0003

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACC

10000/136/110

ITALIAN GOV'T,
SEPT. 1944 – JULY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

10000/136/110

ITALIAN GOV'T, ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL, VOL. 3
SEPT. 1944 – JULY 1946

0005

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

220/CC

G. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 25, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 220 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT - ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL

ALLIED COMMISSION

~~SECRET~~

Vol. IV

B—6788

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
+ 207	Ltr CC 225-8 CC	16 Jul 46	AFHQ G-5	Trnsmtl of HM ltr to CC re accept. by It Govt of obligations wrt Armist
207a	Cbl 4221 Stone	18 Jul 46	SACMED	Raimondo to remain Min of Trnsprt
208	Ltr 578/100/EC	26 Jul 46	Polad B	It Representation Abroad (List)
209	Memo Rapisarda		CC info	Remarks on problem of authonomy of "Tridentine Region"

27[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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0006

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Q. M. C. Form 354 (Old No. 400)
Revised July 25, 1919

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Chief Commissioner

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Vol IV

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
199	Ltr Stone	21 Mar 46	De Casperi	Italian Land Forces
199a	Article(Official Gazette	25 Mar 46		Constituent Assembly and Referendum
199b	Ltr 62129 De Casp.	29 Mar 46	CC	Synds & Admins considered as direct agents of Govt
200	Ltr 92-1/FA CC	4 Apr 46	De Gasperi	Pinnas restrictions on movement of foodstuffs in agrmt of IAM & VRC
201	Ltr 66384 De Gasp	24 Apr 46	Lush	ICE delegated by It Govt to receive goods imprtd by UNRRA fr It Civ Ec
201a	Memo	18 May 46		Memorandum (In Italian)
202	Ltr 500 Baldazzi	26 May 46	CC	Communication concerning the [illegible] unsettled situation of Italy.Incl.
203	Ltr 550 Baldazzi	28 May 46	CC	Possible heads of Ministeries in case of national crisis
204	Ltr Stone	5 Jun 46	Baldazzi	Ack of ltrs of 26 & 28 May 46
205	Ltr Stone	24 Jun 46	De Gasperi	Request fr final draft of amnesty decree issued by It Govt
206	Cbl 4166 AGACS	14 Jul 46	AFHQ G-5	Composition of new It Govt

27[illegible]

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0007

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Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 400)
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Vol III

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
183a	Ltr Parri	30 Nov 45	Stone	Pub of Agric Statistics
184	Memo	1 Dec 45	CC	Administration Committees
185	Cbl 9284 Highland	13 Dec 45	EC Nor Italy	Receiverships
186	Ltr Stone	16 Dec 45	De Gasperi	Dismissal Persons with no Reason
187				Political Appointments
188	Ltr De Gasperi	23 Dec 45	Stone	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
188a	Ltr De Gasperi	23 Dec 45	Stone	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
188b	Ltr AC/4010/4/L	29 Dec 46	CC	Ital Legislation Udine Province
188c	Ltr Ac/4010/4/L	5 Jan 46	CC	Ital Legislation Udine Province
189	Ltr Stone	11 Jan 46	De Gasperi	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
189a	Ltr Lopes	4 Jan 46	Stone	Movement of Prefects in Italy
190	Ltr De Gasperi	22 Jan 46	Stone	Pub of Ital Agric Statistics
191	Ltr De Gasperi	31 Jan 46	Stone	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
192	Ltr Arpesani	7 Feb 46	AFCOM	AMG for Venezia Giulia
193	Ltr Temple	7 Feb 46	HQ AFCOM	Prefects Throughout Italy
194	Ltr De Gasperi	14 Feb 46	Stone	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
195	Ltr Lamb	16 Feb 46	Am & Br Embassy	Movement of Prefects
196	Ltr Lush	20 Feb 46	AAG 13 Corps	General Order
197	Ltr Stone	21 Feb 46	De Gasperi	Regulations It Gvt in AMG Terr
198	Memo	23 Feb 46		Italian Government Ministers

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Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

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Vol. III

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
173	Ltr, Stone	2 Jul 45	HQ COMDT	Rations for Marshal Badoglio.
174	Ltr AFHQ PWB	? Jul 45	Dist	Examination and disposal of IG archives (Min of Popular Culture files).
175	Parri, 27259	25 Jul 45	Stone	Cavallari candidate for Prefect of Ferrara.
176	Ltr, Stone	30 Jul 45	Montanari	Cavallari & Forni as candidates for Prefect of Ferrara.
177	20905/C/4/c/MFAA	7 Aug 45	All S/Cs	Archives of It Ministries in North.
~~178~~	~~Ltr, Stone~~	~~25 Oct 45~~	~~Dr. Tasca~~	~~False rumor re Prefect for Turin.~~
177a	Ltr AC/4010/2/L Stone	8 Aug 45	Parri	Implemtat. of Italian legis AMG terr.
178	Cbl AC CC, 4370	28 Aug 45	AFHQ	Ital inquiry into defense of Rome in 1943 - trial of Gen Carbone.
179	Cabinet, Presidency	20 Sep 45	AC Ex C	Correspondence between AC and Hi Com for Sicily.
180	Memo, CC	21 Sep 45	Ex C	IG-nominee for Prefect for Turin.
181	Ltr. Stone	25 Oct 45	Dr Tasca(Emb)	Ousted Prefect for Turin false rumor.
182	Cbl 8078 CC	5 Nov 45	SACMED	Italian Govt accept commentary amended by FAC 624 See 202/CC
183	Cbl 8211 CC	10 Nov 45	SACMED	Italian Publication of Badoglio letter and quebec Document See 202/CC

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ALLIED COMMISSION

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PART III

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
162	2804/74/EC, Fiske	5 Apr 45	VP CA Sec	Appt of Prefects & Sindaci in Northern Regions - AC policy.
163	4/1/10/LG, Stone	13 Apr 45	Bonomi	Bad record, mal-admin by Gaetano Petrella, Prefect-Regent of Chieti.
163a	14895, Bonomi	21 Apr 45	Stone	Gaetano Petrella(Chieti) removed
163b	14205, Bonomi	24 Apr 45	Stone	(Conferring public charges in N.It.-policy.
164	9/5B/CA, Upjohn	26 Apr 45	Bonomi	Notes on Upjohn-Bonomi Meeting.
164a	537, Bonomi	23 Apr 45	Stone	Ministers' visits to Sicily.
165	14654, Bonomi	27 Apr 45	Stone	IG candidates for public offices in Bologna, Spezia, Genoa, Modena etc
166	Chl AC CAS, 6393	29 Apr 45	AMG Armies, IVCorps, 15 A/G	IG candidates for public offices in Bologna, Spezia, Genoa, Modena, etc:
167	Bonomi 33995/1010. 5/1/1.2	2 May 45	Stone	It personnel to go forward to locate-safeguard IG docs-archives.
168	9/5.B/CA, Stone	4 May 45	Bonomi	Policy on conferring public offices in Northern Italy. (163b)
169	Ltr Alex Kirk	10 May 45	CC	US views on local elections & reorganization local govt in Italy
169a	9/5.B/CA, UPJOHN	11 May 45	Bonomi	Notes Bonomi-Upjohn Mtg, 26 Apr.
170	Ltr Stone	14 May 45	Alex Kirk	Tnx for US views on local elections & reorg local govt in Italy.
171	Memo, Stone	14 May 45	Ex C, VP CAS	US views on local elections & reorg local govt in Italy, for info.
171a	Memo	Lune 46	AC	Italian Govt (1st Parri Cabinet)
172	Memo CA Sec GHQ	3 Jun 45	Ex Comm	27 - Ministries in the North, Fascist & their continued existence
172a	M.Brosio, 818	9 Jun 45	Stone	Lanza for Commissioner Turin Grande Magistero Mazziziano.
172b	Memo	Jun 45	Apostolo	It Govt (1st Parri Cabinet)

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0010

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091.1
DRG ACG

"A" Files

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PART III

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
150	Ltr Bonomi	26 Sep 44	Capt Stone	ACC delegate representant exchange views Ital Com Min reunion North Italy with Central & South
151	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 091.1	27 Sep 44	Bonomi	Question Ital personnel technical readiness liberation territory
152	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 091.1	28 Sep 44	Croce	Appointment Morelli Prefect Province La Spezia (candidate)
153	Ltr Bonomi, 7912	28 Sep 44	Capt Stone	Civilian Administration of the Naples Municipality.
154	Ltr A/CC 091.1 Capt Stone	1 Oct 44	Bonomi	Mapero CK as extraordinary commissioner institution for invalids.
155	Ltr CCS	5 Oct 44	RC Lazio-Umbria	Italians wishing appointments in Govt should apply thru that Govt and not thru ACC.
156	Ltr 998/CCS, Lush	6 Oct 44	VF Civil Affairs	Lists of Italian Personnel for liberated territories. INCL: Ltr Bonomi, 5 Oct, N.15451/ 11162/1/3.1.
157	Ltr 998/CCS, Lush	6 Oct 44	VF Civil Affairs	Civilian administration of Naples
158	Ltr Bonomi 17518/5	23 Dec 44	Stone	Civilian administration of Naples
159	Ltr Stone 9/6.1/CA	2 Jan 45	Bonomi	Civilian administration of Naples
160	Ltr Stone	22 Jan 45	Lt Major	Pls remind Gen Hume that I will help with Prefect of Florence
161	Spataro, 10100.5/ 1.1.2.	24 Mar 45	AC	Question It personnel technical readiness liberation territory.

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SECRET

0011

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REMARKS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE AUTHONOMY OF THE " TRIDENTINE REGION "

As it is known, a strong trend for regional authonomy exists in Italy: Aoste Valley, Sicily, Sardinia, Alto Adige.

We do not want to discuss here the theory of regional authonomy and regionalism. We will now put down only some remarks on the Alto Adige authonomy, remarks which are abstracting from any doctrinal foundation and consist of some facts which are, according our point of view, very important.

In the first place, authonomy means " own government ", which is to say, independence. The wish for independence presupposes the love of liberty. These two attitudes of the soul never have been part of the Atesino people. At the time of the paternalistic government of the Austro-Ungarian Empire, as it is known, of liberty nobody spoke. Every subject was quite happy in blindly obeying the properly appointed authorities, both religious and civilian, in not discussing orders, in absolutely abstaining from political dealings. When insurrections took place within the Empire, they occurred only in Vienna, whose people's minds were open to the Occident's trend of thoughts, and in the restless Ungary. The Tyrolese never thought that the existing order could be changed. They stuck so much to the Country's Government, that an Austrian saying quoted: " Treu wie ein Tiroler ", true as a Tirolese. Both liberty and independence never entered the conscience of this People. And the commotions originated by these two nations within other People, have always been blamed and severely judged. The Tyrolese love order, tranquillity, and above all, justice. And they want that justice administered with accuracy, scruples, and sericusness. Nothing hurts their soul so much, as the unconcern shown in this matter by the Latin People. They praise more a severe judge than an indulgent one. And to have the justice well administered it is necessary - they themselves acknowledge and wish it - a Covernent which should be outside and above of every interest of their little Heimat. Only now someone of them speak of "Eigenautonomie ". Up to yesterday these same people categorically affirmed the need of South Tyrol to be reunited to Austria, which is to say, to be replaced under the direct protection of Vienna, as in the past. The idea of authonomy came from Italy, and to it, the ones who for more than twenty years lead - officially or non-officially - the High Adige people, clung as to their last straw. But the people do not follow them any more. The People say: either with Austria or with Italy, or better: either under Austria or under Italy. This people do not understand a Self-Government and look upon these theories, that 0 to them, with extreme distrust, almost with fear.

After all they are not wrong.

In political matters, they have already undergone bitter experiences. Between 1919 and 1938 the Austrian irredentism movement was on. From beyond the Brenner there was a continual flood of an obstinate, fanatical and intollerant propaganda fierce enemy of everything which was Italian. The longing for a happy time just past was exploited and the hate against the people who, in a certain sense, represented the present, was incited. But the hate was much stronger than the longing, and the mistakes of Fascism offered sound ground to such propaganda. Many people were jailed, tormented and sent into confinement. Then, at a certain moment, came the by-word: Italy and Austria are friends, Seipel and Mussolini shook hands. All the people, and there were many of them, who suffered for

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Austrian irredentism did it for nothing, all the worse for them, they should have been more intelligent.

Hitler, not yet in complete control of Germany, was waiting for this. And the same people who had flooded High Adige with Austrian propaganda pamphlets, started again. The swastika took the place of the old two-headed eagle. In every village national-socialist groups began to spring up; and simultaneously people were again jailed, third degree and deportations were again resumed. Austria was swallowed by Germany, and talk of Austrian irredentism was forbidden.

In 1939, new by-word. Italy and Germany are friends. Mussolini shook hands with Hitler. The Brenner boundaries are intangible. The High Atesini who feel German, are to go to Germany because their presence in this land is disturbing for the friendship of the two leaders, viz, of the two Nations. And the poor, the simple minded, the illusioned people, the ones who truly believe in Germanism, the ones who are not enough recommended to the German Consulate or to the emigration offices, have to leave. Seventy thousand people leave their Country between 1939 and 1941, to face the tremendous German catastrophe.

In 1945 the European drama is consummated. Again and always the same people start a new propaganda.. On the headlines, old Austria and the Tyrolian national hero, Andreas Hofer, are back again. " We have to become Austrians, at all costs, even if Austria has lost the war, even if the Austrian people are starving! And the people still follow, but now with fatigue, the old leaders who lead them through so many disillusionments. These people do not know how to rebel, do not know how to protest. When they are organized for a parade they join, when they have to hear a speech they applaud, when they have to sign they sign, even if above this signature is worded the request for their sentence to be shot.

Once the radio broadcast: " ... the request of Austria has been rejected by the Paris Conference.". The Austrian Minister Figl, speaking for his Government, answered they would never accept such a decision. And of the same opinion were also the leaders of that Volkspartei which always fought for the annexation to Austria. Now They want authonomy.

Let's review the steps of this movement:

Austrian irredentism;
Nazism;
reunion with Germany;
again Austrian irredentism;
regional authonomy.

What will they ask for tomorrow ? If that Federation of German States would be formed, Austria included, of which rumors circulate at present, would it not be easy to step the way back, viz: authonomy, annexation to Austria, reunion with Germany, etc. ?

And are we sure that the High Atesino people really want this ?

This people as, after all, every other people in the World,are tired of adventures. All the longing they feel for the happy time of Francis Joseph is only longing for order and tranquillity, for wise juridical and economical provisions. These people want only to obey. And for twenty seven years they obeyed only bad shepherds. They have been double-crossed and betrayed, even sold. They ask only to live tranquilly on their mountains, and on some day a great part of them was driven out. They ask for peace, and since 1919 they had only internal struggles, dissentions, discords. When in 1939, someone would hesitate to option for Germany, at once someone else would set fire to their house or hay-loft. When in 1945 someone would appear unwilling to intervene in the meetings organized to request the annexation to Austria, they risked having

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their fruit trees cut or their cattle killed in the stable. Now, as before, black lists are drawn up, promises are alterned with menaces, long lists of signatures for London and Paris have been collected with every available means. When Minister Figl openly stated that South Tyrol was needed by Austria for its fruit crop and cattle, nobody even dared breathe. These people do not know how to rebel.

Now it is rumored, almost sottovoce, of a misterious plan of authonomy. Nobody know its terms and how far reaching they are. But the people ask themselves: Who will rule now ? And the answer springs up spontaneously: the same people, always the same people. The same group of politicians who, with timely " cambi della guardia " were subsequently: Austrian irredentists, then Nazis, then Austrian again, and at present authonomists, will mantain control and will go on to force, as they always did, their will and their own law. To us will remain only, as always, to obey.

And to support the politicians there is, as always, the money: rich traders, great land and wood owners, who rule as everywhere and who have no interest to be controlled by the Italian Government.

If the plan of authonomy will be approved as it is now (the writer could read it) , the new state would appear as follows:

An Assembly with its own President; several administrative bodies;
less than one tenth of the population with the functions of the ruling class;
the remaining nine tenths with the functions of agricultural and artisan servants.

