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

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Psychological Warfare Branch

Aug. 1944 - Feb. 1945

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

A.C. (Political Section) 5 Regrets

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL.

2nd February, 1945.

Admin.Order
Number Eight.

Appointment of Chief of PWB Radio Division.

With effect from this date, Mr. Ivor THOMAS, at present Acting Chief of PWB Radio Division, is appointed Chief of PWB Radio Division.

By order of Mr.Barnes,
Director.

Brigadier
Deputy Director.

Distribution:
List 'A'

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

DRAFT.

Servicing of FWB [illegible] Army Group, from PWB Liberated Italy.

1. The proposal to liquidate or transfer the greater part of FWB functions in Liberated Italy south of the AGI while retaining these functions virtually unchanged in German-occupied Italy, and in the disturbed areas behind the front makes its necessary to examine and lay down those central functions which have hitherto been shared by PWB units throughout Italy, and to define those of which the continuance is necessary for the efficient running of PWB 15th Army Group. For communications and other technical reasons it is desirable that certain of these technical functions should continue to be operated in Liberated Italy, particularly in Rome, which is the only centre where adequate facilities exist now or are likely to exist. The present memorandum sets out those facilities which PWB will require for the efficient working of its operations both in Italy and in other areas where its responsibilities continue.

2. While the facilities discussed in this memorandum are primarily those needed for PWB operations in North Italy there will be a need for PWB facilities of very considerable assistance to PWB in its operations towards the Balkans and Austria, and that at least some portion of them would in any case be required in Liberated Italy itself in respect of those functions which PWB is likely to retain in the immediate future.

3. News. Cable and other communication facilities, reliable ones, at least in the immediate future as the only possible source for the reception and dissemination within the theatre of world news and news from Liberated Italy. In general [illegible] the responsibilities of PWB in this field, which include the transmission back to the U.S. and Great Britain of speeches as often required by GHQ, and C.O.s as set out in the attached memorandum of 7th January drawn up by Mr. Patcroft, and this memorandum emphasises the fact that these responsibilities can be efficiently and effectively discharged only if PWB retains one strong central news organisation. It is therefore suggested that a Central News organisation will be required and that Rome should remain the location.

4. The technical facilities required for the operation as envisaged are set forth in the attached memorandum of 20th January from Mr. Bancroft and Mr. King. In the opinion of PWB these facilities represent the minimum possible required for the efficient working of the system. They are set forth in greater detail in the memorandum already cited. To summarise PWB will need one 20 kw. long wave transmitter, one medium wave transmitter, and one short wave transmitter, together with a 1 kw. transmitter for use towards Austria and other more distant objectives. The first mentioned transmitter was requisitioned from Italcable and reconditioned with U.S. equipment. The second and third were constructed by PWB from captured enemy equipment and U.S. equipment. The last mentioned was requisitioned from Italcable, and reconditioned with U.S. equipment. All four are located at Torinova. In addition to this equipment certain office facilities will be required, and these can most conveniently remain in Italcable offices.

5. Radio. Under the suggested reddition of radio to the control of SAC the reservation is made that time be reserved to PWB for operational broadcasts to APW targets. Schedules have been prepared in the case of Rome short wave (Rome) and Bari I, and are attached to this memorandum. Such schedules include transmissions at present in operation or transmissions

1000

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



which it is proposed to initiate in order more effectively to bring Psychological warfare to bear on targets laid down by AFHQ. Subject to these two transmitters PWB would not desire to reserve time on any Italian transmitters in the territory South of the present AOR, as it feels that the advantages to be gained by such reservation would be offset by the adverse reaction of the Italian authorities to such reservation of time which would necessarily diminish the time available to NAI.

5. The note above gave schedule makes provision for the reservation of eight hours each day, and on Part I of 5½ hours each day. While it is not desired to consider these as fixed and unalterable requirements PWB would be prepared to agree that they represent the maximum possible requirements xx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx requests to vary these schedules would only be made as the result of an agreement with NAI, and to hand back to NAI at the earliest possible moment such periods as may become redundant.

6. In respect of such transmissions PWB will provide NAI with technical services and assistance to meet the needs of such operational programmes, subject to an agreement with NAI to leave at the disposal of PWB for the purpose of these broadcasts the existing monomachtian technical equipment and personnel, the agreement to be modified only insofar as may be mutually agreed between PWB and NAI.

7. Headquarters. PWB favours Psychological action to properly a function of proximity to AFHQ and function in close and long proximity to AFHQ makes this desirable.

8. Printing. PWB will require to establish in liberated Italy reproductive printing works for the reproduction of operational output such as leaflets where security and consideration of speed are necessary. PWB will review ing its requirements and provide for the immediate surrender of such plants as are no longer required for the above purpose.

9. Action required. You will be asked to direct (a) that PWB retain the technical facilities and accommodation referred to in paras 2 and 3, or their equivalent.
(b) that PWB be permitted to retain operating time on the transmitters Rome Short Wave, and Part I in accordance with the schedules referred to in paras 4, and 5, or such modifications as may be agreed between PWB and NAI.
(c) that PWB retain such printing facilities in Liberated Italy as may be required to carry out the responsibilities alluded to in para 8.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

6 October 1944

TO : Mr. Matfie

SUBJECT: P-Section Report No. 36

1. I was away last weekend at 3rd Army and, therefore, was unable to read P-Section report No. 36 before issue. As No. 37 is presumably now in preparation could I ask you to have a word urgently with Major Chandler about two aspects of No. 36 which in my view are important.

2. Is it in place in the summary for PWB to urge a policy? No. 36 (5) of the summary supports the opponents to the republication of the Vaterländische Tribüne despite the fact that both Allied representatives on the Advisory Council consider that it should reappear. Later in the same paragraph it gives a longer lie for its press policy. In (6) it talks formally of a food plan. It seems to me of the essence that P-Section reports should be for information and not a vehicle for recommending or approving or disapproving policy.

3. (2) in summary is strictly inaccurate as regards the joint declaration by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. Line three and four of page 2 says that the British High Commissioner will now have the title of Ambassador already held by the American representative. As not what the declaration said. For "title" read "rank". Line 6 talks of "diplomatic" representatives in Washington and London. The declaration did not say diplomatic and we still do not know whether that is what is intended. There, if you like, are pedantic; but I think that P-Section report should be scrupulously accurate in such details.

4. I make these points not only for the sake of Report No. 37 but because Political Section cannot always be present to check every single report line by line and must rely on the author of these reports on such general matters of presentation and accuracy. Incidentally, too, are not these reports heading much too low?

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H. A. CAGGIA
Vice President, Political Section

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
- - - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

RE-ORGANISATION OF P.W.B. ITALY

On instructions fromSACMED, the private news agencies are being admitted in Rome on 15 Jan 1945, and will be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian administration as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. SACMED's instructions further envisage the reddition at an early date to Italian control of the radio operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

These instructions must be considered the prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and in certain cases to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present PWB Italian Headquarters into two parts: PWB (AC Italy), and PWB XV Army Group: the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, PWB, AC, and the US and British Embassies; the latter designed to carry on Psychological Warfare against the enemy in German-occupied Italy and consolidation propaganda in Italian territory under AMG administration.

The following suggestions are put forward by PWB as a basis for discussion:

1. Italian Theatre Headquarters of PWB to be abolished w.e.f. 15 Jan 1945.

2. With effect from the same date separate PWB Headquarters will be set up:

PWB (AC Italy) - Head: Mr. Edman
Deputy Head: Mr. Titchener.

PWB XV Army Group - Head: Mr. Rayner
Deputy Head: Mr. Gnudi.

3. PWB (AC Italy) will be responsible for all operations within Italian territory under Italian administration and in the Commune of Naples; and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations, in agreement with AFHQ, AC, and the US and British Embassies.

4. PWB XV Army Group will be responsible for all propaganda directed against the enemy in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda of consolidation in the area administered by AMG.

5. Directives willbe prepared in draft by each Headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive

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

envisage the reddition at an early date to Italian control of the radio operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

These instructions must be considered the prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and in certain cases to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

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4. PWB XV Army Group will be responsible for all propaganda directed against the enemy in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda & consolidation in the area administered by AMG.

5. Directives willbe prepared in draft by each Headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive will become valid unless issued by PWB AFHQ.

6. News Services: Three units to be constructed from existing forces, as follows.

   AFHQ — Unit to be established at Caserta for provision of communiques and essential spot news to AFHQ.

   AC Italy — Present services to be maintained until the private agencies are in a position to service the whole territory. Thereafter, this unit to be modified to provide limited basic news service covering communiques, PRO releases (both Service Departments and AC), official releases by Italian Press Office and official statements by Allied Governments.

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

6. (cont'd)

XV A.G. Unit for the servicing of this Headquarters, in accordance with its needs, to be established.

Mr. Bancroft, i/c News Services PWB AFHQ, to make recommendations on the distribution of staff and equipment, including morse monitoring staff and equipment. for the establishment of the above units.

Note 1: A Sub-committee under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Stone is already studying the technical problems connected with the provision of private agency news to areas outside Rome.

Note 2: PWB Balkan news file in morse, issued from Rome, to be discontinued.

Note 3: Printed Basic News, Rome edition, to be continued as long as present commitments continue, but not to be distributed to Italian press in Rome.

7. Monitoring: Following three units to be established:

AFHQ Unit mainly for Intelligence monitoring to requirements of G-2 AFHQ.

AC Italy Unit to provide comprehensive service of Italian Fascist broadcasts and of German broadcasts as required for general purposes (communiques, etc.) and as required by the Austrian Radio Section.

XV A.G. Unit to provide full German coverage and essential coverage of Italian Fascist broadcasts.

Captain Passaglia, i/c Monitoring Services PWB AFHQ, to study composition of each Unit and report.

8. Radio:

AC Italy Services to be returned to Italian administration as soon as possible. Meanwhile Sgt. Sadun and Miss Maxwell to serve as Joint Heads of Radio Services PWB AC Italy. 4904

XV A.G. Radio services to continue as at present. Mr. Ivor Thomas to make recommendations as regards Head of Section and other personnel.

Note 1: Italia Combatte programmes to be responsibility of PWB XV A.G. (Captain Isolani i/c), even though prepared in part in Rome and broadcast from Rome s.w. transmitter. It is recommended that time be reserved on the network for broadcasting Italia Combatte programmes throughout Liberated Italy.

Note 2: Bari I transmitter to be reserved for PWB operations to any

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

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4904

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Note 2: Bari I transmitter to be reserved for PWB operations to any extent that PWB may indicate.

Note 3: Time also to be reserved for PWB broadcasts to AFHQ trgets and AC targets on the new Italian 100 k.w. transmitter, when in service.

Note 4: AC to consider the desirability, when network passes back to Italian control, of reserving time for special AC informational programmes.

Note 5: PWB Austrian Radio Services established in Rome to be responsibility of PWB AFHQ and time to be specifically reserved for the continuance of these programmes on any Italian transmitters considered suitable.

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

9. Radio Technical Services:

AC Italy — Technical supervision over Rome s.w., Pari I and 100 k.w. transmitter when in service, to be maintained by PWB as long as these transmitters are used for Psychological Warfare purposes.

All other technical services now provided by PWB to be discontinued.

OWI to study disposal of radio technical equipment installed in Italy.

XV A.G. — Services to be continued as at present. Mr. Edman to report on division of staff and to make recommendations for the appointment of Heads for each Headquarters.

10. Press:

AC Italy (i) PWB Newspapers to be discontinued as rapidly as possible. Corriere di Roma to be closed on 15 Jan 45.

(ii) Press Liaison to be taken over by AC and the Press Attaches as soon as private agencies are admitted. (PWB at present has Press Officers at Palermo, Catania, Bari, Naples and Rome).

XV A.G. (i) PWB Newspapers: PWB desires to know whether its present policy of setting up newspapers in newly-liberated cities is to be continued.

(ii) Press Liaison: Present services to continue. Lieut.Col. Munro to transfer to this Headquarters as Chief Press Officer as soon as his interests in Rome can be transferred.

11. A.P.B.

AC Italy — As a consequence of other measures recommended above, the A.P.B. would become redundant and should be wound up.

XV A.G. — Lieut.Col. Munro, with AMG to set up whatever machinery may be required.

12. Publications

AC Italy (i) British or American imported: To be passed over as a responsibility of the Embassies as soon as possible. (PWB recommends the continuation of Il Mese until the cessation of hostilities in Europe, when it could be offered to an Italian publisher.)

(ii) Il Mondo Libero: PWB recommends that this periodical be continued until the cessation of hostilities in Europe, under the control of either PWB or AC, or the joint control of the Press Attaches.

1006

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

4303

XV A.G. Services to be continued as at present. Mr. Edmin to report on division of staff and to make recommendations for the appointment of Heads for each Headquarters.

10. Press:

AC Italy (i) PWB Newspapers to be discontinued as rapidly as possible. Corriere di Roma to be closed on 15 Jan 45.

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(ii) Il Mondo Libero: PWB recommends that this periodical be continued until the cessation of hostilities in Europe, under the control of either PWB or AC, or the joint control of the Press Attaches.

(iii) Other local PWB publications: A considerable booklet programme has been laid out but is not yet in production. PWB recommends that this programme be taken over immediately by the Embassies or by AC.Production Unit (if any).

(iv) Posters: PWB production to be discontinued. If posters are required by AC, these to be produced by AC Production Unit (if any), or by PWB XV A.G. Publications Section (see below).

Note: Embassies and/or AC to make their own arrangements for distribution of publications. PWB to continue distribution until these arrangements have been made, and meanwhile to give any assistance possible in the making of them.

4303

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

12. Publications (contd.)

XV A.G. Captain Carrick to be i/c Publications Section this Headquarters and to submit recommendations concerning staff required by his Section. Redundant staff to be at the disposal of AC or the Embassies, if required.

13. Bolletini di Notizie:(i.e. wall newspapers):

AC Italy To be discontinued as PWB newspapers are given up (the Italian Press Commission can perfectly well continue this service itself insofar as it considers it useful).

XV A.G. To be continued under Chief Press Officer.

14. Books:

AC Italy Responsibility for clearance of copyrights and so-forth to be passed to Embassies as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

15. Plays: As for Books.

16. Propaganda Shops:

AC Italy To be maintained by PWB until the Embassies, jointly, have studied and decided on the future of this medium. (Note: PWB to produce costings of this operation for the Embassies' use).

XV A.G. Service to be continued as at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

17. Film Distribution:

AC Italy PWB to retain responsibility until arrangements can be made for the Embassies, AC or private distributors to take over.

XV A.G. As at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

4932

18. Film Production:

AC Italy Production consists of: (i) the regular Italian newsreel; (ii) documentaries and shorts in support of AC propaganda. PWB recommends that it should retain responsibility for both services until AC can arrange to take over.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

19. Intelligence:

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

AC Italy To be discontinued [illegible] Italian Press Commission can perfectly well continue this service itself insofar as it considers it useful).

XV A.G. To be continued under Chief Press Officer.

14. Books:

AC Italy Responsibility for clearance of copyrights and so-forth to be passed to Embassies as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

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XV A.G. Service to be continued as at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

17. Film Distribution:

AC Italy PWB to retain responsibility until arrangements can be made for the Embassies, AC or private distributors to take over.

XV A.G. As at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

4902

18. Film Production:

AC Italy Production consists of: (i) the regular Italian newsreel; (ii) documentaries and shorts in support of AC propaganda. PWB recommends that it should retain responsibility for both services until AC can arrange to take over.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

19. Intelligence:

AC Italy To continue as at present, with Major Greenlees i/c, subject to directives of CIO, PWB AFHQ. (Note: Services are in four groups: Liberated Italy, General Report; Personalities; Documents Section; and Press Reading Bureau).

XV A.G. Occupied Italy Intelligence (Major Robertson i/c) and AMG Italy Intelligence (Major Howard i/c) to pass to this Headquarters, remaining subject, however, to directives of CIO PWB AFHQ.

Note: The organisation of German Intelligence to be reserved for future discussion.

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

20/ News Features Unit:

AC Italy — This Service to pass to Press Attaches as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. — Mr. Bancroft to submit recommendations as to requirements.

21. Printing Services:

AC Italy — Gradual liquidation of services, with transfer to Embassies and AC to any extent required.

XV A.G. — As at present. Mr. Gotlin and Captain Piscop to make recommendations as to division of staff between the two Headquarters.

22. Photographic Services:

AC Italy — To be maintained by PWB until it is practicable for the Embassies to take over.

XV A.G. — Mr. Simons to report on personnel required (if any).

23. Leaflets: Service to pass wholly under the control of PWB XV A.G.

24. Austrian Radio Section: Service to be under the control of PWB AFHQ, but administratively responsible in Rome to PWB (AC Italy).

25. S.O.L.S.: Service to be under the control of PWB AFHQ, but administratively responsible to PWB (AC Italy) or PWB (XV A.G.), as the case may be.

26. Administration: Both military and civilian administration of PWB(AC Italy) and PWB (XV A.G.) to be entirely separate. Military Director, Deputy Military Director and Administrative Committee PWB AFHQ, to examine and report on measures to be taken to effect this separation directly decisions have been reached on the principal proposals noted above.

4951

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

XV A.G. As at present. Mr. Gotlin and Captain Piscop to make recommendations as to division of staff between the two Headquarters.

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TGH/SB
11th January, 1945.

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

RE LIQUIDATION OF P.W.B. ITALY

Minutes of meeting held at Allied Commission HQ Jan.12th,1945.

Present: The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Chairman.
Brigadier Lush, Chief of Staff.
Mr. Russell Barnes, P.W.B.
Mr. George Kirkman, P.W.B.
Lt. Henry Hoffmann, Political Section.
Lt. Dowling, American Embassy.
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Linen, C.M.I.
Captain Anderson, P.W.B.
Mr. Abbot, Political Section.
Mr. Radford, P.W.B. Int.
Major Fielden, Public Relations.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that two things were happening concurrently. The P.W.B. was withdrawing some of its activities from Liberated Italy, and he was putting forward proposals for the subsequent control of those activities by other bodies. He thought that the meeting might come to an agreement which could be sent forward to the authorities as a fusion of the two. He had before him a paper which had been submitted by Mr. RUSSELL BARNES. He thought that the meeting might go through Mr. BARNES' proposals quickly to get a general picture.

Mr. BARNES said that he had put forward these proposals as a prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction. (1) The Italian Theatre headquarters of PWB would be abolished as from 1st January 1945. (2) Executive PWB in Italy would be divided into two parts - PWB XV Army Group, headed by Mr. BARNES, and PWB AC Italy, headed by Mr. EDMAN. The latter would be only in the nature of a "liquidation operation". (3) The PWB wished to maintain the news and monitoring units at Caserta; this service was provided for the AFHQ meeting at 6:30 every morning. It consisted, as far as he knew, of six British and American personnel and three Italians. It was not PWB's intention to embarrass anyone by cutting out services on the 15th, and they held themselves at the disposal of the AC for any services that might be required. They would like to continue their Basic News Commitments.

4990

Mr. MACMILLAN asked what that meant?

Mr. BARNES said that PWB would continue its distribution of Basic News but it would have to be prevented from falling into the hands of the Press. (4) He would like to see news turned over to the Italian radio as soon as possible, but PWB would wish to have any time they needed on Italian stations for "Italia Combatte" and other programmes, and they would like the use of the 100 kilowatt transmitter [illegible]. He thought also that PWB

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

Mr. Bowlby
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Baker, O.W.I.
Captain Ingersoll, U.S.N.
Mr. Scott, Political Section.
Mr. Gaston, U.S.C. Int.
Major Fielden, Public Relations.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that two things were happening concurrently. The P.W.B. was withdrawing some of its activities from Liberated Italy, and he was putting forward proposals for the subsequent control of those activities by other bodies. He thought that the meeting might come to an agreement which could be sent forward to the authorities as a fusion of the two. He had before him a paper which had been submitted by Mr. RUSSELL BARNES. He thought that the meeting might go through Mr. BARNES' proposals quickly to get a general picture.

Mr. BARNES said that he had put forward these proposals as a prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within Territory under Italian jurisdiction. (1) The Italian Theatre Headquarters of PWB would be abolished as from 1st January 1946. (2) Thereafter PWB in Italy would be divided into two parts - PWB AV Army Group, headed by Mr. RAINER, and PWB AC Italy, headed by Mr. DEAN. The latter would be only in the nature of a "liquidation operation". (3) The PWB wished to maintain the News and Monitoring units at Caserta; this service was provided for the AFHQ meeting at 9:30 every morning. It consisted, as far as he knew, of six British and American personnel and seven Italians. It was not PWB's intention to embarrass anyone by cutting off services on the left, and they held themselves at the disposal of the AC for any services that might be required. They would like to continue their Radio News Commitments.

Mr. MACMILLAN asked what that meant?

Mr. BARNES said that PWB would continue its distribution of Radio News but it would have to be prevented from falling into the hands of the Press. (5) He would like to see news turned over to the Italian radio as soon as possible, but PWB would wish to have any time they needed on Italian stations for "Italia Combatte" and other programmes, and they would like the use of the 100 kilowatt transmitter which no understood would be available soon. He thought also that PWB would have to bill the Italian Government for the radio equipment which had been supplied.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that they could certainly bill them; payment was quite another thing.

Mr. BARNES said (16) that the PWB wished to cut loose entirely from the newspapers which they had been running and to insist that the titles should not be used again. (17) As to films, they had an organisation of 300 people for distribution, but this cost nothing as payment for it was taken from film receipts. They could turn over to AC or anyone else a smoothly functioning organisation. (18) He

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

thought that production could be taken over by the AC; the main PWB activity was to make Italian trailers for the newsreels sent from overseas.

Mr. RADFORD said (is) that many people were anxious for the Intelligence services to continue. They were found useful in Washington and London. He thought that they might be taken over by the Embassies.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that the object of the meeting was to get a dividing line between PWB and other bodies. They could decide later which bodies would take over the various activities. He did not wish to draw a line between AC and the Embassies at this point.

The meeting then considered Mr. BARNES' memorandum point by point:-

1 - 4. Brigadier LUSH said that the letration "PWB XV Army Group" might be confusing. It would not include much AAI territory.

Mr. BARNES said that it could be called "PWB AFHQ and German-occupied Italy" and "PWB Italian Government Territory".

Brigadier LUSH said that what was intended, he thought, was Italy south of the Army Control Line.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed and directed that the territory described in Mr. BARNES' memorandum as "AC Italy" be taken to mean all Italy south of the Army Control Line.

5. It was agreed that directives would only be necessary on rare occasions in AC Italy. There was no objection to the procedure suggested.

6. News Services: Mr. BARNES asked Captain ANDERSON to speak to the duration of Agencies.

Captain ANDERSON said that no Italian agency was yet functioning well enough to deliver news. Nor did he think that outside agencies were yet in a position to do so. PWB had the facilities to work with ANSA and could relinquish employees and information to ANSA in order to get it going. This was absolutely necessary for any Italian agency. Also PWB had to make their news from Liberated Italy available to the Roman press. He did not know how that was to be done. PWB could not do this according to the Caserta directive. Could AC do it? He thought that ANSA was very much frightened about its responsibilities and it would be a hard struggle for them to take over on Monday.

Mr. BARNES said that PWB had been told that it should not work with ANSA. It seemed to be rather a difficult

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

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Mr. BARNES said that PWB had been told that it should not work with ANSA. It seemed to be rather a difficult situation.

Captain ANDERSON said that it would be easy for the PWB to hand over to ANSA, and it was a cooperative organisation which could not be called a monopoly. But if it was to be prohibited from working in requisitioned premises, it would be working under grave difficulties.

Mr. DOWLING said that perhaps the premises could be derequisitioned by us and rerequisitioned by the Italian Government for ANSA?

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

Captn ANDERSON said that he thought we might forget about the requisitioning question altogether for the time being. He would like to know whether PWB could give its Liberated Italy news to the Rome newspapers on Monday morning?

Major FIELDEN said that this was a new point which had never been discussed, but locally, since the newspapers were going on to a paying basis, any PWB news should be sold to them on the same terms as Agency news. Otherwise, there would an overlap and complaints. He saw no reason why AO should take over distribution; distribution was only a mechanical operation. The important point was to avoid monopoly, as SACMED had ruled. PWB was giving a virtual monopoly to ANSA by handing over personnel and premises, as ANDERSON had suggested. All agencies should compete on an equal footing.

Mr. BARNES said that nobody wanted a free press more than the PWB. He thought that Captain ANDERSON had used the wrong word when he said "relinquish" employees; he had meant "release" employees, who would be available to any other agency or newspaper. PWB had absolutely no connection with ANSA.

Major FIELDEN objected that it was generally thought that PWB was sponsoring ANSA and there was much ill-feeling on the subject. The Chief Commissioner's view was that we could not prevent ANSA from being used, if the newspaper editors so decided, as a post-office and delivery organisation, but that it should not have preferential treatment above any other agency.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that he thought these considerations applied only to the short-term view. The Permanent sub-Committee would have to decide on the facilities given to ANSA. Until its decisions were taken, he thought that PWB should distribute Liberated Italy news to the Rome press.

6. Note 3: Major FIELDEN said that if Basic News were continued there would be an outcry from the Agencies, since it would be quite impossible to prevent it from getting into the hands of the Press.

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Brigadier LUSH agreed.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that it was very useful. Many officers could not read Italian. He himself found it essential.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that it was surely a luxury. There were the English papers, and many digests; in fact too many people were doing digests.

Brigadier LUSH asked whether Mr. HOPKINSON did not get

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

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Brigadier LUSH asked whether Mr. HOPKINSON did not get the PRO digest.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that it came too late. He wanted it on the breakfast table.

Brigadier LUSH asked PRO whether it could not be done earlier. Mr. DOWLING also wanted it earlier.

Major FIELDEN said it was a question of staff. With more staff, it could be done earlier.

Brigadier LUSH said he thought that ought to be done.

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

Mr. BARNES said that he would rather discontinue Radio News.

Mr. RADFORD said that Radio News would have to be continued, in part at least, to supply internal needs of PWB.

Brigadier LUSH asked whether PWB could not set out a daily summary to substitute Radio News.

Major FIELDEN said that he entirely disagreed with that idea. We were endeavouring to hand over news responsibilities to the Italians and to cease propagandizing. It would be wholly wrong, in his opinion, to start another propaganda sheet from AC. Foreign news would come from the Armistice and Italian news should come from Italian sources. Italian news could be translated into English for those who did not understand the language, but official news-sheets should be avoided.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed that Radio News should be discontinued.

Monitoring: Mr. BARNES asked whether AC would want to continue to have a monitored record of enemy broadcasts.

Brigadier LUSH and Mr. ROBINSON said that this was essential.

Mr. LINEN said that, owing to Agreements with OWI and MOI, PWB would in any case have to monitor enemy broadcasts, if only for transmission to London and Washington. There would therefore continue to be a monitoring file, and AC could have a copy.

Mr. BARNES said that the distribution would have to be taken over by AC.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed.

Radio: Mr. BARNES said that he would like Radio Rome to have the news at once for distribution. Otherwise there would be different news for the Germans in Rome and elsewhere.

Major FIELDEN said that that had been ruled out for the moment, as the Armistice felt that the news would be pirated by the Free and Press and it would be very difficult to train them to book later.

Mr. BARNES said that the Armistice had a perfect right to edit to Radio Rome.

Major FIELDEN said that that was not the case. ALCHED's direction had been that they could edit direct to the Rome transmitters, and nothing else.

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

1019

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

9. Radio Technical Services:

Mr. BARNES said that facilities and equipment would have to be provided by OWI and MOI if they wished to provide them.

10. Press: AC Italy:

As regards the Press, Mr. BARNES said that it was the desire of PWB to cut loose from all the papers, and to stop any presentation of the PWB titles.

Major FIELDEN said that in the case of the CORRIERE DI ROMA they were valuable a stern at the present time. It was apparently falling back into the hands of the Fascists.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that that was a matter for the Italian Government.

Mr. BARNES said that that was the case. The PWB had nothing to do with the matter. They merely released their employees and the machinery. Anyone could take them up.

Major FIELDEN said that that was not strictly true. It might perhaps be a case for the Italian Government eventually, but in fact PWB was handing over a going concern lock, stock and barrel, and this was entirely out of keeping with everything that had been done to avoid monopoly. The invisible assets were of great value. He merely wanted to make that point clear.

Mr. BARNES said that the future of the paper was no concern of theirs. They merely wished to safeguard the employees.

Brigadier LUCE agreed that the employees must be safeguarded.

Major FIELDEN said that it still remained the gift of a going concern.

10. Press: XV A.F.H.Q.(1) Mr. BARNES asked whether PWB should continue its work of setting up newspapers in forward areas.

Mr. MACMILLAN concurred, but referred to the allocation of paper which Major FIELDEN had mentioned in an earlier note.

