier au Roi Victor Emmanuel III et au Gouvernement Badoglio d'un appui qui se fera nécessairement toujours plus coûteux, l'on invoque

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que Benedetto Croce, attachés au principe monarchique, et précisément soucieux de sauvegarder ce principe. On ne voit pas, d'autre part, comment l'Italie pourrait apporter à la guerre une contribution réelle si ses dirigeants n'ont pas la confiance de la nation.

Le Comité de la Libération Nationale doit rappeler qu'il n'a cessé de réclamer la restitution ou le remplacement des navires de guerre français pris à Alger par les Italiens ou détruits à la suite d'une entreprise allemande à laquelle l'Italie fasciste s'est associée. En admettant, ce qui n'est rien moins que certain, que l'abdication de Victor Emmanuel III doive provoquer quelque agitation dans les états-majors de la marine royale, des équipages français sont disponibles pour armer les bateaux italiens; si des unités italiennes devenaient disponibles toutes d'équipages, rien ne s'opposerait à ce que des avions fassent rentrer ces équipages français; quant à la part que prend l'armée de terre italienne dans les opérations, les indications fournies au Conseil Consultatif ne permettent point de lui attribuer une importance considérable.

A la lumière des considérations qui précèdent, le Comité Français de la Libération Nationale est arrivé à la conclusion que le moment est venu où les Gouvernements alliés ne peuvent, sous peine d'assumer une lourde responsabilité, ignorer les voeux de la majeure partie de l'opinion dans l'Italie libérée. Sans poser la question monarchique que le peuple italien résoudra lui-même après la libération de son territoire - il convient donc de se prononcer sur les conditions d'abdication du Roi et renonciation au trône du Prince de Piémont, sans préjudice des considérations de fait qui peuvent amener à hâter ou au contraire à différer la mise en oeuvre des décisions qui seraient prises. Le Comité Français de la Libération Nationale est, pour sa part, favorable à cette renonciation et à cette abdication. Toute liberté serait, d'autre part, laissée aux hommes politiques italiens pour régler à leur gré la question de la régence et pour former le Gouvernement auquel la régence ferait appel. Il est clair néanmoins que la participation éventuelle à ce Gouvernement d'un homme ayant pris dans la guerre les responsabilités qu'a prises le Maréchal Badoglio et ayant commandé en chef contre les Alliés, ne paraîtrait pas compatible avec les sentiments de la nation italienne, ni avec le rétablissement sur des bases nouvelles des relations entre les Alliés et l'Italie.

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Le Comité souhaiterait vivement que le Gouvernement de l'URSS pût se rallier à ces propositions et donner à son Représentant au Conseil Consultatif pour les affaires Italiennes l'instruction de s'associer aux recommandations qui seraient faites au Commandant en Chef Allié.

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La présente note a été également remise au Foreign Office à Londres et au Département d'Etat à Washington.

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Enclosure #8 to Despatch #429, dated February 18, 1944, from G.F. Reinhardt, Acting U. S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 5

Subject: Naples Newspaper Situation.

To: Advisory Council for Italy.

1. In accordance with the request made to Lt. Col. Kreege, NCAC, Region 3, by the Advisory Council for Italy the following information has been furnished by H.q., A.M.G. Region 3, about anticipated developments in the newspaper field in Naples.

2. The Committee of National Liberation has been consulted and its request was received by this Headquarters on January 14 in a written communication dated 13 January.

3. The Committee asks that the following be permitted in Naples.

a) Two daily newspapers;

b) One weekly paper for each political party belonging to the Committee or six in all. These weeklies to be of at least four pages, small sizes, identical to the present Risorgimento. Five copies of each are requested.

4. On the other hand, the Psychological Warfare Branch and Allied Publications Board, together controlling th publication and news field in Naples, have also been consulted.

5. Definite assurance has been obtained that there is now enough paper available to make the following programme possible:

a) The present daily, Risorgimento, to continue;

b) Two additional dailies; the Mattino as a morning paper, and the Roma as an afternoon paper. All three of the above to appear six days a week.

c) Combined circulation of above three papers, 200,000; size would be four pages, small for-

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a) The present daily, Risorgimento, to continue;

b) Two additional dailies: the Matino as a morning paper, and the Roma as an afternoon paper. All three of the above to appear six days a week.

c) Combined circulation of above three papers, 200,000; size would be four pages, small format, like the present Risorgimento.

d) Six weekly party periodicals, same format as above, to be staggered with each one appearing on separate days.

e) Circulation of 200,000 for each one of these political sheets would be possible.

6. The Allied Publications Board in Bari, whose consent was necessary, have agreed to this programme.

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7. The request of the Napolitan Committee of National Liberation has therefore been granted. Formal application will now have to be made by the parties responsible for the publications. There should be no delay in the technical field as Captain Pisoop, P.W.B.'s technician, stated that there was a sufficient supply of all materials including newspaper to begin publication of all these papers and that assurance had been received that a sufficient supply would begin to flow into Italy to guarantee their continuation.

8. Based on all the above considerations, it is believed possible that the above publications can start appearing within three to five weeks from the 17th January.

HUGHAY B. KNIGHT
Major, A.U.S.
Executive Officer

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Enclosure #7 to dispatch #429, dated February 18, 1944, from U. S. Reinhardt acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

ANNEX No. 6

NOTE ON THE PROCEDURE FOR THE RETURN OF ITALIANS

It is not desirable that the Advisory Council should be troubled with individual cases involved in the return of Italians to Italy. The procedure for this should be as simple as possible, and I suggest that the Council might lay it down as a presumption that Italian nationals living abroad should if they so desire, return to their native land, unless there is some strong security or other reason to the contrary.

2. Members of the Council who receive requests from Italians for return should pass their names direct to A.F.H.Q. through the Liaison Section for consideration.

3. It would be appropriate that the Italian authorities should also be consulted, though they would not of course be in a position to oppose the return of any individual if the Allied authorities desired to insist upon it.

4. Under these arrangements the Council would only be troubled with cases involving political questions, and these should be infrequent.

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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 423, dated February 16, 1944, from C. F. Reinhardt, Acting U.S. Member, Advisory Council for Italy, Algiers.

APPENDIX No. 7

The Advisory Council for Italy has had under consideration a request made individually to the members of the Council for Signor Ettore Tagliatti, alias Mario Ercoli, who is at present in Soviet Russia, to return to Italy. The Italian Government have expressed their concurrence in this request.

The Council therefore recommends that the Allied Commander-in-Chief should authorize Signor Ercoli's return to Italy.

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APPENDIX No. 8

Communiqué

The Advisory Council for Italy held its sixth meeting in Algiers on January 24th.

There were present:

Mr. Andrei VYSHINSKY - U.S.S.R. - In the Chair

Mr. Harold MACMILLAN - U.K.

M. René MASSIGLI - F.C.N.L.

Mr. F. REINHARDT - U.S.A. in Mr. Murphy's absence.

The Council reviewed the political and economic situation in Italy and transacted current business.

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The Council reviewed the political and economic situation in Italy and transacted current business.

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