This plan considers a " Representative of the State into the Region " with functions of surveying the constitutionality of the laws passed by the Regional Government. But his influence would be little.

A single example may show what would happen if the " Authonomous Tridentina Region " would be formed. In the recent trials for collaborationism, war crimes, etc., many High Atesini were sentenced and, strangely coincident, they always were people with little means. A group of rich Gardenese was also tried, who during the German domination did not commit less crimes than the formers. On their side the Volkspartei intervened, and so much so, even with public manifestations of sympaty for the indicted ones, that they succeeded in extorting from the jury an acquittal for an insufficiency of evidence. Full details on this trial may be obtained from the Extraordinary Court of Assise of Bolzano.

These are the doubts of the High Adige people. And, for the present they ask very little: respect and conservation of their language, uses and customs, less intervention of the Italian officials in the administrative affairs of the Province and Communes, and, above all, justice. Italians coming here not always gave a good account of themselves. Often corrupt, lazy and dishonest, almost always ignoring and not interested in the mentality, needs, and customs of this people. Between Italians and High Atesini there is a wall of incomprehension and reciprocal distrust. The Italians seldom took care to get deeply acquainted with this people, who in their turn, are prejudiced against Italians and Italy.

Rome should again find her ancient wisdom, and send men really dependable and intelligent, not to take all available posts, but only to supervise these people who are the most disciplined and good natured people this side of the Alps.

Santi M. Rapisarda
(President of the Committee of Liberation of Gardena Valley
He is a well known phisician settled there since long time.
Former partisan. In good terms both with Italians and Tyrolians.

0014

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ANNEX N. 2 TO

REMARKS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE " TRIDENTINE REGION "

The articles of the plan which are more compromising are the following:

Art. 42, 44, 50, 54, 55, 56, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76.

209

10015

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26

Ref. : 578/100/EC

16 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Representation Abroad.

TO : The Political Adviser (British)
A.C.

With reference to our recent conversation on the above mentioned subject, I now enclose for your information a list showing, by countries, the cities in which Italy is represented.

For the Chief Commissioner:

P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl. : as above.

COPY TO: Polad "A"
I.P.W. Sec. AC.
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D.C.I. - UNIT I

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ARGENTINA

Rafael — R. Legazione

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires — R. Ambasciata

Buenos Aires — R. Consolato Generale

Rosario — R. Consolato Generale

Cordoba — R. Consolato

La Plata — R. Vice Consolato

Mendoza — R. Consolato

BELGIO

Bruxelles — R. Ambasciata

Bruxelles — R. Consolato

Charleroi — R. Vice Consolato

BOLIVIA

La Paz — R. Legazione

BRASILE

Rio de Janeiro — R. Ambasciata

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ARGENTINA	
Rahul	R. Legacion
ARGENTINA	
Buenos Aires	R. Embassiata
Buenos Aires	R. Consulato Generale
Rosario	R. Consulato Generale
Cordoba	R. Consulato
La Plata	R. Vice Consulato
Mendoza	R. Consulato
BELGIO	
Bruxelles	R. Ambasciata
Bruxelles	R. Consulato
Charleroi	R. Vice Consulato
BOLIVIA	
La Paz	R. Legazione
BRASILE	
Rio de Janeiro	R. Ambasciata
Rio de Janeiro	R. Consulato
Porto Alegre	R. Consulato Generale
San Paolo	R. Consulato Generale
Santos	R. Vice Consulato
Bahia Blanca	R. Vice Consulato

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0017

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MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

D.G.P. - UFF.I

ELENCO UFFICI ALL'ESTERO

ATTUALMENTE ADOTTI

AFGANISTAN

Kabul R.Legazione

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires R.Ambasciata

Buenos Aires R.Consolato Generale

Rosario R.Consolato Generale

Cordoba R.Consolato

La Plata R. Vice Consolato

Mendoza R.Consolato

BELGIO

Bruxelles R.Ambasciata

Bruxelles R.Consolato

Charleroi R.Vice Consolato

BOLIVIA

La Paz R.Legazione

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BRASILE

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0018

Kabul	R. Legazione

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	R. Ambasciata
Buenos Aires	R. Consolato Generale
Rosario	R. Consolato Generale
Cordoba	R. Consolato
La Plata	R. Vice Consolato
Mendoza	R. Consolato

BELGIO

Bruxelles	R. Ambasciata
Bruxelles	R. Consolato
Charleroi	R. Vice Consolato

BOLIVIA

La Paz	R. Legazione

BRASILE

Rio de Janeiro	R. Ambasciata
Rio de Janeiro	R. Consolato
Porto Alegre	R. Consolato Generale
San Paolo	R. Consolato Generale
Santos	R. Vice Consolato
Bahia Minas	R. Vice Consolato

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0070

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BULGARIA

Sofia — R. Legazione

CANADA

Ottawa — R. Consolato Generale

CECOSLOVACCHIA

Praga — R. Legazione

CILE

Santiago — R. Ambasciata

Valparaiso — R. Consolato Generale

CINA

Canton — R. Consolato

Changhai — R. Consolato Generale

Hankow — R. Consolato

Pechino — R. Ambasciata

Tientsin — R. Consolato

COLOMBIA

Bogotà — R. Legazione

COREA

DANIMARCA

GIAMAICA

GIAPPONE

R. Legazione - GIAMAICA 2651

Praga	R.Legazione
CILE	
Santiago	R.Ambasciata
Valparaiso	R.Consolato Generale
CINA	
Hsung King	R.Ambasciata
Shanghai	R.Consolato Generale
Tientsin	R.Consolato
Canton	R.Consolato
Hankow	R.Consolato
COLOMBIA	
Bogotà	R.Legazione
COSTARICA	
HONDURAS	
GUATEMALA	
NICARAGUA	
EL SALVADOR	R.Legazione - GUATEMALA
CUBA	
L'Avana	R.Legazione

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0021
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DANIMARCA	
Copenaghen	R. Legazione
ECUADOR	
Quito	R. Legazione
FRANCIA	
Parigi	R. Ambasciata
Parigi	R. Consolato Generale
Marsiglia	R. Consolato Generale
Tolosa	R. Consolato Generale
Le Havre	R. Consolato
GRAN BRETAGNA	
Londra	R. Ambasciata
IRLANDA	
Dublino	R. Legazione
MAROCCO	
Tangeri	R. Consolato Generale
Tetuan	R. Consolato
MONACO PRINCIPATO	
Monaco Principato	R. Consolato

NORVEGIA

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Parigi	R. Ambasciata
Parigi	R. Consolato Generale
Marsiglia	R. Consolato Generale
Tolosa	R. Consolato Generale
Le Havre	R. Consolato

GRAN BRETAGNA

Londra	R. Ambasciata

IRLANDA

Dublino	R. Legazione

BELGIO

Bruxelles	R. Consolato Generale
Anversa	R. Consolato

PRINCIPATO DI MONACO

Monaco Principato	R. Consolato

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SVIZZERA

Berna	R. Legazione

PAESI BASSI

L'Aja	R. Legazione

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0024

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PANAMA		
	Panama	R.Legazione
PARAGUAY		
	Asuncion	R.Legazione
PERU'		
	Lima	R.Legazione
POLONIA		
	Varsavia	R.Ambasciata
PORTOGALLO		
	Lisbona	R.Legazione
ROMANIA		
	Bucarest	R.Legazione
SANTA SEDE		
	Roma	R.Ambasciata
SPAGNA		
	Madrid	R.Ambasciata
	Madrid	R.Consolato Generale
	Barcellona	R.Consolato Generale
	Siviglia	R.Consolato
	San Sebastiano	R.Consolato
	Malaga	R.Consolato

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Lima	R. Legazione

PERSIA

Teheran	R. Ambasciata

PORTOGALLO

Lisbona	R. Legazione

ROMANIA

Bucarest	R. Legazione

SANTA SEDE

Roma	R. Ambasciata

SPAGNA

Madrid	R. Ambasciata
Madrid	R. Consolato Generale
Barcellona	R. Consolato Generale
Siviglia	R. Consolato
San Sebastiano	R. Consolato
Malaga	R. Consolato

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STATI UNITI

Washington	R. Ambasciata
New York	R. Consolato Generale
Chicago	R. Consolato Generale
Seattle	R. Consolato
Newark	R. Vice Consolato
New Haven	R. Vice Consolato
St. Louis	R. Vice Consolato
Boston	R. Consolato Generale
San Francisco	R. Consolato Generale

SVEZIA

Stoccolma	R. Legazione

SVIZZERA

Berna	R. Legazione
Ginevra	R. Consolato Generale
Lugano	R. Consolato Generale
Zurigo	R. Consolato Generale
Basilea	R. Consolato
Losanna	R. Consolato

TUNISIA

Tunisi	R. Ambasciata
Sfax	R. Consolato Generale
Gabes	R. Consolato

2600

St. Louis	R. Vice Consulate
Boston	R. Consulate General
San Francisco	R. Consulate General

SYRIA

Stockholm	R. Legation

SWITZERLAND

Berne	R. Legation
Geneva	R. Consulate General
Lugano	R. Consulate General
Zurich	R. Consulate General
Basle	R. Consulate
Lausanne	R. Consulate

SYRIA

Aleppo	R. Consulate
Beirut	R. Consulate General
Beirut	R. Consulate

2800

URUGUAY

Montevideo	R. Legation

U.S.S.R.

Moscow	R. Embassy

VENEZUELA

Caracas	R. Legation

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0027

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0028

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

CC 225-8 16 July 1946

SUBJECT; Trnsmtl of FM ltr to CC re accept. by It Govt of obligations wrt Armistice

TO : AFHQ G-5

FROM : CC

(Incl ltr FM to CC)

72 225-8/CC

SEE ~~56~~ in ~~585/CC~~

220/CC

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0029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AICOM ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 181045B JULY 1946

AFHQ FOR SACMED

4221 CONFIDENTIAL

YOUR FOX SIX NINE TWO THREE SEVEN CITE FHGEC REFERS PD

ACTION REQUESTED WAS TAKEN LAST WEEK

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PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR

2669
Stone
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0030

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ALCOM ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE

181045B JULY 1946

AFHQ FOR SACMED

4221

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Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR

0031

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SECRET TWO

FOREIGN TRADE — CAMPILLI — CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT

POST BELGIAN RECONSTRUCTION — SEGNI — COMMUNIST

MERCANTILE MARINE — ALDISIO — CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT

UNDER SECRETARIES NOT YET APPOINTED FO NOT YET CERTAIN WHETHER DE COURTEN WILL BE APPOINTED NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF FO WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED FO

Copies to:

U.S. Embassy
Brit Embassy

2685

ROUTINE
Ext 289

Executive Communications

10032

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM CITE ACAOO

JULY 14,1953

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS FOR C- 5.

4166.

FOLLOWING IS COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL BE SPORT IN THIS MORNING ED PRESIDENT COUNCIL MINISTERS CHA MINISTER FOR INTERIOR AND AD INTERIM FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AFRICA ITALIANA ALL TO BE GASPERI CHA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT ED MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CHA NENNI CHA SOCIALIST AND MACRELLI CHA REPUBLICAN ED CHACE AND JUSTICE CHIAO CONSERVATIVE

FINANCE	SCOCCIMARRO	COMMUNIST
TREASURY	CORBINO	INDEPENDENT
WAR	FACCHINETTI	REPUBLICAN
NAVY	MICHELI	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
AIR	CINGOLANI	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
EDUCATION	GONELLA	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
PUBLIC WORKS	ROMITA	SOCIALIST
AGRICULTURE	SEGNI	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
TRANSPORT	FERRARI	COMMUNIST
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	SCELBA	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	MORANDI	SOCIALIST
WORKS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	D'ARAGONA	SOCIALIST

2626

File CC-

206

0033

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

24 June 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I understand that the Council of Ministers is considering a decree law under the terms of which an amnesty would be granted to certain individuals convicted by Italian courts since 8 September 1943.

In view of Article 30 of the Long Armistice Terms and the Moscow Declaration of 1943, the Allied Governments have an interest in the terms of this decree insofar as it affects Fascist personnel. I shall be grateful, therefore, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if you will furnish me with the final draft of this decree law and keep me informed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency
Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

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Poland B
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ax Conr
CC

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0034

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

24 June 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I understand that the Council of Ministers is considering a decree law under the terms of which an amnesty would be granted to certain individuals convicted by Italian courts since 8 September 1943.

In view of Article 32 of the long Armistice Terms and the Moscow Declaration of 1943, the Allied Governments have an interest in the terms of this decree insofar as it affects Fascist personnel. I shall be grateful, therefore, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if you will furnish me with the final draft of this decree law and keep me informed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

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2620/2

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0055

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

My dear Mr Prime Minister.

I understand that the Council of

Ministers is considering a decree law under

the terms of which an Amnesty would be granted

to certain individuals convicted by Italian Courts

since September 8 1943

In view of Article 30 of the Long Armistice

and the Moscow Declaration of 1943 have an interest in

Terms 1, 2 and 3 in the Allied Acts are concerned.

~~With~~ the terms of this decree in so far as it 2681

affects Foreign persons. I would be grateful, therefore,

if you will

(203) for any decree drafted, ~~if~~ furnish me with

0036

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The final draft of this decree law ~~before~~
is forwarded.
The Council of Ministers makes a final decision
thereon with any observations that you
may wish to make in clarification.

0037

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5 June 1946.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 26 May 1946, Prot. No. 500, and 28 May, Prot. No. 550.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. Giovanni Baldazzi,
Associazione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione Italiana,
Via Stazione S. Pietro, 20,
Rome.

2650

Simplex 2-20/a

0038

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC.

5 June 1946.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 26 May 1946, Prot. No. 500, and 28 May, Prot. No. 550.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. Giovanni Baldazzi,
Associazione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione Italiana,
Via Stazione S. Pietro, 20,
Rome.

Rec'd 7/2

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ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE ITALIANA
(A. N. R. I.)
COMITATO CENTRALE PROMOTORE
ROMA

Via Stazione S. Pietro, 20

Telefono N. 560.173

Come la fronda che flette la cima
Nel transito del vento, e poi si leva
Per la propria virtù che la sublima.
Dante, Paradiso,
Canto XXVI, 85.

Prot. N° 590

li May 28 - 1946.

MAY 31 1946

To: His Excellency Ellery W. S t o n e
Admiral - Head of the Allied Commission

R O M E .

Subject: Names of gentlemen qualified and willing to take charge of a Ministry, in case of a crisis of the De Gasperi government, and agreeing to postpone the political elections and the Institutional Referendum in Italy.

Your Excellency,

Supplementing my letter of the 26th May, Prot. N° 500, I take leave to inform you that, as a result of consultations made during the last days, the following gentlemen have signified their willingness to take upon themselves the charge of heads of a Ministry, in case of a crisis of the De Gasperi' Government. Furthermore they have stated that they accept the proposition of a re-organization and simplification of the whole structure of the Italian government, and that they unconditionnely agree to the 10 points as set forth in my MEMORANDUM of 26 May 46 Prot. N° 500.

Treasury and Finance Ministry: Professor DIONISIO LAGUMI, Via Salaria, 195 -ROME- Tel.864429

Reconstruction and Labor Ministry: Ing. OSVALDO MATTARELLI, Via Badoviai, 35 - ROME - Telephone 486272

I myself would be disposed to take office in a capacity as Minister of the "Costituente".

Negotiations were opened with General Roberto Bencivenga, but they have been stopped because the General is now out of Rome.

I reserve to myself to send you, as soon as possible, further news connected with the subject under consideration.

I enclose a prospectus, under the heading of "Proposte di pubblicazioni", outlining my social, economic and political thinking, the source of which lays in the intellectual and spiritual [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

To: His Excellency Hilary P. S t o n e
Admiral - Head of the Allied Commission

R O M E .