4855

Major FIELDEN explained that the AFHQ had made an allocation of 300 tons monthly to PWB, 300 to the Italian Press, and 400 to be stockpiled in the North. Under the present circumstances, PWB would not need nearly so much paper and the allocation would have to be revised.

Mr. EDLAN concurred.

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

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Mr. EDDAN concurred.

11. A.F.B.: Mr. BARNES said that he thought that APB could now be wound up.

Major FIELDEN said that it certainly had not much to do now, but it was the only link between Censorship and the Italian Press Commission. As such he thought it might serve a useful purpose at times. It would be better to keep it in being for the moment, perhaps working in the North, but available if serious Press disputes arose.

Mr. MACMILLAN concurred.

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

1022

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

1023

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

Mr. MACMILLAN thereupon, then commented on official status and could be with such classified and did not circulate if they were important.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that he thought perhaps "D" section should be passing information to the Embassies and those who really needed it but not circulating their reports to a large number of people.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that it was mostly a question of who conducts the reporting. Why should the unit as a whole not be transformed to AC? He thought that it might continue as it was for the time being, but a coordinating committee should be set up and it should be eventually transformed.

Mr. RADFORD said that the question was very complicated and suggested that the JIC should invite someone to discuss the whole matter with him.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed that it was a doubtful problem and might be left over for a technical committee to make recommendations; he thought however that a coordinating committee should be set up.

Admiral LUCE referred back to an earlier part of the Memorandum and said that all propaganda for Kassalings Unity should be coordinated with AC. Mr. DAVIES agreed.

Mr. MACMILLAN thanked Mr. DAVIES for preparing the paper, and said he thought we now had a list of the division of activities. We should now have to consider how these activities were to be divided between AC, CWI, MOI, and the Embassies. That would be the purpose of a further meeting, which should be held as soon as possible.

Meeting arranged between:

AC
CC
COS
DPO
Comms. Sub-Com.

CWI
MOI
Embassies for 1000 hrs 16/1/45

Distribution:

Acting President
Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff
Mr. Hopkinson
Mr. Schoff
Mr. Dowling
Mr. Wilmot Stevens
Mr. Russell Barnes

4808

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

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Mr. MACMILLAN agreed that it was a doubtful problem and might be left over for a technical committee to make recommendations; he thought however that a coordinating committee should be set up.

Brigadier LUSH referred back to an earlier part of the discussion and meant that all propaganda for Kesselring's Army should be coordinated with AG. Mr. BARNES agreed.

Mr. MACMILLAN thanked Mr. BARNES for arranging the paper, and said he thought we now had an idea of the division of activities. We should now have to consult on how those activities were to be divided between AG, OWI, NCI, and the Embassies. That would be the purpose of a further meeting, which should be held as soon as possible.

Meeting arranged between:

AG — CO
COS
EPC
Comms. Sub-Com.

OWI
NCI
Embassies — for 1000 hrs 18/1/45

Distribution:

Acting President
Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff
Mr. Hopkinson
Mr. Schott
Mr. Dowling
Mr. Michael Stewart
Mr. Russell Barnes
Mr. George Glenn
Captain Antiemson
Mr. Linton
Mr. Radford
Colonel Henderson

4898

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

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

1026

the rest of Italy and [illegible] and will be admitted in [illegible] as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. Until instructions further envisage the completion of the [illegible] Italian control of the radio [illegible] will be under Italian jurisdiction.

Plans in preparation should be aimed at the gradual liquidation of a large part of Allied commitments within Italian territory under Italian jurisdiction, and in general care to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present AFHQ Italian [illegible] into two parts: AFHQ (AC Italy), and a [illegible] the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, Pol. AC, and the US and British Missions; the latter assigned to carry on [illegible] tasks [illegible] the army in German-occupied Italy and consolidation programmes in Italian territory under A.C administration.

The following suggestions are put forward by P.A.C as a basis for discussion:

1. Italian theatre headquarters of PWB to be abolished w.e.f. 15 Jun 43.

2. With effect from the same date separate PWB headquarters will be set up:

   PWB (AC Italy) - Brig. Gen. [illegible]
   Deputy Regional Dir. Ottenheimer.

   PWB 5th Army Group - Brig. Gen. [illegible]
   Deputy Regional Dir. Dodd.

3. PWB (AC Italy) will be responsible for all operations within Italian territory under Italian administration and in the Commune of Naples, and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations, in concert with AFHQ, AC, and the US and British Missions.

4. PWB 5th Army Group will be responsible for all propaganda directed against the Army in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda of consolidation in the area administered by AMG.

5. Directives will be prepared in draft by each headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive will become valid unless issued by PWB AFHQ.

4807

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

1028

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

1029

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

1030

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

1031

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

1032

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

1033

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

1034

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

HQ AQU rivals.

19. Air transport:

AQ Italy — Production consists one (1) Air Freight Unit + seven (7) Air Transport Sections in support of AQ Troops in Italy. Air procedure to it should not be any difficulty for both services until AQ can arrange to take over.

ZEV A.A. — Not applicable.

20. Intelligence:

AQ Italy — AQ controls all Air Photo, with major problems i/c, among st the Directorate of CIS, 5th AAF. (Int. Services are by four groups (HQ, 5th Italy, 62nd Int Gp, 64th Int Gp, 306th Photo Interp Squadron and Photo Interp Section, 3rd Pres. Air Wing Turin).

ZEV A.A. — Could establish intelligence (i.e. for Non-Italian t/c) and AQ Italy Liaison unit (i.e. for Italian t/c) to pass to this organisation, for task, subject, however, to directives of CIC Med Mil.

Note: The question time of Main Intelligence to be reserved for further discussion.

20. News Features Unit

AQ Italy — This service to pass to Italian Authorities as soon as practicable.

ZEV A.A. — Re. a request to submit recommendations to Washington.

21. Printing Services:

AQ Italy — Broad Sheets Distribution Services, with technical assistance to Italians and AQ to any extent required.

ZEV A.A. — At present, no action. As AQ are in favour of Italians taking over, division of staff between the two headquarters.

22. Photographic Services:

AQ Italy — To be maintained by PWB until it is practicable for the Italians to take over.

ZEV A.A. — No. Liaison to report on personnel required (if any).

23. Leaflets. — Service to pass wholly under the control of PWB ZEV A.A.

4005

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

1036

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

DISCUSSION OF P.W.B.-IDAC

Minutes of Meeting held at Allied Commission HQ Jan. 18,1945

Present : Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, Chairman.
Brigadier Dunn, Chief of Staff.
Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Political Section.
Mr. Berry, American Embassy.
Captain Atkinson, -"-
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Liber, O.W.I.
Colonel Henderson, Communication S/C.
Lieut. Colonel Bowker, -"-
Major Fleiker, Public Relations.
Major Smith, - " -

Before the meeting formally came to order Admiral Stone stated that two fundamental principles should be borne in mind: a) AC is not an operational organization, and b) PWB AC is not a news agency.

Meeting began at 10.15. Brigadier Dunn said to-day's meeting was to be a meeting of "owners" of functions of PWB. Major Fleiker suggested discussion should be based on PWB minutes, Appendix to minutes of Meeting with Mr. Macfarlane held on 12 Jan. '45.

Items 1 and 2 called for no comment.

Under Item 3 Major Fleiker said it was now to be understood that Mr. Macfarlane would be responsible.

Items 4 and 5. Colonel Dunn said preparation for AMG area should be undertaken in consultation with AC. Major Fleiker agreed there were weekly directives and to be made up. Admiral Stone insisted that he still didn't understand why the known scope of a few news agencies should call for such a drastic and complicated change in PWB organization. Colonel Henderson said operational directives, public military, should be drawn up by AFHQ PRO. Mr. Bowker said in any case meetings would be held for radio directives. Admiral Stone said it could be stated that AC would be dermed at daily meetings: however, there would be a time lag.

4034

6. News Services:

Admiral Stone recognized that this read as if news services were continuing. Capt. Atkinson thought it referred only to services within PWB but Admiral Stone did not think that was what was meant. Mr Hopkinson pointed out that Radio Rome was essentially a Basic News service; what had happened was that PWB discontinued Radio News from Algiers but, through Radio Rome, was still giving it to Italians. Mr. Liber pointed out that the source of Basic News

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

Mr. Dowling, Voice of America.
Cornelia Engelman, -"-
Mr. Richard Stewart, Foreign Embassy.
Mr. Lisagor, U.P.I.
Colonel Patterson, Communications S/S.
Lieut. Colonel Sawyer, -"-
Major Fielden, Public Relations.
Major Smith, -"-

Before the meeting formally came to order Admiral Stone stated that two fundamental principles should be borne in mind: 1) AG is not an operational organization, and 2) that AG is not a news agency.

Meeting began at 10.10. Principal topic was to be a review of "Buyers" of furniture at PWB. Major Fielden suggested discussion should be undertaken in PWB minutes. Appendix to minutes of Security with Commission dealt on 12 Dec. '45.

Items 1 and 2 called for no comment.

Under Item 3 Major Fielden said it was now to be understood that Mr. Barrow would be Deputy.

Items 4 and 5. General Lee said preparation for AG's organization in accordance with AG. Major Fielden asked where the Country Directives are to be made up. Admiral Stone indicated that he still didn't understand why the interposition of a few news agencies should call for such a drastic and expensive change in PWB organization. Colonel Patterson said operation directives, principally military, should be drawn up by AG's PRO. Mr. Dowling said if any such directives would be held for radio directives. Admiral Stone said it could be stated that AG would be drawn at any country; however, there would be a time lag.

4034

6. News Services:

Admiral Stone remarked that this need of AG news services were Commanders. Col. Patterson thought it warranted only in countries within PWB but Admiral Stone did not think that was what was meant. Mr Dowling pointed out that Radio Roma was essentially a basic news service; what had happened was that PWB discontinued Basic News for Allied Unit, though he is sure, was still giving it to Italians. Mr. Lisagor pointed out that the source of Basic News was the agencies and they were not supposed to compete with them. Yet, said Admiral Stone, no answer had been found for supervision of Basic News service. He was still unable to understand why PWB was so anxious to discontinue it. Mr. Lisagor said it was bad policy to compete with agencies.

7. Monitoring:

Major Fielden would take over distribution within the group". Mr. Lisagor recommended radio news service continue for the time being. Eventually FCC might take over. Admiral Stone asked what they would be used; some teams not enough monitoring units in

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

10391

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

1040

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

10. Greece (Cont'd):
SC Italy (Cont'd):

Italian work. Later Fitzroy said he didn't know. It was thought it would be unwise to work: information that Dewas Italian in Italy be maintained by FBI.

XV S.D. (Sir Admiral Stark wanted to know why we did not stay in Italy when it wasn't necessary in France. It should be remembered that original directive were drawn up when Italy was an enemy; is is time this policy was changed. There was much discussion on this point and it was felt Mr. Lloyd suggested publication of an Allied White Paper to give true information picture. Admiral Stark said the idea was good, and suggested Britishers had talk it on with MW if it is planned soon.

XV S.D. (Sir): No objections.

Other [illegible] facilities and equipment surrendered by the military are of no use to anybody in England nor the Italian front. The Italian govt. has, however, facilities that should be acquired; plans are being worked out whereby Italians will handle main centers and ports, with Ill in. They can start in mid-February. Rather a waste to go to be returned to Italy but Control Board think not unreasonable they will be adequate.

Further to this message I should:

SO OC
OSS
Chiefs. Sub. Com.
Political Sec.
FEC

CWI
Brussels ..... for 1530 hrs 17/1/45.

Distribution:

Acting President
Chief of Communications
Chief of Staff
Mr. Hopkins
Mr. Bullitt
Mr. Dewilde
Chief. Archibald
Mr. Wilcox Stewart
Mr. Lloyd
Colonel Bonesteel
Lt. Gen. Deane
Admiral Fitzroy
Major Bowie

4003

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

1042

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

POLITICAL SECTION, J.C.

ROUTING SLIP (Date)

TO:

- CHIEF COMMISSIONER
- CHIEF OF STAFF
- CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
- SOCIAL SECTION
- AIR SUB-COMMISSION
- COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION
- INTELLIGENCE PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION SUB-COMMISSION
- MILITARY SUB-COMMISSION
- TRADING F. OF J. SUB-COMMISSION
- LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
- NAVAL SUB-COMMISSION
- PUBLIC SURVEY SUB-COMMISSION
- SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION
- MILITARY MISSION
- ECONOMIC SECURITY MISSION
- FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION
- For Information/Retention/Return
- Approved and Return
- Comment and Return

See Dr. Sansom/Mr. Scott/ Remarks

REMARKS: Political Section

Noted & F.R.S. returned herewith for your file. BMG

P.R.O.

Ref. Item 17. I do not recollect having undertaken to investigate this. If there is to be a change of policy it is a matter which will have to be

REORGANISATION OF P.W.B.- I T A L Y

Minutes of Meeting held at Allied Commission HQ Jan. 17, 1945. from this point of view by the Economic Section, in consultation with the Commercial Section of the two Embassies.

Present : Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, Chairman.
Brigadier Lush, Chief of Staff.
Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Political Section
Mr. Dowling, American Embassy.
Captain Ardemagni, -"-
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Liner, G.W.I.
Colonel Andersen, Communications B/C.
Lieut. Colonel Stadler, -"-
Major Fletcher, Public Relations.
Major Bowdle, -"-

Jan 17.

Noted by Maj. Fletcher 23/1/45

The Meeting began at 1515. Discussion, as at previous Meetings, was based on PWB Memorandum of 11 January, 1945.

11. A.P.B:

Mr. Liner said at previous Meeting paragraph had been changed to read: "A.P.B. will be kept in existence, subject to call".

12. Publications:

AC Italy

(i) Distribution of IL LIBRO was discussed. Mr. Stewart said Embassies would be willing to take over but would need help on transport. Admiral Stone said they might ask the late PWB for what they have removed from Italian economy. The trick to do was to find out how PWB had been doing it and take necessary transport from them. Mr. Liner asked if he could have AC's moral support, and Admiral Stone said he could always count on that.

(ii) Further changes had been made : CWI and MOI to deal with MONDO LIBERO.

(iii) The same applied to production units for AC were also out.

(iv) On Posters it was decided that CWI can levy necessary services.

4892

14. Books:

Admiral Stone suggested Embassies could take over forthwith. Mr. Dowling agreed. There was much discussion of copyrights and legality of Italian authors printing or selling in America. How far the "trading with the enemy" Act still holds in these matters was not clear; the question to be

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

Mr. Dowling, American Embassy.
Captain Anderson, " "
L.W. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Lamb, C.O.I.
Colonel Scotland, Commonwealth S/C.
Lieut. Colonel Boulder, " "
Major Fielden, Public Relations.
Major Lumsden. " "

Jan 19.

Noted by Major Fielden 23/1/46

The meeting began at 10.0. Discussion, as at previous meetings, was based on PWE Memorandum of 11 January, 1946.

1a. A.F.E:

Mr. Lamb said at previous meeting paragraph had been changed to read: "A.F.E. will be kept in existence, subject to call".

1b. Publications:

(i) Italy

(i) Distribution of IL MONDO was discussed. Mr. Stewart said Embassies would be willing to take over but would need help on transport. Admiral Stone said they might ask the help of PWE for most they have removed from Italian economy. The point to do this to find out how PWE had been doing it and take necessary transport from them. Mr. Liner agreed if he could have AC's moral support, and Admiral Stone said he could always count on that.

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(iii) The same applied to production units for AC were also out.

(iv) On Posters it was decided that OWI can take necessary services.

4892

14. Books:

Admiral Stone suggested Embassies could take over forthwith. Mr. Dowling agreed. There was much discussion of copyrights and legality of Italian authors printing or selling in America. How far the dealing with the enemy Act still holds in these matters was not clear; the question to be investigated by Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Dowling. Mr. Liner said OWI had bought a number of copyrights and had sold as many as 12 quite recently. Mr. Stewart suggested that AC recommend to the British and American Govts. that financial arrangements should be made in both countries for payment of book rights. Admiral Stone agreed and said that Colonel Gruffydd-Smith and Commander Lawlor should draw up a note to this effect for his signature.

16. Propaganda Shops:

Admiral Stone asked if propaganda shops should go to Embassies. Mr. Liner said in his opinion the time for "hit-them-on-the-road" propaganda had passed.

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

1045

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

1046

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

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
- - - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

RE-ORGANISATION OF P.W.B. ITALY

On instructions fromSACMED, the private news agencies are being admitted in Rome on 15 Jan 1945, and will be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian administration as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. SACMED's instructions further envisage the reddition at an early date to Italian control of the radio operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

These instructions must be considered the prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and in certain cases to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present PWB Italian Headquarters into two parts: PWB (AC Italy), and PWB XV Army Group: the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, PWB, AC, and the US and British Embassies; the latter designed to carry on Psychological Warfare against the enemy in German-occupied Italy and consolidation propaganda in Italian territory under AMG administration.

The following suggestions are put forward by PWB as a basis for discussion:

1. Italian Theatre Headquarters of PWB to be abolished w.e.f. 15 Jan 1945.

2. With effect from the same date separate PWB Headquarters will be set up:

   PWB (AC Italy) - Head: Mr. Edman
   Deputy Head: Mr. Titchener.

   PWB XV Army Group - Head: Mr. Rayner
   Deputy Head: Mr. Gnudi.

3. PWB (AC Italy) will be responsible for all operations within Italian territory under Italian administration and in the Commune of Naples; and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations, in agreement with AFHQ, AC, and the US and British Embassies.

4. PWB XV Army Group will be responsible for all propaganda directed against the enemy in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda of consolidation in the area administered by AMG.

5. Directives willbe prepared in draft by each Headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive

1047
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1031

operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

These instructions must be considered the prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and in certain cases to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present PWB Italian Headquarters into two parts: PWB (AC Italy), and PWB XV Army Group: the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, PWB, AC, and the US and British Embassies; the latter designed to carry on Psychological Warfare against the enemy in German-occupied Italy and consolidation propaganda in Italian territory under AMG administration.

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5. Directives willbe prepared in draft by each Headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive will become valid unless issued by PWB AFHQ.

6. News Services: Three units to be constructed from existing forces, as follows.

   AFHQ — Unit to be established at Caserta for provision of communiques and essential spot news to AFHQ.

   AC Italy — Present services to be maintained until the private agencies are in a position to service the whole territory. Thereafter, this unit to be modified to provide a combined basic news service covering communiques, PWD releases (both Service Departments and AC), official releases by Italian Press Office and official statements by Allied Governments.

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

6. (cont'd)

XV A.G. Unit for the servicing of this Headquarters, in accordance with its needs, to be established.

Mr. Bancroft, i/c News Services PWB AFHQ, to make recommendations on the distribution of staff and equipment, including morse monitoring staff and equipment. for the establishment of the above units.

Note 1: A Sub-committee under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Stone is already studying the technical problems connected with the provision of private agency news to areas outside Rome.

Note 2: PWB Balkan news file in morse, issued from Rome, to be discontinued.

Note 3: Printed Basic News, Rome edition, to be continued as long as present commitments continue, but not to be distributed to Italian press in Rome.

7. Monitoring: Following three units to be established:

AFHQ Unit mainly for Intelligence monitoring to requirements of G-2 AFHQ.

AC Italy Unit to provide comprehensive service of Italian Fascist broadcasts and of German broadcasts as required for general purposes (communiques, etc.) and as required by the Austrian Radio Section.

XV A.G. Unit to provide full German coverage and essential coverage of Italian Fascist broadcasts.

Captain Passaglia, i/c Monitoring Services PWB AFHQ, to study composition of each Unit and report.

8. Radio:

AC Italy Services to be returned to Italian administration as soon as possible. Meanwhile Sgt. Sadun and Miss Maxwell to serve as Joint Heads of Radio Services PWB AC Italy.

XV A.G. Radio services to continue as at present. Mr. Ivor Thomas to make recommendations as regards Head of Section and other personnel.

Note 1: Italia Combatte programmes to be responsibility of PWB XV A.G. (Captain Isolani i/c), even though prepared in part in Rome and broadcast from Rome s.w. transmitter. It is recommended that time be reserved on the network for broadcasting Italia Combatte programmes throughout Liberated Italy. 4833

Note 2: Bari I transmitter to be reserved for PWB operations to any

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

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Captain Passaglia, i/c Monitoring Services PWB AFHQ, to study composition of each Unit and report.

8. Radio:

| | |
|---|---|
| AC Italy | Services to be returned to Italian administration as soon as possible. Meanwhile Sgt. Sadun and Miss Maxwell to serve as Joint Heads of Radio Services PWB AC Italy. |
| XV A.G. | Radio services to continue as at present. Mr. Ivor Thomas to make recommendations as regards Head of Section and other personnel. |

Note 1: Italia Combatte programmes to be responsibility of PWB XV A.G. 4830 (Captain Isolani i/c), even though prepared in part in Rome and broadcast from Rome s.w. transmitter. It is recommended that time be reserved on the network for broadcasting Italia Combatte programmes throughout Liberated Italy.

Note 2: Bari I transmitter to be reserved for PWB operations to any extent that PWB may indicate.

Note 3: Time also to be reserved for PWB broadcasts to AFHQ trgets and AC targets on the new Italian 100 k.w. transmitter, when in service.

Note 4: AC to consider the desirability, when network passes back to Italian control, of reserving time for special AC informational programmes.

Note 5: PWB Austrian Radio Services established in Rome to be responsibility of PWB AFHQ and time to be specifically reserved for the continuance of these programmes on any Italian transmitters considered suitable.

1050

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

9. Radio Technical Services:

AC Italy — Technical supervision over Rome s.w., Bari I and 100 k.w. transmitter when in service, to be maintained by PWB as long as these transmitters are used for Psychological Warfare purposes.

All other technical services now provided by PWB to be discontinued.

OWI to study disposal of radio technical equipment installed in Italy.

XV A.G. — Services to be continued as at present. Mr. Edman to report on division of staff and to make recommendations for the appointment of Heads for each Headquarters.

10. Press:

AC Italy — (i) PWB Newspapers to be discontinued as rapidly as possible. Corriere di Roma to be closed on 15 Jan 45.

(ii) Press Liaison to be taken over by AC and the Press Attaches as soon as private agencies are admitted. (PWB at present has Press Officers at Palermo, Catania, Bari, Naples and Rome).

XV A.G. — (i) PWB Newspapers: PWB desires to know whether its present policy of setting up newspapers in newly-liberated cities is to be continued.

(ii) Press Liaison: Present services to continue. Lieut.Col. Munro to transfer to this Headquarters as Chief Press Officer as soon as his interests in Rome can be transferred.

11. A.P.B.

AC Italy — As a consequence of other measures recommended above, the A.P.B. would become redundant and should be wound up.

XV A.G. — Lieut.Col. Munro, with AMG to set up whatever machinery may be required.

12. Publications

AC Italy — (i) British or American imported. To be passed over as a responsibility of the Embassies as soon as possible. (PWB recommends the continuation of Il Mese until the cessation of hostilities in Europe, when it could be offered to an Italian publisher.

(ii) Il Mondo Libero: PWB recommends that this periodical be continued until the cessation of hostilities in Europe, under the control of either PWB or AC, or the joint control of the Press Attaches.

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

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(iii) Other local PWB publications: A considerable booklet programme has been laid out but is not yet in production. PWB recommends that this programme be taken over immediately by the Embassies or by AC.Production Unit (if any).

(iv) Posters: PWB production to be discontinued. If posters are required by AC, these to be produced by AC Production Unit (if any), or by PWB XV A.G. Publications Section (see below).

Note Embassies and/or AC to make their own arrangements for distribution of publications. PWB to continue distribution until these arrangements have been made, and meanwhile to give any assistance possible in the making of them.

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

12. Publications (contd.)

XV A.G. Captain Carrick to be i/c Publications Section this Headquarters and to submit recommendations concerning staff required by his Section. Redundant staff to be at the disposal of AC or the Embassies, if required.

13. Bollettini di Notizie:(i.e. wall newspapers):

AC Italy To be discontinued as PWB newspapers are given up (the Italian Press Commission can perfectly well continue this service itself insofar as it considers it useful).

XV A.G. To be continued under Chief Press Officer.

14. Books:

AC Italy Responsibility for clearance of copyrights and so forth to be passed to Embassies as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

15. Plays: As for Books.

16. Propaganda Shops:

AC Italy To be maintained by PWB until the Embassies, jointly, have studied and decided on the future of this medium. (Note: PWB to produce costings of this operation for the Embassies' use).

XV A.G. Service to be continued as at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

17. Film Distribution:

AC Italy PWB to retain responsibility until arrangements can be made for the Embassies, AC or private distributors to take over.

XV A.G. As at present. Mr. Edman to make recommendations as to the division of staff between the two Headquarters.

18. Film Production:

AC Italy Production consists of: (i) the regular Italian newsreel; (ii) documentaries and shorts in support of AC propaganda. PWB recommends that it should retain responsibility for both services until AC can arrange to take over.

XV A.G. Not applicable.

19. Intelligence:

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

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XV A.G. Not applicable.

19. Intelligence:

AC Italy To continue as at present, with Major Greenlees i/c, subject to directives of CIO, PWB AFHQ. (Note: Services are in four groups: Liberated Italy, General Report, Personalities; Documents Section; and Press Reading Bureau).

XV A.G. Occupied Italy Intelligence (Major Robertson i/c) and AMG Italy Intelligence (Major Howard i/c) to pass to this Headquarters, remaining subject, however, to directives of CIO PWB AFHQ.

Note: The organisation of German Intelligence to be reserved for future discussion.

1054

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

20/ News Features Unit:

AC Italy This Service to pass to Press Attaches as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. Mr. Bancroft to submit recommendations as to requirements.

21. Printing Services:

AC Italy Gradual liquidation of services, with transfer to Embassies and AC to any extent required.

XV A.G. As at present. Mr. Gotlin and Captain Piscop to make recommendations as to division of staff between the two Headquarters.

22. Photographic Services:

AC Italy To be maintained by PWB until it is practicable for the Embassies to take over.

XV A.G. Mr. Simons to report on personnel required (if any).

23. Leaflets: Service to pass wholly under the control of PWB XV A.G.

24. Austrian Radio Section: Service to be under the control of PWB AFHQ, but administratively responsible in Rome to PWB (AC Italy).

25. S.O.L.S.: Service to be under the control of PWB AFHQ, but administratively responsible to PWB (AC Italy) or PWB (XV A.G.), as the case may be.

26. Administration: Both military and civilian administration of PWB(AC Italy) and PWB (XV A.G.) to be entirely separate, Military Director, Deputy Military Director and Administrative Committee PWB AFHQ, to examine and report on measures to be taken to effect this separation directly decisions have been reached on the principal proposals noted above.

4807

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

XV A.G. — As at present. Mr. Getlin and Captain Piscop to make recommendations as to division of staff between the two Headquarters.

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4007

TGMH/SB
11th January, 1945.

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

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

1) [illegible] has hitherto included the following:

a) Press 1) Monopoly of news distribution.
2) Control and licensing of newspapers.
3) Corriere di Roma and other P.W.B. papers.
4) Supply of photographs and feature material.

b) Films 1) Distribution of Allied commercial feature films.
2) Distribution of Allied official newsreels and documentaries.
3) Production of propaganda films and material for newsreels.
4) Dubbing and preparation of Allied commercial features.

c) Radio 1) Control of talks and programmes.
2) Supply of material for the above and musical programmes.

d) Publications 1) Production of Il Mondo Libero and occasional pamphlets.
2) Distribution of above and material from U.S. and Great Britain, including Il Messe.
3) Translations and Book rights.

e) Press reading and Intelligence - Roman and provincial press.

2) Press. Of the above, a)1 ceases in Rome on 15th January and in the remainder of Italian Government territory on 15th February; a)2 has already passed to the Italian Government; a)3 is under discussion. It has been proposed that the name of the Corriere di Roma and the other P.W.B. newspapers should disappear, but this proposal has met some opposition from certain quarters in P.W.B. The arguments in favour of killing Corriere di Roma are: a) the possibility of misapprehension in the mind of the public if an Allied paper becomes an Italian one, b) the difficulty of creating adequate guarantees that once the paper has been given back to the Italians, they will not abuse the influence attached to the name, c) the difficulty of finding reputable financial backing, d) Its influence will be largely reduced as the result of the cut in circulation which it will have to accept. The idea that it might be taken over jointly by the British and American Embassies has been ruled out as being too difficult to put into practice apart from the fact that the U.S. and British Governments may not wish to undertake the financial responsibility involved. The arguments in favour of allowing it to continue are: a) The Italian Government want it; b) the Perrone Brothers will derive no immediate profits as their property is controlled by a Commission; c) The British and U.S. Governments will require a well-trained channel for their propaganda.

The case can be argued from both sides and had better be submitted to Mr. Macmillan.

a)4, I think had better be taken over by the Embassies so far as purely British and American material is concerned and by A.C., P.R.O. for A.C. information.

4338

Films. For practical reasons it is almost impossible for any private film distributing company, whether British, American or Italian, to distribute films. The principal difficulty is the lack of transport. P.W.B. has nine main distribution centres in the provinces from Florence to Palermo. Each of these centres is responsible for further distribution to towns and villages in its area. This distribution can only be effected by means of officially supplied transport. There is no likelihood of private companies being able to supply their own transport. I think

3) Production of propaganda [illegible]
4) Dubbing and preparation of Allied commercial features.

c) Radio 1) Control of talks and programmes.
2) Supply of material for the above and musical programmes.

d) Publications 1) Production of Il Mondo Libero and occasional pamphlets.
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As regards production, e.g., propaganda or educational films for Italians such as "Granai del Popolo", I think that the policy control should pass to A.C. who can decide when, if ever, they require films to make their work known or to achieve a certain end and that A.C. should be responsible for financing such films.

The production of the Allied newsreel "Notizie del Mondo Libero" should continue to be the joint responsibility of the M. of I. and C.O.I. in London until such a time as conditions allow the private companies to operate. The American companies will then probably want to show their

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

own news reels and we can decide whether or not the British want to keep on the composite "Notizie del Mondo Libero" or encourage Gaumont British, Pathe' Gazette to distribute their own reels. In any case it will be a purely British problem.

Censorship, except for military censorship, should go to the Italian Government, as also the control and re-organization of the Italian film industry. The present P.W.B. control of the showing of Italian films should cease. There are a number of quite innocuous Italian films which could and should be shown and I think we can trust the Italian Government to see that no Fascist propaganda films are shown.

Radio. The control of the Radio in Italian Government territory is to pass to an Italian board, which is to make recommendations for the future organisation and activities of E.I.A.R. and which in the meantime take over the complete control of radio programmes from stations in Italian Government territory, except for those which are required for operational purposes. A.C. seems to me the body indicated to decide whether the recommendations of the Board are satisfactory.

I understand that there is a proposal that P.W.B. should continue to provide material for E.I.A.R., as or if required. But I think it would be more satisfactory if the embassy press offices undertook this work, which could be linked with the supply of feature material to the press.

Publications. "Il Mondo Libero" and occasional pamphlets. Quantities of these are sent in bulk to certain provincial centres in A.M.G. and Italian Government territory by official transport, from there they are distributed by commercial agencies. In view of the difficulties of a) transport and b) making separate arrangements for the two areas, I think it is desirable that P.W.B. publication section should continue to be responsible for the production and distribution throughout Liberated Italy of Il Mondo Libero for a further period, say three months, but should cease production of occasional pamphlets, except perhaps for A.M.G. territory, and should put their transport facilities at the disposal of the British and American Embassies for such literature as these may wish to distribute.

Il Mese should continue to be produced jointly by M.of I. and C.W.I. in London and should be distributed by P.W.B. in Liberated Italy. The future of Il Mese can be settled at a later date.

I think translation and publishing rights of British and American books should be the responsibility of the Embassies. The question of payments is a highly complicated one and one on which it may be difficult to get agreement between the U.S. and British Government Treasuries. P.W.B., in spite of their best efforts, have not made much headway and I think it would be better if we each had an opportunity of trying our own hand.

Press Reading and Intelligence. A.C. and the Embassies already do their own reading and I believe that there is a proposal that P.W.B. "D" Section should be incorporated in A.C. We shall presumably receive A.C. intelligence reports and I do not see that we have any direct interest in "D" Section for Liberated Italy continuing to stay under P.W.B.

The supply of the Italian press to British or American Government Departments should also I think be the responsibility of the Embassies.

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

1060

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER )
: 15 February 1945.
NUMBER 9 )

PWB Unit No. 9

1. Mr. J. D. Stewart, having accepted an appointment in another Government Service and in another Theater, is relinquishing the post of Head of PWB Unit No. 9 effective 18 February 1945.

2. Mr. Stewart will remain with PWB as advisor on political and propaganda matters with this Unit until called upon to take up his new duties.

3. Lt. Col. L. G. Barbrook has been appointed Head of PWB Unit No. 9, vice Mr. Stewart.

By order of the DIRECTOR:

W. F. JEFFRIES, DSO
Brigadier
Deputy Director

Distribution List "A"

4884

1061

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

A.C. (Political Section). S. Region

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512

15 February 1945.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER )
:
NUMBER 9 )

PWB Unit No. 9

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W. F. JEFFRIES, DSO
Brigadier
Deputy Director

Distribution List "A"

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1062

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512

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W. F. JEFFRIES, DSO
Brigadier
Deputy Director

Distribution List "A"

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1063

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

JAN 19 1945

CC 159

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUART S
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
# PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

TOP SECRET

To. AC, Political Section
A.C. of S., G-2, AFHQ
I.S. & P.S., AFHQ.
From. Mr. Radford
Date. 14th January 1945.

Seen by B.E. 29 Jan 45

I enclose copies of a translation of a German document sent with a collection of captured German material to PWB by G-2 Documents Section, AFHQ. The original document is written by someone with an imperfect command of the German language and the three typed sheets had been torn across evidently for destruction. It was seen by G.S.I. 3 Corps, and G.S.(b) 3 Corps, but I do not know what other circulation it received in Greece. I have sent copies to the British and U.S. Embassies at Rome with the suggestion that they should take what action is considered necessary in reporting the matter to the F.O. and State Department. I have also sent a copy to A.I.S. Greece and asked them to check with the British and U.S. Embassies in Athens to make sure that the document was seen by them. I am giving the document only a very restricted circulation in PWB, and am not sending copies back to PWE or OWI as I feel that any despatch to London should be accompanied by such comments as the Britsh and American diplomatic representatives, or the addressees of this letter may see fit to make. The original document has been returned to G-2 Documents Section, through the A.C. of S., G-2, and is attached to his copy of the present letter.

G.A. Dodge Radford

Assistant Deputy Director,
PWB, AFHQ.

TOP SECRET

4031

JAN 1 9 1945
CC 159

T R A N S L A T I O N

TOP SECRET

"The agent ('der VM') makes the following report as a supplement to the report relating to a conversation between a RUSSIAN diplomat and the Central Commission of the KKE:-

(1) The diplomat stated that, after a victory of the Allies, the GREEK people would not insist on an extension of its national frontiers. The KKE is to disseminate this thesis now. When GREECE recovers her frontiers and the state has regained the necessary security, GREECE must be satisfied.

(2) The islands of the DODECANESE and CYPRUS are preponderantly peopled by GREEKS, therefore the SOVIET UNION will support their incorporation with GREECE.

(3) The BALKAN peninsula belongs to the "Lebensraum" of the SOVIET UNION and is also subject to its influence; this the GREEK people must understand. It (the GREEK people) must never again be subject to the influence of ENGLAND, to the detriment of the SOVIET UNION. The BALKAN peninsula will then lose its character as a political powder magazine. The SOVIET UNION desires the union and fraternization ('Einigung und Verbruederung') of the whole of the BALKANS, and the KKE will be the executive organ in GREECE.

(4) With regard to ALBANIA, the diplomat explained that ALBANIA had been a victim of Fascist ITALY, and has lost some provinces pe[illegible] by ALBANIANS. What is correct is that the provinces of Northern EPIRUS are inhabited by a preponderantly GREEK population and belong to ALBANIA; it is to these provinces that the RUSSIAN refers when he says that they are to belong to ALBANIA. The RUSSIAN expressed the view that GREECE has no claims to make on Northern EPIRUS because, of all the BALKAN peoples, the one is to have equal rights with the other.

(5) The BULGARIAN people is not to be treated like the other BALKAN peoples, for it was not itself to blame for BULGARIA's circumstances; only its various governments were to blame. BULGARIA is not to think that she will become the leading state of the BALKAN group ('des BALKAN-Imperiums'), but must remember all it has done against RUSSIA in its alliance with GERMANY. RUSSIA recognises the treaties of the world war relative to the cession of BULGARIAN territory to SERBIA ('SERBIEN').

4880

(6) The SOVIET UNION will endeavour to found a BALKAN confederacy. The Communist Party of the individual BALKAN peoples will do its utmost to found as soon as possible this BALKAN confederacy.

(7) TURKEY must form itself into an unquestionably ASIATIC state. The RUSSIAN admitted that with regard to TURKEY there is a serious clash between RUSSIAN and ENGLISH interests, and that the conversations in MOSCOW and [illegible] had no solution. The [illegible] of the DARDANELLES

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

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(8) It is indisputable that there is a wide gulf between RUSSIA and ENGLAND in their political conceptions. CHURCHILL desires to be in accord with the SOVIET UNION, and ENGLAND must know that the time is past for her, and that the old ENGLISH diplomacy must disappear. It is fortunate that ROOSEVELT is the head of AMERICA; he is the concluding link ('der schliessende Ring'). It is owing to ROOSEVELT alone that relations between RUSSIA and ENGLAND are still good.

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1065

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

(9) The BALTIC countries, FINLAND POLAND, CZECHO SLOVAKIA ( SLOVAKEI und TSCHECHEI), AUSTRIA and HUNGARY as well as the BALKAN peninsula, are under RUSSIAN influence. Only GREECE is left, which ENGLAND wishes to claim for herself, as her alleged field of interest, for the connections with EGYPT, the SUEZ Canal and INDIA. TURKEY still remains a subject of political dispute between ENGLAND and RUSSIA.

(10) When the present war comes to an end, the SOVIET UNION will apply its new policy also with regard to GERMANY, or in the parts occupied by RUSSIA, as the case may be, and even in those parts where there will be ANGLO-AMERICAN troops of occupation. The report is spread that the GERMAN people is waging a war against Communism, but the GERMAN people has already understood that this war is only being waged against ENGLISH capitalism, because through the latter the destruction of GERMANY was to ensue. A rapprochement between GERMANY and ENGLAND after the war is not possible, as GERMANY, in her hatred of ENGLAND will seek connections with free peoples. The reasons:- bombing attacks, opposition to National Socialism and its leaders, because GERMANY's progress can no longer be prevented' (Note: The meaning of this whole sentence is obscure). "The Communist Parties in EUROPE must all support the creation of a new KPD ('Kommunistische Partei Deutschland') or when the creation of the KPD is opportune ('gegeben ist'). The creation of the KPD is opportune because the GERMAN people has no confidence in its present government. The Nazi government has really helped ENGLISH capitalism and supported it. The GERMAN people is a great people and cannot be destroyed without more ado. It will therefore receive the position which is its due in the EUROPEAN confederacy. The great watchword will be that the GERMAN people was freed from the Nazis and surrenders to Communism.

(11) At the present time, FRANCE is coming more and more under the sway of Communism, more than in former years. The old parties have vanished and DE GAULLE has no great influence with the FRENCH, although DE GAULLE has repeatedly sought a union ('Verbindung') with MOSCOW. Because of his dependence on ENGLAND, we have no trust in him. DE GAULLE has therefore sought to establish a close connection with RUSSIA ('einen Anschluss an RUSSLAND gesucht') because ENGLAND recognises FRANCE only as a second-class power. In FRANCE, the possibility is not excluded that the Communist Party(KP) may within a very short time seize power in FRANCE.

(12) There is great Communist Party activity in ITALY; the same holds true for BELGIUM and SPAIN, where also great preparations are being made for revolution.

(13) The diplomat said further: You will ask me what we intend to do when the last decisive battle has been fought, and the destruction of GERMANY accomplished, and shall we continue to fight for the liberation of peoples? 4879

(a) Complete organisation of the Communist Party in EUROPE.
(b) Strong propaganda for the winning over of the peoples of EUROPE.
(c) Good treatment of those states which have lost the war.
(d) Prepare the ground for a world revolution even in ENGLAND. After the downfall of ENGLAND, and ENGLAND is ..... very weak. You must not forget

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

1066

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4879

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Note: This VM report comes from ..... (who) was present (at the meeting) of the Central Commission (of the KKE)."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

1068

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

A.C. (Political Section) Rome

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL. 2nd February,1945.

Admin.Order
Number Eight.

Appointment of Chief of PWB Radio Division.

With effect from this date, Mr. Ivor THOMAS, at present Acting Chief of PWB Radio Division, is appointed Chief of PWB Radio Division.

By order of Mr.Parnell,
Director.

Brigadier
Deputy Director.

Distribution:
List 'A'

1069

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL.

23rd January, 1945.

1. Owing to an oversight Administrative Memorandum No.3 was circulated in an incorrect form.

2. The correct text of this memorandum is circulated herewith.

3. You are requested to destroy all copies of the memorandum originally circulated and to substitute the correct text.

M O Murphy
Central Service Desk.

4017

1070

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL.

15th January, 1945.

Admin.Memo
Number 3

1. Effective today the Italian HQ of PWB is abolished and is replaced by PWB (Liberated Italy), HQ at Rome, and PWB (XV Army Group), HQ at Florence.

2. PWB (Liberated Italy) HQ will be responsible, subject to the directives of PWB AFHQ, for all PWB operations within Italian territory south of the Army Control line, and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations in agreement with AFHQ, AC and the U.S.and British Embassies.

3. PWB (XV Army Group) HQ will be responsible, subject to the directives of PWB AFHQ, for all propaganda and other operations directed against the enemy in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda of consolidation in the area North of the Army Control line.

4. The following appointments become effective today:

PWB (LIBERATED ITALY) HQ Head: Mr. George Edman
Deputy Head: Mr. Lanham Titchener

PWB (XV ARMY GROUP) HQ Head: Mr. John Rayner
Deputy Head: American, to be appointed.

4876

By order of Mr.Barnes.
Director.

W.F.J.S.Haines

Brigadier.
Deputy Director.

1071

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

A.C. Political Section AFHQ
Rome (2)

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

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M.C. Maples
Central Service Desk.

4315

1072

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

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By order of Mr.Barnes.
Director.

4074

W.E.S.Haws

Brigadier.
Deputy Director.

1073

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

Mr Henry Hopkinson.

With the compliments of the

Public Relations Officer,

Allied Control Commission

M.C.C. 452

1074

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

REORGANISATION OF P.W.B. ITALY

Minutes of meeting held at Allied Commission HQ Jan.14th,1945.

Present: The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Chairman.
Brigadier Lush, Chief of Staff.
Mr. Russell Barnes, P.W.B.
Mr. George Ellman, P.W.B.
Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Political Section.
Mr. Dowling, American Embassy.
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Linen, C.W.I.
Captain Anderson, P.W.B.
Mr. Scratch, Political Section.
Mr. Bedford, P.W.B. Int.
Major Fielden, Public Relations.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that two things were happening concurrently. The P.W.B. was withdrawing some of its activities from liberated Italy, and he was putting forward proposals for the subsequent control of those activities by other means. He thought that the meeting might come to an agreement which could be sent forward to the authorities as a fusion of the two. He had before him a paper which had been submitted by Mr. RUSSELL BARNES. He thought that the meeting might go through Mr. BARNES' proposals quickly to get a general picture.

Mr. BARNES said that he had put forward these proposals as a prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction. (1) The Italian Theatre Headquarters of PWB would be abolished as from 15 January 1945. (2) Thereafter PWB in Italy would be divided into two parts - PWB XV Army Group, headed by Mr. BAYNER, and PWB AC Italy, headed by Mr. ZERAN. The latter would be only in the nature of a "liquidation operation". (3) The PWB wished to maintain the news and monitoring unit at Caserta; this service was provided for the AFHQ meeting at 9:30 every morning. It consisted, as far as he knew, of six British and American personnel and three Italians. It was not PWB's intention to embarrass anyone by putting off services on the 15th, and they held themselves at the disposal of the AC for any services that might be required. They would like to continue their Basic News Commitments.

4573

Mr. MACMILLAN asked what that meant?

Mr. BARNES said that PWB would continue its distribution of Basic News but it would have to be prevented from falling into the hands of the Press. (4) He would like to see news turned over to the Italian radio as soon as possible, but PWB would wish to have any time they needed on Italian stations for "Italian Combatte" and other programmes, and they would like the use of the 100 kilowatt transmitter

Mr. Bowlby, Air Vice-Marshal Bishop.
Mr. Michael Stewart, British Embassy.
Mr. Lamb, C.M.F.
Captain Anderson, R.N.V.R.
Mr. Sprott, Political Section.
Mr. Buttrose, P.W.B. Int.
Major Fielden, Public Relations.

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Mr. MACMILLAN said that they could certainly bill them; payment was quite another thing.

Mr. BARNES said (16) that the PWB wished to cut loose entirely from the newspapers which they had been running and to insist that the titles should not be used again. (17) As to films, they had an organisation of 600 people for distribution, but this cost nothing as payment for it was taken from film receipts. They could turn over to AC or anyone else a smoothly functioning organisation. (18) He

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

thought that evacuation could be taken over by the AC; the main PWB activity was to make London broadcasts for the newscasts sent from overseas.

Mr. RADFORD said (US) that many people were anxious for the Intelligence services to continue. They were found useful in Washington and London. He thought that they might be taken over by the Embassies.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that the object of the meeting was to set a dividing line between PWB and other bodies. They could decide later which bodies would take over the various activities. He did not wish to draw a line between AC and the Embassies at this point.

The meeting then considered Mr. BARNES' memorandum point by point:-

1 - 4. Brigadier LUSH said that the definition "PWB XV Army Group" might be confusing. It would not include much Allied territory.

Mr. BARNES said that it could be called "PWB Allied and German-occupied Italy" and "PWB Italian Government territory".

Brigadier LUSH said that what was intended, he thought, was Italy south of the Army Control Line.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed and directed that the territory described in Mr. BARNES' memorandum as "AC Italy" be taken to mean all Italy south of the Army Control Line.

5. It was agreed that directives would only be necessary on rare occasions in AC Italy. There was no objection to the procedure suggested.

6. News Services: Mr. BARNES asked Captain ANDERSON to speak to the question of agencies.

Captain ANDERSON said that no Italian agency was yet functioning well enough to deliver news. Nor did he think that outside agencies were yet in a position to do so. PWB had the facilities to work with ANSA and could relinquish employees and information to ANSA in order to get it going. This was absolutely necessary for any Italian agency. Also PWB had to make their news from Liberated Italy available to the Roman press. He did not know how that was to be done. PWB could not do this according to the Caserta directive. Could AC do it? He thought that ANSA was very much frightened about its responsibilities and it would be a hard struggle for them to take over on Monday.

Mr. BARNES said that PWB had been told that it should not work with ANSA. It seemed to be rather a difficult situation.

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

1077

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

Onetai ANDERSON said that he thought we might forget about the requisitioning question altogether for the time being. He would like to know whether PWB could give its Liberated Italy news to the Rome newspapers on Monday morning.

Major FIELDEN said that this was a new point which had never been discussed, but logically, since the newspapers were going on to a paying basis, any PWB news should be sold to them on the same terms as Agency news. Otherwise, there would an overlap and complaints. He saw no reason why AC should take over distribution; distribution was only a mechanical operation. The important point was to avoid monopoly, as SACMED had ruled. PWB was giving a virtual monopoly to ANSA by handing over personnel and premises, as ANDERSON had suggested. All agencies should compete on an equal footing.

Mr. BARNES said that nobody wanted a free press more than the PWB. He thought that Captain ANDERSON had used the wrong word when he said "relinquish" employees; he had meant "release" employees, who would be available to any other agency or newspaper. PWB had absolutely no connection with ANSA.

Major FIELDEN objected that it was generally thought that PWB was sponsoring ANSA and there was much ill-feeling on the subject. The Chief Commissioner's view was that we could not prevent ANSA from being used, if the newspaper editors so decided, as a post-office and delivery organisation, but that it should not have preferential treatment above any other agency.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that he thought these considerations applied only to the short-term view. The Technical sub-Committee would have to decide on the facilities given to ANSA. Until its decisions were taken, he thought that PWB should distribute Liberated Italy news to the Rome press.

6. Note 5: Major FIELDEN said that if Basic News were continued there would be an outcry from the Agencies, since it would be quite impossible to prevent it from getting into the hands of the Press.

Brigadier LUSH agreed.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that it was very useful. Many officers could not read Italian. He himself found it essential.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that it was surely a luxury. There were the English papers, and many digests; in fact too many people were doing digests.

Brigadier LUSH asked whether Mr. HOPKINSON if not get the PRO digest.

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

10781

4512

ruled. PWB was giving a virtual monopoly to ANSA by handing over personnel and premises, as ANDERSON had suggested. All agencies should compete on an equal footing.

Mr. BARNES said some nobody wanted a free press more than the PWB. He thought that Captain ANDERSON had used the wrong word when he said "relinquish" employees; he had meant "release" employees, who would be available to any other agency or newspaper. PWB had absolutely no connection with ANSA.

Major FIELDEN objected that it was generally thought that PWB was sponsoring ANSA and there was much ill-feeling on the subject. The Chief Commissioner's view was that we could not prevent ANSA from being used, if the newspaper editors so decided, as a post-office and delivery organisation, but that it should not have preferential treatment above any other agency.

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Brigadier LUSH asked whether Mr. HOPKINSON did not get the PRO digest.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that it came too late. He wanted it on the breakfast table.

Brigadier LUSH asked PRO whether it could not be done earlier. Mr. DOWLING also wanted it earlier.

Major FIELDEN said it was a question of staff. With more staff, it could be done earlier.

Brigadier LUSH said he thought that ought to be done.

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

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

1081

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

9. Radio Technical Services: Mr. BARNES said that facilities and equipment would have to be provided by OWI and MOI if they wished to provide them.

10. Press: AC Italy: As regards the Press, Mr. BARNES said that it was the desire of PWB to cut loose from all newspapers, and to stop any perpetuation of the PWB titles.

Major FIELDEN said that in the case of the CORRIERE DI ROMA they were raising a storm at the present time. It was apparently falling back into the hands of the Communists.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that that was a matter for the Italian Government.

Mr. BARNES said that that was the case. The PWB had nothing to do with the matter. They merely released their employees and the machinery. Anyone could take them up.

Major FIELDEN said that that was not strictly true. It might perhaps be a case for the Italian Government eventually, but in fact PWB was handing over a going concern lock, stock and barrel, and this was entirely out of keeping with everything that had been done to avoid monopoly. The invisible assets were of great value. He merely wanted to make that point clear.

Mr. BARNES said that the future of the paper was no concern of theirs. They merely wished to safeguard the employees.

Brigadier LUCE agreed that the employees must be safeguarded.

Major FIELDEN said that it still remained the gift of a going concern.

10. Press: AC/S G-5: (1) Mr. BARNES asked whether PWB should continue its work of setting up newspapers in forward areas.

Mr. MACMILLAN concurred, but referred to the allocation of paper which Major FIELDEN had mentioned in an earlier note.

Major FIELDEN explained that the AFS had made an allocation of 300 tons monthly to PWB, 300 to the Italian Press, and 200 to be stockpiled in the North. Under the changed circumstances, PWB would not need nearly so much paper and the allocation would have to be revised.

Mr. EDEN concurred.

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

time. It was apparently falling back into the hands of the Germans.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that that was a matter for the Italian Government.

Mr. HARVEY said that that was the case. The PWB had nothing to do with the matter. They merely released their employers and the machinery. Anyone could turn them up.

Major FIELDEN said that that was not strictly true. It might perhaps be a case for the Italian Government eventually, but in fact PWB was handing over a going concern lock, stock and barrel, and this was entirely out of keeping with everything that had been done to avoid monopoly. The invisible assets were of great value. He merely wanted to make that point clear.

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10. Press: XV A.G.(1) Mr. HARVEY asked whether PWB should continue its work of setting up newspapers in forward areas.

Mr. MACMILLAN concurred, but referred to the allocation of paper which Major FIELDEN had mentioned in an earlier note.

Major FIELDEN explained that the APB had made an allocation of 300 tons monthly to PWB, 300 to the Italian Press, and 400 to be stockpiled in the North. Under the changed circumstances, PWB would not need nearly so much paper and the allocation would have to be revised.

Mr. EDLAN concurred.

11. A.F.H.: Mr. HARVEY said that he thought that APB could now be wound up.

Major FIELDEN said that it certainly had not much to do now, but it was the only link between Censorship and the Italian Press Commission. As such he thought it might serve a useful purpose at times. It would be better to keep it in being for the moment, perhaps working in the North, but available if serious Press disputes arose.

Mr. MACMILLAN concurred.

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

12 - 18:

Mr. BARNES said that PWB publications [illegible] would be passed over to OWI and MOI. AC would have to look after the distribution of publications and booklets. The film distributing unit could also come under AC as a self-contained unit. PWB could carry on the with the production of films until AC could take over.

Major FIELDEN said that he did not think AC need "take over"; it was simply a question, where documentary AC films were concerned, of asking an Italian company to make them. That could be done to-morrow, if materials were available. Newsreels would be more complicated.

Mr. BARNES said he would like to hand over newsreels to the Italian Government.

Mr. LINEN said that would be difficult. The newsreels sent out were owned by British and American companies who would not easily surrender their rights.

Mr. STEWART said that the question of transport for distribution would be difficult. Was PWB going to surrender their transport?

Mr. BARNES said they had no transport - they had to borrow.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that he thought AC should take over the PWB film responsibilities as soon as it could be arranged.

Mr. BARNES objected that that might leave the PWB "with the baby for many months.

Brigadier LUSH assured Mr. BARNES that AC would play fair.

19. Intelligence: Mr. RADFORD said that the PWB had 40 or 50 intelligence services, about half of which were in Liberated Italy. Many people thought them very valuable.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that they were no doubt very well run, but he wondered whether the duration of interviewing did not now properly belong to the Embassies. An intelligence man might be very conscientious and clever, but he could not always know when he was embarrassing the authorities by visiting certain people and perhaps praising them. It was difficult to get proper coordination. Anonymous reports, he thought, were less valuable than those sent through proper Embassy channels.

Mr. HOPKINSON and Mr. DOWLING stressed the value

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

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

1085

SEN. SANDERS said I'd like to hear Tommy Thompson respond.

SEN. HOLLINGS. Governor, would you please respond to that question?

GOV. THOMPSON. Senator Hollings, I'm very pleased to be here today. I'm very pleased to be here with Governor Dukakis. I've had the opportunity to work with him on a number of issues, and I've had the opportunity to work with Governor Dukakis on a number of issues. I've had the opportunity to work with Governor Dukakis on a number of issues. I've had the opportunity to work with Governor Dukakis on a number of issues.

Mr. MACMILLAN discussed. They certainly official story and could use more discreet and liberal watchdog if they were incorrect.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that he thought perhaps "D" section should be feeding information to the Embassies and those who really needed it but not circulating their reports to a large number of people.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that it was really a question of who conducts the negotiations. We should not like the unit as a whole not be transformed to AC; he thought that it might continue as it was for the time being, but a coordinating committee should be set up and it should be eventually transferred.

Mr. BROOKS said that the question was very complicated and suggested that the AC should invite someone to discuss the whole matter with him.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed that it was a difficult problem and might be left over for a technical committee to make recommendations; he thought however that a coordinating committee should be set up.

Brigadier LUSH referred back to an earlier part of the Memorandum and said that all programming for Assessments Staff should be coordinated with AC. Mr. BARNES agreed.

Mr. MACMILLAN thanked Mr. BARNES for preparing the paper, and said he thought we had had an idea of the division of activities. We should now have to consider how these activities were to be divided between AC, SWE, MOI, and the Embassies. That would be the purpose of a further meeting, which should be held as soon as possible.

Meeting arranged between:

AC — CC
CCS
ETO
Joints. Sub-Com.

OWI
MOI
Embassies — for 1500 hrs 16/1/45

Distribution:

Acting President
Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff
Mr. Hopkinson
Mr. Schott
Mr. Dowling
Mr. Michael Stewart
Mr. Russell Bruce

4870

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

it was to be done by the Embassy and it should be eventually transferred.

Mr. RAYCRO said that the question was very complicated and suggested that he should inquire someone to discuss the whole matter with him.

Mr. MACMILLAN agreed that it was a doubtful problem and might be left over for a technical committee to make recommendations; he thought however that a coordinating committee should be set up.

Ambassador DUKE mentioned briefly to an earlier part of the discussion and said that all proposals for Kassetrinis should be coordinated with AC. Mr. BARNES agreed.

Mr. MACMILLAN thanked Mr. BARNES for preparing the paper, and said he thought we had an idea of the division of activities. We should now have to consult with those activities are to be invited between AC, OWI, MOI, and the Embassies. This would be the purpose of a further meeting, which should be held as soon as possible.

Meeting arranged between:

AC — OC
OOS
PRO
Comms. Sub-Com.