Subject: Names of gentlemen qualified and willing to take charge of a Ministry, in case of a crisis of the De Gasperi government, and agreeing to postpone the political elections and the Institutional Referendum in Italy.

Your Excellency,

202

Supplementing my letter of the 26th May 46, Prot. Nº 500, I take leave to inform you that, as a result of consultations made during the last days, the following gentlemen have signified their willingness to take upon themselves the charge of heads of a Ministry, in case of a crisis of the De Gasperi' Government. Furthermore they have stated that they accept the proposition of a re-organization and simplification of the whole structure of the Italian government, and that they unconditionally agree to the 10 points as set forth in my MEMORANDUM of 26 May 46 Prot. Nº 500.

220/a

Treasury and Finance Ministry: Professor DIONISIO IACOBELLI, Via Salaria, 295 -ROME- Tel.864429

Reconstruction and Labor Ministry: Ing. ODDINO MORANDI, Via Ludovisi, 35 - ROME - Telephone 486272

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I reserve to myself to send you, as soon as possible, further news connected with the subject under consideration.

I enclose a prospectus, under the heading of "Proposte di pubblicazione", outlining my social, economic and political thinking, the source of which lays in the intellectual and spiritual tradition of Dante and Mazzini.

2673

With the kindest regards, I have the honour to be, Excellency,

Respectfully Yours,

Giovanni Baldazzi
(Giovanni Baldazzi)

Nº 1 Enclosure

203

0040
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE ITALIANA
(A. N. R. I.)
COMITATO CENTRALE PROMOTORE
ROMA

Via Stazione S. Pietro, 20

Telefono N. 560.173

Come la fronda che flette la cima
Nel transito del vento, e poi si leva
Per la propria virtù che la sublima,
Dante, Paradiso,
Canto XXVI, 85.

li .....

RASSEGNA DI PUBBLICAZIONI

Il Trattato della Monarchia di Dante

Tradotto in italiano e annotato dal Prof. Antonio Lombardi, già insegnante di greco e di latino nel Liceo Dante di Firenze e nel Ginnasio-Liceo di Siena. Prefazione di Giovanni Baldazzi.

E' quasi superfluo avvertire che il trattato dantesco sulla monarchia non esprime affatto la preferenza dell'Alighieri per la forma di governo monarchica in confronto di quella repubblicana, ma semplicemente l'ideale di un'organizzazione unitaria: morale, giuridica, politica del mondo, come unico mezzo per realizzare la salvezza del genere umano.

Sostenere la tesi di un Dante repubblicano sarebbe evidentemente fare della bassa demagogia, ma sbaglierebbe egualmente chi difendesse la versione di un Dante ligio a quella particolare forma di governo che è espressa dall'istituto monarchico.

Oltrechè in contrasto col contesto del trattato dantesco, un simile punto di vista implicherebbe un impiccolimento del pensiero del Poeta, il quale, ben lungi dal preoccuparsi d'insignificanti dettagli e d'interessi particolaristici, spaziava sempre lo sguardo nella visione dei più remoti e più alti destini dell'Italia e dell'umanità.

Come nei tempi oscuri del Medio Evo in cui viveva il Poeta, anche oggi l'umanità, appena uscita da una crisi spaventosa, si sente disunita, travagliata da crudeli discordie, minacciata di autodistruzione, per mancanza di un principio unico d'autorità universalmente accettato e riconosciuto. L'organizzazione unitaria del mondo, preconizzata da Dante nel trattato della Monarchia, è divenuta oggi un'aspirazione più che mai attuale, dopo la scoperta della bomba atomica che, con le sue distruzioni ripropone in forma più che mai urgente e perentoria il problema di proteggere le future generazioni dal flagello sterminatore della guerra, che minaccia ormai la sopravvivenza stessa della razza umana.

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Gli studiosi del verde lustro i quali, con chiara visione di eventi e

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Il Trattato della Monarchia di Dante

Tradotto in italiano e annotato dal Prof. Antonio Lombardi, già insegnante di greco e di latino nel Liceo Dante di Firenze e nel Ginnasio-Liceo di Siena. Prefazione di Giovanni Baldazzi.

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Gli studiosi del mondo intero i quali, con chiara visione di intenti e unanime solidarietà di propositi, dovranno definire i lineamenti del nuovo ordinamento mondiale che sorgerà dalle rovine della 2ª Conflagrazione dalla quale siamo appena usciti, non potranno prescindere dal ripensare, ricreare e rivivere il luminoso pensiero che Dante ci ha lasciato in retaggio nel trattato della Monarchia, perchè in esso sono contenuti i germi imperituri dei progressi di una nuova umanità più pura, più bella e degna, rinno-

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vata nei suoi più intimi sentimenti e affetti, e riconciliata al di sopra delle barbare divisioni create dalla diversità di nazionalità e di lingua, di religione e di razza, di classe e di casta, di chiesa e di Stato.

I doveri dell'Uomo di Giuseppe Mazzini.
Nuova edizione popolare con ampia prefazione e articoli d'appendice redatti da Giovanni Baldazzi.

L'edizione di questo volume, che è il più completo e comprensivo fra tutti gli scritti politici lasciati dal grande pensatore genovese, sarà curata dal Comitato Centrale Promotore dell'ANRI con la diligente e amorosa sollecitudine dovuta ad un'opera che, nelle presenti circostanze, può essere considerata veramente come il Vangelo della ricostruzione nazionale italiana.

Per risollevare l'Italia dal caos morale e materiale in cui essa è venuta a trovarsi dopo il crollo del fascismo, è necessario ripristinare negli spiriti l'impero della legge morale. Oggi si parla molto, fin troppo di libertà, dimenticando gli insegnamenti che derivano dalla prima repubblica di Francia nata dalla rivoluzione dell'89 e dall'insuccesso più recente, ma non meno clamoroso della Repubblica spagnola del 1931, ambedue dovuti all'impossibilità di sopravvivenza della libertà individuale non sorretta dal senso della responsabilità e dalle remore dell'educazione sociale nello spirito dei cittadini.

La riaffermazione della libertà di opinione in materia di religione, di scienza e di politica, come pure della libertà di stampa, di associazione, di traffico e di lavoro pacifico, il riconsacrato senso di venerazione per la sentità della famiglia, l'impero dei principi morali ripristinato nella vita individuale e collettiva, il dovere e la prassi della solidarietà rimessi in vigore fra tutti i nostri concittadini, anche al di sopra delle distinzioni di ceti, di classi o di categorie, da cui dovrà nascere il sentimento della ~~sola~~ unità in mezzo alla nostra comunità nazionale, tutti questi insegnamenti, assolutamente indispensabili al popolo italiano per poter sollevarsi dal baratro in cui è caduto, sono contenuti nell'aureo libro "I doveri dell'Uomo" di Giuseppe Mazzini.

E' tempo di dichiarare alto e forte che Mazzini è stato il più grande maestro del socialismo nei tempi moderni; di un socialismo che, respingendo le sollecitazioni della lotta di classe, foriere di disunione e di concorrenza fra le stesse categorie lavoratrici, risponde soprattutto alle necessità di questo periodo di ricostruzione, in cui si richiede fiducia, concordia, solidarietà, unione fra tutti gli italiani. Nei "Doveri dell'Uomo" e nelle altre opere di Mazzini sono anche tracciati i lineamenti delle riforme che la prossima Assemblea Costituente non mancherà di considerare per la riorganizzazione strutturale - politica ed

0043
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tutti gli scritti politici lasciati dal grande pensatore genovese, sarà curata dal Comitato Centrale Promotore dell'ANRI con la diligente e amorosa sollecitudine dovuta ad un'opera che, nelle presenti circostanze, può essere considerata veramente come il Vangelo della ricostruzione nazionale italiana.

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Scritti di Giovanni Baldesi

(Il B. avverte che ai suoi scritti non ha avuto affatto la pretesa di formulare un piano d'idee originali da servire come orientamento per la politica interna ed estera dell'Italia, ma si è proposto semplicemente un compito d'interprete, di esegeta, o più modestamente di divulgatore del pensiero di Dante e di Mazzini; pensiero già accettato da una grande maggioranza degli italiani di ieri e di oggi come la più autorevole espressione della nostra scienza e saggezza politica e, più ancora, della nostra spiritualità nazionale. Ma poichè l'esegesi politica, ossia la spiegazione critica e l'applicazione pratica dei principi formulati nelle opere dei luminari del pensiero italiano non potrebbero consistere in una semplice citazione o ripetizione del pensiero degli autori stessi - in quanto se così fosse si tratterebbe di un volgare conformismo - il B. si è riservato il diritto di formulare talvolta idee e giudizi e di tracciare piani divergenti da quelli dei suoi due Maestri, pur restando sempre fedele allo spirito informatore della loro dottrina).

I MIGLIORI PIANI PER LA PACE MONDIALE

Il piano di Henri-Dessont (francese)
Il piano di Oscar Newfang (americano)
Il piano di lord David Davies (inglese)
Il piano del conte Coudenhove-Kalergi (centro-europeo).

Opere e piani di altri autori sull'argomento della pace mondiale: Luigi Carnovale, Paul Boncour, Aristide Briand, A. Huxley, H.G. Wells, John Middletown Murry, Giuseppe Garibaldi, ecc.

Questo lavoro contiene una sistematica e documentata esposizione dei più recenti e importanti piani elaborati da vari pensatori, nell'intento di assicurare una salda e duratura organizzazione alla pace fra le nazioni del mondo. Consta di 7 capitoli da 15 a 20 pagine ciascuno.

L'A. ha provveduto altresì a compilare una collana di articoli, in cui si trovano riassunti i principali elementi del volume, la quale apparve nei periodici "Il Dovere" e "L'Italia d'Oggi" della Associazione Nazionale Combattenti di Roma.

IL GOVERNO INTERNAZIONALE DEGLI STATI

Sarà una sintesi, un'integrazione e un adattamento dei piani precedenti alla realtà concreta e ai problemi nati dalla 2ª Guerra Mondiale. Conterrà anche un'esposizione del Piano italiano per la pace mondiale.

L'A., che durante il periodo più che ventennale che va dalla fine della prima guerra all'inizio della seconda guerra mondiale, volle procurarsi una documentazione - che è forse unica in Italia - sull'attività delle istituzioni e dei governi, nonchè sulle opere del pensa-

0045
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forze di trasformare di un colpo [illegible] il diritto di formulare talvolta idee e giudizi e di tracciare piani divergenti da quelli dei suoi due Maestri, pur restando sempre fedele allo spirito informatore della loro dottrina).

I GRANDI PIANI PER LA PACE MONDIALE

Il piano di Henri-Lemont (francese)
Il piano di Oscar Newland (americano)
Il piano di lord David Davies (inglese)
Il piano del conte Condenhove-Calergi (centro-europeo).

Opere e piani di altri autori sull'argomento della pace mondiale: Luigi Bernovale, Paul Boncour, Aristide Briand, A. Huxley, H.G. Wells, John Middleton Murry, Giuseppe Ungaretti, ecc.

Questo lavoro contiene una sistematica e documentata esposizione dei più recenti e importanti piani elaborati da vari pensatori, nell'intento di assicurare una salda e duratura organizzazione alla pace fra le nazioni del mondo. Consta di 7 capitoli da 15 a 20 pagine ciascuno.

L'A. ha provveduto altresì a compilare una collana di articoli, in cui si trovano riassunti i principali elementi del volume, la quale apparve nei periodici "Il Dovere" e "L'Italia d'Oggi" della Associazione Nazionale Combattenti di Roma.

IL CONTROLLO INTERNAZIONALE SUGLI STATI

Sarà una sintesi, un'integrazione e un adattamento dei piani precedenti alla realtà concreta e ai problemi nati dalla 2ª Guerra Mondiale. Conterrà anche un'esposizione del Piano italiano per la pace mondiale.

L'A., che durante il periodo più che ventennale che va dalla fine della prima guerra all'inizio della seconda guerra mondiale, volle procurarsi una documentazione - che è forse unica in Italia - sull'attività delle istituzioni e dei governi, nonchè sulle opere dei pensatori che nei vari paesi del mondo si proponevano di conseguire un assetto di cooperazione e di pace fra le varie nazioni, ha seguito con grande cura le successive manifestazioni dei vari capi di governo sulle sorti possibili e sulla preparazione della futura Conferenza della Pace, come l'incontro di Teheran, le conferenze di Dumbarton Oaks, di Yalta, di San Francisco, di Potsdam, di Londra, ecc., come pure le dichiarazioni fatte dai vari statisti sull'argomento di cui si tratta.

Così, ne l'opera, I grandi piani per la Pace mondiale costituisce una documentazione indispensabile per chiunque voglia conoscere le conclusioni degli studi compiuti dai più autorevoli scrittori del mondo specializzati nelle questioni della cooperazione internazionale e della pace, non meno interessante ed istruttivo sarà il nuovo saggio dal titolo: Il controllo internazionale sugli Stati, la cui compilazione è già a buon punto. Esso servirà a mettere in luce le

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linee fondamentali del piano italiano per la Pace mondiale, nonchè a chiarire il problema dei logici e necessari orientamenti della politica internazionale dell'Italia, non già in base a facili illusioni sentimentali, ma secondo una visione realistica della forze e possibilità effettive della nostra Nazione, e tenendo conto delle sue tradizioni, della sua funzione storica, nonchè della particolare situazione politica e delle tendenze che in seguito alle conclusioni della 2ª Guerra Mondiale si manifestano come determinanti per le distensioni territoriali e politiche che emergeranno dalla futura Conferenza della Pace.

Il volume è in corso di compilazione e consterà di circa 300 pagine.

IL CONTRIBUTO DATO DALLA CHIESA CATTOLICA

Saggio di economia politica, non già compilato in base a teorie preconcette, anche se ammantate dei paludamenti della scienza e della tecnica, ma ricco di osservazioni pratiche e dirette, frutto di una lenta e profonda conoscenza della particolare struttura e delle condizioni che contraddistinguono l'attuale fase evolutiva dell'economia in Italia e nei principali paesi del mondo occidentale. In esso vi è esposto un piano di riorganizzazione delle nostre scorte in relazione di pratica, facile e immediata attuazione, che acquista una speciale autorità anche per il fatto di essere una filiazione diretta della dottrina dell'<u>enciclicismo</u>, formulata da Giuseppe Toniolo nei <u>Doveri dell'Uomo</u> e in altri scritti, e proclamata come base naturale dello ordinamento sociale, economico e politico della società italiana.

L'allargamento dei compiti e delle funzioni dello Stato nell'ambito dell'economia è il prodotto di tendenze e necessità universali, le quali incominciarono a farsi sentire fino dagli anni che seguirono immediatamente il primo conflitto mondiale.

Dalla situazione di fatto suaccennata, l'A. ha dedotto il concetto della funzione sociale della proprietà privata, in tali condizioni la azienda (o impresa) alla cui evoluzione la sua attività economica nel ramo della produzione, dei trasporti e dello scambio, è diventata un organismo di pubblica utilità. Parimenti, lo sviluppo della coscienza sociale e giuridica dei principali paesi del mondo ha completamente superato l'originaria posizione negativa o agnostica dello Stato rispetto all'attività delle aziende e al loro particolare indirizzo nei riguardi dell'economia generale, giacchè allo Stato sono riconosciute le funzioni di ente coordinatore della produzione, degli scambi, dei servizi vari e dei trasporti in rapporto ai piani della ricostruzione e dell'incremento del benessere del paese sul quale si esercita la sua autorità.

Con tutto ciò l'A. non propone attuato dei progetti di nazionalizzazione, di collettivizzazione o socializzazione che sarebbero incompatibili con la particolare struttura dell'economia italiana. Egli è d'avviso che si debba tendere piuttosto ad ottenere i medesimi

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precedente, anche se ammantate dai paludamenti della scienza e della tecnica, ne subito di osservazioni pratiche e dirette, frutto di una larga e profonda conoscenza della particolare struttura e delle condizioni che contraddistinguono l'attuale fase evolutiva dell'economia in Italia e nei principali paesi del mondo occidentale. In esso vi è esposto un piano di riorganizzazione delle nostre aziende nazionali di gestione, inoltre e immediata attuazione, che acquista una speciale autorità anche per il fatto di essere una filiazione diretta della corrente dell'Associazionismo, formulata da Giuseppe Prezzini nel Nove-ri dell'Uomo e in altri scritti, a proclama a come base naturale dello ordinamento sociale, economico e politico della società italiana.

L'allargamento dei compiti e delle funzioni dello Stato nell'ambito dell'economia e il prodotto di tendenze e movimenti universali, le quali incominciarono a farsi sentire fino dagli anni che seguirono immediatamente il primo conflitto mondiale.

Nella situazione di fatto accennata, l'A. ha davanti il concetto della funzione sociale della proprietà privata. In tali condizioni la azienda (o impresa) che non svolga la sua attività conforme nel caso della produzione, dei trasporti o delle assicurazioni, si diventata un organismo di pubblica utilità. Parimenti, lo sviluppo della coscienza sociale e giuridica nei principali paesi del mondo ha completamente superato l'originaria posizione negativa o astensione dello Stato rispetto all'attività delle aziende e al loro particolare indirizzo nei riguardi dell'economia generale, giacchè allo Stato sono riconosciute le funzioni di ente coordinatore della produzione, degli scambi, dei servizi vari e dei trasporti in rapporto ai piani della ricostruzione e dell'incremento del benessere del paese sul quale si esercita la sua autorità.

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trovato pratica applicazione in questo scritto attraverso un progetto di riforma perfettamente aderente alla realtà dell'economia italiana e che riposa sui seguenti principi: la limitazione degli utili da corrispondersi ai capitalisti proprietari di aziende, la formazione di un azionariato in favore delle maestranze, la partecipazione di queste alla responsabilità della gestione aziendale e del godimento dei relativi utili con l'intento ultimo di abilitare i lavoratori ad assumere, sotto forma consociata o cooperativa, la gestione e la proprietà delle aziende medesime.

E' questa una riforma che, senza impegnare il Paese in esperimenti economici intempestivi e di esito problematico, rappresenterebbe un equo contemperamento fra la libertà individuale e le insopprimibili esigenze della solidarietà, dell'ordine e dell'interesse collettivo. Essa sarebbe accettata senza dubbio dalla maggioranza della borghesia italiana con spirito di patriottico, doverosa disciplina. Ma v'è di più. La circostanza che oggi l'Italia si trova esposta all'invasione dei capitali stranieri i quali - approfittando della svalutazione della lira - potrebbero acquistare in breve tempo una situazione di predominio nell'economia del Paese, in modo da ridurlo ad uno stato di vera e propria sudditanza coloniale, non fa che accentuare il carattere di tempestività e di urgenza della riforma stessa, in quanto essa si propone di sottrarre le aziende italiane al permanente predominio del capitalismo attraverso il loro graduale passaggio nelle mani dei lavoratori, cioè delle autentiche forze produttive della nazione. Giova tuttavia aggiungere che tale operazione non dovrà svolgersi in forma arbitraria e demagogica, ma - oltrechè gradualmente - secondo le normali procedure di legge e mediante la corresponsione dei debiti risarcimenti ai proprietari che si ritirano dalle rispettive gestioni aziendali.

Il volume comprende anche un capitolo sulla compartecipazione del personale agli utili delle aziende, tolto dall'opera: Economia del Lavoro (Benessere economico) di Oscar Newman, nonchè il testo integrale dello Statuto dell'ANCI (Associazione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione Italiana).

Tutto il volume, che comprenderà all'incirca dalle 160 alle 180 pagine di stampa, è pronto per la pubblicazione.

IMPRESSIONI DELLA LATINITA'

Conoscitore non superficiale della storia, della cultura e della organizzazione politica e sociale dei popoli americani, delle condizioni attuali e delle possibilità avvenire della nostra emigrazione, dei nostri traffici, delle nostre imprese colonizzatrici e dei nostri scambi intellettuali coi principali popoli d'America, l'A. ribadisce e sviluppa nel presente saggio apparso nel 1932 nella rivista CONVIVIUM di Milano, un concetto che già era stato adombrato [illegible]

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CONTATTI DELLA LATINITA'

Conoscitore non superficiale della storia, della cultura e della organizzazione politica e sociale dei popoli americani, delle condizioni attuali e delle possibilità avvenire della nostra emigrazione, dei nostri traffici, delle nostre imprese colonizzatrici e dei nostri scambi intellettuali coi principali popoli d'America, l'A. ribadisce e sviluppa nel presente saggio apparso nel 1952 nella rivista CONVIVIUM di Milano, un concetto che già era stato adombrato in altri suoi scritti precedenti, che cioè uno dei capisaldi della politica internazionale dell'Italia dovrebbe essere quello di allacciare più intimi legami spirituali e materiali col mondo latino, con particolare riferimento alle giovani nazioni del continente americano.

L'Italia e gli italiani del tempo di Mussolini non vollero prestare ascolto alle numerose esortazioni con cui l'A. li invitava a seguire e tradurre in atto quelle tradizionali e realistiche direttive di politica estera; perciò nella prefazione di questo volumetto, l'A. rivolge un caloroso appello agli intellettuali della nuova Italia, sorta dal crollo dell'infausto regime fascista, ammaestrata dalle tragiche conseguenze di tanti errori, travisamenti e illusioni, affinchè essi intendano finalmente la necessità di operare un rinnovamento di vedute, di metodi, di attività, rivolto verso fini salutari, legittimi e costruttivi, allargando la sfera dell'azione intellettuale e materiale degli italiani nel mondo. Solo così, infatti, potremo conseguire la

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rinascita della nostra Patria e l'avvento dei suoi migliori destini.

Lavoro proposto per una seconda edizione, in cui figurerà anche un'appendice, oltre un discorso agli intellettuali italiani, che dovrà servire come prefazione. In tutto circa 60 pagine di stampa.

PER UNA UNIONE UNIVERSALE DELLE DEMOCRAZIE

In questo opuscolo l'A. ha dato più ampio sviluppo alle idee esposte nel saggio: Rénovation de la Démocratie, pubblicato nel dicembre del 1935 nella rivista "L'esprit International" che usciva a Parigi a cura del Centro Europeo della Fondazione Carnegie. In quello studio l'A. additava fino d'allora la necessità di operare un profondo rinnovamento spirituale e politico, una radicale riforma della struttura economica, su cui s'impernierano gli esistenti regimi democratici e di organizzare un'unione internazionale delle democrazie, fondata su rapporti di sincera solidarietà e di effettiva giustizia, allo scopo di evitare una disastrosa crisi internazionale. Tale crisi, che già allora si profilava nella forma di un imminente conflitto armato fra i Governi totalitari facenti parte dell'Asse e le Grandi Democrazie, potrebbe ancora rinnovarsi, secondo l'A., sepure in forme nuove e inaspettate, ad una più o meno breve o lunga scadenza dalla 2ª Guerra Mondiale, se il tanto auspicato e urgente rinnovamento di mentalità, di programmi e di strutture istituzionali in seno alle nazioni democratiche del mondo intero - sia grandi che piccole - dovesse essere procrastinato indefinitamente.

Opuscolo e quaderno di 32 e 40 pagine in francese o in inglese. Il testo è in gran parte pronto nelle due lingue.

LIBRI SUL A RICOSTRUZIONE

Raccolta di scritti sui veri aspetti del programma dell'ANRI (Associazione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione Italiana).

I principali elementi di cui questo volume si compone sono: una serie di scritti su Dante e la formazione della coscienza nazionale italiana, già apparsi nel corso degli anni 1930-37 nell'Almanacco annuale "Pro Arte", edito dalla Società per la Pace e la giustizia internazionale di Milano, e che in origine furono compilati per servire come premessa alla riforma della nostra Costituzione nazionale; uno studio sulle Direttive della politica internazionale dell'Italia, la cui compilazione risale al 1934, e che naturalmente non trovò ospitalità in alcun periodico della penisola, perchè conteneva una critica obiettiva, ma serrata delle direttive nazionaliste e imperialiste su cui s'imperniava la politica estera dell'Italia di quel tempo; un saggio sulla Riforma del lavoro carcerario e alcuni capitoli e stralci di carattere politico tratti dal volume "Il ritratto dell'anima", segnatamente quelli del titolo: "Ella è perfetta", "Il vero processo", ecc., e per ultimo una rassegna documentaria dell'organizzazione, degli scopi e della legislazione del Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro nei principali paesi del mondo. Questa documentazione, in cui sono ampiamente illustrati gli esperimenti fatti

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Opuscolo o quaderno di 32 o 48 pagine in francese e in inglese. Il testo è in gran parte pronto nelle due lingue.

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Raccolta di scritti sui veri aspetti del programma dell'AMRI (Associazione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione Italiana).

I principali elementi di cui questo volume si compone sono: una serie di scritti su Dante e la formazione della coscienza nazionale italiana, già apparsi nel corso degli anni 1930-37 nell'almanacco annuale "Ire ruce", edito dalla Società per la Pace e la Giustizia internazionale di Milano, e che in origine furono compilati per servire come premessa alle riforme della nostra Costituzione nazionale; uno studio sulle direttive della politica internazionale dell'Italia, la cui compilazione risale al 1934, e che naturalmente non trovò ospitalità in alcun periodico della penisola, perchè conteneva una critica obiettiva, ma severa delle direttive nazionaliste e imperialiste su cui s'imperniava la politica estera dell'Italia di quel tempo; un saggio sulla Riforma del lavoro coercerario e alcuni capitoli e stralci di carattere politico tratti dal volume "Il ritratto dell'anima", segnatamente quelli dal titolo: "Alla è perfetta", "Il vero processo", ecc., e per ultimo una rassegna documentaria dell'organizzazione, degli scopi e delle legislazione del Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro nei principali paesi del mondo. Questa documentazione, in cui sono ampiamente illustrati gli esperimenti fatti in materia di organizzazione del Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro fino dai primi anni del passato dopoguerra, come l'Esercito del Lavoro, fondato nel 1920 dal Ministero Stambolijski in Bulgaria, il Freiwilliges Arbeitdienst, decretato dal Ministero Brunning in Germania nel 1931, il Civilian Conservation Corps, istituito nel 1933 dal compianto Presidente Roosevelt negli U. S. e le istituzioni analoghe sorte con varia fortune in altri paesi, è molto importante per la soluzione dei problemi inerenti alla sè ricostruzione nazionale del dopoguerra in Italia, specie per quanto riguarda la sistemazione lavorativa ed economica delle masse dei soldati, partigiani smobilitati e vittime politiche e delle rispettive famiglie.

Il materiale per la pubblicazione di questo volume è pronto. Il volume constera di circa 250 pagine stampate.

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IL RITRATTO DELL'AMERICA

Saggio di storia psico-ideologica romanzata della prima metà' del Novecento.

Questo racconto, scritto con grande cura delle forme stilistiche e della proprietà della lingua italiana, prende lo spunto dal grande processo intentato dal governo degli S.U. contro gli I.W.W. (Lavoratori Industriali del Mondo), davanti alla Corte Federale di Chicago nel 1917-18, che si concluse con la condanna degli imputati, con la loro relegazione nel penitenziario di Leavenworth e col loro esodo dagli S. U. e la loro dispersione nei vari paesi del vecchio e del nuovo mondo. Il lavoro presenta un interesse storico di prim'ordine, anche perchè contiene una rievocazione delle principali figure degli imputati, nella loro veste di divulgatori e assertori degli ideali della democrazia industriale, che tanta importanza ha avuto nella evoluzione delle idee sociali verificatesi in seno agli S. U. nel corso degli ultimi decenni.

Non mancano che pochi capitoli per ultimare la compilazione di questa storia romanzata, la quale, per la sua intonazione, richiama alla mente un altro lavoro che ha raggiunto una vera celebrità nella letteratura italiana e che, con Il Ritratto dell'anima presenta alcuni tratti di rassomiglianza, per quanto esteriori e formali: le Memorie di un Ottuagenario, di Ippolito Nievo.

IL MARXISMO E LA CONCEZIONE ITALIANA DEL SOCIALISMO

Questo lavoro, per la cui compilazione l'A. sta meditando da tempo, conterrà una revisione critica del socialismo, almeno quale oggi è prevalente nei paesi del mondo occidentale.

Scopo di tale revisione sarà quello di liberare il movimento socialista dalle scorie del marxismo, dai preconcetti della lotta di classe e dalle illusioni della dittatura del proletariato, le quali, mentre da unaparte incoppano il cammino delle masse lavoratrici verso la luminose mete della solidarietà, della giustizia e di una progredita e più alta civiltà, date le attuali condizioni in cui si trova l'Italia, costituiscono un positivo ostacolo alla realizzazione del programma della ricostruzione nazionale.

Perchè, in sostanza, il movimento socialista odierno si riassume e s'identifica con la nozione della "forza". Secondo il concetto prevalente fra i dirigenti del movimento, la forza dell'organizzazione economica è quella che dovrebbe costituire per le masse lavoratrici il mezzo infallibile per la conquista e l'esercizio del potere supremo nell'odierna società umana.

Senonchè l'esperienza ha dimostrato che una società che riposa su fondamenta così precarie come quelle che possono essere fornite dalla forza materiale, non può sperare in un armonico e durevole funzionamento. Chi oserebbe negare, per esempio, che la sola forza rende precario il potere nelle mani di coloro che lo esercitano?

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Nessuna contesta alle masse lavoratrici il diritto di organizzarsi sul terreno sindacale per liberarsi dalle condizioni d'inferiorità sociale ed economica cui esse da secoli soggiacciono, come pure sul quello politico per affrettare l'inserimento, sia pure graduale, delle loro rivendicazioni nell'ordinamento dello Stato, nella legislazione e nella vita pubblica in generale. Ma tutto questo deve avvenire in modo da non turbare l'ordinato progresso della società, senza disordini e prepotenze. Quanto poi alla cosiddetta Dittatura del Proletariato, basterà osservare che essa sarebbe giustificata soltanto se contenesse in sè germi di alte possibilità creatrici in tutte le manifestazioni della civiltà: nell'elevazione dei costumi e del tenore di vita, nel perfezionamento dell'organizzazione industriale e nell'aumento del rendimento, nel progresso dei metodi di lavoro, nella superiorità

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della cultura, nelle conquiste del pensiero, della scienza e della arte.

La verità è che un ordine politico, sociale ed economico che riposa - così sul piano nazionale come su quello internazionale - sui postulati del socialismo, cioè della solidarietà, del 'auto-disciplina, della volontaria sottomissione dei suoi componenti - individui o nazioni - alle superiori esigenze dell'interesse collettivo, costituisce necessariamente un meccanismo umano di più complicato e difficile funzionamento di quanto non sia il cosi detto ordine della società capitalistica, fondato sul libero gioco degli egoismi, della concorrenza e della lotta dell'uomo contro l'uomo.

L'insuccesso dell'occupazione delle fabbriche tentata dagli operai di vari centri industriali italiani nei primi mesi del passato dopoguerra, dovrebbe far riflettere seriamente i capi socialisti e convincerli che l'espropriazione dei mezzi di produzione e di scambio, così come il trapasso del potere economico e politico dalle mani della borghesia a quello del proletariato, è in realtà un'impresa più grave di quanto non possa a prima vista apparire.

Una riforma così radicale dell'ordinamento della società umana non potrebbe essere portata a felice compimento in virtù di una semplice superiorità di forza numerica o materiale e non richiederebbe anzi nelle masse lavoratrici un alto senso di responsabilità morale e sociale, una seria preparazione tecnica, amministrativa, organizzativa e un'educazione politica e sociale superiore a quanto meno adeguata alle loro nuove responsabilità di reggitrici di un ordinamento sociale costruito su basi socialistiche.