OWI
MOI
Embassies — for 1600 hrs 19/1/45

Distribution:
Acting President
Chief Commissioner
Chief of Staff
Mr. Hopkinson
Mr. Scott
Mr. Dowling
Mr. Michael Stewart
Mr. Russell Grenfell
Mr. George Glenn
Captain Anderson
Mr. Linen
Mr. Radford
Colonel Henderson

4870

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

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS
- - - - - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

RE-ORGANISATION OF P.W.B. ITALY

On instructions from CAFHQ, the present zones operated are being abolished in force as from 15 Jan 1945, and will be adopted in the rest of Italy and Austria as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. SACMED's instructions further envisage the redeployment at an early date to Italian control of the radio operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

These instructions must be considered the prelude to the liquidation of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and to certain duties to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present PWB Italian headquarters into two parts. PWB (AC Italy), and PWB XV Army Group, the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, PWB, AC, and the US and British Chiefs of Staff, the latter designed to carry on psychological warfare action in the enemy occupied Italy and consolidation propaganda in Italian territory under AFHQ administration.

The following considerations are put forward by PWB as a basis for discussion:

1. Italian Theatre Headquarters of PWB to be abolished w.e.f. 15 Jan 1945.

2. With effect from the same date two Headquarters will be set up.

   PWB (AC Italy) - Brig. [illegible]
   Deputy Brig. Lt. Kirchener.

   PWB XV Army Group - Lt. Col. [illegible]
   Deputy Lt. Col. [illegible]

3. PWB (AC Italy) will be responsible for all operations within Italian territory under Italian administration and in the Command of Troops; and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations, in agreement with AFHQ, AC, and the

4859

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

On instructions from Allied HQ, all private news agencies are being established in Rome on 15 Jan 1944, and will be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian administration as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. SACMED's instructions further envisage the transition at an early date to Italian control of the radio stations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

There is, therefore, no objection to the transfer to the jurisdiction of a large part of PWB's commitments within territory under Italian jurisdiction, and to certain steps to their transfer to other Allied agencies.

In order to facilitate this operation, it is desirable to separate the present PWB Italian Subcommission into two parts: PWB (AC Italy), and PWB AF Army Group, the former principally concerned with the smooth handover of functions in accordance with a programme to be worked out between AFHQ, PWB, ACC, and the US and British Subsections, the latter designed to carry on psychological warfare against the enemy in German-occupied Italy and consolidation propaganda in Italian territory under A.G administration.

The following suggestions are put forward by PWB as a basis for discussion:

1. Italian Theatre Headquarters at Caserta to be abolished w.e.f. 15 Jan 1945.

2. With effect from the same date separate PWB headquarters will be set up:

   PWB (AC Italy) - Brig. Gen. Dunn
   Deputy Brig. Gen. Dittemore.

   PWB 15 Army Group - Brig. Gen. Joyce
   Deputy Brig. Gen. Arndt.

4853

3. PWB (AC Italy) will be responsible for all operations within Italian territory under Allied administration and in the Command of Naples, and will also be charged with the liquidation or transfer of these operations, in agreement with AFHQ, ACC, and the US and British Subsections.

4. PWB 15 Army Group will be responsible for all propaganda directed against the enemy in German-occupied Italy, for all propaganda directed towards the population of the same area, and for propaganda of consolidation in the areas administered by AFHQ.

5. Directives will be prepared in draft by the two headquarters and will be forwarded to PWB AFHQ for the necessary clearance and issue. No directive will become valid unless issued by PWB AFHQ.

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

1090

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

1091

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

1092

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

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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

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

1096

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

19. Miscellaneous:

AC Italy — Responsible contacts at: (1) U.S. Legal Division Embassy, Rome, (2) Counterintelligence officers in support of AC of S, G-2. The recommendation is that it should not be the responsibility for both services until AC of S can arrange to take over.

XV A.G. — Not applicable.

18. Intelligence:

AC Italy — To continue as at present, with major operational i/c, subject to directives of CIC, FBI and CIA. (Note: Services of 81st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, when it is withdrawn, will be available to any theater).

XV A.G. — Counter Intelligence (except assigned i/c) responsibility of AC of S, G-2. Assigned i/c to be responsible to theater commander, subject, however, to directives of CIC and FBI.

Note: The organization of Counter Intelligence to be reserved for future discussion.

20. News Services Radio:

AC Italy — This service to pass to Press Attache as soon as practicable.

XV A.G. — No aircraft to exhibit recognition signs or requirements.

21. Printing services:

AC Italy — Organizational chart of services, with relationship to Theater and AC of S, to be submitted. 4807

XV A.G. — At present, Italian Government Printing Office to print recognition signs as to division of effort between the two headquarters.

22. Photographic Services:

AC Italy — To be maintained by PRO until it is practicable for the Theater to take over.

XV A.G. — No orders to report on personnel required (if any).

23. Leaflets: — Service to pass wholly under the control of the XV A.G.

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

1090

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



Mr. Halford.
Political Section.
A.C.

# SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO. 12.

MEETING AT 56 VIA VENETO, TO DISCUSS FUTURE WORK ON ITALIAN OFFICIAL ARCHIVES, ON 22nd DECEMBER, 1944.

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Present: Mr. Radford, Chief of Intelligence, PWB Italy (Chairman)
Mr. D.Gnudi, Head Italian Documents - PWB.
Mr. McClean, American Embassy.
Mr. Benton, British Embassy.
Mr. Riggs, British Embassy.
Mr. Holford, Political Section, A.C.
Col. Young, MFAC, representing G.2.(C-I.) AFHQ.
Capt. Brooks, Head Archives Region 4.
Capt. Barcroft, I.O.S.S.
Col. Vickers, of India Office, London.
Miss Matthew, of India Office, London.
Mr. Bates, PWB.
Miss Tyler, PWB.
Miss Ashley, PWB.
Miss King, PWB.

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Mr. Radford opened the meeting with a few words as to why everyone had been called together, and requested Mr. Gnudi to give a precis of the past work of the Italian Document Section. Mr. Gnudi then presented his report, copies of which were circulated. A discussion ensued on the handling of documents in Rome by the "G" Force. It was admitted that although PWB had representatives in "G" Force, there were no concise orders as to how to handle the matter, and the first ones into a building, burrowed through papers, index cards etc., throwing out what was of no interest to them, and it was only when PWB came to look through, that it was realised the importance of the material. Capt. Barcroft said that this would be rectified, and Capt. Brooks said that an order had been issued, but it was difficult to enforce it. Capt. Barcroft also pointed out that some of the material was wanted for immediate operations and there was not time to do things systematically. It was agreed that steps would be taken to see that there was no recurrence of this procedure.

With regard to archives in the North, it was suggested that they be brought to Rome for perusal, but after some discussion it was agreed that this would be impossible, owing to transport difficulties, and the vast quantities of files which it is hoped to find. If PWB is to continue dealing with Ministry of Popular Culture material, the obvious thing was for, whoever, or whatever team is sent North, to do as was done in Rome, a selection be made, and similar reports sent to Washington and London. During the discussion it was reported that most of the archives are located in Venice and Bari. Capt. Brooks said that he had information as to archives were located in towns, but as far as country [illegible] was less precise.

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

Capt. Barcroft, I.O.S.S.
Col Vickers, of India Office, London.
Miss Matthew, of India Office, London.
Mr. Bates, PWB
Miss Taylor, PWB.
Miss Ashley, PWB.
Miss King, PWB.

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Mr. Redford opened the meeting with a few words as to why everyone had been called together, and requested Mr. Gnudi to give a precis of the past work of the Italian Document Section. Mr. Gnudi then presented his report, copies of which were circulated. A discussion ensued on the handling of documents in Rome by the "G" Force. It was admitted that although PWB had representatives in "G" Force, there were no concise orders as to how to handle the matter, and the first ones into a building, burrowed through papers, index cards etc throwing out what was of no interest to them, and it was only when PWB came to look through, that it was realised the importance of the material. Capt. Barcroft said that this would be rectified, and Capt. Brooks said that an order had been issued, but it was difficult to enforce it. Capt. Barcroft also pointed out that some of the material was wanted for immediate operations and there was not time to do things systematically. It was agreed that steps would be taken to see that there was no recurrence of this procedure.

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

Col. Young said that RAAC are interested in the results of our work, but have not the staff to do anything for themselves, and would like us to continue along the same lines. Capt. Brooks said that the only organisation he could quote was that of the Bombing Survey, of MATS, who had gone through various archives on entering towns and had found most valuable information, and they would no doubt continue to have access to archives. It was agreed that PWB should continue the examination of the archives of the Ministry of Popular Culture and the preparation of reports on present line. If staff were available those archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, of P.N.F. and P.R.F. and of certain Italo-German associations would also be examined. It was further agreed that Ministries in the United States or in Great Britain which required specialized investigation would have to make their own staff available for this purpose on the basis of the reports drawn up by PWB and that all available facilities would be given to such investigations. Mr. Radford undertook to report to the Director of PWB, Mr. Russell Barnes, and discuss the possibility of acquiring further staff for this purpose and to report at an early date.

The question then arose as to the removal of archives. Mr. Radford said that no archives were removed and that in the case of material needed for evidence in court or for other purposes, permission would have to be obtained from G-5, AFHQ. Col. Vickers who has been visiting this Unit in order to obtain evidence concerning Indian prisoners of war, as well as Indians generally, said that he had hoped to take away material. Some discussion followed and it was thought that it would be possible to obtain permission to send the material required. Mr. Benton pointed out that in some cases photostats of the originals would be sufficient, but Col. Vickers said that as far as the Indian courts were concerned, it would have to be the originals. Col. Young undertook to raise this matter with G-5 AFHQ and Mr. Radford stated that he would also discuss the matter with G-2 and G-5 on his next visit to Caserta.

Mr. Radford reported that certain documents had already been obtained from other Italian archives, copied and reported on. It was hoped that this practice would be extended but in view of the difficulties, political & practical, it was felt to be not advisable to raise the question of a systematic examination of these at the present time.

The meeting ended at 17.35 hours.

D. Gnudi,
Head Italian Documents.

C.A. Raleigh Radford,
Chief of Intelligence.

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

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The meeting ended at 17.35 hours.

D. Gnudi,
Head Italian Documents,
PWB - Unit 12

C.A. Raleigh Radford,
Chief of Intelligence,
PWB - Italy

22nd December, 1944.

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

1103

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

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

20th December, 1944.

To: British Embassy.
American Embassy.
Political Commission, AC.

Copies to:
Mr. Edman.
Mr. Gnudi.
S.C.I.
Lt. Col. Eyres Monsell, G.2., C.I.
Col. Vickers.

From: Mr. Radford.

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Meeting to be held at 56 Via Veneto, in Mr. D. Gnudi's office, on Friday 22nd December, 1944 at 4.p.m.

Agenda:

1. Work already accomplished.
2. Further archives which it is desired to have examined in Rome.
3. Archives which it is desired to examine, at present in North Italy.
4. Disposal and ultimate use to be made of the documents concerned.

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C.A.RALEIGH RADFORD,
Chief of Intelligence, PWB - Italy.

SECRET

1104

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

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512 UNIT 12

REPORTS PUBLISHED UP TO THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1944.

1. Mussolini's letters, and Miscellaneous.
2. Reports from Grandi on Italian propaganda in England, from October 1935 until June, 1936.
3. A brief study of the Masons in Germany.
4. A brief report on the attitude of the French Government during the Spanish Civil War and the supply of war material to the Spanish Republic.
5. A series of requests for money by the Italian Embassy in Berlin, approved by Mussolini.
6. Telephone conversations between Mr. Goebbels and Mr. Alfieri, in September 1939, during the German war in Poland.
7. A series of telegrams to Ciano during the Abyssinian campaign, to keep him informed of the developments in Geneva.
8. Meeting held at the German Headquarters to discuss with the Italian Press the reaction of the public after the Massacre of 320 political hostages by the Germans.
9. Mission of the National Fascist Party in Japan and Manchuko, 6th January to 23rd June, 1938.
10. Letter from Landini to Luciano enclosing a manuscript written by D'Annunzio in 1913.
11. A letter from Grandi to Mussolini concerning Mosley, and a letter from Mosley to Mussolini and De Wiege.
12. Nicola de Aldisio, newspaperman and informer for the Ministry of Popular Culture. 4004
13. Ambassador Grandi's letters to Mussolini and Ciano.
14. Secret report on the effect of the Allied bombing of Berlin and Munich, dated 13th March, 1943.
15. Amedeo Landini, Italian Consul and Press Attache at the Italian Embassy in Paris; letters dated 5/10/1936 to 21/12/1938.

15A. Amedeo Landini letters dated 7/1/1939 to 28/12/1940.

15B. Amedeo Landini letters dated 26/9/1935 to 25/6/1940.

SECRET

1105

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

SECRET



15C. Amedeo Landini letters dated 25/6/1935 to 14/11/1940.

15D. Amedeo Landini's reports to Luciano - from 26/10/1935 to 29/1/1936.

15E. Amedeo Landini letters dated 29/10/1939 to 29/3/1940.

15F. Amedeo Landini letters dated 2/4/1940 to 7/8/1940.

15G. Special report by Landini on the relationship between the Vatican and France.

15H. Amedeo Landini letters dated 20/12/33 to 14/4/34.

15I. Amedeo Landini letters dated 16/4/34 to 28/8/34.

15J. Amedeo Landini letters dated 29/8/34 to 28/12/34.

15K. Amedeo Landini letters dated 9/1/35 to 18/12/35.

15L. Amedeo Landini letters dated 17/1/36 to 20/1/37.

16. Confidential expenditure of the Italian Legation in Cairo. Personnel on the pay-roll of the Legation, Press Bureau, subsidy to newspapers and newspapermen, for the year 1935 to 1940.

17. Grandi's report to Mussolini on the Austrian situation in 1934 after his talks with Sir John Simon.

18. A series of secret agreements made by the Italian Government with Italcable company.

19. A report by Dr. Reichert, special envoy of the D.N.B., on the situation of the Italian Army in North Africa, written soon after General Wavell's counter-offensive.

20. A series of reports written by Giuseppe Renzetti, from Berlin in 1938, giving his impression of the political situation in Germany and his various talks with Hitler, Goering and other Nazi officials.

21. Guido Enderis: New York Times Bureau in Berne: 4003
Correspondence sent to Japan and Switzerland on Myron Taylor's visit to Rome in September, 1942.

22. Grandi's London anti-sanctions propaganda.

23. Father Charles E. Coughlin.

24. Italo-Rumanian Relations. 1938 - 1943.

25. Various intercepted telephone conversations between the German Embassy in Rome, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

26. Report from the Italian Press Attache in Berlin on the journey of the personnel of the Ministry of Popular Culture

1106

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

SECRET



of the Italian Embassy in Berlin, to Italy, after the Armistice between Italy and the Allies: Copy of a daily German political bulletin, analysing the political and military situation on the different fronts: Report from the Agricultural Attache of the Italian Embassy in Berlin, on the food situation in Germany (March 1934).

28. Italo-Hungarian Relations 1937 - 1941.

28. Activities of Italo Sulliotti, editor of "La Nuova Italia", Paris.

28A. Further Sulliotti reports.

29. Italo-Turkish Relations 1941 - 1942.

30. Charles Bewley, Minister Plenipotentiary of Eire.

31. Italo-Hungarian Telegrammes 1937.

31A. Italo-Hungarian Telegrammes 1938.

31B. Italo-Hungarian Telegrammes 1939.

31C. Italo-Hungarian Telegrammes 1940.

31D. Italo-Hungarian Telegrammes 1941.

32. Jugoslavia.

33. Italian Press Service in U.S.A., Edgar Sisson, Mr. Lamont of Morgan & Co. 1927.

33A. Press Service in U.S. - Edgar Sisson.

34. Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E.

35. Major S.A. Poison Newman.

36. Professor Angelo Camarco.

37. Uruguay.

38. Fascist Propaganda in Egypt. Comm. Ugo Sadone.

39. Switzerland, Cantone Ticino.

40. Relations between German State Departments: Italian propaganda in Paraguay: Jean Boissel, chief of the "Front Franc", and editor of the periodical "Reveil du Peuple". 10 3 Franc

41. Malta. 1923 - 1940.

42. A complete list of all the subsidies given to Italian newspapermen, artists and writers during the period 1933 - 1943, from the secret funds of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

SECRET

1107

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

SECRET



43. Italian wireless propaganda in Portugal.
44. Reception of Italian broadcasting in South America.
45. Ward Price. Daily Mail.
46. William Randolph Hearst.
47. Karl von Wiegand - Michael Chiniqo.
48. Italian propaganda in Morocco - 1943.
49. Italian "non-Intervention" in Spain.
50. Italian propaganda in Palestine.
51. Italian propaganda in Algeria.
52. Radio transmissions to and from the U/S/A.
53. Italian Relations with Slovakia.
54. Italian propaganda in Tunisia.
55. Italian propaganda in Saudi Arabia.
56. Radio Bari and Ankara.
57. Italian propaganda in Arab countries.
58. Correspondence relating to the dropping of leaflets over Sicily during the interval between the collapse of Fascism and the signing of the Armistice, together with original copies of the first four leaflets presumably so dropped. Correspondence relating to the setting up, under the auspices of the Ministero della Cultura Popolare, of a "Centro per gli Studi della Reorganizzazione Europea".
59. Copies of monthly reports on Communist activities during the months of April, June and August, 1939, sent from the Italian Legation at Montevideo to the R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome. Report from the Italian Legation in Mexico City on the internal political situation in Mexico in early 1940.

4061

60. Italian propaganda in Spain.
60A. Italian propaganda in Spain.
61. Karl von Wiegand.
62. Indian Prisoners of War in Italy.
63. Rumanian newspapermen and newspapers financed by the Italian Government.
64. Italian propaganda in Iran.
65. Three reports written by General G. Pieche, Vice Commander-

SECRET

1108

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



General of the Royal Carabinieri on:
Propaganda in Slovenia
German and Italian propaganda in Croatia
German penetration in Bulgaria
Copy of a secret monthly report to Mussolini, written by the Supreme High Command for Defence, dealing with Albania.

65. A complete list of the correspondents in Italy, of the "Osservatore Romano" dated 14/4/39. A very interesting report written by Monsignor Umberto Benigni after his return from London.

67. Italian propaganda in the Middle and Far East. Italian wireless propaganda for Japan. Dispatch from the Italian Embassy in Tokio on British propaganda in Japan.

68. Italian wireless propaganda for India.

69. Personalities - pro-fascist and anti-fascist.

70. British Broadcasting Corporation.

71. Miscellaneous documents taken from files on the United States 1920 - 1927.

71A. Continuation of 71.

72. Italian wireless propaganda for Thailand.

73. Complete list of all the newspapers, reviews and news agencies which received subsidies during the period 1933 - 1943, from the secret funds of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

74. Italian wireless propaganda for China.

75. Broadcasts to and from England.

76. Generoso Pope. 4860

77. James P. Rowe, propagandist.

78. Miscellaneous documents taken from files on U.S.A. 1928 - 42.

79. Italy America Society - Lauro de Bosis.

79A. Italy America Society - Dott. Bonfanino de Mitis.

80. Il Nuovo Mondo.

81. Hamilton Wright Organisation.

82. Luigi Villari.

83. Ila Dixon Buntz.

84. Series of reports of the Italian Ambassador accredited to the Vatican, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943.

1109

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

SECRET



85. Correspondence between Minister Alfieri and Agostino Gemelli, Dean of the Catholic University of Milan.

86. Series of biographical notes on the members of the Blum government in France, made by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

87. Matscotti.

88. Series of reports from the Italian Embassy in Madrid on the internal situation of Spain, also a list of University professors epurated by Franco, and a very interesting report, which bears the traditional note, "Seen by Mussolini", on the relationship between the Spanish Government and the Catholic Church of Spain at the end of 1939.

89. New York "World". Walter Lippmann - T.W. Lamont - Edward Crost.

90. Emil Ludwig.

91. Colonel Cyril Becke.

92. Teodoro Buteago.

93. List of "ovra" agles on the pay-roll of the Ministero degli Interni.

94. Giacomo Costa.

95. Thomas Douglas.

96. List of books banned by the Fascist Government in Italy.

97. Publications in the U.S.A.

97A. Publications in the U.S.A. (continued)

98. E. Bonaaglio.

99. Confidential report for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Fascist movement abroad.

100. Offer of services made by a Persian official, Habibollah Khan Cheybani, and an Egyptian Hosni el Orabi, to the Italian Ministry of Propaganda.

D. CINIDI
Head Italian Documents,
PWB - Unit No. 12

SECRET

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

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

20th December, 1944.

To: British Embassy.
American Embassy.
Political Commission, AC.

Copies to:
Mr. Edman.
Mr. Gaudi.
A.C.I.
Lt. Col. Lyman Munsell, G.2., C.I.
Col. Vickers.

From: Mr. Radford.

---

Meeting to be held at 56 Via Veneto, in Mr. D. Gaudi's office, on Friday 22nd December, 1944 at 4.30.p.m.

Agenda:

1. Work already accomplished.
2. Further archives which it is desired to have examined in Rome.
3. Archives which it is desired to examine, at present in North Italy.
4. Disposal and ultimate use to be made of the documents concerned. 4838

Mr. Radford will go

C.A. RALEIGH RADFORD,
Chief of Intelligence, PWB - Italy.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

Staff meeting

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Major Shelpton
Copies for information to: Mr.Hopkinson, AC
Major Greenlees
PWB,AFHQ

Dec 10.

From: Mr.Radford
Date: 9th December 1944

1. I have arranged with the Political Commission of AC that the Intelligence reports on liberated Italy shall in future be cleared with Col.Rolfe,Provincial Commissioner of AMG, and that after such clearance they shall be distributed directly to our recipients.

2. Major Shelpton is therefore responsible for the preparation of a Consolidated report on Conditions in Liberated Italy, covering the area for which AAI is responsible (i.e. the area between the front and the northern boundary of the provinces of Viterbo,Rieti and Teramo). Material from this area will no longer be included in the Consolidated report on Conditions in Liberated Italy which is prepared in Rome.

3. The Central "G" Section at this HQ will continue to be responsible for the preparation of a weekly report covering those parts of Italy which have been handed back to Italian administration.

4. Major Shelpton will be responsible for all distribution of the report prepared by his unit in AAI area, and he will furnish Major Greenlees with a list of all those organisations in the Italian territory under Italian administration which are now receiving his reports.

5. Major Greenlees will inform Major Shelpton of the number of copies required for distribution of the new report within the rest of Italy and outside the Mediterranean theatre. These copies will be sent in a single despatch to this HQ which will be responsible for distribution to all recipients other than those in the AAI area.

6. These arrangements become effective immediately, but care will be taken that material in the Florence reports which have already reached this HQ appear in the next Liberated Italy report.

7. The Florence reports issued under the new scheme will bear a new serial number.

8. When the new arrangement has been settled complete list of the distribution of the two reports will be prepared and will be forwarded in duplicate to this office for transmission to AFHQ.

C.L. Pilcher Lt.Col.
Chief of Intelligence,
PWB, ITALY.

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

HQ A.C.C. ECONOMIC SECTION

6 Dec 44
(Date)

| Fr. | | To |
|---|---|---|
| | ECONOMIC SECTION | |
| | AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION | |
| | COMMERCE " " | |
| | FINANCE " " | |
| | FOOD " " | |
| | INDUSTRY " " | |
| | LABOR " " | |
| | P.W. & U. " " | |
| | REQUISITION DIVISION | |
| | REPATRIATION SUB-COM. | |
| | SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION | |
| | | |
| | POLITICAL SECTION | ✓ |
| | CHIEF COMMISSIONER | |
| | | |
| | CHIEF OF STAFF | |
| | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF | |
| | CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION | |
| | ESTABLISHMENT SECTION | |
| | | |
| For: | Appropriate action | |
| | Remarks/Recommendation | |
| | Investigation & Report | |
| | Information | |
| | Noting and Return | |
| | Noting and Retention | |
| | Signature | |
| | Dispatch | |
| | File copy | |
| | Noting & circulation | |

Remarks:

Reports returned herewith. We have taken copies and obtaining comments from appropriate Boards.

for Atkins U.S.A.
Reader

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

3. 2 D

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

2nd December, 1944.

To: Mr. W.W.Schott, Political Section, A.C.

From: D.Gnudi, Head Italian Document Section, PWB. Unit 12.
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)

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SUBJECT: Soap

In the Puglia region one of the items which is badly needed is soap.

You know the importance of this commodity, especially in this particular time when cleanness is imperative to check the spreading of diseases.

In Bari we have three soap factories:

"Saponificio Risorgimento" which has more than 4000 qtls of soap ready.

"Olificio Borelli" which has more than 2000 qtls of soap available

"Lo Nigro" which has also more than 2000 qtls of soap ready.

The soda needed to make this particular soap was sent from America and distributed amongst the different soap factories. Then the Minister of Industry and Commerce allocated the raw material needed for the making of soap, but unfortunately, to-day, after having made the soap, after having all the authorization by the Allied Commission, the Minister of Industry and Commerce did not decide the basic price of the product, nor the distribution through the regular rationing channels for the civilian population. I believe that the Allied Commission should bring this problem to the attention of the Italian Minister of Industry and Commerce. The various industrialists have been sending telegrams to Rome, but no answer has been received yet, in the meantime the soap is not available.

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5 dec 36

D.Gnudi

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

2nd December, 1944.

To: Mr. W.W.Schott, Political Section, A.C.

From: D. Gnudi, Head Italian Document Section, PWB.
Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)

---

SUBJECT: Schooners.

You will remember that not long ago, I sent you a short report on the schooners available for private enterprise in liberated Italy. As you know all the schooners below 300 tons come under the control of the COGEMA of Naples, which allocates schooners. I was unable to figure out the procedure of allocation, but so many complaints have been brought to my attention that I believe an enquiry should be made on the COGEMA business.

As I said, many people complain that to be able to get a small schooner they were forced to pay an additional fee besides the original one, an additional fee which could be labelled as "tribery". The last case brought to my attention is that of a schooner named "Mazequeya" of 61 tons, which left Palermo five days ago for Bari. The man who requested the ship paid his legal fee of 50 lire per ton per day, and he had to pay nearly 1.000.000 lire as the additional one to be able to get the ship. The ship will reach Bari in the next week, and then I will be able to have copies of the navicert.

Could you interest the sub-commission which deals with these problems to look into it. As you know merchants, although unhappy about this unfortunate situation, have stated to me that, "after all the consumer will pay for it". In any case, regardless of the economical aspect of the problem, there is a social and moral aspect to be looked into because, as far as the rumour goes, apparently Allied personal are involved in this game. I am referring this at its face value, but I believe that an investigation should be made.

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D. Gnudi.

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
# PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

3rd December, 1944.

To: Mr.W.W.Schott,
U.S. Vice-President,
Political Section, A.C.

From: D. Gnudi, Head Italian Affairs (Unit 9)
Head Italian Document Section, Unit 12.

---

Attached you will find a translation of a report sent to me, concerning one of the GASLINI factories in the Puglia region.

Following yesterday's statement by A.C., the procedure to obtain a de-requisition of a factory, should be done through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

As you will see from my report on Soap, the slowness of that particular Ministry in dealing with its own affairs is appalling and undoubtedly nothing will be done about anything. I believe we should impress upon the Italian Government officials that turning over to them administrative procedure implies that their responsibility in handling these problems with efficiency and speed is imperative at this particular moment.

The attached report speaks for itself, and anything you can do for it will help to solve some of the economic problems of the Puglia region.

D. Gnudi.

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

Translation

GASLINI SOCIETA' ANONIMA

MOLA DI BARI

There is a plant owned by the Societa Anonima "GASLINI" in Mola di Bari which processes, with solvent, oil from the olive pulp. It works all the raw material produced by the 30 olive-crushing concerns of the country-side, and the numerous ones situated in the neighbouring communities, as well as working the pulp which is brought in by vehicles from the areas lacking oil processing plants.

At the end of February 1944, a unit of the 562 Artillery Company R.A.S.C. occupied this establishment, which was at the time temporarily closed due to the lack of raw material unable to be shipped from the production centres because of the transportation crisis.

On the 11th of March 1944, at the order of the IX Corpo D'Armata, a requisition notice No.125 was issued designating the plant as an "Unused Distillery". To counteract this proviso and above all this classification, the Società Gaslini appealed to the Comando del IX Corpo D'Armata to whom they explained the situation, and who recognized the requisition not of an "unused distillery", but one of the most modern and important plants in Puglia for the processing of oil from the olive pulp. 4331

In fact the concern in question has a daily producing capacity of 1000/1500 quintals of pulp which yields from 80 to 120

/quintals

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



quintals of oil of the best quality. This in turn is destined for the refinery in Bari where it will be transformed into comestible oil.

The 500/750 quintals of used olive pulp compose the only national fuel which supplies the bakeries and local industries. Taking into account the calories from the crushed pulp, the above amount corresponds to 220/350 quintals of coal.