Per rigenerare il socialismo, che dopo tante e amare recenti delusioni e scorni ne rischia di scomparire dal novero delle forze dinamiche creatrici della storia, e per affrontare con successo il problema avvertito e segnalato da molti e non ultimi esponenti del movimento socialista stesso, quello cioè di una radicale e salutare revisione delle sue dottrine, l'A. ritornerà, contro le fisime materialistiche di Marx e dei suoi epigoni, la necessità di rimettere in onore le virtù dello spirito.

ORDINAMENTO REPUBBLICANO FEDERALE

Uno dei problemi fondamentali interessanti il funzionamento del nuovo Stato che dovrà nascere dai lavori della prossima assemblea Costituente, è quello di definire la forma del suo funzionamento, il che è quanto dire di sapere se dovrà trattarsi di repubblica unitaria o federale. Naturalmente non si accenna neppure alla ipotesi della restaurazione della monarchia, inquantochè tenendo presente l'attuale evoluzione dei fatti politici e l'orientamento generale degli spiriti degli italiani, l'istituto monarchico può considerarsi virtualmente estinto nel nostro paese.

Tutte le classi del ventennio nero, dalle più umili alle più elevate, hanno avuto modo di constatare come il regime fascista, sotto la maschera di una pretesa difesa dell'ordine, abbia in realtà favorito il disordine, la corruzione, la dissipazione, la rovina.

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bio, così come il trapasso del potere politico e privato dalle mani della borghesia e quelle del proletariato, è in realtà un'impresa più ardua di quanto non possa a prima vista apparire.

Una riforma così radicale dell'ordinamento della società umana non potrebbe essere portata a felice compimento in virtù di una semplice superiorità di forza materiale o materiale; essa richiederebbe anzi nelle masse lavoratrici un alto senso di responsabilità morale e sociale, una seria preparazione tecnica, amministrativa, organi tative e un'educazione politica e sociale superiore o quanto meno adeguata alla loro nuova responsabilità di reggitrici di un ordinamento sociale costruito su basi socialistiche.

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ORDINAMENTO REPUBBLICANO UNITARIO

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Tutta la storia del Risorgimento, nel corso della quale, per oltre 50 anni, i nostri padri operarono con le cospirazioni, le insurrezioni e le guerre per realizzare non soltanto l'indipendenza della patria dallo straniero, ma anche la sua unità, sta a confermare che la soluzione politica unitaria è la sola che possa servire come base per il futuro ordinamento dello Stato italiano. D'altra parte il massimo esponente, il Maestro delle generazioni del risorgimento, Giuseppe Mazzini, in tutti i suoi scritti - dal Manifesto della Giovane Italia (ottobre 1831) ai Doveri dell'Uomo (1844 - 1860) - sostenne senza alcuna tergiversazione la tesi della necessità di un'organizzazione unitaria per la nazione italiana che allora risorgeva a nuova vita.

Questa tesi, che trova conferma nell'evoluzione delle vicende politiche di tutta la storia d'Italia, è stata altresì approfondita dallo

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A., alla luce delle esperienze costituzionali offerte dai principali Stati del mondo organizzati su basi federalistiche, come il cessato Impero Germanico, la Svizzera, l'U.R.S.S., i Domini australiano, sud-africano, canadese, gli S. U. d'A., il Messico, il Venezuela, il Brasile, l'Argentine, ecc.

Questa vasta indagine è stata possibile in virtù della conoscenza diretta della situazione politica, della storia, delle caratteristiche psicologiche dei popoli anglo-sassoni, come pure delle nazioni latine del Vecchio e del Nuovo Mondo, in mezzo a cui l'A. ha vissuto per lunghi anni, oltrechè col sussidio dei dati forniti dalla consultazione di un gran numero di opere vertenti sulle esperienze costituzionali di tutti gli Stati del mondo, dovute alla penna di specialisti di storia politica e costituzionale, come J. Fred Rippy, Thomas C. Dawsonn F. Garcia Calderon, Carlos Pereyra, Juan Ortega Rubio, M. W. Williams, H. I. Priestley, W. S. Robertson, Raymond Leslie Buell e tanti altri.

TRADUZIONI

IL CAMMINO VERSO LA PACE MONDIALE (Una Federazione di Nazioni) di Oscar Newfang. Traduzione e prefazione di Giovanni Baldazzi. Opera già apparsa in Italia in I^a edizione.

BENESSERE ECONOMICO dello stesso Autore. E' un lavoro di economia politica che contiene suggerimenti di riforme degni della maggiore considerazione e praticamente applicabili all'opera di ricostruzione italiana del dopoguerra.

Opere di Henri-Lemont, di Lord David Davies. Traduzionedelle più importanti con note introduttive.

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Ra di Epistolario... [illegible]
Birgy, Thomas C. Dawsonn F. Garcia Calderon, Carlos Pereyra, [illegible]
Ortega Rubio, M. W. Williams, H. E. Priestley, W. S. Robertson, Raymond Leslie Buell e tanti altri.

TRADUZIONI

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Opere di Henri-Demont, di Lord David Davies. Traduzionedelle più importanti con note introduttive.

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MAY 31

Office of British
Political Adviser

Chief Commissioner

Reference the attached letter from Signor Baldazzi.

Mr. Jones and I do not think that any action is required on this letter apart from a formal acknowledgment of receipt.

30.v.46

Foley (FR)

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ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE ITALIANA
(A. N. R. I.)
COMITATO CENTRALE PROMOTORE
ROMA

Via Stazione S. Pietro, 20

Telefono N. 560.173

Come la fronda che flette la cima
Nel transito del vento, e poi si leva
Per la propria virtù che la sublima.
Dante, Paradiso, Canto XXVI, 85.

Prot. N° 500 *li* 25 May 1946

To: His Excellency Ellery W. S T O N E
Admiral - Head of the Allied Commission
R O M E

Subject: Communication concerning the unsettled situation of Italy

Honored Sir,

I take the liberty to send you, enclosed herewith, the following documents supplementing my former communication concerning the situation of this country and the efforts that I am carrying on - under the auspices of the Central Committee to promote the National Ass'n for Italian Reconstruction - for improving it from the political and general standpoint, and especially for the purpose of avoiding new causes of disorders and bloody contrasts.

The documents in question are as follows:

1) Memorandum Prot. N° 405bis, on the conditions for the acceptance of Italian men versed in politics, as members of a reorganized government.

2) Memorandum on the organization of a SHOW OF ITALIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

3) Explanatory memorandum on the organization of a SHOW OF ITALIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

I call especially your attention to the Memorandum concerning the action I have started, in agreement with a number of Italian political men, with the object of preparing a new government, apt to replace that of Premier De Gasperi and to prepare the political elections.

Knowing that the Allied Commission intends to maintain, as far as possible, a neutral stand in respect to the internal affairs of Italy, I have deemed it expedient to inform you *post facto* about my initiative, and I will go on with it, unless there is any objection on the part of the esse Allied Commission. In a few days I will announce you

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Admiral - Head of the Allied Commission

P.C.I.Z.

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With the kindest regards, I have the honour to be, Excellency,

Respectfully Yours,

Giovanni Baldanzi

(Giovanni Baldanzi)

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Translation

MEMORANDUM

In the expectation of the discussion of [illegible] to use of the offices of the Italian government, both considered as very opportune, it seemed advisable to propose the following conditions, for the acceptance of the Italian men versed in politics, a modified and expanded version of:

1.) Not to acknowledge the accomplished fact of the severance of Prince Umberto to the throne, and not to acknowledge his eventual pretense to appoint him to the crown of Italy.

2.) Eventual [illegible] to the referendum of the institutional question.

3.) Postponement of the elections of deputies to the Constituent Parliament; and revision of the rules fixed by the Consulta concerning the calling of the Constituent Assembly and the performance of its work.

4. Minimum age of the deputies: 40 (forty) years.

5. Revision of the rules governing the political electorate, with special reference to the issue of the vote by women.

6. Exclusion of the right to vote on behalf of clergymen, monks and military on active service.

7.) Uninominal constituency.

8.) All the ministers and under-secretaries who worked with De Gasperi, and are therefore responsible of the critical and intolerable situation in which the country is finding herself must be excluded from the new ministerial combination.

9.) To take defensive measures against extremist of the right (Fascists) and of the left (Communists).

10.) Appointment of the Regent of the Republic (or, even better, of a Regency Council) by the members of the new Ministry, and ratification or new appointment by the future Constituent Parliament.

* * * * *

It must be reminded that in the new ministerial combination there will be entitled to take part not only the political parties on power up to the present, except the Italian Communist Party, which must undergo special measures in view of the actual international situation, but also those that were excluded from the government so far, and the following politicoidfolies:

National Association of War Veterans
Union of Independent "Radical" (War Veterans).
Democratic Republican Movement (Headed by Parri)
Central Committee to promote the UNRRA (Nat. Secretary: Baldassari).
'Reform' Assn. (President: Professor Zacurti).

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S E C R E T

concerning the re-organization and simplification of the government machine in Italy

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REGION: I Presidents - 2 Councilors

GOVERNMENT

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Minister of Foreign Affairs
4. " " the Interior
5. " " " "Costituente"
6. " " " " National Economy
7. " " " " Justice
8. " " " " Agriculture, Industry and Trade
9. " " " " Reconstruction and Labor
10. " " " " National Security (Land, Naval and Air Forces)
11. " " " " Public Works
12. " " " " Post
13. " " " " Re-preparation
14. " " " " Assistance and Social Security
15. " " " " Education

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Dante, Paradiso, Canto XXVI, 85.

Prot. N° 407 bis li I8 maggio I946

M E M O R A N D U M

esplicativo della proposta di organizzare una Mostra della Ricostruzione.

L'ANRI, di cui abbiamo gettato la prima pietra con la costituzione del Comitato Centrale Promotore omonimo, si è sempre preoccupata dell'esistenza di milioni di reduci, i quali possono diventare un fattore di sovvertimento sociale, oppure una grande leva di ricostruzione nazionale, a seconda della politica che il governo Italiano adotterà nei loro confronti. Per tale riguardo l'opera compiuta da questo ultimo, e in particolar modo dal Ministero presieduto dall'On.le Alcide De Gasperi è stata assolutamente negativa.

Durante l'intero corso della II^{a} Guerra Mondiale, noi avevamo raccolto una documentazione basata su semplici ritagli di giornali e riviste, vertente sul Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro istituito in alcuni paesi d'Europa. In seguito all'arrivo degli Alleati a Roma, ebbimo cura di estendere la nostra inchiesta alla Gran Bretagna e agli Stati Uniti. Come frutto di quest'ultima indagine ricevemmo nel mese di dicembre u. s. dall'American Council on Education di Washington due volumi illustrati e altro materiale documentario, concernente l'organizzazione del CCC (Unità civile per la conservazione e l'incremento delle ricchezze del territorio degli S.U.), fondato dal compianto Presidente Delano Franklin Roosevelt nel I933 e assorbito dall'esercito americano durante la II^{a} Guerra Mondiale da poco terminata.

Intuendo i vantaggi che il nostro paese avrebbe potuto trarre da una simile istituzione, specialmente utile, pratica e necessaria per affrontare il problema del reimpiego dei reduci disoccupati, pubblicammo nel giornale L'Italia d'Oggi , organo dell'Associazione Nazionale Combattenti, un appello in favore dell'organizzazione di Brigate di lavoratori volontari per la ricostruzione, seguito a distanza di poco tempo da un articolo più diffuso, particolareggiato e documentato che apparve nel medesimo giornale, oltrechè nel periodico IL CAMPO di Siena, e che inviammo contemporaneamente a tutti i giornali italiani (quotidiani) che si pubblicano nel mondo all'estero (8 o IO complessi-

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M E M O R A N D U M

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ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE ITALIANA
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Dante, Paradiso,
Canto XXVI, 85.

li 8 Maggio 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

sull'organizzazione di una Mostra della Ricostruzione

L'ANRI, di cui noi abbiamo gettato la prima pietra mediante la costituzione del Comitato Centrale Promotore anonimo, si è sempre preoccupata dell'esistenza di milioni di reduci, i quali possono diventare un fattore di sovvertimento sociale, oppure una grande leva di ricostruzione nazionale, a seconda della politica che il governo italiano adotterà nei loro confronti. Per tale riguardo l'opera compiuta da quest'ultimo, e in particolar modo dal Ministero presieduto dall'On.le Alcide De Gasperi è stata negativa.

Durante l'intero corso della IIª Guerra Mondiale, noi avevamo raccolto una documentazione basata su semplici ritagli di giornali e di riviste, vertente sul Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro istituito in alcuni paesi d'Europa. In seguito all'arrivo degli Alleati a Roma, ebbimo cura di estendere la nostra inchiesta alla Gran Bretagna e agli Stati Uniti. Come frutto di quest'ultima indagine ricevemmo nel mese di dicembre u. s. dall'American Council on Education di Washington due volumi illustrati e altro materiale documentario, concernente l'organizzazione del CCC (Unità civile per la conservazione e l'incremento delle ricchezze del territorio degli S.U.), fondato dal compianto Presidente Delano Franklin Roosevelt nel 1933 e assorbito dall'esercito americano durante la guerra mondiale da poco terminata.

Intuendo i vantaggi che il Paese avrebbe potuto trarre da una simile istituzione, specialmente utile, pratica e necessaria per affrontare il problema del reimpiego dei reduci disoccupati, pubblicammo nel giornale L'Italia d'Oggi, organo dell'Associazione Nazionale Combattenti, un'appello in favore dell'organizzazione di Brigate di Lavoratori volontari per la ricostruzione, seguito alla distanza di poco tempo da un articolo più diffuso, documentato e particolareggiato che apparve nel medesimo giornale, oltrechè nel periodico Il Campo di Siena, e che inviammo contemporaneamente a tutti i giornali quotidiani in lingua italiana che si pubblicano nei vari paesi del mondo

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M E M O R A N D U M

sull'organizzazione di una Mostra della Ricostruzione

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fortuna nel precedente dopoguerra in altri paesi d'Europa. Egli, infine, auspicava il sorgere di un governo forte in Italia, che fosse idoneo a metter mano all'auspicata impresa della ricostruzione nazionale, creando un'organizzazione similare anche da noi.

Il sottoscritto scrisse altresì una lettera all'On.le Alcide De Gasperi, corredata dalla relativa documentazione, senza tuttavia ricevere alcuna risposta dall'attuale Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri.

Com'è stato reiteratamente dimostrato nei nostri scritti, come pure nell'articolo: I reduci e la ripresa economica del conte Sforza, non è nemmeno concepibile un serio avviamento dei lavori di ricostruzione nazionale in Italia, finchè il governo non si farà parte dirigente dei medesimi, mobilitando la mano d'opera necessaria mediante un Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro efficiente ed organico.

Purtroppo il governo dell'On.le De Gasperi non è stato in passato, e non sarà mai in avvenire/pari a tale compito. Ciò è dovuto a molte ragioni, fra le quali primeggiano le seguenti: l'assenza d'idee e di piani chiari, precisi ed attuabili in merito al problema della ricostruzione, la diffidenza reciproca, il mal celato antagonismo regnante fra i partiti che fanno parte della coalizione governativa e, sopratutto la fatale necessità organizzativa degli uomini preposti alla direzione dei vari Ministeri.

In realtà, il governo non ha saputo fare nulla di più finora che concedere sussidi agli ex combattenti e alle vittime della guerra, nonchè approvare dei decreti per imporre ai datori di lavoro la assunzione del 5% e in certi casi del 10% dei reduci nei posti liberi delle rispettive aziende, dimenticando che queste si dibattono in mezzo a gravissime difficoltà dovute alle distruzioni e allo stato di disorganizzazione conseguente alla guerra. Parciò, i provvedimenti in parola, ben lungi dal contribuire all'opera della ricostruzione, costituiscono un'ulteriore causa di disordine e di sfacelo economico per il Paese.

Richiamandoci al nostro memorandum del 19-4-1946, reiteriamo la proposta di fondare un'apposita Società Anonima, con capitale iniziale di L. 200 000,00, sotto gli auspici del Comitato Centrale Promotore dell'ANRI per organizzare una Mostra della Ricostruzione, con lo scopo di dare seriamente inizio alla propaganda delle attività inerenti alla ricostruzione nazionale italiana.