In as much as the olive crop generally lasts 100 days, the eventual lack of activity of this plant would have unfavourable repercussions on the economy of the Puglia region. With the scarcity of transport and its cost it would not be possible to transfer elsewhere the mass of raw material which would normally flow into the Mola plant, and as a consequence the unutilized fresh olive pulp of the 1943-44 olive crop would be augmented by another 100.000 quintals with the loss of 7,000/8,000 quintals of oil and 50.000/60.000 quintals of fuel (used pulp) corresponding to 25.000/30.000 quintals of coal.

At the present moment the 562 Artillery Co.(Work Shop) has abandoned the plant and has been substituted by a unit of the 9323 G.T.Co., the Command of which is stationed in Bari (Fiera del Levante)

It is requested that the plant be de-requisitioned, a request made by the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro in the interest of the working people of Mola, by the Prefect of Bari in the economic and industrial interests of the Province, and by Major Stuart of the A.C., Agricultural Sub-Commission, as well as the Societa Gaslini.

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1124

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

5th October, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Micifis, P.W.B.

I suppose this is not really my business but I should be glad of a word with you about the attached supplement to Report No. 35 on Conditions in Liberated Italy, item 1.

2. This item is headed 'Members of the Florentine Aristocracy Conspicuous for Fascist and Pro-German Zeal' and leads off with some very damaging evidence against a woman who was British by birth and afterwards married a sculptor who would not, I opine, have considered himself a member of the Florentine aristocracy. The aristocrats who are condemned are indeed aristocrats, but no evidence is adduced against anyone of them and they are lumped together in a bracketed clause with etc.,etc.,etc., after the last name. This sort of reporting frankly gets me down on every count of logic and fair play. I am fully aware of the accusations made against the Florentine aristocracy, and had hoped on reading the title for a balanced and carefully drawn document on a very difficult subject. What I found could only be accurately described as Daily Mirror stuff, quite unworthy of P.W.B. I am sure that Major Greenlees would agree.

3. If there is real evidence with P.W.B. on this subject, I should be very glad to see it; but may I ask whether this is not really a matter for F.S.S. rather than P.W.B.

H. A. CACCIA
Vice President Political Section

P.S. If you do speak to Greenlees, would you also draw his attention to Section 19 on page 20 of the Central D Section Report No. 35. What is the source of this report?

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Liberated Italy Central D Section September 25, 1944

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 35 ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY

The contents of this supplement are SECRET and for information only.

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

1___ Members of the Florentine Aristocracy Conspicuous for Fascist and Pro-German Zeal.

SIGNORA YOI MARAINI

Address 'Torre di Sopra", 6 Viale Lorenzo Magalotti
(Recently staying with the 'Blue Sisters' in the Via Cherubini.)

British born. Was first married to a British subject. Divorced by him (the children remaining with the father) she subsequently married Antonio MARAINI, a sculptor, who has made a conspicuous career in Fascism, being Consigliere Nazionale, Secretary General for the Venice Biennial Exhibition, and head of the Sindacato degli Artisti for all Italy; and through his fascist prominence, securing many important public commissions for sculptural works, and exercising wide influence in the art world.

Attaining a certain social prominence through Signor Maraini's Fascist offices and his considerable private means, Signora Maraini, known as fanatically Fascist and pro-German and anti-Jew, associated with those members of the Florentine aristocracy who figured conspicuously in Fascist and pro-German circles (such as Marchese Niccolò Antinori and his wife, Conte Guicciardini and his wife Contessa Nora Guicciardini Tandolfini, Conte Giuseppe della Gherardesca, etc., etc.) entered a great deal into the international social and literary life of Florence (and also of Venice and Rome) and entertained extensively.

Whereas Sig. Maraini was known for his moderation and as a man who attended to his business and was not heard making hostile propaganda or expressing himself with political rancour, Signora Maraini has for years past made herself conspicuous for her extreme bitterness against England and the Allies, and for her ardent Fascist and Nazi partisanship. She resented being reminded that she was herself English, (although in earlier years proud to put the fact forward), and even denied it, on the grounds that she had been born in Hungary (where her father was a vine grower) and that her mother was Polish.

During visits to England, where she received much hospitality,

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

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During visits to England, where she received much hospitality, she made Fascist propaganda and talked against England, and at the same time she got in touch with English publishers and editors, to whom she furnished photographs and news of Fascist activities, especially in the spheres of art and welfare.

Her attitude towards England, English representatives, and outstanding figures (Mr. Churchill and others) aroused much criticism and



4828

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

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after her last visit (in 1939, shortly before the outbreak of the war) many who had heard her talking in England and on her return to Italy, or had seen letters which she wrote, declared their intention of making it their business to see that she never again got a visa permitting her to enter England.

(Signora Maraini's younger son, Grato Maraini, secured employment immediately with the Allied Forces (at the 71st Garrison, when this was still stationed at the Torrigiani Gardens.)

2 Abusive Purchase of Partisan Certificates by Fascists

It is alleged that some wealthy Fascists are purchasing from Partisans, for their own use (or possibly for their sons or other members of their families) the certificates issued to the Partisans in reward for their services. It is alleged that considereble sums (such as 30,000 lire) are being paid for such certificates.

When purchased, the names are skilfully erased, and a new name substituted. In this way discredited Fascists can rehabilitate themselves, posing as patriots and partisans, and re-entering public life.

Information to this effect was brought to PWB by an Italian officer (holding the rank of Captain). A member of the Partisan Section of PWB to whom the information was transmitted, observed that rumors or news to the same effect had reached that section also.

While the purchasers are blameworthy, the vendors are equally so, and it will apparently require a very careful system of registration and of inscription of names (either in absolutely indelible ink, or by means of perforation) to render such abusive trafficking impossible.

3 INTERVIEW with Professor CALAMANDREI, Rector of Florence University, September, 1944.

Professor Calamandrei, when interviewed by a PWB officer, said that the greatest problem facing Italy in general, and the towns in particular, was the question of material existence. Conditions next year were likely to be even worse than they are now.

In the first place, the middle class was being squeezed out of existence in the towns. This class was usually too cultured and educated to live off black-market operations, which it was ashamed to indulge in. It had practically no reserves of capital, and even if employed and paid a wage, this wage was nearly always out of proportion to the cost of living. Citing his own case, Professor Cala-

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(Signore Maraini's younger son, Grato Maraini, secured employment immediately with the Allied Forces (at the 71st Garrison, when this was still stationed at the Torrigiani Gardens.)

2___ Abusive Purchase of Partisan Certificates by Fascists

It is alleged that some wealthy Fascists are purchasing from Partisans, for their own use (or possibly for their sons or other members of their families) the certificates issued to the Partisans in reward for their services. It is alleged that considerable sums (such as 30,000 lire) are being paid for such certificates.

When purchased, the names are skilfully erased, and a new name substituted. In this way discredited Fascists can rehabilitate themselves, posing as patriots and partisans, and re-entering public life.

Information to this effect was brought to PWB by an Italian officer (holding the rank of Captain). A member of the Partisan Section of PWB to whom the information was transmitted, observed that rumors or news to the same effect had reached that section also.

While the purchasers are blameworthy, the vendors are equally so, and it will apparently require a very careful system of registration and of inscription of names (either in absolutely indelible ink, or by means of perforation) to render such abusive trafficking impossible.

3___ INTERVIEW with Professor CALAMANDREI, Rector of Florence University, September 1944.

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In the first place, the middle class was being squeezed out of existence in the towns. This class was usually too cultured and educated to live off black-market operations, which it was ashamed to indulge in. It had practically no reserves of capital, and even if employed and paid a wage, this wage was nearly always out of proportion to the cost of living. Citing his own case, Professor Calamandrei said he spent for himself alone on an average 1000 lire per day while in Rome, and he lived in a most modest pension, at an incredibly low standard of living.

The wealth thrown about by the Allied soldiers, and their occupation of so much living space, meant that whatever still remained available in the towns for the use of the civilian population was inevitably put out of its reach.

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

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The harvest this year was good, though a part of it had been lost for one reason and another. The destruction and carrying off of livestock by the Germans, however, meant that many farmers could not plough their land for next year's crop. Unless he could get a pair of oxen, he would have no corn next year at all, and many landowners and farmers were in the same plight. Some solution should be found quickly or else next year's harvest would be disastrously low.

Talking of politics, Prof. Calamandrei said he thought the united front of the parties would be maintained for quite some time to come, because each party realised the difficulties that lay ahead, and would therefore not assume sole direction or responsibility. The united front was made possible by the extraordinary moderation of the Communist leaders, and provided their attitude was sincere, there was great hope for a concerted national effort to rehabilitate the country. Many people were not convinced however of communist intentions, because they seemed to have one standard for the outside world and another for themselves. He cited two examples which had been noticed in Florence. The first was an article about Florence written by a certain Gianni STROZZI in the Rome Communist organ "L'Unità". It was a very unpleasant attack on the Florentines, saying they had contributed nothing to the overthrow of Fascism, the only people who had helped being the Communist Florentines. In view of the high degree of organization of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, and of the Giunta Militare, and the extraordinary contribution made by so many non-Communist elements, this article was in the nature of a libel. He undertook to find out who Gianni Strozzi was: Strozzi being a distinguished Florentine name. On investigation he found that he was a certain Curzio Malaparte, who apparently came into Florence during the first days of the liberation, under Allied auspices. He used to write in the Fascist press and was well known as a Fascist adventurer. Before being Malaparte, his name was Kurt Suckert.

Another strange convert to the Communist ranks was Ottone Rosai, a prominent Fascist, squadrista and beater-up. Prof. Calamandrei thought that conversions could of course occur, but as with religious conversions, a period of retirement and proven sincerity was desirable, and not that a person should continue his violent function under another name.

Prof. Calamandrei was not afraid of Communism in Italy, in spit of its many adherents, its organization and wealth. He thought that the party that had the greatest backing throughout the country was

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Prof. Calamandrei was not afraid of Communism in Italy, in spite of its many adherents, its organization and wealth. He thought that the party that had the greatest backing throughout the country was the Christian Democrat. The Christian Democrats were somewhat handicapped by including in their ranks a conservative landowning element, but the great mass followed a younger and progressive leadership, which he was convinced would prevail.

He discounted the influence of the Church over the party, partly because the Vatican would try to keep out of national politics, and partly because the higher clergy who were conservative, lived in towns where they had very little political influence. The "parocco" or parish priest, who on the other hand did have a deal of influence, was far more progressive [illegible] than was generally supposed

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Unit 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 25,1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

PART I SUMMARY

(1) Public interest during the week has been centred on the Caruso trial. Caruso was the chief of police in Rome under German occupation and was considered responsible for many of the atrocities committed by the Germans and Republican Fascists. The trial was scheduled to begin on Monday September 18th. Considerable publicity had been given to Caruso's arrest and to the trial before the event. It is reported that many of the relatives of the victims who had suffered from Caruso were invited to attend the proceedings. As a result a large crowd assembled early on Monday morning outside the Ministry of Justice and very soon the hall was filled. Emotions were running high when Carretta, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, arrived. This man had been the deputy director of the Regina Coeli prison during the German occupation. Someone in the crowd pointed out Carretta. Angry women attacked him and mauled him severely. He was rescued by the Italian police but, later, on leaving the building was caught by the crowd who lynched him. From all accounts this scene was a most macabre and violent one. He was thrown in the Tiber and when he tried to swim ashore some Italians rowed towards him and held his head under water until he was drowned. His body was then dragged along with his head on the ground and the crowd hanged him from the feed outside the Regina Coeli prison. This was a shameful and degrading affair and recognised as such by the Italian Government. It may partly be explained by the fact that many people in Rome have been roused by the slowness with which Caruso and other prominent Fascists are being brought to trial. It was certainly unwise to have given so much publicity to the trial before the event and then to have taken insufficient precautions to guarantee order. The Italian Government decided to postpone the trial until Wednesday and meanwhile to take all necessary steps to prevent a repetition of Monday's scenes. The trial lasted two days and at the end Caruso was condemned to death and his principle assistant Occhietto was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. Although more than three months have passed since the liberation of Rome and this is the first occasion on which prominent collaborationists have been tried, the sentences will do much to allay public opinion.

(2) The Anglo-American Trade Union delegates participated at

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
4826

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(2) The Anglo-American Trade Union delegates participated at the meeting of the Italian Trade Unionists who had come to Rome from all over Italy and a special meeting of workers was called on Sunday to demonstrate the sympathy of the Italian workers for the delegates. The audience was composed largely of workers and although the delegates were delayed for an hour by their audience with the Pope, there was great spontaneous enthusiasm when they appeared on the stage. Each of the five delegates made a speech. The two Americans spoke in Italian, the British in English and Schevenels in French. The speeches of the British Trades Unionists evoked little enthusiasm because they contained nothing but words of admonition and sympathy. The American delegates on the other hand drew a sharp distinction between the Fascists and the Italian people and declared that in America they had never considered the Italian people responsible for the war. Antonini went further and pledged both material and moral support. He also declared that he would do everything in his power to influence public



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

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opinion in the States to ensure that Italy was well-treated at the peace and that the treaty should be drawn up in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. Baldanzi expressed the hope that the workers would be represented at the peace conference. Antoniri's speech received tremendous applause and he was undoubtedly the most popular figure at the meeting. Schevenels speech on the other hand was interrupted on various occasions when he declared that he and others abroad had been disillusioned with Italian workers during the last twenty years as they had failed to seize the opportunities that had arisen to overthrow Fascism. They did not really assert themselves until the spring of 1943, he said. All delegates praised the syndical unity which Italian workers had now achieved and asked that this be translated into practice. Italian workers were on the whole pleased with the visit because they felt that it had given a greater understanding to the Anglo-American delegates of the grave problems facing Italian labour.

(3) There is an increasing demand among Italian workers and labour leaders that wages of Italian workers should be raised to meet the cost of living. In particular they were disappointed that the demand for an increase of 50 lire a day in Rome and 40 lire a day elsewhere to compensate the rise in the cost of living was delayed. It is reported that the workers are very uneasy at the prospects of the coming winter. Many are still without employment and those who work receive wages which are inadequate in view of the tremendous increase in prices. The average Italian working family in Rome lives on bread, fruit, vegetables and a few small rations allotted to them monthly. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day in Rome, and as the winter approaches, fruit and vegetables will be less plentiful. The cold weather will further increase the difficulties of workers as they feel that there will be little or no heating during the winter.

The standard of living of the Italian worker has fallen to an appallingly low level. Saragat, the Socialist Minister without Portfolio, recently visited Sardinia and wrote an article in "Avanti" describing the position of the miners in Carbonia, a city created largely by Fascism. He tells how he visited one of the mines. The miners were without socks or shoes and for the most part clothed in rags; nor do they receive soap so that they return to the mines each day in the condition in which they left them the day before. He recounts how the men who left the pits had nothing human left in them and how skeleton figures covered in a few dirty rags passed by without speaking, without even protesting, and he tells how he was struck by the horror of finding miners without boots working in tunnels on ground that is a mass of puddles. Finally, he goes on to say, one of the miners moved aside from the others and asked who was the Minister. After he had been told, he made a large gesture with his hand, pointing to his naked feet and filthy rags and in a voice of pure desperation and scorn said, "I am Italian" and then moved

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

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It is reported from the provinces that the peasants are growing impatient with the large landlords and in many cases are seizing the land. At a Communist meeting in Sicily a bomb was thrown at Villalba and the Communist Li Causi was struck and wounded. The Communists maintain that this incident was organized by the land proprietors in Sicily.

(4) Benedetto Croce made a speech in Rome on Thursday. Most of the members of the Government were present on the stage sitting

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behind Croce. He made it clear he spoke not as President of the Liberal party but as an Italian, and it was also clear that his speech was directed mainly at the British Government and British public opinion. He asked that Italy should be given the status of an ally and that the control exercised over the Italian government should be diminished so that Italy could manage her own affairs with dignity. He asserted that it was necessary to distinguish between the mass of the Italian people and the clique of Fascist usurpers and adventurers. He hoped that the territorial integrity of Italy would be recognized. It is clear that in his plea for a revision of the armistice terms as well as in his demand that Italy's status be given new recognition he has the support of people in many parties. Both the Right and the Left wing parties would like to see the position of Italy clarified and they feel that the government has not got the liberty of action which would enable it to govern. It is sufficient to read between the lines of leading articles in the Italian press to realize that this is a general feeling. Croce however failed to realize in his speech that a great portion of the Italian people was responsible for Fascism and that in particular the bourgeoisie and ruling class supported Fascism for twenty years. The war was the logical result and although there were Italians who were opposed to the declaration of war these were to be found on the whole among intellectuals and the working classes. He further made the strange claim that Italy considered herself on the side of the conquerors rather than on the side of the conquered.

(5) Ugo La Malfa addressed a meeting of members of the Party of Action during the week in which he outlined the history of the party. He pointed out the failure of Italian socialism and said that the Action Party represented a combination of economical socialism and political liberalism. It was essential, he added, to get away from class warfare.

(6) There is no doubt that Italians are pre-occupied by the gravity of the food situation in Rome. Many hope that some temporary solution to all these problems may be found if the war ends in the next month or so and the rest of Italy is liberated as it is then confidently believed that the transport situation will be considerably eased. The feeling of isolation which had overcome Italians recently was lessened during the week by the visit of the trade union delegates. There is a strong desire to re-establish contact with the outside world. The interest and curiosity in conditions under the democracies continues. There

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

135

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curiosity in conditions under the democracies continues. There
is disappointment at the slowness of the campaign in Italy com-
pared with the swiftness on other fronts. There has been
considerable interest in the U.N.R.R.A. conference being held in
Montreal.

4815

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Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 25, 1944

# REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 35

## Part II - Annexes


| Paragraph | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| | **A. CURRENT EVENTS** | |
| 1. | Lynching of Donato Caretta: Press reactions | 1 |
| 2 | Public reactions | 2 |
| 3 | Extracts from Croce's speech | 3 |
| 4 | Summary of La Malfa's speech | 4 |
| 5 | Labor Convention | 5 |
| 6 | Assembly of Rome workers' on behalf of Anglo-American Labor Delegates | 7 |
| | **B. GENERAL CONDITIONS** | |
| | ITALIAN GOVERNMENT | |
| 8 | Ministers and Government Officials in Sardinia | 10 |
| 9 | Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia | 10 |
| 10 | De Ruggiero and Berlinguer in Sardinia | 12 |
| 11 | Mario Berlinguer's Conference at Sassari | 13 |
| 12 | Meuccio Ruini in Palermo, Sicily | 13 |
| 13 | Minister Ruini at the Storia Patria | 15 |
| | CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY | |
| 14 | Memorandum presented by the President of the Comitato Toscana di Liberazione Nazionale | 15 |
| | RECONSTRUCTION | |
| 15 | Memorandum from a Conservative Landowner of Florence (Marchese Ginori) | 17 |
| 16 | Notes on the Agricultural situation in Tuscany | 17 |
| 17 | Memorandum Respecting the Buildings in Devastated Quarters of Florence | 19 |
| 18 | The Teatro Comunale and its Orchestra | 19 |
| 19 | Immediate Arrest of Fascists called for in Florence | 20 |
| 20 | Land Reclamation on the Right Bank of the Volturno | 20 |
| | ECONOMICS | |
| 21 | Cost of Living in Naples | 23 |
| | PRESS AND PROPAGANDA | |
| 22 | Propaganda in Italy | 24 |
| 23 | Press | 25 |



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

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| | ECONOMICS | 23 |
| 21 | Cost of Living in Naples | |
| | PRESS AND PROPAGANDA | 24 |
| 22 | Propaganda in Italy | 25 |
| 23 | Press | 25 |
| 24 | Propaganda Shops | 26 |
| 25 | Cinema | |

APPENDIX I. REPORT ON A VISIT MADE TO PISA

APPENDIX II. SUMMARY OF IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY PWB OFFICER IN SICILY


Explanation of Reliability Rating

| Source (Reliability) | | Report (Probability) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | always reliable | 1 | confirmed |
| B | usually reliable | 2 | probable |
| C | sometimes reliable | 3 | possible |
| D | frequently unreliable | 4 | doubtful |
| E | a bad source | 5 | improbable |

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

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Information and Censorship Section
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Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 25, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

Part II - ANNEXES

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CURRENT EVENTS

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L'UNITA (Communist) Happenings of this kind could easily be foreseen by anyone with the slightest political and moral sense. The healthy, legitimate and fully justified resentment of the people of Rome and Italy because of the lack of severe and energetic justice against those who served the Germans and assassinated the people; against the country's traitors, has exploded... For months the people have waited for the work of justice and punishment and nothing has been done until now. The Communists and their paper have constantly re-iterated that prompt and severe justice was lacking and that the people would inevitably end up by taking the law into their own hands. The only way to avoid a repetition of yesterday is to do final and true justice.

IL RESORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) It was an error to believe that proceedings such as those against Caruso could be carried out before the High Court with all the panoply of the Assise Court. Another thing to deplore is the length of time it has all taken. Caruso and his companions should have been tried within 40 hours of their arrest, before a military court, by military law.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) It is easy to understand the exasperation aroused by this too long awaited trial. But it is not possible to justify what happened. Justice itself exists to prevent hate becoming violent. The main responsibility for the atrocity committed yesterday lies with those who put Caruso into power, who sowed hate into the crowd, who initiated summary justice in Rome and ardeatine reprisals. The press is responsible for printing false notices. The government is responsible and cannot limit

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L'AVANTI ((Socialist) It deplores the ferocious killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli, a functionary who had given his active help against the Nazi-Fascists during the occupation of Rome. He was the sad scapegoat of a sanguinary incident. But the proceedings against Caruso should have taken place three days, not three months after the liberation of Rome.

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L'ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) We have witnessed a bestial and horrible explosion of the elementary instincts of the mob, which is to be deplored, but for which it is necessary to remove the cause. Such a thing has not happened in Rome since the mob executed Ugo Basville at the time of the French Revolution. During the German occupation all the laws of God and man were discarded. Torture and infamy were the order of the day. All this made prompt and ample justice necessary, instead of which a High Magistrate was put in charge of slow proceedings which should have been settled by military court for high treason... Despite guards and police it had not been possible to save one man, whose lynching began inside the Palace of Justice. The paper deplored the fact that the patriots had been disarmed and that the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale had not been entrusted with the task of preserving order.

IL TEMPO (Independent) Even the killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli is due to the weakness and uncertainty of the government.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vaticano) and QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action) both stigmatise the crime committed on Monday and ask that just as violence was punished in the past so it should be punished now and so put an end to the series of crimes of violence and reprisal.

2___ Public Reactions to the Lynching

It is generally the opinion that the tragedy could have been avoided evdn with the small police force present.

A man of 45 said, "I cannot understand why the mounted police, who at first succeeded in pushing back the crowd, disappeared. It makes me, and others, think that they were given the order to go. This opinion is supported by the fact that the Allied Police were entirely lacking. So we think that this affair was planned by the authorities, especially the Allies, to appease the agitation and perhaps keep them from doing anything worse, assailing the prison, or the CourtHouse, which would have played into the hands of those Fascists probably mixed with the crowds in the hope of starting a revolution. And now I think of it, a man I saw inciting the people, urging them to go to the prison, resembled a Fascist. But fortunately the crowd did not listen to him."

A school teacher said, "The affair upset me very much, for while I can understand the desire for vengeance on the part of those who have suffered under the Fascists, I cannot understand the killing of Carretta in such a barbarous way, repugnant to any civilized

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

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A school teacher said, "The affair upset me very much, for while I can understand the desire for vengeance on the part of those who have suffered under the Fascists, I cannot understand the killing of Carretta in such a barbarous way, repugnant to any civilized person. I hope the people in the occupied territory will not hear of this, because Rome has been called the mother of civilization. It is up to the Allies. They should not make the error of punishing the head Fascists in any other town they take so long a time after liberating it. It is this mistake that has brought about the excess committed by the Roman people. Many consider Caruso the cause of the nine months of suffering, and he should have been sentenced the week after the Allies arrived. He should not have had special care in the same cells where the Anti-Fascists were tortured and starved. This is also said for all those to be tried."

CONFIDENTIAL

1142

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

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Another man, belonging to a central party, said, "I think the Communists urged the people on, as this is their aspiration. In fact their newspapers clearly show how glad they were the people had resorted to measures which put in practice what they preach. How is it that the woman who wtarted the lynching has never come forward to justify herself?"

An official of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, "It was a horrible thing. I think it is still too early to say what the repercussions will be as far as national and international reactions are concerned. It was certainly an unfortunate thing so far as we are concerned, and anunfortunatething to happen in our first important democratic free trial. The whole thing was repulsive to me."

A tailor in the Via Frattina, about 40, "It was all very brutal. I don't know just what to think about it. But perhaps it may have been just. I have seen the Germans taking at random our young men, without reason, without offense, and we know later that they were murdered in the Ardeatine Caves. We know too that some of them could have been saved by paying exhorbitant ransom -- though others would only have been taken in their places. I know the family of one of the victims and I know how bitterly they feel. It was horrible, but who knows, it may have been just."

A professor of politics and finance, Rome University, about 50, "It was a terrible, unfortunate thing. As to whether it was engineered by any political group it is difficult to determine at this time. It was extremely brutal and I abhor it. I hope that it does not have any great national effects."

A young man about 25, student, "It was a most unfortunate thing for Italy at this particular moment. All the eyes of the world are on us; we are trying to begin a new life. In a certain way Rome is the spiritual center of the world. All the photographers of the press will spread pictures all over the world. And it will mean that we will be put in a bad position in the eyes of the world. It is true that it may have been engineered by Communists or Fascists. But it is certain that the effect of this brutal murder in the capital of Italy will put Italy in a bad light all over the world."

3 Extracts from Croce's speech at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, 21.9.44

Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party, addressed a very large and sympathetic audience at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, on September 21st. He declared that the Allies have made the Italian Government ineffective by failing to grant it the power necessary to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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He said that Mr. Churchill, on his visit to Italy, had a favorable impression of the Government, and of its members, and manifested the desire and wish that it should be lasting. But how can a government last, if the forces necessary to govern are withdrawn from it?

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

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What does Italy ask for? Help, certainly, to set our communications going again, and our key industries, in order that we may not be precipitated into famine and the convulsions of famine. I do not doubt that this help will be given in the best way possible, for we are aware of the difficulties the Allies themselves have to face in this field. But, above all, we ask for the restoration of the dignity of our country; because a people if it does not acquire once more its dignity, is intolerant, agitated.

He added that the war now raging is less a war among nations than it is a civil war -- a fight against Fascist forces, which he said have been "burning or smouldering in the bosom of the nations of Europe."

He maintains that for this reason, Italy, although defeated on the field of battle, cannot consider herself as a defeated nation. He said on the contrary that her support of the Allies and the sympathies of the masses of her people, entitle her to be considered among the victors in the struggle.

4___ Summary of Ugo LaMalfa's speech on Sept. 17, on The Party of Action and Modern Democracy.

La Malfa spoke to a full house; ministers, cabinet members and political figures were present. In his introduction the speaker dealt with the origin of the Party of Action and of modern democracy, namely, the historical crisis of the last 30 years which comprises: two world wars, revolutions, fascism and anti-fascism, nazism and anti-nazism, popular fronts and social revolutions, and finally the war that plunged European civilization into an abyss. "To rise from this abyss," the speaker said, "it is necessary for us to know whither we are bound."

He said that on the eve of the first world conflict western civilization was founded on a democratic-liberal system whose main principle was individualism. This system was opposed by a fundamentally classic socialism, whose only function however was to criticize. Both systems and both ideologies were far removed from reality.

The speaker substantiated these affirmations with a detailed description of the social order, institutions, traditions, historical values, etc., and explained why socialism, put to the test at the end of the first world war, failed in Italy. "Through its mistakes it turned into reactionary currents, classes and cast which should

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

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La Malfa then drew a vivid analogy with the events in Germany which gave rise to nazism; recognized all the good that the socialist movement has done in favor of the classes, and admitted that politically it has failed. "It interprets reality, but it is not the only way or interpreting reality."..."The only place where Socialism has accomplished a social revolution is Russia, and although this is of world wide importance, nevertheless it must be considered an accomplishment of strictly national character."

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

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"The historic crisis of the last thirty years has made the people consciously aware of the reality of political and social problems, and their profound study brought the Party of Action into being." ..."Admittedly our ideological foundation may be further broadened," he said, "still the Party's politico-social intuition is clearly established...Rigidity in ideological abstractions is partly responsible for the crisis in European Civilization."

The program of the Party of Action comprises: war on the Monarchy; war on the high military caste; war on the high bureaucratic caste, war on the centralizing state; war on all the classes which gained power through the exercise of unbridled economic liberalism and the exploitation of economic protectionism. Further, it comprises war on the social nucleus responsible for fascism. Thus the Party of Action draws the lines intended to sever the ties with the past, and to create the future. It points tatwhat must be torn down, but more important still, it points to what must be built up.