Qualunque governo italiano, specie quello presieduto dall'On.le De Gasperi, sarebbe assolutamente squalificato per portare a compimento una simile impresa. Esso farebbe mettere "allo studio" le

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La Mostra potrebbe offrire al pubblico italiano una visione diretta, chiara e suggestiva del pratico funzionamento del Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro, cioè di un sistema di lavoro collettivo svolgentesi sotto la direzione e la responsabilità dello Stato, sul modello del CCC e di altri organismi analoghi del Vecchio e del Nuovo Mondo.

Giovanni Baldazzi
Segretario Nazionale
del Comitato Centrale
Promotore dell'ANRI.

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Prot. N° 405 bis

Roma, 1° maggio 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

In previsione dell'abdicazione di Umberto II e della crisi del Governo De Gasperi, ritenute entrambe molto probabili, si ritiene opportuno proporre le seguenti condizioni per l'accettazione di nomi di uomini politici italiani, come candidati alla formazione di un nuovo Governo:

1.) Non riconoscimento del fatto compiuto dell'assunzione del Principe Umberto alla dignità di Re d'Italia, e non riconoscimento della sua eventuale pretesa di designare il figlio alla successione.

2.) Eventuale rinuncia al Referendum sulla questione istituzionale.

3.) Rinvio delle elezioni dei deputati al Parlamento della Costituente, e revisione delle norme fissate dalla Consulta per la convocazione della Costituente stessa e per lo svolgimento dei suoi lavori.

4.) Età minima dei deputati 40 anni.

5.) Revisione delle norme sull'elettorato politico, specie per quanto riguarda il voto alle donne.

6.) Soppressione del voto agli ecclesiastici, alle monache e ai militari in attività di servizio.

7.) Collegio uninominale.

8.) I ministri e i sotto-segretari che hanno collaborato con De Gasperi e che sono quindi responsabili in solido della situazione caotica e insostenibile nella quale versa l'Italia, dovranno essere esclusi dalla nuova combinazione ministeriale che porterà il Paese alla Costituente.

9.) Adeguati provvedimenti di carattere difensivo contro gli estremisti di destra (fascisti) e contro quelli di sinistra (comunisti).

10.) Designazione del Reggente della Repubblica (o meglio di un Consiglio di Reggenza), da parte della nuova combinazione ministeriale e ratifica o nuova designazione da parte del futuro Parlamento della Costituente.

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3.) Rinvio delle elezioni del Parlamento per la Costituente, e revisione delle norme fissate dalla Consulta per la convocazione della Costituente stessa e per lo svolgimento dei suoi lavori.

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8.) I ministri e i sotto-segretati che hanno collaborato con De Gasperi e che sono quindi responsabili in solido della situazione caotica e insostenibile nella quale versa l'Italia, dovranno essere esclusi dalla nuova combinazione ministeriale che porterà il Paese alla Costituente.

9.) Adeguati provvedimenti di carattere difensivo contro gli estremisti di destra (fascisti) e contro quelli di sinistra (comunisti).

10)) Designazione del Reggente della Repubblica (o meglio di un Consiglio di Reggenza), da parte della nuova combinazione ministeriale e ratifica o nuova designazione da parte del futuro Parlamento della Costituente.

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Tener presente che nella nuova combinazione ministeriale avranno diritto di essere rappresentate, accanto ai noti partiti [illegible] finora tenuto il potere e a quelli esclusi (J), anche le seguenti forze politiche:

- ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI, piazza Venezia n° 5 - Roma.
- BLOCCO DEI RICORDI INTERVENTISTI (da costituire).
- MOVIMENTO REPUBBLICANO DEMOCRATICO.
- COMITATO CENTRALE PROMOTORE dell'ANPI (Segretario Nazionale: Giovanni Baldazzi).
- ASSOCIAZIONE PER LA RIFORMA, Via Valeria, n° 195, Roma. (Presidente: Prof. Dionisio Iacurti).

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S C H E M A

di

RIORDINAMENTO E SEMPLIFICAZIONE DELL'ORGANIZZAZIONE

DEL GOVERNO ITALIANO

+++++

RESIDENZA: Presidente del Consiglio di residenza e due consiglieri

GOVERNO (Presidenza e Ministeri):

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Vice-presidenza

Ministero Affari Esteri

" Interni

" della Costituente

" " Economia Nazionale

" " Giustizia

" " Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio

" " Ricostruzione e Lavoro

" " Sicurezza Nazionale (Forze terrestri, navali e aeree)

" dei Lavori Pubblici

" delle Poste

" dei Trasporti

" dell'Assistenza e Previdenza

" della Pubblica Istruzione

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Vice-presidenza

Ministero Affari Esteri

" Interni

" della Costituente

" " Economia Nazionale

" " Giustizia

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Il sottoscritto scriveva anche una lettera all'On. De Gasperi, corredata dalla relativa documentazione, senza tuttavia ricevere alcuna risposta dall'attuale Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri.

Com'è stato reiteratamente dimostrato nei nostri scritti, oltrechè nell'articolo: I reduci e la ripresa economica del conte Sforza, non è nemmeno concepibile un serio avviamento dei lavori della ricostruzione nazionale in Italia, finchè il governo non si farà parte dirigente dei medesimi, mobilitando la mano d'opera necessaria mediante un Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro efficiente ed organico.

Purtroppo il governo dell'On. Alcide De Gasperi non è stato in passato e non sarà mai in avvenire pari a tale compito. Ciò è dovuto a molte ragioni, fra le quali primeggiano le seguenti:l'assenza di idee e di piani chiari, precisi e attuabili in merito al programma della ricostruzione, la diffidenza reciproca, il mal celato antagonismo regnante fra i partiti che fanno parte della coalizione governativa e, sopratutto l'incapacità organizzativa degli uomini preposti alla direzione dei vari Ministeri.

In realtà, il governo non ha saputo fare nulla di meglio finora che concedere sussidi agli ex combattenti e alle vittime della guerra, nonchè approvare dei decreti per imporre ai datori di lavoro la assunzione del 5 % e in certi casi del 10% dei reduci, dimenticando che le aziende italiane si dibattono in mezzo a gravissime difficoltà dovute alle distruzioni e allo stato di disorganizzazione conseguente alla guerra. In conseguenza, i provvedimenti in parola, ben lungi dal contribuire all'opera della ricostruzione, costituiscono un'ulteriore causa di disordine e di sfacelo economico per il Paese.

Reiteriamo quindi la proposta di fondare una Società Anonima, con capitale iniziale di L. 200 000.- (Duecentomila lire), sotto gli auspici del Comitato Centrale Promotore dell'ANRI per organizzare una Mostra della Ricostruzione, con lo scopo di dare seriamente inizio alla propaganda delle attività inerenti alla ricostruzione nazionale italiana. Premettiamo che noi conserveremo per ora il nostro impiego presso la Commissione Alleata, non desiderando essere stipendiati della Mostra, la quale dovrà essere sottoposta ad un rigido controllo amministrativo.

Qualunque governo italiano, specie quello presieduto dall'On. De Gasperi, sarebbe assolutamente squalificato per portare a compimento una simile impresa. Esso farebbe mettere allo studio la questione, spenderebbe milioni e milioni, senza conseguire alcun risultato.

La Mostra potrebbe offrire al pubblico italiano una visione diretta, chiara e suggestiva del pratico funzionamento e dei compiti del Servizio Nazionale del Lavoro,cioè di un sistema di lavoro collettivo, svolgentesi

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a molte ragioni, fra le quali primeggiano le seguenti: l'assenza di idee e di piani chiari, precisi e attuabili in merito al programma della ricostruzione, la diffidenza reciproca, il mal celato antagonismo regnante fra i partiti che fanno parte della coalizione governativa e, sopratutto l'incapacità organizzativa degli uomini preposti alla direzione dei vari Ministeri.

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Giovanni Baldesi

Segretario Nazionale
del Comitato Centrale
Promotore dell'ANRI.

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000578/STC

Alcide DE GASPERI

Premier and Foreign Minister.

Christian Democrat.

Born in Trento, in 1881, under Austria. Was pro-Italy as a young man, and was arrested once, under that charge, when a student at University of Innsbruck. At the age of 24 he was editor of the paper "Il Nuovo Trentino", and at 30 he was elected to the Austrian Parliament as deputy for Trento.

He come to Rome as a member of a delegation of the new Italian provinces in 1918, and as soon as the Trentino became regular Italian territory, he was elected as a deputy to the Italian Parliament in 1921, and became a leader of theCatholic Party (Partito Popolare).

He was an early anti-fascist and in 1926 he was arrested and sentenced to 4 years in prisen.

Later he spent several years, as an exile in the Vatican City, working in the library and writing books.

In 1942 he again took his post in active anti-fascist politics.

In the first new democratic government of Italy he became Minister without Portfolio, and a month later was selected as leader of the Naples Congress of the Christian Democratic Party.

He became Minister for Foreign Affairs under Parri's Cabinet and retained the foreign portfolio even when he succeeded Parri as Premier at the end of 1945. He is also General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

Pietro NENNI

Vice-President and Minister of the"Costituente"

SOCIALIST

2653

Born in Faenza in 1891. Newspaperman. Fled from Italy in 1926. Took

... Trento.

He came to Rome as a member of a delegation of the new Italian provinces in 1918, and as soon as the Trentino became regular Italian territory, he was elected as a deputy to the Italian Parliament in 1921, and became a leader of theCatholic Party (Partito Popolare).

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Pietro NENNI

Vice-President and Minister of the"Costituente"

SOCIALIST

2658

Born in Faenza in 1891. Newspaperman. Fled from Italy in 1926. Took part in Spanish Civil War. On August 25th, 1943, became General Secretary of the Socialist Party and editor of the Party's paper "Avanti".

Became Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister for the "Costituente" under Parri, on June 21st 1945.

He is on the Committee for establishing Government policies, and High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

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Avvocato Fausto GULLO

Minister of Agriculture.

COMMUNIST

Born in Cosenza (Calabria) in 1889. Doctor-at-Law (Rome University). Went back to Calabria and worked as lawyer there.

Joined Communist Party when very young. Covered posts in communal and provincial administrations.

Was elected member of Parliament in 1921; but his election was contested and cancelled.

Anti-fascist from the beginning. Was sent to political confinement.

Avvocato Mario CEVOLOTTO

Minister of Air.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born at Treviso (Venice) in 1887. Doctor-at-Law of Padua University. Joined the army as a volunteer for the war against Austria in 1915 and was promoted for gallantry.

Editor of the newspaper "La Provincia" of Treviso, and later of the "Epoca" of Rome.

Was among the early leaders of the Labour Democrat Party.

Avvocato Enrico MOLE'

Minister of Education.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

was elected member of Parliament in 1921; but his election was contested and cancelled.

Anti-fascist from the beginning. Was sent to political confinement.

Avvocato Mario CEVOLOTTO

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Was among the early leaders of the Labour Democrat Party.

Avvocato Enrico MOLE'

Minister of Education.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born in Catanzaro (Calabria) in 1889. Became a lawyer. Was Member of Parliament in 1921.

In 1925 his name was erased from the Lawyers' List and he was proposed for political confinement.

Up to now was Undersecretary for Internal Affairs.

He is one of the outstanding leaders of his party.

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Dott. Mauro SCOCCIMARRO

Minister of Finance.

COMMUNIST.

Born in Udine (Venice) 50 years ago.

In 1926 was sentenced to 11 years in prison for communist activities, at the end of which he was again sentenced to 6 years of political confinement which he spent mostly on the island of Ventotene.

On the fall of Fascism he became a member of the Committee for National Liberation as a representative of the Communist Party.

Palmiro TOGLIATTI

Minister of Grace and Justice.

COMMUNIST.

Born in Genoa in 1893. Livedin exile in France, Spain and Russia. In France he was the leader of the "Foreign Centre" of the Communist Party and became Assistant Secretary of the Communist "Internationale". He was in Moscow from 1939 to 1944.

Minister without portfolio in the 3rd Badoglio Cabinet and in the 1st Bonomi Cabinet; Vice-President in the 2nd Bonomi Cabinet.

He was confirmed Minister for Grace and Justice on December 10th, 1945.

Gaetano BARBARESCHI

Minister of Labour and Social Security.

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He was confirmed Minister for Grace and Justice on December 10th, 1945.

Gaetano BARBARESCHI

Minister of Labour and Social Security.

SOCIALIST.

2627

Born in Sestri Levante (Genova) in 1891. He is a steel worker. As a very young man he joined the Socialist party and suffered greatly as an anti-Fascist, was beaten, attacked, lost his jobs etc.

During the period of "Clandestine Resistance" he was very active. The German S.S. arrested him and tortured him in Genova, but weve unable to extract any statement from him.

He is a self-taught man; yet he edited the "Nuovo Giornale" of Genova.

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Avvocato Luigi GASPAROTTO

Ministêr of Post-War Assistance.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born in Salice (Venice) in 1873. Lawyer, member of Parliament and soldier, till 1918. Became War Minister under Bonomi in 1921. Fled to Switzerland after September 8th 1943. Came back to Italy after the liberation. Became Air Minister under Bonomi om January 14th 1945. Resigned on June 20th 1945. Became Minister of Post-War Assistance on December 10th 1945.

Avvocato Leone CATTANI

Minister for Public Works.

LIBERAL

Born in Rieti (Abruzzo) in 1906. As a student he was an anti-fascist and one of the leaders of the "Students' Union for Liberty". Later on he became the leading organizer of the National Clandestine groups called "Ricostruzione Liberale" and contributed to the newspaper "Ricostruzione" which was gathering around Bonomi's name the democrats of various tendencies: Liberals, Christians, and Socialists.

He was one of the leaders who signed for the Liberal Party, on 4th July 1943 in Milan, the pact of antifascist union signed by the parties which later amalgamated as Committee for National Liberation (C.L.N.). From that date until October 1943, he and Senator Alessandro Casati were members for the Liberal Paty of the C.L.N. At that time he edited the clandestine newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale".

Professor Epicarmo CORBINO

Minister of the Treasury.

LIBERAL.

Resigned on June 20th 1945. Became Minister of Post-War Assistance on December 10th 1945.

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Born in Rieti (Abruzzo) in 1906. As a student he was an anti-fascist and one of the leaders of the "Students' Union for Liberty". Later on he became the leading organizer of the National Clandestine groups called "Ricostruzione Liberale" and contributed to the newspaper "Ricostruzione" which was gathering around Bonomi's name the democrats of various tendencies: Liberals, Christians, and Socialists.

He was one of the leaders who signed for the Liberal Party, on 4th July 1943 in Milan, the pact of antifascist union signed by the parties which later amalgamated as Committee for National Liberation (C.L.N.). From that date until October 1943, he and Senator Alessandro Casati were members for the Liberal Paty of the C.L.N. At that time he edited the clandestine newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale".

Professor Epicarmo CORBINO

Minister of the Treasury.

LIBERAL.

Born in Augusta (Sicily) in 1890. He is a self-taught man and his vast culture is a result of great perseverance and effort assisting a naturally brilliant mind.

He had been for 11 years an officer at Naples "Capitaneria di Porto", when in 1922 he won, by regular competition, the chair of Political Economics. He is stillat present lecturing in that capacity in Naples University.

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Avvocato Manlio BROSIO

Minister of War.

LIBERAL

Born in Rimini, from a Piedmontese family, in 1900. General Secretary of the Liberal Party, which he joined while a young man. Was a lawyer in Turin.

He was in Rome under the German occupation, as member of the G.L.N. (Committee for National Liberation). He was a Minister of State under Bonomi in both Cabinets presided by that leader.

He became War Minister on December 10th, 1945.

Dr. Giovanni GRONCHI

Christian Democrat.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Born at Pontedera (Tuscany) in 1887. Took a degree of Letters, and during the war of 1915-1918 fought and was decorated five times, including a Silver Medal, which was a rather high award at that time.

After 1918 he became deputy of the Popular Party (Catholic) for Pisa and Leghorn.