The speaker then engaged in a critique of the traditional parties. He said that the Action Party is not classist and therefore is closer to reality than are the socialist and the communist movement. The accusation that the Party of Action is composed of all generals and no soldiers is yet to be proven. It is to the party's credit to have drawn together from the political, cultural and technicel fields men who have a clear vision of the problems of modern society. On the other hand, this audience showed that the party also has its soldiers. They are among the working classes who want to see democracy in action.

5 LABOR CONVENTION, Sept. 16, 1944

D. Gentili came to the meeting of the Camero del Lavoro and wanted to participate and speak; there was much discussion on the part of the Angdo-American delegates and on the part of the audien Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor, wanted to let him speak as it would show a greater spirit of tolerance. De Vittorio responded, and he seemed to reflect the general opinion of the audience, that this was a convention of labor delegates from the Camera del Lavoro from all parts of Italy, and that each delegate represented and was responsible to his section of Italy; furthermore that Gentili represented no Camera del Lavoro, and insofar as there is a limited time in which certain objectives of the convention must be reached, that Gentili should be prevented from participating; this was not a congress of private citizens merely to discuss labor problems but definite representatives of certain classes to whom members

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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

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Grandi, the Christian Democrat representative on the executive branch of the CGIL, spoke at length. He is an elderly, white-haired kind-faced man who speaks quietly and sincerely, only raising his voice slightly when he comes upon subjects which have received life-long study and attention by him. He began by saying that nothing is done without sacrifice and that if labor unity is really wanted, sacrifices must be made to achieve it. "We must remember that unity is a delicate thing and in achieving it many delicate matters are brought up that cannot be decided overnight. Many of the problems that are being brought up now have occupied much time and thought in many countries for many years, and there have never been made final decisions." Democracy, he said, is a continual development, and within its structure it is possible to modify undesirable statutes; In democracy's expression there should be included as many shades of opinion as possible. At its base democracy has a system and a method whereby one achieves ends gradually by the activity of all the parties concerned.

"We shall endeavor," said Grandi, "to obtain a great deal from the State, and we shall continually push our demands with greater and greater force; we want a standard and an authority for a strong labor system. We must impose ourselves upon the state, we shall be a part of the State rather than something outside of it. And while of course the State will have something to say about this, within our organization we shall have party and politics of our own. The subject of the placement of labor (ufficio di collocamento) is a delicate one. It is a strong institution and a strong weapon; in its operation the monopoly of any party must be avoided; it should be used as a means of removing discrimination."

"I realize," he said, "that England has suffered much from the war, and America has expended much blood. But also we have suffered -- we did not, as a people, invite the German occupation of our country; we had no responsibility in this matter, but we are prepared to pay for it, and we shall make good the part we have played. We know that there are prejudices among the United Nations, so we pray you delegates to carry back the true picture of Italy to your respective countries. Our nation can still arise and return to the right path, and take its place in the family of nations."

Chairman Schevenels then proceeded to the principal business of the convention, the passing of the resolution that was drawn up by the CGIL secretariat. Action Party's Bigazzi protested, he did not want the vote taken for 30 days. There was considerable shout-

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

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Lawther stressed the point of maintaining unity, laying down general principles, and getting on with the work of reconstruction.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

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Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, said that American workers want the rebirth of Italian labor. "This document" he said "this resolution that you have passed this morning, is but a piece of paper, but if you can translate it into practice, if you can activate it, then you will have given a lesson to America in labor unity. England, as you know, has achieved labor unity, but as you know, we have not in America, and as a result there has been a long and bitter war between the Congress of Industrial Organization, and my organization AFL. I beg you to maintain your unity, because if you don't, at the moment of your greatest division, your fascist threat will step in as it did before, and the possibility of civil war will be upon you. Only in unity can you be strong."

O'Brien, British representative of Entertainment Industry, said "We delegates did not come to dictate the details of your labor organizations, but we are concerned with the general principles that concern international federation. I warn you to keep away from political control as it is the worst enemy of labor organizations. We know of your former industrial and political dictatorship and the only thing that can oppose it is a strong labor organization."

G. Baldanzi, of the C.I.O., said, I am pleased to know that you have begun on the path of unity. Stay free of political influences. The way before you is difficult with no transport, no industry, no bread. We shall do all we can to help. I am human, and because of what I've seen over here, I shall be able to speak better at home."

The meeting ended on a harmonious note with a closing address by Schevenels, in French, in which he summed up the achievements of the Italian syndical movement and warned the convention of the dangers ahead. He praised the anti-Fascist character of Italian labor and pointed out the salutory effects of the '43 strikes in North Italy.

6 General Assembly of Roman Workers on Behalf of Anglo-American Labor Delegates, and Secretary of the International Trade Unions, Schevenels. (Teatro Brancaccio, Sunday 17 September)

The delegates were late due to an audience with the Pope. The crowd of about 20,000 workers, which gathered on Sunday was in good spirits and did not mind waiting. Every seat was occupied 48.0 and the aisles were jammed with standees; a healthy proletarian atmosphere prevailed. From time to time the Party of Action's workers scattered handbills from the second balcony, which fluttered down through the auditorium to hundreds of outstretched hands; shouts of "A basso il re!" (down with the king) and "A basso la monarchia!"

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

I-52

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

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

Tom O'Brien, English Trade Union official, touched upon the point of the great sacrifices that were being made in this war, and that from them must come the cement of a more durable and united labor front.

George Baldanzi, of American CIO, mentioned the tragic conditions that he had seen in Italy and the impressions of which he would carry back to his country; " this war," he said,"is not a war of race or nationality -- there are fascists everywhere, there are fascists in America — and when the war on the battlefield ends, then the battle of labor will begin. The world has become [illegible]," he added, "and we must realize that nazism and fascism are found all over the world. The international working classes must know and understand each other, and remember that liberty is not bought, it is won. Italy can only rise from the fascist depths through the efforts of Italian workers."

Will Lawther, representing the English miners, said that Italy was going to be given another chance to live and that this had been accomplished only through the efforts of the Allied forces; also, that Italy must follow in the path that Britain and the United Nations were marking.

Luigi Antonini of the A.F.of L., spoke on behalf of the millions of Italians in America, whom he said had never lost faith in the true anti-fascist Italy. Although he would not enter into Italian politics, he said that he could not help being born a republican. He said that the Italians in America had already collected clothing and medicines to send to Italy. "We shall carry Italy's appeal to America and we shall carry it with enthusiasm... and at the peace table we shall raise our voices for this Italy that we want free and democratic, and whose territorial integrity must be preserved," according to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. He was enthusiastically received by the audience with prolonged applause and shouting.

Walter Schevenels, Secretary of the International Trade Unions, spoke last, saying that he was appealing not to the emotions of his listeners, but to their common sense to ponder certain problems. The Italian workers must remember the disillusionment that they gave to the rest of the workers in the world when they fell under the Fascist yoke. He suggested three points to which Italian labor should adhere: to put into action the principles which they have approved (at the moment they are form without substance); to realize that Fascism is more than a political system, it is a mentality, a condition of the soul, that puts itself before everything; to accept only a government

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

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After the session was dismissed, great crowds gathered around Antonini in the street and lifted him to their shoulders, continuing to cheer him.

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

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7 Reactions to the Labor Convention

A Communist representative in the Rome Camera del Lavoro: "Schevenels was quite right when he said that Fascism was a world malady and not peculiar only to Italy. He was a little over-frank in his statements about the Abyssinian campaign -- which were partly true -- but would have been better if he had left it untouched in his address. Remember that if everything in Africa is taken from us you take away the labor of one million men. Baldanzi I liked. He has a sense of political reality; he speaks from his heart and realizes that we not only need moral but material aid. We need most of all raw materials, the elements with which we can rebuild our power plants and our factories.

A secretary in the Camera del Lavoro, who made the welcoming address at the Teatro Brancaccio, a man about 60: "You must realize that Fascism is a grave, serious thing, and it takes continual struggle to overcome it -- you can see that there are no limits at which the Fascists will stop only so long as they reach their ends. We workers have been faithful to our ideas for twenty-five years, many of us have spent a lot of that time in jail; we have always had the fear that some night the secret police would come to our houses and take us away. From September, 1943, until May, 1944, we workers had no work and no salary here in Rome; we had to sell everything, our watches, our furniture, our clothing -- everything, just to be able to eat. We looked forward very anxiously to the coming of the Allies -- but now our situation is getting daily worse. We must have an increase in our wages. If we workers -- who are getting 80 - 100 lire a day -- do not receive an increase, I am afraid that we will have a general strike on our hands pretty soon. The Allies say that the cost of living is coming down, but that is not true; perhaps certain items that are sold on the open market or certain rationed items are cheaper, but there are so many necessities that can only be bought on the black market and those prices are constantly rising. And we have been refused by the Allies the permission to increase our salaries. Our workers "non capiscono" -- they continually ask "Perché?"

Secretary of Metallurgical Federation of Naples, a man about 50: "Antonini is something of a demagogue. I preferred Baldanzi to the others. I think that the meeting was a success. It makes the workers feel closer together in Italy, and also gives them a feeling of nearness to the workers in Britain and America. We workers have always been anti-Fascists; I was active in the Camera del Lavoro before Fascism came. I'm not a young man; I fought in the last war against the Germans; they kept me prisoner six months. We fought them

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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Delegate from Bari, Communist, about 55: "The delegates from America and England were very popular in Bari. There was a great increase of interest aroused by their visit in regard to labor problems, salaries, political influences, and of course on the possible aid from the Allies. Antonini was very popular everywhere. It is time that the resolution passed by the Confederation be put into effect; the only thing that has hindered democratization in Puglia in the Camera del Lavoro has been the fact that the Allied command would not permit us to hold elections. All of the Camera del Lavoro were actually more democratic and non-political than the authorities believe."

From the impressions taken from other workers, one can see clearly that the greater part of them have lost faith. Only the older men hope in a rebirth of the laboring class. The others, the young men or those who have never thought about the syndicates, but who live only by their own labor, are waiting for a series of measures or laws that will immediately benefit them. They have a constant and increasing anxiety about indemnity measures that might alleviate their misery. They have been deluded. They also circulate the rumor that while the Italian representatives have proposed the indemnity of 50 lire a day, the Americans, and the English to a much greater degree, have opposed it because of the possibility of a disastrous monetary inflation.

## B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

8 Ministers and Government officials in Sardinia

The early part of September saw much political activity in Sardinia which was visited by several outstanding personalities, most of whom have special connections with the island. Giuseppe Saragat, (Socialist), Minister Without Portfolio; Angelo Corsi, (Socialist) Under-Secretary for Communications; Guido De Ruggiero, (Action Party) Minister for Public Instruction; Mario Berlinguer, (Action Party) High Commissioner for Epuration, and finally Emilio Lussu, (Action Party), who came to deal with certain economic problems, and Dr. Pier Felice Stangoni, Assistant High Commissioner for Sequestration of Fascist Property. These visits, which were for the most part unofficial, are bound to please the Sardinians, who are inclined to feel themselves in a backwater and rather neglected.

9 Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia

Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, and Angelo Corsi, Socialist Under-Secretary for Communications, have arrived in Sardinia. This is the first time

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

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## B. G E N E R A L  C O N D I T I O N S

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9 Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia

Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, and Angelo Corsi, Socialist Under-Secretary for Communications, have arrived in Sardinia. This is the first time that members of the Bonomi Cabinet have visited Sardinia, and they were welcomed with popular demonstrations by the Italian Socialist Party of Sardinia, and the general public. On their arrival they were received by the High Commissioner for Sardinia and the authorities of the island.

After visiting some of the smaller towns, and being acclaimed by the populace, most of whom are Socialist, they visited Cagliari and here, at the "cinegiardino", Saragat addressed the public. He was



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

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introduced by the old Cagliari Socialist Jago Siotto, who exalted his anti-Fascist struggle, his life in exile, and especially stressed the fact that Saragat was of Sardinian origin, and that in him the Sards saw a friend. Loudly applauded, Saragat then spoke. He gave his salutation to Emilio Lussu, his companion in the struggle, exile and suffering, in which the public joined him with their applause. The Minister declared that after the fall of Fascism Italy found herself in the gravest economic and political state. Wherever the war had passed destruction lay in its wake and whole families who formerly lived in the towns and villages were now forced to live in the hills, as they had nowhere else to go. The fact must not be disregarded that Fascism had left a heritage of corruption which was manifested in all fields of national life, leaving scres which only the good will of the people could heal.

The Italian people could not die, declared Saragat, because so many men had worked, sacrificed and suffered for their existence. Those men who had been forced to go into exile and from afar had always been the jealous custodians of traditional Italian glory have returned to the government to direct the fortunes of a people which is trying with all its might to free itself from the fogs of Fascism which had even brutalized the moral force of the traditionally glorious Italian family.

"We ask of the Allies," he added, "that they leave us liberty of action and that they regard us as Allies and not as conquered, because it is not right that a people should die because it has been defeated."

The Minister then declared that the Lend-Lease law which the Italian Government had asked the Allies for would be extended to Italy.

Passing to Sardinia's place in the affairs of the nation, the Minister said that the provisions adopted by the Council of Ministers for Sicily could justly be applied to Sardinia, and he personally was engaged upon this at the Ministry.

"We are against Separatism because we know that the capitalists are trying to rob the workers of the fruits of their labor. Socialism means to protect this section of the public. The misfortune of one is the misfortune of the other and in consequence all must collaborate on the work of reconstruction for which Italy cries out today in this crucial moment when her very existence is threatened. Today we must collaborate so that Italy can be reborn and it is for this reason that our so-called "Le[illegible] united in one bloc leaving aside the principles [illegible] programs of the Communist and So-

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

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"The forces in Rome which tried to stop this union were defeated because the men of the government knew well that they were the capitalists who wish to protect their own interests. Fascism in fact was nothing more or less than a movement for the protection of the exclusive interests of the capitalists. This type of man must be

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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exterminated by the just law of epuration which must not only work inside the walls of home but must be taken to the outskirts, everywhere in fact, where there is a nest of the Fascist hydra."

Saragat's speech was loudly applauded and has had great repercussions throughout the island.

10 DE RUGGIERO AND BERLINGUER IN SARDINIA

At Sassari (where Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration, lived before he was called to his present office) De Ruggiero visited the schools and discussed scholastic problems. He attended a meeting with Sassari University students; The provision for accommodation for the University Association was discussed. There was an attempt on the part of some of the students to stage a monarchist demonstration but this was unsuccessful as there was more interest in the immediate problems to be settled. The Minister assured his listeners of his keen interest with regard to the new Agrarian Faculty and the momentary difficulties regarding the date of examinations, text books, the February session, etc. The Minister's statement with regard to the talk of the closing of some universities was of particular interest. He said that undoubtedly there would have to be a complete revision of education, but he did not think it would be necessary to close down any university. There would however be a reassessment or fusion of faculties so that there would not be several similar faculties in one area, which were often very short of both teachers and means. In such cases one "atenec" would be the center of study and equipment which could be used by the different faculties who would all benefit by such an arrangement.

The Minister spoke of the necessity for the local offices of the Ministry of Public Instruction to act on their own responsibility, without always awaiting, as they had done in the past, for instructions from Rome. Finally he called on the students of the Associazione Turritana Universitaria to promote free discussions and to accustom themselves to the benefits of Democracy.

The Minister then met civic personalities of Sassari and journalists with whom he discussed politics. He said among other things that he remained fundamentally a liberal and was always alive to the necessity of limiting the power of the state (which centralized everything to the hilt during the Fascist regime) and leaving plenty of room for private enterprise. "I" he said jokingly, "will do what I can to see that my successors will find themselves with their hands tied."

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

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The Minister went on to discuss the "historical quality" of Benedetto Croce's ideas which were rather inadequate for a people who were creating history and must look to the future.

Of Fascism he said that the whole of its irrational structure was synthesized in the phrase "Mussolini ha sempre ragione" and said that it owed its negative vitality to the fact that it had united tragic and grotesque attitudinizing. If either of these elements had been missing the end of Fascism would have come before July 25.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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11 Mario Berlinguer's Conference at Sassari

Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Epuration, accompanied his old friend De Ruggiero to Sardinia. Former Aventine Deputy of the Amendola party, his electorate was of Sassari Province. His electorate, for the most part his clients (for Berlinguer is one of the best Advocates on the Island) are of the middle class bourgeoisie, conservative, and country people and peasants who understood little of the aspirations and political aims of their candidate. Latterly the vicissitudes of political life have made Berlinguer lean very much towards the Left and this has made certain of his supporters undecided in their attitude towards him. However, his appointment by Sforza as Assistant High Commissioner of Epuration, has enhanced his prestige again. He outlined the work being undertaken on epuration at a crowded meeting which was also attended by De Ruggiero. After he had illustrated the various articles of the law, he asked the public to collaborate with the organization engaged on this grave task.

12 [illegible] MEUCCIO RUINI IN PALERMO, SICILY

On. Meuccio RUINI, Minister without portfolio, arrived in Palermo on 12 September. Notices appeared at once on the billboards of the city that on the thirteenth he would speak at the Teatro Massimo on "The United Democracies and Sicilian Problems". The press published the news that tickets could be obtained from the Headquarters of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

It is difficult, however, to give a clear order of events and a coordinated account of the speech due to the behavior of the Separatists in the audience. Those present appeared to be at least 80% Separatist and the rest of the audience belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro or the Partito d'Azione.

The Separatists' object was to prevent the speech of Ruini and they certainly succeeded, whenone considers that during the two hours of the meeting for only about 15 minutes and at intervals could the voice of the Minister be heard.

He succeeded at any rate in pointing out the urgent Sicilian problems that should be dealt with before the winter, with special reference to building construction and industrial reconstruction for which a fund of a million is already established. He found the problem of transport a major difficulty still, and to solve this an agreement with the Office of Transport would furnish the quantity of motorboats necessary.

He stressed that because of blockaded revenues for a part of all

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

of the aspirations and political aims of their candidates. Recently the vicissitudes of political life have made Berlinguer lean very much towards the Left and this has made certain of his supporters undecided in their attitude towards him. However, his appointment by Sforza as Assistant High Commissioner of Epuration, has enhanced his prestige again. He outlined the work being undertaken on epuration at a crowded meeting which was also attended by De Ruggiero. After he had illustrated the various articles of the law, he asked the public to collaborate with the organization engaged on this grave task.

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He proposed that because of blockaded revenues for a part of all salaries, tickets of purchase for food and clothes should be substituted. A development of cooperatives to which every one could belong was being planned. The Minister tried then to deal with the subject of the "latifondists" but though he tried more than once he could say nothing further if he was the desire of the Separatists not to hear him talk.

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

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The fact that Sicilian problems were being discussed touched the Separatists to the quick since they have taken on themselves the right of being the only ones to have that privilege. Finocchiaro Aprile indeed felt it necessary to respond at once to Minister Ruini and from the balcony of the party headquarters he harangued the excited crowd after they left the theatre. Only the last words of this impromptu speech could be heard, "Abbiamo permesso che un cialtrone di ministro insultasse la Sicilia." (We have allowed a no-good to insult Sicily.)

The whole demonstration was undoubtedly planned and organized, and one must admit with success.

The chronological order of events was as follows: At the very opening of his speech the Minister made a reference to Sicily considered as a part of Italy, and this at once caused the intervention of the Separatists. In a short time they displayed two separatist flags and a sign with the inscription "L'autonomia è una truffa. Viva la Sicilia Indipendente." In the meantime a shower of small notices was launched from the upper boxes with inscriptions such as "Viva la Repubblica Siciliana", "Vogliamo il Plebiscito", "Viva Sicilia Indipendente", and following these at varying intervals tomatoes were thrown onto the stage.

From this moment on, as has already been said, Ministro Ruini could make himself heard only at brief intervals. The rest of the time there was a continuous succession of shouts, whistles, individual disputes and police intervention in various boxes although with negative results.

Among the crowd was noticed Gustavo Leca, already once before arrested as a separatist and Gino Traina, ex-President of the Corda Fratres. A subject on which the crowd was often disputing was "the freedom of the press". This was often demanded by a loud shout although it was outside the theme of Ruini's talk, and this caused the continuance of the protesting interruptions.

Two separatists managed separately to reach the stage while running from the police, and they called out their ideas with much noise, until they were calmed by the promise of Ruini himself that he would let them speak later. Finally they were taken away by the police.

Assisting the police were Questore Garbo, the Head of the Cabinet Castiglione, and various directors of the squads. The Commissioner of the Political Squad, Piazza, was not seen in the hall but it appears that he may be transferred.

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

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The meeting ended at 7:30 with much confusion. The Separatists got up en masse from their places and left the theatre. When Minister Ruini saw this movement, he loudly cursed Separatism as he left the stage.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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As for military work, the C.L.N. organized the Tuscan partisan army, the groups of citizens, and directed warfare in the country and in the city. It furnished the Allied Armies with a continual service of information and radio messages. It contributed in every way to the destruction of German and Fascist resistance, that is to say by means of propaganda, through the papers, by strike and sabotage.

From an administrative and technical point of view, it prepared reconstruction on all sides, with the help of the best elements in the country, who were asked to take part in special Boards and Trusts for food, transport, radio, print, culture, civil control, cleanliness of the city, etc. What is more it chose the people most adapted to take on public work in public administration and in the civil service. It got under its control the police forces, adding them to the voluntary formations for the defense of the city, for public order, etc. From a political point of view it started the work of democratic renewal towards a direct and self-governing democracy. From the very beginning (11 Sept. 1943) all parties of which it is composed became united. In fact all the deliberations taken by the C.L.N. have been unaimous.

So the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation put itself in a position of responsibility in order to look after the city, and its necessary reconstruction. The state of the northern cities when the Allied troops arrive, will perhaps confirm to advantage the situation in Florence; i.e. in Milan and Turin where the C.L.N. already represent a real local government helped by the organized work of the population.

If, therefore, because of the particular conditions of the country, it was not deemed advisable to recognize the rights of the C.L.N. in the south of Italy, the problem of Florence and after Florence must be solved differently, as what was justified in the South would be a source of serious inconvenience in Florence and the North.

3) To facilitate the war effort in the North of Italy, the C.L.N. must have great authority. All the northern partisans today look to Florence. If they were sure that Allied authority recognized the authority of the C.L.N. they would be greatly encouraged in their struggle; if not, a dangerous depression might result.

4) The work of political, moral and administrative reconstruction can only be brought about through the C.L.N. which has gathered

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

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4) The work of political, moral and administrative reconstruction can only be brought about through the C.L.N. which has gathered around itself all the moral and political forces as well as the best capabilities of the country? This work must be done at once and efficiently; any delay would cause general discouragement and might allow the Fascists and reactionaries to come to the surface again.

To make the cooperation of the Allied Authorities in the work of reconstruction more efficient and to encourage and help the resistance of the partisans of Northern Italy, we think it indispensable that the Tuscany C.I.N. should be given the best opportunity to develop its work of renewal, and recognition as the only local representative of the people, as in fact it is.

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

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13 Minister Ruini at the Storia Patria

The next day in the hall of the Storia Patria, Ruini was able to talk freely, and to explain those ideas which at the Massimo could not be heard due to the Separatist demonstration.

The Minister was introduced by Prefect D'Antoni and the discussion was carried on this time in a favorable atmosphere. The entrance to the hall was very carefully guarded by the police, and everyone entering was closely scrutinized. Some; if they were not recognized, had to show credentials or that they belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ruini dealt with all those subjects which constitute the main problems of sicily and in a much more detailed manner than the day before. A statement many times repeated during the talk was concerned with the Government which has bound itself to give an "autonomia piena e vera nei limiti dell'unità", although he did not specify what the limits of unity actually are.

Incidentally, it has also been reported that the tomatoes thrown at the Massimo were not hurled by the Separatists, but that this feature of the demonstration was the idea of LaLoggia's followers in the Democrazia del Lavoro. The fact that members of the party itself were concerned in the demonstration can also be found in the police report.

CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

14 Memorandum Presented by the President of the Comitato Toscana di ~~Liberazione~~ Nazionale, to the Authorities.

1) The C.L.N. possess the double quality of being furnished with a popular mandate and of being the legitimate representatives of the Italian Government in Occupied Italy. The C.N.L. is not the tactical alliance of one party, but the political reality of unity. As the organ of all popular initiatives, it represents the new political class chosen through twenty years of struggle. This organization is entrusted with the partisan war and with the preparation of the new forms of democratic self-government.

2) For historical and economical reasons, the situation of Italy in the north is very different from that of the south. In the South the importance of the C.L.N. was not very notable, first of all because of the different state of political preparation, and secondly because the Germans did not occupy the territory, or only did so for a short time, and therefore the organized resistance of the C.L.N.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

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R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

15 Memorandum from a Conservative Landowner on Florence (Marchese Ginori)

It is advisable to let landowners once more get in touch with their properties and estates, allowing them to leave Florence, as especially in Tuscany, where the 'Mezzadria System' of agriculture is used, the direct overseeing and the presence of the proprietors is most important. Going back to the land is not for pleasure, sport or other personal reasons, but is a necessity, for improving the food conditions of town and country, and trying to bring back, as much as possible, bearable conditions of life for the coming winter.

16 Notes on the Agricultural Situation in Tuscany

Cattle for Working - Before undertaking any other reconstructive work it is of the first necessity to plough for next year's wheat crop. The only way to work the broken hill country of the greater part of Tuscany is with oxen, the great majority of which were taken by the Germans. Therefore a redistribution of the remaining cattle to help those who have lost all is most urgently needed. Farmers will be ready to buy but at reasonable prices. It would seem therefore advisable to control the price of cattle and to oblige those who are well stocked to sell, in order that those who are understocked or who have lost all, may buy at a reasonable figure, which taking into consideration the actual price of wheat, should not exceed Lire 30,000 the pair for sound working oxen.

Mines - A considerable surface of agricultural soil in Tuscany is infested with mines. Many of those have already been removed by allied specialists from roads and lanes, but a great quantity still remain in the woods and fields and open country. The Italian people as well as the allied forces have suffered great losses from this treacherous weapon. It is proposed that a corps of Italian military specialists be formed immediately to start work where landowners apply for their services. It would be just to put German prisoners, under reasonable control, to perform this dangerous but necessary work. It is pointed out that much danger is incurred by mines exploding from time to time after they have been removed from the earth, while they are still in the hands of the specialist who has dealt with them. Strict regulations should be put in force in order to avoid this.

Ploughing by Tractor - A part of the surface of Tuscany, in

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

or other personal reasons, but is a necessity, for [illegible] conditions of town and country, and trying to bring back, as much as possible, bearable conditions of life for the coming winter.

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Ploughing by Tractor - A part of the surface of Tuscany, in the plains and low hills can be worked for sowing purposes by tractor. Fuel is urgently requested, more especially as this type of terrain is usually the most productive of cereals which are most needed by the Italian population.

Pig Market - This should be free of control in order to encourage the production and supply of meat for the starving population.

Rabbits and Poultry - From a first superficial examination, it would appear advisable to leave the price of these commodities uncontrolled, but on reflection control is advisable in order to avoid



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

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waste of hay and oats which would undoubtedly be fed to rabbits and chickens by peasants who possess others than those stipulated for by the mezzadria contract, and so discourage the breeding of cattle. The same applies to egg producing poultry.

Experience of Two Farms in Tuscany - 1) Near Ponte d'Arbia, 2 kms. from the Via Cassia (No. 2 route), 25 km. south of Siena, 360 Ha. 16 peasants' families. Before the German retreat there were 110 head of cattle; these the Germans took away and 16 pigs of which 6 were pregnant sows. After the Germans had retreated the owner recovered 50 head of cattle but two of these were taken by American troops and French Gourmier. Of the 48 remaining nearly half are ready for work. A caterpillar tractor run on naphtha has been saved from the Germans but fuel although promised, was not available at the end of August. The ploughing season is already half over and it is very urgent to get to work. Rain will soon be starting and will make it impossible for the tractor to plough more than 30 Ha. at most. The rest, approximately 80 Ha., must be worked by oxen. It is most pressingly necessary to buy at least 12 pairs of oxen, but the exorbitant prices on the uncontrolled market in comparison with the controlled price of wheat make this impossible. Mines were laid in the neighborhood of the house but nothing has yet been done to remove them. The horse and cart, indispensable for the use of the personnel of the farm, has been stolen by the Germans and so there is no means of transport for station work, the fetching and carrying of technicians and other people from a distance, so that the general activity of the farm is practically at a standstill. A small Fiat van has been saved from the Germans but it has no tires. This farm from producing 1500 quintals of wheat will go down very much.