Later he left open political life and joined the Clandestine front as a leader of the new Catholic movement.

He became Minister of Industry and Commerce under Bonomi and Parri and stayed in that post under De Gasperi in December 1945.

Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA

Minister for the Interior.

of the Liberal Party, which he joined while a young man. Was a lawyer in Turin.

He was in Rome under the German occupation, as member of the G.L.N. (Committee for National Liberation). He was a Minister of State under Bonomi in both Cabinets presided by that leader.

He became War Minister on December 10th, 1945.

Dr. Giovanni GRONCHI

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After 1918 he became deputy of the Popular Party (Catholic) for Pisa and Leghorn.

Later he left open political life and joined the Clandestine front as a leader of the new Catholic movement.

He became Minister of Industry and Commerce under Bonomi and Parri and stayed in that post under De Gasperi in December 1945.

Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA

Minister for the Interior.

SOCIALIST

Born in Tortona (Piedmont) in 1887. Became a member of the Socialist Party at 17 years of age. Took a degree as engineer. In 1919 he was elected as deputy to Parliament for Turin, until 1924.

As Editor of the Turin newspaper "Il Grido del Popolo" and as a leader of his party he was arrested in 1926 and was imprisoned in several jails and islands of confinement. In 1942 he contributed to the reorganisation of the Socialist party, became again a Leader of his party and Minister of Public works in June 1945, under Parri.

De Gasperi made him Minister for the Interior, in December 1945.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185015

Admiral Raffaele De COURTEN

Navy Minister.

INDEPENDENT

Born at Milan in 1888. He is a sailor with an honorable and brilliant carrer. He fought in the war of 1915-1918 and was decorated. Was called to Navy H.Q. and from 1933 to 1936 was Naval Attache to Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavian States.

He is an expert of submarine warfare and after 1938 became Inspector of submarines.

During the last war he was made Division Admiral and was in command of a naval division.

He belongs to no party.

Ing. Riccardo LOMBARDI

Minister of Transport.

ACTION PARTY.

Born in 1901 at Regalbuto (Sicily). Took a degree in engineering at Milan University in 1923, and as student he became interested in politics, became an anti-fascist and contributed to "Rassegna Nazionale" (which was linked up with the "Cahiers Internationaux"), and fought often in encounters against the fascist militied.

In 1930 he was arrested in Milan by the Fascists, tortured and then released.

In 1940 he started another form of anti-fascist activity and became a leader of the first group "Giustizia e Liberta" which later became the Action Party. As a representative of that party he became a member of the C.L.N.A.I.(Committee of National Liberation of North Italy).

He became Minister of Transport in December 1945.

He is an expert of submarine warfare and after 1938 became Inspector of submarines.

During the last war he was made Division Admiral and was in command of a naval division.

He belongs to no party.

Ing. Riccardo LOMBARDI

Minister of Transport.

ACTION PARTY.

Born in 1901 at Regalbuto (Sicily). Took a degree in engineering at Milan University in 1923, and as student he became interested in politics, became an anti-fascist and contributed to "Rassegna Nazionale" (which was linked up with the "Cahiers Internationaux"), and fought often in encounters against the fascist militied.

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He became Minister of Transport in December 1945.

Distribution:

RD- "A" and "B"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1850 15

0090

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 18515

Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demc.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts &			

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts &			

Christian Demo.

	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

0108
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0109

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified per Executive Order 13526, Section 3.3

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist

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			Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
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	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Office		Name	Party
President		Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary for the Presidency of Council Of Ministers		Paolo Cappa	Christian Demo.
Minister without Portfolio and Vice President		Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist

Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
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	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Minister without Portfolio	Cino Mecrelli	Republican
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Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air: Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education: Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance: Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
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Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor: Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy: Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph: Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Minister without Portfolio		Cino Mecrelli	Republican
Agriculture:	Minister	Antonio Segni	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Velio Spano	Communist
Air:	Minister	Mario Cingolani	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giosue Fiorentino	Socialist
Education:	Minister	Guido Gonella	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Bellusci	Republican
Finance:	Minister	Mario Scoccimarro	Communist
	Undersecretary	Salvatore Scoca	Christian Demo.
Foreign Affairs:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretaries	Antonio Giolitti	Communist
		Giuseppe Lupis	Socialist
Industry & Commerce:	Minister	Rodolfo Morandi	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Brusasca	Christian Demo.
Interior:	Minister	Alcide de Gasperi	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Justice:	Minister	Fausto Gullo	Communist
	Undersecretary	Achille Marazza	Christian Demo.
Labor:	Minister	Ludovico D'Aragona	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Demo.
Navy:	Minister	Giuseppe Micheli	Christian Demo.
Posts & Telegraph:	Minister	Mario Scelba	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Luigi de Filpo	Communist
Postwar Welfare:	Minister	Emilio Sereni	Communist
	Undersecretary	Giovanni Carignani	Christian Demo.
Public Works:	Minister	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
	Undersecretary	Pier Carlo Restagno	Christian Demo.
Foreign Trade:	Minister	Pietro Campilli	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Chiostergi	Republican

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Transportation:	Minister	Giacomo Ferrari	Communist
	Undersecretary	Raffaele Iervolino	Christian Demo.
Treasury:	Minister	Epicarmo Corbino	Independent
	Undersecretaries	Raffaele Petrilli	Christian Demo.
		Vincenzo Cavallari	
War:	Minister	Cipriano Facchinetti	Republican
	Undersecretaries	Luigi Chatrian	Christian Demo.
		Enrico Martino	
Merchant Marine:	Minister	Salvatore Aldisio	Christian Demo.
	Undersecretary	Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

66384/13073.52/19.14

APR 29 RECD

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

-:-:-:-

Rome, 24 April 1946.

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Dear General,

After my letter No. 62129/19157.5/2.7 which on the 30 March last I sent to Admiral Stone informing him of the state of the question relating to the acknowledgment of the "Istituto Nazionale del Commercio Estero" as the only direct agent of the Italian Government for the withdrawal of the goods coming from the Allies, I hasten to inform you that the Italian Mission of the UNRRA has accepted, in general outline, the opinion and ideas sustained by the Italian Government, and in consequence have recently arrived at a formal written understanding (by the mediation of the Delegazione Italiana dell'UNRRA) in which is confirmed precisely that the " 'Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero' (ICE) is delegated by the Italian Government to receive goods imported by UNRRA for the Italian Civil economy " and is furthermore specified "the delivery will be effected by bodies appointed by the Italian Government in agreement with UNRRA, excepting in special cases in which delivery will be effected directly from I.C.E."

With cordial salutations

/s/ De Gasperi

To : Brig. Gen. W. S. BUSH
Allied Commission
ROME

E.C. dist - 2 Cys
Action: Le Sec (2)
Info: C.C.
E.C.

(AE)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

Ref. 92-1/FA

4 April 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

An agreement has been reached between the Italian Air Ministry and the Vatican Relief Committee in conjunction with the Air Force Sub-Commission of this HQ to transport by air from Sardinia fresh fish and other non-rationed foodstuffs for distribution to special needy classes by the Vatican Relief Organizations.

This excellent project is at the moment being baulked by the High Commissioner of Sardinia who refuses to allow these foodstuffs to leave the Island, unless goods are given in exchange.

You will recall that the Italian Government very wisely decided to suppress this invidious form of barter and by Decree Law 347 dated 19 October 1944 such arbitrary action by High Commissioners and Prefects was made illegal. Furthermore by Disposizione N.2 dated 19 June 1945 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests it was made very clear that movement of non-rationed foodstuffs should be free and unrestricted in every way.

I should be grateful therefore if you would call General Pinna's attention to these facts and instruct him to remove any blocks or restrictions that he may have placed on the movement of unrationed foodstuffs in order that the agreement referred to may be implemented.

Very truly yours

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

with the Air Force Sub-Commission of this HQ to transport by air from Sardinia fresh fish and other non-rationed foodstuffs for distribution to special needy classes by the Vatican Relief Organizations.

This excellent project is at the moment being baulked by the High Commissioner of Sardinia who refuses to allow these foodstuffs to leave the Island, unless goods are given in exchange.

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Very truly yours

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide de Gasperi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government,
ROME

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 118515

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

62129/19157.5/2.7

Rome, 30 March 1946

The President of the
Council of Ministers

Dear Admiral,

I am carefully examining the proposition of considering the Italian Federation of Agricultural Syndicate, the Central Office for Coal of the Central Administration of the State Railways, the Italian Assembly for Petroleum, as direct agents of the government, rather than sub agents of the National Institute for Foreign Trade, which, as you know, in base of the D.L.L. 28 May 1945, n.370, is the only body trustee of all Allied Supplies for the Italian Government.

The organs of the government concerned, are of the opinion, that it is better, in general, to follow the system established by law. This proposition has been, however, submitted to the Italian Delegation of UNRRA that will study it together with the members of the mission of UNRRA in Italy.

I will let you know, At a later date, the conclusion reached by UNRRA.

With my best regards,

/s/ De Casperi

To Admiral Ellery W. S T O N E
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

R O M E

EC Dist 3/4146

ACTION. Econ Sec (W)
Info CC.
Info GG 2610

1946

D.L.L. 16 MARCH 1946 N. 98 - PUBLISHED IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE 23 MARCH N. 69.

Art. 1

At the same time as the elections for the Constituent Assembly the population will be asked to decide, by means of a referendum; about the institutional organization of the State (Monarchy or Republic).

Art. 2

If the majority of the voters will be in favor of the Republic, the Assembly, after its constitution, shall, as first act, elect the temporary Chief of the State, who will exercise his functions, until the Chief of the State will be nominated in accordance with the Constitution deliberated by the Assembly.

The majority of the 3/5 of the members of the Assembly is requested for the election of the temporary chief of the State. If at the third scruting such majority is not achieved the absolute majority (maggioranze assoluta) will be enough.

Once the temporary Chief of the State has been elected, the Government in charge will present him its resignation and the temporary chief of the State shall give the necessary orders for the formation of the new Government.

In case contemplated in the first para from the day of the proclamation of the results of the referendum and until the temporary Chief of the State is elected, the relative functions are performed by the President of the Council of Ministers in charge at the day of elections.

If the majority of electors voting should be in favor of the Monarchy, the present Lieutenant Regime shall continue until the decisions of the Constituent Assembly about the new constitution and the Chief of the State come into force.

Art. 3

During the period of the Costituente and until the convocation of the Parliament in accordance with the new Constitution the legislative powers shall remain delegated, exception made for the constitutional subjects, to the Government, and except the electoral laws and the laws for the approval of the international treaties, which shall be decided upon by the Assembly.

The Government may submit to be examined by the Assembly any other matter for which the decision of the Assembly should be deemed necessary.

The Government is responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

If a Government proposal is rejected by the Assembly, the resignation of the Government shall ~~obligatorily resign~~ not be a necessary consequence. The Government shall obligatorily resign only if a specific motion of distrust is voted, which voting should take place not any earlier than two days after it has been presented and agreed upon by the absolute majority of the Members of the Assembly.

Art. 4

The Constituent Assembly shall hold its first meeting in Rome in Montecitorio Palace, on the 22nd day after the date on which elections have been held.

The Assembly is dissolved by right the very day the Constitution comes into force and however not later than eight months after its first meeting. This limit can be extended for not more than four months.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 18515

majority of the 3/5 of the members of the Assembly.

election of the temporary chief of the State. If at the third scruting such majority is not achieved the absolute majority (maggioranze assoluta) will be enough.

Once the temporary Chief of the State has been elected, the Government in charge will present him its resignation and the temporary chief of the State shall give the necessary orders for the formation of the new Government.

In case contemplated in the first para from the day of the proclamation of the results of the referendum and until the temporary Chief of the State is elected, the relative functions are performed by the President of the Council of Ministers in charge at the day of elections.

If the majority of electors voting should be in favor of the Monarchy, the present Lieutenant Regime shall continue until the decisions of the Constituent Assembly about the new constitution and the Chief of the State come into force.

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During the period of the Costituente and until the convocation of the Parliament in accordance with the new Constitution the legislative powers shall remain delegated, exception made for the constitutional subjects, to the Government, and except the electoral laws and the laws for the approval of the international treaties, which shall be decided upon by the Assembly.

The Government may submit to be examined by the Assembly any other matter for which the decision of the Assembly should be deemed necessary.

The Government is responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

If a Government proposal is rejected by the Assembly, the resignation of the Government shall ~~obligatorily resign~~ not be a necessary consequence. The Government shall obligatorily resign only if a specific motion of distrust is voted, which voting should take place not any earlier than two days after it has been presented and agreed upon by the absolute majority of the Members of the Assembly.

Art. 4

The Constituent Assembly shall hold its first meeting in Rome in Montecitorio Palace, on the 22nd day after the date on which elections have been held.

The Assembly is dissolved by right the very day the Constitution comes into force and however not later than eight months after its first meeting. This limit can be extended for not more than four months.

Until its own internal regulations be decided upon the Assembly shall apply the internal regulations of the Camera dei Deputati dated 1 July 1900 and subsequent amendments until 1922.

Art. 5

Until the new constitution has come into force the powers of the chief of the State shall be subject to the same regulations as are in force inasmuch as they are applicable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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SECRET

Ref: 637/4/20.

21 March 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The evolution of the post-armistice Italian Land Forces into their present form has been dictated largely by the sequence of events. Before the German surrender the primary requirement was to develop at speed ad hoc forces to take their part in the fighting against Germany. Since May 1945 the problem has been to demobilise the older classes and reorganise the Army on to a reduced peace basis.

To avoid confusion, the pre-war set up of the Ministry of War has been maintained to date.

The crystallisation of the present "Interim" Army is now well advanced and the merging of this into the peace Treaty Army should not present undue difficulty.

The Ministry of War, however, remains organized on the traditional lines of the past and contains many features out of keeping with modern thought and developments, particularly in view of the changed circumstances of the Italian Army, both in respect of size and armament. I might mention that considerable reorganisation has begun to take place both in the British War Office and the U.S. War Department.

I feel strongly, therefore, that in order to achieve economy and efficiency in Italy's own interest, the time has now arrived when the organisation of the Ministry of War should be examined comprehensively.

I would suggest that the first step should be to appoint a strong committee within the War Ministry to examine, with the assistance of my Land Forces Sub-Commission, its existing organisation and to make recommendations for such reorganisation as may be required.

The above remarks apply to the Italian Air Ministry as well, and I understand that a similar study, with the assistance of my Air Forces Sub-Commission, is already in progress.

The exploration of this problem will take time and should not be unduly delayed. I would therefore be glad to have your concurrence as soon as possible.

cc: Navy Sub-Commission, AC.
Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC.
Air Forces Sub-Commission, AC.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

(199)

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

KELLEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

FEB 2 3 RECD

Alcide DE GASPERI

Premier and Foreign Minister.

Christian Democrat.

Born in Trento, in 1881, under Austria. Was pro-Italy as a young man, and was arrested once, under that charge, when a student at University of Innsbruck. At the age of 24 he was editor of the paper "Il Nuovo Trentino", and at 30 he was elected to the Austrian Parliament as deputy for Trento.

He came to Rome as a member of a delegation of the new Italian provinces in 1918, and as soon as the Trentino became regular Italian territory, he was elected as a deputy to the Italian Parliament in 1921, and became a leader of theCatholic Party (Partito Popolare).

He was an early anti-fascist and in 1926 he was arrested and sentenced to 4 years in prisen.

Later he spent several years, as an exile in the Vatican City, working in the library and writing books.

In 1942 he again took his post in active anti-fascist politics.

In the first new democratic government of Italy he became Minister without Portfolio, and a month later was selected as leader of the Naples Congress of the Christian Democratic Party.

He became Minister for Foreign Affairs under Parri's Cabinet and retained the foreign portfolio even when he succeeded Parri as Premier at the end of 1945. He is also General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

Pietro NENNI

Vice-President and Minister of the"Costituente"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178515

[illegible] Trento.