2) A from 4 km. from Greve on the road to Figline, 36 Ha. of cultivated land besides a lot of wood (100 Ha.), 6 families, specialty wine and olive oil. 10 working oxen stolen by Germans and all cattle. The greatest nuisance to this farm is caused by mines which have been treacherously sown all over the place, under the fruit trees, among the standing wheat, in narrow lanes, in the woods, etc., causing the death of 6 allied soldiers and 4 peasants up to the 22 August. Houses have been damaged by the blowing up of a bridge. Furniture taken from the farm house, including 10 beds which are now in a neighboring villa, Uzzano, which has been turned into a British hospital. Window panes, smashed, gate broken, wine drunk, are among the many damages received. Now the villa has been requisitioned by the Allies as a rest house and, sad to say, they are completing the work of devastation begun by the Germans in that they are consuming all the fruit and vegetables needed by the civil

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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

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17___ MEMORANDUM Respecting the Buildings in Devastated Quarters of Medieval Florence

The undersigned: DR. GIOVANNI POGGI for the Committee of National Liberation and as representative of the Florentine Friends of Art; DR. MARK MICHAELIES, in the name of the Swiss citizens, resident in Florence, who associate themselves with the efforts of various organizations in Switzerland for the preservations of the Cities of Art, foreseeing the necessity for the reconstruction of a considerable part of the zone of ancient Florence, now destroyed, express their desire that the Allied Military Authorites should not remove or clear the debris in the said zone, without a previous agreement with the Allied Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, and with the competent Italian authorities (Soprantendenza alle Gallerie e ai Monumenti, Ufficio di Belle Arti e Urbanistica del Comune) with the aim of recovering as much as may be possible of the original material, which will be used in the work of reconstruction of the demolished buildings.

Such material as can be saved, should be either conserved on the original site, or when this is not possible, transported to other places which the local superintendents will provide and where it will be safely kept. Local laborers will be employed for this work.

The Allied Military Authorities should, on the other hand, furnish in addition to the necessary permit of access to the affected areas, the means of transport, petrol, etc., and all the mechanical apparatus required for the removal and transport of the heavier material. It should be remembered also, that at present, there is a scarcity of scaffolding and building materials, such as timber, cement iron, etc. The provision of roofing tiles would be very urgent for the repairing of surviving roofs as protection against the imminent autumn rains. The Allied Military Authorities should facilitate, as much as possible, the provision and transport of this material.

The undersigned are confident that it will be possible to meet the extra expense involved in such reconstruction, by the means of funds that will be collected among the citizens of Florence.

The first work to be carried out should be the recovering of the statues and the surviving artistic material of the Ponte Santa Trinità, and of the Column of Piazza Santa Felicità in Florence, and of the artistic material of the Impruneta Sanctuary.

4884

The order in which the other work should be undertaken should

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

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The order in which the other work should be undertaken should be determined by the Allied Military Authorities in conformity with their own plans and after having provided for the removal from the affected areas of all mines and explosives.

18 The Teatro Comunale and its Orchestra

Florence has an orchestra, the Ente Aut. of the Teatro Comunale, which is considered the best symphonic orchestra in Italy and one of the best in Europe, and which has to its credit, besides the famous performances of the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino", a series of symphonic concerts in Paris, Brussels, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and in the principal Italian cities.

CONFIDENTIAL

4034

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765 016

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The Comunale theatre has also an excellent choir, a Chamber Orchestra, Madrigalists, and important chamber music ensembles (trios, quartets, quintets, and soloists). This Institution will soon be able to resume its activities by using the Pergola Theatre, the Sala Bianca in the Pitti Palace (for chamber music), the courtyard of the Pitti Palace (for symphonic concerts in the open) and also the Comunale Theatre, because it has a hall for chamber music which is undamaged, and the same theatre hall , the stage alone of shich has suffered. Consequently by arranging the emergency stage at the Comunale, and by using the Pergola Theatre, or the Verdi Theatre, lyrical performances could be started as the Ente of the Comunale also has its company of lyrical artists and ballet corps. All this could be done the moment the new Commissary nominated by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation enters office, replacing the present one, who is an officaal who was in the service of the Fascist Republican Government.

All musical activities, including concerts and performances for Allied Forces, have already been prepared in every detail by the Commissar nominated by the C.T.L.N., M. Pariso Votto, who is ready to start activities of an artistic character at the earliest opportunity.

19 Immediate Arrest of Fascists Called for in Florence

Public opinion in Florence is roused against the Fascists and pro-Germans, because of the great suffering the population underwent on account of them. If the A.M.G. defers the arrest of those men indicated as fascists, or sets free too easily those already arrested, they might create an atmosphere of mistrust and bitterness.

Fascist-Republican activities were worse here than in any other city of Italy. If the Fascists are left alone, they might find a way to take up their spying again to the disadvantage of the Allies.

People would be inclined to think that A.M.G. does not believe the accusations of the population or does not mean to take any notice of them, and that its officers are simple and easily duped by the Fascists, or perhaps that there exist inadmissable reasons for saving the Fascists.

For twenty years Italy has been suffering from illegality and from violence. Now above all, law and order must be restored. Therefore those who are arrested whould be treated correctly until they are proved guilty. All should be done to ensure they are questioned as soon as possible, and that their trials proceed rapidly, so as [illegible] those who may be innodent.

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

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20. Land Reclamation on the Right Bank of the Volturno

A great deal has been said about the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme, and eventually this will probably be the first such scheme which the government will bring under review concerning the reforms necessary for the famous O.N.C. (Opera Nazionale Combattenti) which was a purely Fascist organization. There are many large properties



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

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

which were in their turn divided and turned over to this scheme. The reforms under review would not only change the rates and taxes of the Ex-Service men's organization, but would probably be the first step towards total agrarian reform in Italy and, above all, lead to the final solution of the problem of large estates in this country.

The Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme covers an area of about 1000 hectares and affects 260 lots which have been granted to ex-Service men under special contract. The area has suffered much material loss, especially to the cottages, but the most serious loss has been amongst the livestock -- of an original 2300 head of cattle, only 800 are left. The tenants who had various complaints to bring before the management of this ex-Service men's organization, met together and applied to the Labor Office (Camera del Lavoro) of Santa Maria Capua Vetere to protect their interests. The immediate complaints of the tenants concerned the Management and, above all, their staff of inspectors who still use purely Fascist methods. It has also been established that there have been abuses in the unequal distribution of those ploughing oxen which are left. There have been other abuses in the harvesting of wheat, oats and hay which has been done in such a way that some farmers are obliged to hand in to the Granai del Popolo a greater amount of their own production, while others have been favored and have been asked for a lesser quantity than formerly.

From the discussions which took place at the Office of Works at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, various faults in the present working of the ex-Service men's organization have come to light. First of all, in order to make up for the lack of oxen, and to prepare for the coming season's ploughing, it will be essential to have three motor tractors for the increased work. In the second place, some of the staff will have to be dismissed, and their activity controlled in every case in order to check these abuses which have sprung from and were inherent in Fascism. For instance, bribery, favoritism and in many cases, such completely Fascist conduct as the outrageous demands made to tenants by certain inspectors and officials.

The contracts made with the tenants include absurd clauses; for example; although a tenant may have paid his rent punctually, he forfeits his tenure through lack of respect to some inspector or official from the organization. On the other hand the contracts made between the ex-Service men's organization and the tenants, were in parts, extremely vague and ambiguous.. For example, with regard to the harvesting of the crops, the tenant can never establish definitely the exact amount which he should hand in to the organization to the credit balance against his original undertaking, and what amount be

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

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4803

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

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that they can get ahead with this season's sowing. There will then be immediate discussions for the revision of the tenants' contracts. As the work of this national ex-Service men's organization covers various districts, these discussions which are now going on for the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme will be extremely useful for other districts, especially La Capitanata and the province of Matera. As mentioned above, the solution of this question has a very great social importance and will help the reform of all agrarian contracts and lead to a general solution of the agricultural system in the whole of southern Italy.

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

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## ECONOMIC

### 21. Cost of living in Naples - 8th September 1944

The following tables show the approximate variations in prices of essential goods in Naples from 1st June 1943 to 1st September 1944 - i.e., from end of German occupation to to-day.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.
(Richard Ginori, Via Roma)

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Plates made of | Lire 8 | Lire 120/135 |
| coloured glass | " 5 | " 80 |
| ditto - terracotta | " 3 | " 45/48 |
| glass tumber | " --- | " 29 |
| ditto - really half-cut beerbottle | " 10 | " 110 |
| glass jug | " 4/5 | " 88 |
| teacup & saucer - glass | " 7 | " 135 |
| ditto - terracotta | " 12 | " 175 |
| table-knife - steel | " 10 | " 130 |
| table spoon & fork (Steel) | | |

Silk, Cloth, Trinkets, etc.
(Via Roma)

| | 1st June 1943 | | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Fixed Price | Black Market Price | |
| Autarchic shirt material per metre - | Lire 14.95 | Lire 40 | Lire 250 |
| Autarchic cotton handkerchief - | " 3.65 | " 10 | " 50 |
| Silk - per metre | " 30 | " 20 | " 800 |
| Capri bells (metal) | " --- | " --- | " 50 |
| Clay donkeys | " --- | " --- | " 38 |

Small Restaurants

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Normal lunch | | Lire 500 |

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

4032

goods in Naples since German occupation to to-day.

## Hardware, Cutlery, etc.
(Richard Ginori, Via Roma)

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Plates made of | Lire 8 | Lire 120/135 |
| coloured glass | " 5 | " 80 |
| ditto - terracotta | " 3 | " 45/48 |
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| glass jug | " 10 | " 88 |
| teacup & saucer - glass | " 4/5 | " 135 |
| ditto - terracotta | " 7 | " 175 |
| table-knife - steel | " 12 | " 130 |
| table spoon & fork (Steel) | " 10 | |

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(Via Roma)

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| Autarchic shirt material per metre - | Lire 14.95 | Lire 40 | Lire 250 |
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| Silk - per metre | " 30 | " 20 | " 800 |
| Capri bells (metal) | " --- | " --- | " 50 |
| Clay donkeys | " --- | " --- | " 38 |

## Small Restaurants

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Normal lunch | | Lire 500 |
| Grade I | Lire 5 | " 250 |
| Grade II | Lire 4 | " 150 |
| Grade III | " 9 | |

These prices include wine and tips. The quantity between the two dates is approximately similar, but the quality inferior.

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4302

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### Prostitution

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Italian-controlled brothels, e.g. Allied troops officially forbidden - | | |
| Grade I | Lire 50 | Lire 500 |
| Grade II | Lire 25 | Lire 250 |
| Grade III | Lire 10 | Lire 100 |
| Individual women per night - | | |
| a. For Troops (approx.) | | Lire 100 |
| b. Including meal off Via Roma in private middle-class family (approx.) | | Lire 600 |
| c. For sailors at Bagnoli port area | | Lire 100 |
| d. Poules de luxe (approx.) | | Lire 1,000 |

Brothel prices are practically fixed. Individual prices are those asked, though they obviously vary according to command of the language, sobriety, etc., or, as the Neapolitans say, "secondo il pollo".

### Waste products

| | 1st June 1943 | 1st September 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Cigarette "fag ends" | Lire *** | Lire 600 - per kilo |

The price is expected to rise to 1,200 lire in the winter, as the rain reduces the quantity of dry stubs salvaged

### Black Market prices in Salerno (week ending 10th September)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | 80 Lire ) | Meat | 250 Lire per kg. | |
| Pasta | 140 " ) | Cheese | 150 ) a | |
| Potatoes | 20 " ) per | Butter | 250 ) box | |
| Sugar | 300 " ) Kg. | Oil | 250 a litre | |
| | | Eggs | 18 lire each | |

## PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

### 22. Propaganda in Italy

A P.W.B. Officer writes from Naples - Since the Italians are taking a relatively small share in the present war effort, it is quite natural that all their thoughts should be concentrated on the problems of reconstruction and of regeneration of their country. They feel, perhaps rightly, that they are entirely cut off from real contact with democratic countries, and since they have no foreign correspondents, no diplomatic representatives and restricted postal

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grade II | Lire 25 | Lire 250 |
| Grade III | Lire 10 | Lire 100 |

Individual women per night -

| | |
|---|---|
| a. For Troops (approx.) | Lire 100 |
| b. Including meal off Via Roma in private middle-class family (approx.) | Lire 600 |
| c. For sailors at Bagnoli port area | Lire 100 |
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Italians do not realize fully the difficulties which beset America and, still more Great Britain with regard to the production and distribution of books and newspapers. They do not realize also how difficult it is for two countries which are so fully mobilized, to send members of learned professions on tour in a country which is still more or less in the war zone.

Much, however, can be done by a personal propaganda to the leaders of thought in this country. Benedetto Croce and Omodeo, for instance, complain bitterly because they do not receive foreign books and newspapers, and because their communications with the outside world are still hampered.

23. Press

Italian opinion with regard to the press is being much influenced by their present reactions towards the various political parties who give themselves so much importance in the present day. It is not, perhaps, so much because people are indifferent to politics as to the present political parties who waste their time on polemics and faction without any regard to the urgent need for reconstruction action and practical ideas. Many Italians are disgusted to see paper wasted on the endless number of Party organs when there is a great shortage of school-books technical works and works of literary importance.

In Italy there would seem an urgent need for some first-class dailies such as the "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" of the old days before Fascism. Many Italians ask why paper should be wasted on small unimportant political parties, when a few first-class journals could do so much to imform and guide public opinion. In any case, there are vast districts where people never see a paper, haveno means of listening to the radio and never see any form of propaganda books or leaflets. This is, of course, due to the present defects of transport and distribution as well as to the shortage of electric power. Nevertheless, Italians feel that something should be done to remedy the present state of ignorance of so many people.

If most of the small political organs were abolished; the remaining newspapers would have much more space to devote to really informative matter. A proof of this is shown in the success of the "Voce" (Naples)* which makes the very best of the restricted space at its disposal and produces some very stimulating articles and items of information which seem to be appreciated even by people who are not Communists. Then there is the highly successful periodical the "Domenica" published in Rome which contains excellent literary and artistic criticism which have gained it a very rapid popularity.

* The Communist evening paper "La Voce" is in such demand that newsvendors will only serve regular customers. In the suburb of San Pietro a Patierno copies have been withheld and sold later for 10 lire a copy.

24. Propaganda Shops

The propaganda shops seem to be always full. Unfortunately they are only to be found in the big centres, and even inhabitants of towns such as Salerno

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481

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The propaganda shops seem to be always full. Unfortunately they are only to be found in the big centres, and even inhabitants of towns such as Salerno and Sorrento have no access to the books and pamphlets which are produced under the auspices of P.W.B. One of the criticisms made of the propaganda literature which is sent here from the United States and Great Britain is that much of it is out of date and that, anyhow, at the present moment Italians are getting so much news concerning Allied successes, that they no longer need to be told of the magnitude of our war effort. As has already been said, Italians are looking for constructive ideas and contemporary news. They are inclined to feel that the story of the early bombardments of London might well be relegated to the history books and they are more interested in the declarations that are being made now than in the

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speeches of two or three years ago. Similarly, too much of our propaganda is propagandistic. People who have suffered under Fascism do not enjoy the books of Ignazio Silone. They would much prefer to read some historical or philosophical work such as Aldous Huxley's "Grey Eminence", or reprints of writers such as Shaw, Wells or even Keynes. Some people comment on the amount of shipping space that must have been required to bring all this propaganda literature to Europe. Suggestions have been made that if books were brought to well-known Italian editors for translation and distribution on a commercial basis, better results would be obtained. Even if much of the literature in the Propaganda Shops is out of date in the eyes of the urban population, there are literally hundreds and thousands of people in the remote districts who would be glad to get hold of them. Since distribution by car is almost impossible, it should be possible now to disseminate P.B books and pamphlets through the medium of the commercial distributors who are once again beginning to function properly.

25. Cinema

Leslie Howard's "Pimpernel Smith" shown in Rome.

A film of Leslie Howard, who has always been well liked in Rome and whose premature death is much regretted, has never failed to draw.

Opinion on "Pimpernel Smith" seems to fall into two camps:

a. Those who are really enthusiastic about its acting, direction and technical work.
b. Those who are disappointed that Leslie Howard should appear in a rather childish propaganda film.

General criticism was expressed at the type of Nazis portrayed. It was pointed out that if in reality these had behaved as ingenuously as in the film then there would be fewer families in mourning in Rome.

The horrors of Nazi occupation are too real and recent in the minds of people here to give credence to the rather artificial Nazis portrayed in the films

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1189

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Mr. Schoff.

With the compliments of the

Public Relations Officer,

Allied Control Commission

S.F. 45.

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## REPORT ON A VISIT MADE TO PISA 12/9/44

The Committee of Liberation at Pisa is made up as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Tozzi, Antonio | Party of Action |
| | Michelitti, Raffaele | " " " |
| | D'Andrea, Antonio | " " " |
| | Toniolo, Giuseppe | Christian Democracy Party |
| | Giovanuzzi, Renato (Vice President) | " " " |
| | Meucci, Enzo | " " " |
| | Puccini, Ardelio | Socialist Party |
| | Morelli, Giuseppe | " " |
| | Casalacchi, Fulvio | Partisan |
| Secretary: | Monasterio, Armando | Communist Party |
| | Volpi, Ugo | " " |

It will be noticed from this that neither the Liberal Party nor the Democrazia del Lavoro are represented.

The Democrazia del Lavoro does not exist at all: the Liberal Party is in the process of being formed; and the Socialists have just recently established themselves and joined the Committee. The only parties that existed during the period of German occupation, as before, were the Party of Action, the Communists and the Christian Democrats. So is too early to estimate the strength of the different parties in Pisa.

The first impression of the Allied Military Government authorities in Pisa, is that the Committee of Liberation is a useful and competent body. Except for the President, Antonio Tozzi, and one Christian Democrat, the members of the Committee interviewed seemed very young. There were among them no strong personalities though they all seemed fairly intelligent and able.

The Committee of Liberation established a Comitato Militare to act as liaisnn with the partisan groups. The Comitato Militare was composed of the following members:

Pacchio Aldo of the Party of Action - Commander
Lt. Macci Severino of the Christian Democrat Party - Deputy Commander
Tilger Livio - Communist - Political Commissar

The commander of the 23rd Garibaldi Brigade was also in Pisa, and his name was Barbagna Alberto.

Both the Committee of Liberation and the Comitato Militare depended for their directives from the equivalent Tuscan Committees sitting in Florence. Their outside contacts were limited to neighbouring towns, also dependent from Florence such as Leghorn.

The Impression left on entering Pisa from the south is of a city utterly

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Vice President) | | |
| Meucci, Enzo | " | " |
| Puccini, Aristide | Socialist Party | |
| Morelli, Giuseppe | " | " |
| Casalecchi, Fulvio | Partisan | |
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Both the Committee of Liberation and the Comitato Militare depended for their directives from the equivalent Tuscan Committees sitting in Florence. Their outside contacts were limited to neighbouring towns, also dependent from Florence such as Leghorn. 850

The impression left on entering Pisa from the south is of a city utterly destitute and destroyed. All the bridges are blown so that it is necessary to drive along a single highway cleared of mines through the southern part of the town to a point some four miles distant towards Marina, before one is able to cross over to the North. Not a living creature is seen wandering along the streets which are heaped with rubble and studded with warnings about mines and booby traps. Here and there burning heaps emit a frightful stench. On the Northern side, the ancient and historic part of the town is still intact, though looking shabby from the effects of balst and neglect. A small number of inhabitants were seen on the streets, with drawn and haggard faces.

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There are probably more than 15,000 people in the town and suburbs at present, and rigorous measures are in force to prevent an influx of the pepulation to the stricken city. Electricity and water are lacking. A few wells provide the minimum water requirements of the population at present, but the aqueduct which brings drinking water to the town was expected to function again in aday or so.

Food and transport are the main problems, as they are elsewhere. A regular distribution of bread had not yet begun, and on the day when the town was visited only 100 grams of bread were distributed instead of the normal 200. People lived mostly on fruit, and a few vegetables.

One cause of apprehension to the Committee of Liberation are the piles of debris in the river from the broken bridges. Unless these unnatural dams are removed quickly, the sudden rise of the Arno during the rainy season, bhocked by masses of broken masonry, may well lead to a flooding of the city.

The University buildings and the Scuola Normale were still intact, though much valuable or useful material had been removed by the Germans.

No clandestine newspapers were published in Pisa during the period of German and Republican Fascist occupation, though newspapers imported from Florence, Milan and elsewhere were distributed, B.B.C. radio programmes, and Italia Combatte were listened to whenever possible by the Committee of Liberation and the partisan groups. At present there was no means of distributing news in the towns, and an Allied news bulletin or loud-speaker van would be greatly appreciated. Officers of the Allied Military Government and of the 4th Corps complained of the absence of all news in Pisa (and also in Pistoia and Lucca) and held it essential that P.W.B. should distribute News bulletins in forward areas to recently delivered towns.

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

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

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Summary of impressions gained by an American P.W.B. officer on tours of Sicily with P.W.B. sound truck for the Granai del Popolo campaign from July 30th th August 30 th inclusive.

GENERAL

The impression gained in consequence of the tour through the provinces is one which, on the whole, is distinctly bad. The observations and inferences may be conveniently grouped under four heads; 1.Conditions of hunger and distress, 2.Lack of confidence in either local or national Italian authority; 3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiment.

1. Conditions of hunger and distress

The present writer had never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted by men and women. For example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they paid money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the royal carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from Allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy and money.

2. Lack of faith in Italian authorities

This is another depressing aspect of conditions on the Island. The authorities are held in suspicion if not in outright contempt, and the latter is more often the case among the people one meets. What justification exists for such attitudes it is of course very difficult to say, although there can be no doubt th that some justification exists. This will be dealt with in another section of the report. In this sometimes flaming denunciation of the honesty and integrity of Italian authorities are included; 1. ministers and commissioners; 2. prefects; 3. questors; 4. carabinieri; 5. sindaci ;6, town councils; 7. consorzii agrarii; 8. the section on alimentazione; 9. everyone who has, or is a symbol of, authority There are also persons holding no official position who are objects of popular resentment and suspicion: these are 10. proprietors; 11. millers; 12. bakers; 13 "big shots" generally, 14 merchants.

The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency; all

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one which, on the whole, is distinctly [illegible]. The observations and inferences may be conveniently grouped under four heads; 1.Conditions of hunger and distress, 2.Lack of confidence in either local or national Italian authority; 3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiment.

1. Conditions of hunger and distress

The present writer had never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted by men and women. For example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they paid money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the royal carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from Allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy and money.

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The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency; all that is needed for social upheaval is the element of organizational skill, leadership and revolutionary tactics. A factor in the direction of conversation is the fact of the absence of political sophistication among the Sicilian masses, and their deep, almost superstitious, religiosity.

Another factor in the direction of conversation, although one difficult to isolate and evaluate, is an implicit and profound faith in the Allies. This faith is directed, it would seem, more toward the Americans than toward the British, and is something which is almost child-like and at times even pathetic. There is, of course, the traditional obeisance to authority among Sicilians which should be



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kept in mind in the interests of perspective, but after due allowances have been made for this, it must be recorded that Allied military officials are looked upon as a class of super-men who can change conditions by a touch of the hand. "The Americans will do it" "The Allies will straighten it all out" "The Anglo-Americans will help us" "America is rich and powerful, she will not let us suffer". These are some of the most common remarks heard as one goes through the Island; they are spoken by the officials in the municipio as often as by the man in the street.

This blind faith in the Anglo-American Allies, the Americans especially, is a very real and vivid thing, and should never be lost sight of by those whose business it is to make policy. It can be a great force in our favor, or it can be a powerful factor for complete disillusionment and the social consequence which this brings.

In this connection it is appropriate to comment on the American G.I. as an ambassador of good-will. It may be said flatly that, as far as Sicily is concerned, he was "terrific". This colloquialism is the only thing which adequately describes the situation. Men and women, old people and young people, all seem to be agreed that the "Americani" were friendly, kind, easy to get along with, jolly and "wonderful with the children". Now and then they drank too much, perhaps, but it was "all in good fun" and "what they did they did not do out of a spirit of meanness. After all, the Sicilian wine is pretty strong". The contribution of American money and American cigarettes and "caramelle" to this state of affairs is undoubtedly considerable; this is attested by the fact that wherever an American uniform appears a cloud of children forms as if by magic and immediately begins to shout gaily for "sigarette" and "caramelle". As an American military truck goes swiftly through a village, children's faces light up, they frantically wave their hands, and shout "Hi Joe". This is a phenomen which occurs everywhere, even in the remote villages in the interior.

3. Corruption and venality

As one gradually penetrates the outer layer of the amenities and social formalities, one becomes aware of a web of corruption and venality which permeates the Island. Evidence, although always indirect, gradually accumulates to this effect. Most of it comes from disgruntled and hungry people on the street, but a considerable amount comes from well placed persons and officials who should know. In this connection, it is to the point to indicate that the word "intralazzo" has become a pass-word among Sicilians of all classes, and it is used on every possible and impossible occasion. It is hard to translate exactly, but its approximate meaning is that of "chiselling" or "racket". Indeed, its popularity and ubiquitousness parallels that of the American word "racket" in the U.S. in the middle '20's. The word "intralazzo" is used in conversation here in Sicily in very much in the same connotation as the American word 'racket' was used. The analogue of "What's your racket" is here "Che intralazzo fai?" The word is said to be of Catanian origin, at least, this is the contention of Sicilians living on the eastern part of the Island.

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No one seems to be excluded from the influence of graft. Carabinieri are accused of participating in the black market traffic, either directly or indirectly. Such a statement is heard many times in every town visited; such statements as these are not proof, but in this connection it is important to bear in mind the fact that it is physically impossible for the carabiniere to support himself and his family on the salary he receives. He must therefore either live at a subsistence level or engage in some form of racketeering.

The carabinieri are cited only because they traditionally represented in Italy the element of order and rectitude. Actually, to hear Sicilians talk,



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corruption is to be found everywhere and is something which has become an integral part of the daily business of living. Straightforward commercial transactions, it would seem, are no longer possible, and anyone carrying out his business on an honest basis is regarded with incredulity and wonderment. Furthermore, things seem to have reached a point where to be an official personage is synonymous with having a racket on the side. One gathers that this is an unquestioned assumption on the part of most people, so that officials are assumed to be dishonest until proved otherwise.

4. Separatist sentiment

The feeling that Sicily cannot carry on under the old order of things is something which is widespread, and symtoms are to be found everywhere on the island. The sentiment takes somewhat different external manifestations in accordance with the economic and social grouping of which the speaker is a member. This attitude is closely bound, of course, with the widespread lack of confidence in the Italian authority and administration. A specific form of this sentiment is the frequently expressed opinion that Sicily has always been neglected by the Italian government and that there is no reason to believe that things will be different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive type of business man, as well as certain municipal officials. It is argued by persons of this category that Sicily should be taken over in some way and governed by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sorts of arguments are used, most of them being distinguished more by their wishfulness than by their logic, One argument which is encountered quiteoften is that Sicily is a good "distributing point" for American goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually at a loss to define their position more concretely.

At the other extreme of the separatist scale are the humble and illiterate people who know nothing of international trade balances, but who know, or at least believe, that local government is dishonest and want something better substituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of government, but a question of personnel. They just don't seem to trust their fellow Sicilians. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans--, who, in their opinion, are honest, impersonal, up-to-date and efficient. The fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and powerful is another important factor in the situation.



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

1199

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

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Riel -
A copy of a despatch
will explain these
papers (enclosure)
Jack Hamer
Sept 8

1200

August 23, 1944

I. When the Allied armies invaded Italy, PWB was assigned the task of seizing or erecting and then of operating radio stations on Italian soil.

The object of this was to provide AFHQ with a mouthpiece for its instructions to an enemy country, and to provide the Italian listeners with an antidote for Fascist radio propaganda.

II. Italy's surrender, her declaration of war against Germany and her acceptance by the Allies as a co-belligerent in no way changed the situation.

III. In accordance with these instructions PWB has operated and is operating radio stations in Palermo, Catania, Bari, Naples, Rome and Leghorn. The directive ordering PWB to undertake these operations has not been rescinded.

IV. The original plan for Northern Italy calls for additional radio activities in all the large centers - Florence, Bologna, Milan, Turin, Venice, etc.

V. At this stage of the war it may be desirable that PWB's charter be re-affirmed or re-examined. Is it still the intention of AFHQ that PWB rebuild and put into operation the Italian radio system? In the views of the writer it is essential to the Allied cause and to that of future peace that Italian radio be in Allied hands during an appreciable period - until Italian radio personnel has shown its ability and its desire to conduct radio operations in a manner which will not be a reversion to fascism under another name.

VI. According to the answer to this question of fundamental principle PWB must formulate its plans both as regards the installation of technical facilities and as regards programming and editorial control.

4823

Douglas H. Schneider
Chief, Radio Division

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

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4823

Douglas H. Schneider
Chief, Radio Division
PWB

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for Schott

K-148

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

PsWSC (44) 8
27th August 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY NO 7

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

AIMS AND SCOPE OF PWB INTELLIGENCE ON LIBERATED ITALY.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES
AUG 28 1944
POLITICAL ADVISER

---

Note by PWB

Attached is a draft directive defining the aims and scope of PWB Intelligence on Liberated Italy. PWB has in the past exchanged intelligence with other sections of AFHQ, and it is felt that this exchange of Intelligence has been of mutual benefit to all parties concerned. It is however considered that the exact scope of PWB's functions in this field should be more closely defined in order to prevent unnecessary duplication of work. The attached draft has been prepared for this purpose. Prior to its preparation the question was discussed with Mr. Caccia of the Political Section of ACC, and the scope defined follows the lines agreed upon during that discussion. The directive, when approved, will be issued for the instruction of all PWB officers dealing with Intelligence.

Approved as amended Aug 29

(sgd) C.A. Ralegh Radford

PWB "D" Section,
AF HQ.

| DISTRIBUTION | COPY NO |
|---|---|
| Chief INC | 1 |
| Director PWB | 2-3 |
| Deputy Director PWB | 4-5 |
| U.S. Political Adviser | 6-8 |
| British Resident Minister | 9-11 |
| IS & PS | 12-14 |
| G-2 | 15-16 |
| Spares | 17-21 |

4853

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

1202

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

K-148

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
APO 512

INTELLIGENCE ON LIBERATED ITALY - DRAFT DIRECTIVE

1. PWB Italian Intelligence should in future be confined to matters of direct concern to PWB, whether for output or for the guidance of propaganda policy, and to matters of interest to other Allied organisations working in Italy. It should not concern itself with wider political information which is properly the affairs of the British and American diplomatic representatives except in consultation with them.

2. Italian Intelligence of direct interest to PWB may be defined under the following headings :

(a) Material which can be directly used in output.

(b) Material which is necessary to guide those officers responsible for the planning of propaganda policy and propaganda campaigns such as the Granai del Popolo.

(c) Italian reactions to radio, publications and other services whether of PWB or of other Allied agencies.

(d) Italian public opinion on matters directly concerning propaganda and kindred subjects.

3. Intelligence of marginal interest to PWB, and also of interest to other Allied agencies, which may legitimately be collected by PWB Intelligence officers is defined under the following heads :

(a) Economic Intelligence concerning PWB activities such as the Granai del Popolo campaign.

(b) Intelligence concerning the programme, personalities and activities of political parties.

(c) Intelligence concerning persons prominent as Fascists who may be affected by the purge.

(d) Intelligence concerning measures of the Italian government for which support may be required from the PWB controlled press, e.g. the reform of education.

4. While the collection of Intelligence as set under the headings already laid down requires PWB Intelligence officers on occasions to seek interviews with Italian ministers and other persons prominent in Italian public life, ~~it is agreed~~ that such interviews should not be sought indiscriminately, and should only be asked for with some definite objective in mind. Normally if the interview is intended for publication in the Press or over the Radio it will be the duty of the News Division, PWB, to ask for the interview and to handle

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1203
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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4824

The report of the interview will be cleared with the Political Section of ACC before distribution.



[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

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

5. The procedure in para 4 applies to "D" Section at Rome and not to local "D", Sections in the Italian outposts. The officers of these outposts should follow similar procedure, seeking the concurrence of ACC before obtaining interviews with Italians prominent in public life in their districts. Such concurrence should normally be sought from the Regional Civil Affairs officer of ACC.

6. Officers proceeding forward with S forces or on other special missions to the army areas should before leaving HQ discuss their proposed line of action with the political Section of ACC and obtain their concurrence.

7. Intelligence reports of the Central "D" section will in future fall into three categories.

(a) A confidential report containing matter which can be released for publication together with a minimum of such confidential background as may be necessary for the guidance of script writers and others using the material. This report will be prefaced by a confidential summary which draws attention to and interprets the events in Liberated Italy of the week covered.

(b) A secret report containing material which cannot be released but which is required by those responsible for preparing directives for PWB planning and by other organisations with which PWB normally exchanges information.

(c) Special reports principally concerned with Intelligence not covered by the headings listed in paras 2 and 3, but which has been obtained as a by-produce of PWB activities. These special reports will not be generally circulated but will be passed to the agencies particularly interested. An example of this class of report is Intelligence concerning an individual accused but not convicted of Fascist activities; this should be passed to ACC and to the Minister's offices, with a copy to PWB, AFHQ, but should not be circulated outside the theatre.

These three types of report will be as short as possible in all cases.

8. Cipher Intelligence cables to London, Washington, etc., should be cut heavily. Cables summarising interviews with ministers or other prominent Italians should be avoided save in cases of real urgency, and the interviews which have been properly sought and obtained in accordance with the procedure already set out should be recorded and forwarded to London as part of the normal weekly report.

9. The activities of the Press Reading Bureau, which form an essential part of Italian Intelligence should continue on existing lines with daily clear cables of extracts from the Press of Liberated Italy.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

4823

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10. This directive has been submitted to the ~~Allies of the British Resident Minister and the U.S. Political Adviser~~ PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE and to the Political Section of ACC, and is issued with their concurrence.

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

~~DRAFT.~~

PC (44)
30th August 1944.

SECRET

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PWB (INC) ORGANISATION
TO MEET FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

---

Note by Chief INC

1. The Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee has had under review the present and future organisation of PWB, AFHQ.

2. Under the overall direction and control of HQ PWB (INC, AFHQ, at Caserta-Naples there are three Divisions conducting propaganda to France, Italy and the Balkans.

(a) The Western Mediterranean Division (Algiers-Naples) has responsibility for the conduct of propaganda directed to Southern France and controls the PWB Combat Teams operating as a self-contained unit in Southern France.

(b) The Central Mediterranean Division, HQ PWB Italy (Rome) has responsibility for (i) Comb at propaganda directed from Italy towards German troops and enemy occupied territory, for which purpose it operates directly with AAI and by Combat Teams with 5th and 8th Armies. (ii) For occupational propaganda in liberated Italy operating in conjunction with ACC.

(c) The Eastern Mediterranean Division, which consists of the Adriatic sector (Bari) and the PWB Outpost (Cairo) is responsible for Balkan propaganda tying in resources of Mideast with AFHQ. This Division, in view of the special difficulties of joint US-British propaganda to the Balkans, operates under more direct AFHQ control than the other Divisions.

3. The development of the operational and strategic situation in the Mediterranean makes it necessary that this organisation should now be changed to suit the altered circumstances. The PWB Combat Team in Southern France will

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

present and future organisation of PWB, AFHQ.

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3. The development of the operational and strategic situation in the Mediterranean makes it necessary that this organisation should now be changed to suit the altered circumstances. The PWB Combat Team in Southern France will become the responsibility of SHAEF at a time to be decided by SHAEF. After this transfer and when the 7th Army comes under the operational control of SHAEF, it will no longer be logical for PWB AFHQ to retain any responsibility in regard to propaganda in Southern France. In the Central Mediterranean zone, two factors render a change in the organisation of PWB necessary. The advance of AAI into the North of Italy will make it increasingly difficult for a single Headquarters to maintain control of Combat and occupational propaganda. Secondly, it is the approved policy that many of the activities

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

now conducted by PWB (such as news dissemination, radio, cinema, control of local press) shall be passed progressively to the agencies of the Italian Government operating under ACC control. In the Eastern Mediterranean zone, the difference between the degree and scale of interest taken by the US and British Governments in the Balkan area will tend to make integrated psychological warfare action increasingly difficult.

4. To meet this changed situation the following reorganisation is proposed :-

(a) Western Mediterranean Zone.

1. When Southern France forces are absorbed by SHAEF and upon SHAEF direction discontinue propaganda towards Southern France

2. Personnel not required by SHAEF or PWB to revert to original organisation for disposition.

3. Equipment not required by SHAEF or PWB to revert to original organisational ownership.

(b) Central Mediterranean Zone.

1. Present integrated combat propaganda teams, amplified as required, to be continued as at present with exception that overall direction and control now exercised by PWB (AFHQ) be exercised directly through a DPWO (HQ AAI) instead of DPWO (HQ PWB Italy). DPWO (HQ AAI) to serve as PW Adviser To C in C AAI with Military Assistant for combat propaganda.

2. Occupational Propaganda towards Occupied Italy. Until such time as occupational propaganda, including activities to be conducted by the Italian Government, can be turned over to ACC control the direction of such occupational propaganda to be under DPWO (Occ) (Italy) who in turn will be directly responsible to the Director PWB AFHQ, instead of DPWO (HQ PWB ITALY).

(c) Eastern Mediterranean Zone.

Propaganda conducted against the Balkans to continue as a PWB/AFHQ responsibility until determined otherwise. When separate British and

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

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(c) Eastern Mediterranean Zone.

Propaganda conducted against the Balkans to continue as a PWB/AFHQ responsibility until determined otherwise. When separate British and American military and/or diplomatic missions enter any Balkan country, field propaganda activities in that country will be separated from PWB/AFHQ and made the responsibility of PWE and OWI working under their respective national missions. Such PWE and OWI activities although separated from each other will be conducted on the basis of full co-operation and exchange of service.

(d) INC (AFHQ).

With the diminution of propaganda activities as outlined above,



/the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

the coordination and executive control now maintained by IMC, AFHQ, will no longer b essential. Increase in scope policy control by Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee will cover and coordinate policy phase. Such military control as is required for the decentralised and diminished Psychological Warfare activities as listed above could be maintained through direct contact with Senior Military Director PWB, AFHQ with the Chief of Staff.

5. The above suggested reorganisational changes will have the following effects :-

(a) Reduction of US military personnel.

(b) Reduction of Military and Civilian Overhead through elimination of HQ PWB (Italy) and consolidation with HQ PWB (AFHQ).

6. It is estimated that the whole of the proposed reorganisation of PWB could be carried out about one month after the transfer to SHAEF of responsibility for Southern France.

7. The Committee is invited to approve the recommendations for the reorganisation of PWB as set out in paragraph 4 above and to authorise that it be put into effect as soon as possible (about one month) after the transfer to SHAEF of responsibility for Southern France.

approved by Political Committee
Sept 1, 1944

4820

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

1212

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

SECRET

After informing Captain Stone of the sense of the minutes written by Political section, Administrative and P.R.O., he agreed that we all bear in mind in our wire it would be inadvisable to suggest to Government in the sense they suggest for the reasons given in [illegible].

I passed this message to Sir Horace Rumbold to inform Mr. Eamon. I have since confirmed from Mr Eamon that he did so

H.A.C.

H.A.C.

Political Section,
29.3.44

4013

1213

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MINUTE

After informing Captain Stone of the sense of the minutes written by Political Section, Administrative and P.W.B., he agreed that we must tell P.W.B. that in our view it would be undesirable to approach the Italian Government in the sense they suggest for the reasons given in the attached minute.

I passed this message to Mr Rayner yesterday who promised to inform Mr. Kamen.

A.H.C.

Political Section,
29.9.44

1214

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

Ministero delle Corporazioni

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL SEGRETARIATO
DEL CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE CORPORAZIONI
DEGLI AFFARI GENERALI E DEL PERSONALE

Mr Caccia.

It seems to me that Colonel White's reply is the only possible one.

I see that the beginning of Paulile Allecto to practice then was ended for me!

Perhaps Phillips could give Kerr additional explanation in detail in person of [illegible] new [illegible]

Charles.

Laurence
4317

1215

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

Memo. To [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] "efficient"

[illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]"

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] "efficient" or [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]"

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

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1216

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

26th September, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: 1. Brigadier Upjohn
2. Major Fielden

Before drafting a letter to Signor Bonomi in accordance with Captain Stone's instructions, could you let me know whether there is not already some understanding with the Italian Government that they will not dismiss or penalise Italians who have been given appointments by AMG. If there is, we might assimilate owners and editors of PWB newspapers to them.

The difficulty, particularly in this case, seems to me to be that any such undertaking can only be relied upon during the present Armistice regime. Over a longer period I suppose that we shall in fact only be able to trust in the desire of future Italian Governments not to get across us over issues like this.

H. A. CACCIA
Vice President, Political Section

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

Pol. Sec
Pls draft
letter to
Bonomi

Em

1218

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

HQ, ACC, APO 394
3641 Sec. Gen
Rec'd 25 Sep
By DFE

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFOR TION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH**
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

23 September 1944

Capt. Ellery W. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Dear Captain Stone:

There has been an alleged threat made to take action against two PWB-sponsored editors after the departure of PWB from Italy.

I have discussed the matter with Col. Munro, Press Officer, Italian Theater, and I concur in his suggested procedure, which is:

That we ask you to communicate with the Italian Government to obtain assurances that tendencies of the kind complained of will not be tolerated (that Italian personnel working with PWB, or any other Allied agency, including ACC, are collaborators in the real sense of the Armistice terms. Fear of the future should be eliminated from their minds. Allied authorities, in turn, should feel confident of the Italian Government's appreciation of this position.

I should very much appreciate your reactions to this suggestion. Copies of a letter from our Rome Press Officer outlining the threat, and from our Chief Press Officer, Italy, are attached.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Edman
GEORGE W. EDMAN
A.U.F.H.Q. Italy (Lib.)

Enc.

cc: Mr. Rayner
Lt. Col. Munro

1814

1735

1219

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

(COPY)

16/9/44

ROSSINI AND THE GIORNALE DI SICILIA

The 2 owners of the above called to say that Rossini had suggested to them that they should consider linking up with some political party, in view of the day when their paper should cease to be a PWB organ.

As their contract with PWB precludes any political affiliation they wished PWB confirmation of this suggestion of Rossini's.

At Col. Munro's suggestion, I phoned Rossini for clarification.

He said this was a suggestion, made, in light of the Sicilian Press Plan they were evolving, of 4 dailies for the Island, each of a different party. 2 of these 4 would be the PWB organs, which would cease to be such.

He appeared incensed that these people had come straight to us, and accused them of lack of cooperation.

As they already had some unfavorable indications on them, and expected to receive others, they would know how to deal with them, as soon as they were unconnected with PWB.

(signed) J. Barne,
Press Officer, Rome

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

(COPY)

20 September 44.

SUBJECT: Avv. Rossini's Threat

TO: Mr. George W. Binns, AMGOT Italy (Lib.)

The attached note from John Barney speaks for itself. You will notice that it contains a threat by Rossini to take action against two PWB-sponsored Editors after the departure of PWB from Italy. In my mind, that is a very ugly reflection. I feel that steps should be taken to deal with it but—in view of its seriousness- I just don't know what is the best thing to do. I do not think that a talk with Rossini would meet the case. The essential thing is to let the Italian authorities on a high level know that we know of such an attitude and to let them know that such an attitude, and such possibilities, will not be tolerated.

(signed) I. S. Munro, Lt. Col.
Chief Press Officer, Italy

4812

For Mr. Scott, Vice President,
Allied Control Commission,
Rome

September 5, 1944

SECRET

No. 738

Subject: Transmitting Copy of the Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee of the Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee of the Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee, held on August 29, 1944, and copies of the three supplementary papers referred to in the Minutes.

It will be noted that the Sub-Committee approved a directive, prepared as a consequence of previous discussion, to regularize PWB Intelligence activities in liberated Italy. The directive provides that such activities should be confined in the future to matters of direct concern to PWB, that interviews by PWB Intelligence officers with Italian Government officials will be sought only after the concurrence of the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission, and that reports of such interviews will be cleared with the Political Section before distribution.

The Sub-Committee also recommended reorganization of PWB to meet altered circumstances. A detailed explanation of the present PWB organization and the changes proposed as reported briefly in this office's telegram No. 246 of August 30, is contained in the papers transmitted as enclosures No. 2 and No. 3 to this despatch. It will be noted that the original proposals submitted by the Chief of the Information and Censorship Section (enclosure No. 2) were modified, particularly with respect to the Eastern Mediterranean zone, in the recommendation submitted to the Political Committee (enclosure No. 3). The amended recommendation was approved by the Political Committee on September 1.

4011

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

Subject: Transmitting Copy of the Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee of the Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Psychological Warfare Sub-Committee of the Supreme Allied Commander's Political Committee, held on August 29, 1944, and copies of the three supplementary papers referred to in the Minutes.

It will be noted that the Sub-Committee approved a directive, prepared as a consequence of previous discussion, to regularize PWB Intelligence activities in liberated Italy. The directive provides that such activities should be confined in the future to matters of direct concern to PWB, that interviews by PWB Intelligence officers with Italian Government officials will be sought only after the concurrence of the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission, and that reports of such interviews will be cleared with the Political Section before distribution.

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Respectfully yours,

For the United States
Political Adviser:

C. Offie

Enclosures:
1. Copy of Minutes (M.169)

2. . . .

740.11

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

2. Copy of Proposed Changes (K.151)
3. Copy of Proposed Changes (K.160)
4. Copy of Memorandum (K.152)

Copies to:
American Representative, Advisory Council for Italy;
Mr. Schott, Rome; *
Mr. Schoenfeld, London;
Mr. Sheats, Cairo.

File No. 800

GDH/et

* Enclosures: Copy of K-152;
Excerpt from K-160



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

Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 738,
dated September 5, 1944, from the
United States Political Adviser,
AFHQ.

COPY

PsWSC(44)9

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Information & Censorship K-152

Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512

August 25, 1944

TO: Brigadier General A.J.McChrystal, INC

FROM: Russell Barnes, PWB

The Italian Theater organization of PWB, INC, AFHQ is now conducting a publicity campaign calculated to impress on the Italian people the realities of their situation. The campaign is being carried on in the press and over the radio, and will be supported by a booklet now in preparation. The statistical material for the booklet, to make plain to the Italian people the large material contributions the United Nations have made to their welfare, is being collected in conjunction with the ACC. The basic directive for this PWB campaign reads:

> "The background attitude for liberated Italy will be reasonably tough. We will bear in mind without stating directly, that stocks of many consumer goods are higher in Italy than in Great Britain and the United States because the Allies have mobilised for total war, whereas Italy did not. Comparisons unfavourable to the Allies as to conditions in Italy before and after the liberation will not be tolerated. It must not be forgotten that Italy was allied to Germany and secondly, that Italy, by closing the Mediterranean, is largely responsible for creating the economic conditions about which she now complains.
>
> "Avoid comparisons between supplies for Italy and other liberated countries".

All the material assembled by PWB for this campaign is being made available to foreign correspondents through PPO. 683

1224
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

SECRET

Excerpt from K.168 - Proposed Changes in PWB

4. To meet this changed situation the following reorganisation is proposed:-

(a) Western Mediterranean Zone

. . . . . .

(b) Central Mediterranean Zone.

1. Combat Propaganda. Present integrated combat propaganda teams, amplified as required, to be continued as at present with exception that overall direction and control now exercised by PWB (AFHQ) be exercised directly through a DPWO (HQ AAI) instead of DPWO (HQ PWB Italy). DPWO (HQ AAI) to serve as PW Adviser to C-in-C AAI with Military Assistant for combat propaganda.

2. Occupational Propaganda towards Occupied Italy. Until such time as occupational propaganda, including activities to be conducted by the Italian Government, can be turned over to ACC control the direction of such occupational propaganda to be under DPWO (Occ) (Italy) who in turn will be directly responsible to the Director PWB AFHQ, instead of DPWO (HQ PWB Italy).

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

1226

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

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

August 30, 1944

SECRET

Dear Bill:

For your information our Legation at Dublin has telegraphed agreement with the Italian Foreign Office views concerning the desirability of replacing the present Italian Minister at Dublin, remarking that he is generally considered as an eccentric and of no value to the Allies although personal relations with him are pleasant. This message from Dublin follows, as you know, our clearance of the matter with AFHQ.

Two matters of interest to you were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Psychological Warfare Committee of SAC's Political Committee. Action is to be completed by the Political Committee and you will be informed in more detail later, but in the meantime it might be worthwhile for you to have the following summary of what is in mind.

The Sub-Committee approved a directive limiting Intelligence activities of PWB in Italy to matters directly concerning PWB and stipulated that it should not concern itself with wider political information which is properly the concern of the American diplomatic representatives, except in consultation with them.

The directive provides that when PWB Intelligence officers have occasion to seek interviews with Italian Ministers, or others prominent in Italian public life, for some definite purpose in connection with the PWB work - such as to obtain knowledge for shaping the internal propaganda policy - the concurrence of the Political Section of ACC must be obtained before the interview is undertaken and the report of the interview must be cleared with ACC, Political Section, before distribution.

The . . .

William W. Schott, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
Rome

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1227

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



The Sub-Committee also considered a proposal advanced by General McChrystal, Chief of the Information and Censorship Section, AFHQ, for decentralizing PWB. As affects Italy, this would provide for continuance as at present of the integrated combat propaganda teams with the exception that the over-all direction and control now exercised by PWB,AFHQ, would be exercised directly through a deputy Psychological Warfare officer attached to AAI Headquarters instead of through a deputy of PWB Italian Headquarters in Rome. The deputy at AAI Headquarters would serve as Psychological Warfare Adviser to C in C AAI with Military Assistant for combat propaganda.

As regards occupational propaganda in Occupied Italy, this would be controlled by a deputy Psychological Warfare officer at Headquarters in Rome, who would be directly responsible to the Director of PWB,AFHQ, until such time as occupational propaganda, including activities to be conducted by the Italian Government, can be turned over to ACC control. The effect of this would be to divorce combat propaganda from the PWB offices in Rome.

My understanding is that this proposed reorganization will be considered by the full Political Committee before being put into effect.

PWB also put before the Sub-Committee the problem of what its policy is to be now in connection with re-building Italian radio stations as the armies move northward. The present directive calls for PWB to establish radio stations in all the large centers such as Florence, Bologna, Milan, Turin, Venice, etc. It was pointed out that, the war progressing as it is, any future erection of radio stations in Italy would be largely a matter of post-war interest as they could not be completed in time to be of use to us in the war. Of particular concern is the project for erecting a 50 Kilowatt station in Rome. PWB is about ready to go ahead with this on the technical side but raises a question of whether the Allies want to put this valuable equipment in Italy at present when it is possible that PWB soon may be retiring from the scene and it would revert to purely Italian operation.

The Sub-Committee decided that PWB would discuss the problem with ACC (presumably Captain Stone, himself) and work out recommendations which would be considered further at AFHQ and possibly referred to Washington and London before definite decisions are made.

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Sincerely yours,

Jack

1228

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

RESTRICTED

TO : All Staff Members of PWB,

Since Mr. Hamilton Smith has been called to take up a new post in London, it is necessary to make some adjustments in the organisation of PWB Italy as laid down in the PWB AFHQ order of 13th January 1944. These adjustments can also take into account the continuously expanding nature of PWB's work in Italy.

The attached memorandum outlines the organisation upon which PWB activities in Italy will be based in view of the above conditions. With regard to the chief positions referred to in this memorandum, the following appointments have been made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief PWB Italy. . . . . | To be filled. |
| Deputy Chief PWB (OPS) . . . . | Lt.Col. F.A.A. Blake. |
| Deputy Chief PWB ( OCC). . . . | Mr. George W. Edman. |
| Head of Propaganda . . . . . | Mr. John Rayner. |
| Executive Officer. . . . . | Lt.Col. F. A.A. Blake. |
| Chief Administrative Officer . | Mr. John Wingerter. |

Functional Chiefs and Liaison Officer with Allied Control Commission remain as listed in the PWB AFHQ order of January 13, 1944. The following names should, however, be added to this list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt.Col. Donald MacFarlane. . . | OC, Combat Teams. |
| Lt.Col. John O. Weaver. . . . | OC, 5th Army Team. |
| Major Charles Beauclerk. . . . | OC, 8th Army Team. |
| Major E. B. J. Roos. . . . . | Chief, Leaflet Section. |

These adjustments to our organisation in Italy will become effective on Friday, February 25th, 1944.

T. G. M. HARMAN,
Deputy Chief,
PWB, AFHQ.

22 February 44.

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1229

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RESTRICTED

# O R G A N I S A T I O N  O F
# P W B  I T A L Y

I. The work of PWB in Italy, like that of PWB in North Africa, is and must be the work of a single organisation, working as a coherent team. It must consequently be our objective to place the whole organisation under the command of a single chief.

II. It is also true, however, that while the activities of PWB Italy must be seen, organically, as a whole, these activities do fall, in respect of targets, into two distinct groups---activities directed against the enemy and towards the peoples still dominated by the enemy; and activities directed towards the people of Italy already liberated.

It is desirable, in consequence, to establish leader responsibility for each of these two kinds of targets. On the other hand, a complete functional division by target areas is impossible, since a majority of our services are working towards both.

III. To meet this problem it is proposed that the organisation of PWB Italy, under the Chief of PWB Italy, shall fall under five heads, comprising: two operating Divisions, to be called respectively PWB (OPS) and PWB (OCC); a Propaganda Control Division; and two Service Divisions covering the executive and administrative functions; and that the distribution of responsibility between these five Divisions shall be as described below.

IV. PWB (OPS): This Division will comprise the combat units, under their OC, with all services relating to them; the Leaflet Section--tactical and strategic; and the German Intelligence Section. It will be headed by an officer to be called Deputy Chief PWB (OPS) answerable directly to the Chief, PWB Italy.

This officer will, in addition to the responsibilities outlined immediately above, be ultimately responsible for the discipline of all military personnel working with PWB Italy, and will be answerable for all the strictly military aspects of the administration of such personnel.

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According to whether he is a British or American officer, he

1230

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



will have for the above work, a military assistant of the other nationality.

V. PWB (OCC): This Division will comprise the Press, Films and Publications Sections, and also the following central services:

a) Radio and Radio Technical Sections (other than mobile units in the combat zone).

b) News Section.

c) Monitoring Section (other than monitoring teams working with combat units).

d) Italian Intelligence Section.

e) Printing Section.

f) Photographic Section.

g) Warehousing and Shipping Section (administrative control of which, however, will be the responsibility of the Administrative Division).

The Division will be headed by an official--officer or civilian--to be called Deputy Chief PWB (OCC), answerable directly to the Chief, PWB Italy.

In addition to his other functions, this official will be responsible, through their local team chiefs, for the general administration and control of all PWB outposts in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

He will have working directly to him a liaison officer with ACC and AMG.

VI. Propaganda Control Division: This Division will be headed by an official to be known as the Head of Propaganda. His responsibilities will be as follows:

a) In relation to enemy and enemy-occupied targets, he will be responsible first, for the policy coordination of all output; secondly, for the propaganda quality of all output; and thirdly, for the planning and development of new media of Psychological Warfare against the enemy.

b) In relation to targets in liberated Italy, he will advise the Deputy Chief PWB (OCC), as required, on any question of propaganda planning or policy, or on any question relating

1231

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



the propaganda quality of output that may arise.

c) As regards all propaganda carried on from Italian bases, he will be responsible for its policy coordination with propaganda having a similar destination but originating from North African and other overseas bases. Specifically it will be his responsibility to ensure that policy directives as transmitted from P.W.B. AFHQ, are properly understood and adhered to throughout all services; and in the opposite direction, that policy directives or guidance lines relating to developments in the Italian Theatre and drawn up in the theatre are transmitted to P.W.B AFHQ.

VII. Military Executive Division: This Division will be headed by an officer known as Executive Officer. He will be responsible for the following Sections, which serve all branches of P.W.B Italy:

a) Transport and Travel.

b) Messing and billeting.

c) Office accommodation and services.

d) Communications.

VIII. Administrative Division: This Division will be headed by the Chief Administrative Officer who will be answerable to the Chief, P.W.B Italy, for all non-military financial matters within P.W.B Italy.

This officer will also have administrative responsibility (as already noted) for the Warehousing and Shipping Section.

IX. Functional Chiefs, P.W.B Italy: Functional Chiefs will have two lines of responsibility. On the one hand, as regards the day-to-day operation of their services, they will be responsible to the head of the P.W.B Italy Division under which this service falls. On the other hand, as regards matters relating to the coordination of their service with its parent service at P.W.B, AFHQ, they will be responsible to the Chief of that parent service.

The channels of control and responsibility described in Paras 3, 4 and 5 of the order of January 13th, 1944, setting up the Italian Theatre operation of P.W.B, will continue in force.

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1232

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X. Absence of Chief, P.W.B Italy: In the absence of the Chief, P.W.B Italy, the Deputy Chief (OPS) and the Deputy Chief (OCC) will work jointly as acting Chiefs, P.W.B Italy.

T. G. M. HARMAN,
Deputy Chief,
P.W.B. AFHQ.

HAMILTON K. SMITH,
Chief,
P.W.B Italy.

19 February 1944.

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