He came to Rome as a member of a delegation of the new Italian provinces in 1918, and as soon as the Trentino became regular Italian territory, he was elected as a deputy to the Italian Parliament in 1921, and became a leader of theCatholic Party (Partito Popolare).

He was an early anti-fascist and in 1926 he was arrested and sentenced to 4 years in prisen.

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He became Minister for Foreign Affairs under Parri's Cabinet and retained the foreign portfolio even when he succeeded Parri as Premier at the end of 1945. He is also General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

Pietro NENNI

Vice-President and Minister of the"Costituente"

SOCIALIST

Born in Faenza in 1891. Newspaperman. Fled from Italy in 1926. Took part in Spanish Civil War. On August 25th, 1943, became General Secretary of the Socialist Party and editor of the Party's paper "Avanti".

Became Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister for the "Costituente" under Parri, on June 21st 1945.

He is on the Committee for establishing Government policies, and High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Avvocato Fausto GULLO

Minister of Agriculture.

COMMUNIST

Born in Cosenza (Calabria) in 1889. Doctor-at-Law (Rome University). Went back to Calabria and worked as lawyer there.

Joined Communist Party when very young. Covered posts in communal and provincial administrations.

Was elected member of Parliament in 1921; but his election was contested and cancelled.

Anti-fascist from the beginning. Was sent to political confinement.

Avvocato Mario CEVOLOTTO

Minister of Air.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born at Treviso (Venice) in 1887. Doctor-at-Law of Padua University. Joined the army as a volunteer for the war against Austria in 1915 and was promoted for gallantry.

Editor of the newspaper "La Provincia" of Treviso, and later of the "Epoca" of Rome.

Was among the early leaders of the Labour Democrat Party.

Avvocato Enrico MOLE'

Minister of Education

was elected member of Parliament in 1921; but his election was contested and cancelled.

Anti-fascist from the beginning. Was sent to political confinement.

Avvocato Mario CEVOLOTTO

Minister of Air.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

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Editor of the newspaper "La Provincia" of Treviso, and later of the "Epoca" of Rome.

Was among the early leaders of the Labour Democrat Party.

Avvocato Enrico MOLE'

Minister of Education.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born in Catanzaro (Calabria) in 1889. Became a lawyer. Was Member of Parliament in 1921.

In 1925 his name was erased from the Lawyers' List and he was proposed for political confinement.

Up to now was Undersecretary for Internal Affairs.

He is one of the outstanding leaders of his party.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Dott. Mauro SCOCCIMARRO

Minister of Finance.

COMMUNIST.

Born in Udine (Venice) 50 years ago.

In 1926 was sentenced to 11 years in prison for communist activities, at the end of which he was again sentenced to 6 years of political confinement which he spent mostly on the island of Ventotene.

On the fall of Fascism he became a member of the Committee for National Liberation as a representative of the Communist Party.

Palmiro TOGLIATTI

Minister of Grace and Justice.

COMMUNIST.

Born in Genoa in 1893. Lived in exile in France, Spain and Russia. In France he was the leader of the "Foreign Centre" of the Communist Party and became Assistant Secretary of the Communist "Internationale". He was in Moscow from 1939 to 1944.

Minister without portfolio in the 3rd Badoglio Cabinet and in the 1st Bonomi Cabinet; Vice-President in the 2nd Bonomi Cabinet.

He was confirmed Minister for Grace and Justice on December 10th, 1945.

Gaetano BARBARESCHI

Minister of Labour and Social Security.

SOCIALIST.

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the end of which he was again sentenced to 6 years of political confinement which he spent mostly on the island of Ventotene.

On the fall of Fascism he became a member of the Committee for National Liberation as a representative of the Communist Party.

Palmiro TOGLIATTI

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He was confirmed Minister for Grace and Justice on December 10th, 1945.

Gaetano BARBARESCHI

Minister of Labour and Social Security.

SOCIALIST.

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Born in Sestri Levante (Genova) in 1891. He is a steel worker. As a very young man he joined the Socialist party and suffered greatly as an anti-Fascist, was beaten, attacked, lost his jobs etc.

During the period of "Clandestine Resistance" he was very active. The German S.S. arrested him and tortured him in Genova, but were unable to extract any statement from him.

He is a self-taught man; yet he edited the "Nuovo Giornale" of Genova.

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Avvocato Luigi GASPAROTTO

Minister of Post-War Assistance.

LABOUR DEMOCRAT

Born in Salice (Venice) in 1873. Lawyer, member of Parliament and soldier, till 1918. Became War Minister under Bonomi in 1921. Fled to Switzerland after September 8th 1943. Came back to Italy after the liberation. Became Air Minister under Bonomi on January 14th 1945. Resigned on June 20th 1945. Became Minister of Post-War Assistance on December 10th 1945.

Avvocato Leone CATTANI

Minister for Public Works.

LIBERAL

Born in Rieti (Abruzzo) in 1906. As a student he was an anti-fascist and one of the leaders of the "Students" Union for Liberty". Later on he became the leading organizer of the National Clandestine groups called "Ricostruzione Liberale" and contributed to the newspaper "Ricostruzione" which was gathering around Bonomi's name the democrats of various tendencies: Liberals, Christians, and Socialists.

He was one of the leaders who signed for the Liberal Party, on 4th July 1943 in Milan, the pact of antifascist union signed by the parties which later amalgamated as Committee for National Liberation (C.L.N.). From that date until October 1943, he and Senator Alessandro Casati were members for the Liberal Party of the C.L.N. At that time he edited the clandestine newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale".

Professor Epicarmo CORBINO

Minister of the Treasury.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Resigned on June 20th 1945. Became Minister of Post-War Assistance on December 10th 1945.

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Professor Epicarmo CORBINO

Minister of the Treasury.

LIBERAL.

Born in Augusta (Sicily) in 1890. He is a self-taught man and his vast culture is a result of great perseverance and effort assisting a naturally brilliant mind.

He had been for 11 years an officer at Naples "Capitaneria di Porto", when in 1922 he won, by regular competition, the chair of Political Economics. He is stillat present lecturing in that capacity in Naples University.

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Avvocato Manlio BROSIO

Minister of War.

LIBERAL

Born in Rimini, from a Piedmontese family, in 1900. General Secretary of the Liberal Party, which he joined while a young man. Was a lawyer in Turin.

He was in Rome under the German occupation, as member of the G.L.N. (Committee for National Liberation). He was a Minister of State under Bonomi in both Cabinets presided by that leader.

He became War Minister on December 10th, 1945.

Dr. Giovanni GRONCHI

Christian Democrat.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Born at Pontedera (Tuscany) in 1887. Took a degree of Letters, and during the war of 1915-1918 fought and was decorated five times, including a Silver Medal, which was a rather high award at that time.

After 1918 he became deputy of the Popular Party (Catholic) for Pisa and Leghorn.

Later he left open political life and joined the Clandestine front as a leader of the new Catholic movement.

He became Minister of Industry and Commerce under Bonomi and Parri and stayed in that post under De Gasperi in December 1945.

Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

He was in Rome under the German occupation, as member of the G.L.N. (Committee for National Liberation). He was a Minister of State under Bonomi in both Cabinets presided by that leader.

He became War Minister on December 10th, 1945.

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Later he left open political life and joined the Clandestine front as a leader of the new Catholic movement.

He became Minister of Industry and Commerce under Bonomi and Parri and stayed in that post under De Gasperi in December 1945.

Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA

Minister for the Interior.

SOCIALIST

Born in Tortona (Piedmont) in 1887. Became a member of the Socialist Party at 17 years of age. Took a degree as engineer. In 1919 he was elected as deputy to Parliament for Turin, until 1924.

As Editor of the Turin newspaper "Il Grido del Popolo" and as a leader of his party he was arrested in 1926 and was imprisoned in several jails and islands of confinement. In 1942 he contributed to the reorganisation of the Socialist party, became again a Leader of his party and Minister of Public works in June 1945, under Parri.

De Gasperi made him Minister for the Interior, in December 1945.

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Admiral Raffaele De COURTEN

Navy Minister.

INDEPENDENT

Born at Milan in 1888. He is a sailor with an honorable and brilliant carrer. He fought in the war of 1915-1918 and was decorated. Was called to Navy H.Q. and from 1933 to 1936 was Naval Attache to Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavian States.

He is an expert of submarine warfare and after 1938 became Inspector of submarines.

During the last war he was made Division Admiral and was in command of a naval division.

He belongs to no party.

Ing. Riccardo LOMBARDI

Minister of Transport.

ACTION PARTY.

Born in 1901 at Regalbuto (Sicily). Took a degree in engineering at Milan University in 1923, and as student he became interested in politics, became an anti-fascist and contributed to "Rassegna Nazionale" (which was linked up with the "Cahiers Internationaux"), and fought often in encounters against the fascist militied.

In 1930 he was arrested in Milan by the Fascists, tortured and then released.

In 1940 he started another form of anti-fascist activity and became a leader of the first group "Giustizia e Liberta" which later became the Action Party. As a representative of that party he became a member of the C.L.N.A.I.(Committee of National Liberation of North Italy).

He became Minister of Transport in December 1945.

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He became Minister of Transport in December 1945.

Distribution:

RD- "A" and "B"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AC/4010/4/L.

21 February 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

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In answer to your letter of the 14th February, may I point out that all present and future Italian legislation is automatically implemented in the Province of Udine unless the Allied authorities consider that such implementation would be contrary to public order. (Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 21 of 25 January 1946 refers)

M.L.No. 665 of 12 October 1945, on the increase of rents of urban dwellings is therefore operative in this Province.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Dr. ALCIDE DE GASPERI,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E.

20/2/46

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0142

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref: AC/4010/1/L.

20 February 1946

SUBJECT: General Order.

TO : SCAO, AMG, XIII Corps.

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1. There is forwarded to you translation of a letter received from the Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, dated 7 Feb 46.

2. In this letter the Under Secretary points out that by Decree No. 433 of 20 July 45, the name previously used, viz: "Societa' Italiana degli Autori ed Editori" was re-adopted by that Society.

3. This Headquarters does not have a copy of your Order referred to and the only copy of G.O. 33 possessed by this Headquarters is dated 19 Dec 45 and concerns "Public Wages". It would appear that the Under Secretary has not given the correct number of the Order. There would, however, seem to be no reason why the title "Societa' Italiana degli Autori ed Editori" should not be used in VENEZIA GIULIA as the Society there is only a branch of the Head Office in ROME. By adopting a different name (i.e. excluding "Italiana"), unnecessary confusion may be created.

4. Please, however, investigate the matter and forward your comments along with a copy of the Order in question.

for the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FEB 19 REC'D CC

Ref: 2307/31/EC

16 February 1946

SUBJECT: Movement of Prefects.

TO : American Embassy
British Embassy.

1. Attached is an official list of the movement of prefects or proposed movement since 1 Jan 46, supplied by the Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. These changes exemplify the expressed policy of the Prime Minister to put in office, whenever possible, a career Prefect and only in certain cases to retain non career Prefects, actually in office, provided of course, that their record proved them to be capable officials.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier
Acting Chief Commissioner

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see 193

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

MOVEMENT OF PREFECTS
IN ITALY
(since Jan. 1st 1946)

Place	Prefect	Former position	Substitution
MILANO	Troilo Dr. Ettore (appointed 10/1/46)	Member of the partisan movement (no party - socialist sympathiser)	Lombardi Ing. Riccardo Prefect Regent, appointed Minister of Transport. (action party).
BOLZANO	Innocenti Dr. Silvio (reported at Bolzano on 1/2/46)	State Councilor on mission	DeAngelis Dr. Bruno Prefect Regent, who resigned. (socialist)
Northern Provinces	Appointments approved by Council of Ministers 31/1/46 & 6/2/46 effective respectively 15 and 20 February 1946.		
BELLUNO	Stropolatini Dr. Dino	Career Prefect at disposal	Dazzi Dr. Antonio, Prefect Regent (demo-christian)
BERGAMO	Rodano Dr. Adolfo	Vice-Prefect, Inspector-General Roma, promoted to Prefect	Zambianchi Avv. Ezio. Prefect Regent, deceased (socialist)
COMO	Grazi Avv. Vittorio	Lawyer-Professional man (socialist)	Bertinelli Avv. Virginio Prefect Regent (socialist)
SAVONA	Donadu Dr. Angelo	Career Prefect at disposal	Cabetti Dr. Ottavio transferred to Arezzo
TRENTO	Carnevali Dr. Torquato	Career Prefect at disposal	Ottolini Dr. Giuseppe Prefect Regent (communist)
TREVISO	Orlandi Dr. Francesco	Vice-Prefect at Campobasso promoted Prefect	Ramanzini Avv. Leopoldo Prefect Regent (action party)
TORINO	Ciotola Vincenzo	Career Prefect at disposal	Passoni Rag. Pierluigi Prefect Regent

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BOLZANO	Innocenti Dr. Silvio (reported at Bolzano on 1/2/45)	State Councilor on mission	De Angelis Dr. Bruno Prefect Regent, who resigned. (socialist)

Northern Provinces — Appointments approved by Council of Ministers 31/1/46 & 6/2/46 effective respectively 15 and 20 February 1946.

BELLUNO	Stropolatini Dr. Dino	Career Prefect at disposal	Dazzi Dr. Antonio, Prefect Regent (demo-christian)
BERGAMO	Modano Dr. Adolfo	Vice-Prefect, Inspector-General Rome, promoted to Prefect	Zambianchi Avv. Ezio. Prefect Regent, deceased (socialist)
COMO	Grazi Avv. Vittorio	Lawyer-Professional man (socialist)	Martinelli Avv. Virginio Prefect Regent (socialist)
SAVONA	Donadu Dr. Angelo	Career Prefect at disposal	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio transferred to Arezzo
TRENTO	Carnevali Dr. Torquato	Career Prefect at disposal	Ottolini Dr. Giuseppe Prefect Regent (communist)
TREVISO	Orlandi Dr. Francesco	Vice-Prefect at Campobasso promoted Prefect	Mazzanzini Avv. Leopoldo Prefect Regent (action party)
TORINO	Cictola Vincenzo	Career Prefect at disposal	Massoni Rag. Pierluigi Prefect Regent (socialist
VICENZA	Zanframundo Dr. Giambattista	Career Prefect at Foggia	Giuriolo Dr. Libero Prefect Regent (action party)
IMPERIA	Frongia Dr. Giovanni awaiting confirmation	Vice-Prefect promoted Prefect	Viale Dr. Ambrogio Prefect Regent (demo-christian)

Other Provinces

AREZZO	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio	Career Prefect at Savone	Brucali Dr. Elmo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

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Place	Prefect	Former Position	Substitution
BOLOGNA	Gen. D'Antoni Dr. Giuseppe	Had been Prefect of Milan soon after fall of fascism. Deported by Germans. General in the Italian Army.	Borghese Gianguido Prefect Regent, (socialist)
CALTANISETTA	Vingale Dr.Giovanni	Career Prefect at disposal	Donadu Dr.Angelo, Career Prefect transferred to Savona.
FOGGIA	Tranchida Dr.Salvatore	Vice-Prefect Inspect.-Gen. at Rome, promoted Prefect	Sanfrumundo Dr.G.Battista Career Prefect transferred to Vicenza.
LUCCA	Ballero Dr.Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	De Rosa Dr.Emanuele, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
MESSINA	Giannitrapani Dr.Luigi	Career Prefect at disposal	Stella Dr. Luigi Career Prefect placed at disposal
PISTOIA	Mazzolani Dr. Ugo	Career Prefect at disposal	Ales Dr. Silvestro, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
RAGUSA	Fontanelli Dr.Osvaldo	Vice-Prefect, High Commissioner Food, promoted Prefect	Naitana Dr. Simone Career Prefect, placed at disposal
REGGIO CALABRIA	Aria Dr.Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	Ciraolo Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect placed at disposal
RIETI	Meda Dr. Defendente	Career Prefect at disposal	Querci Dr. Dino Career Prefect placed at disposal
SIRACUSA	Speciale Dr. Rosario	Career Prefect at disposal	Cocuzza Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed on the retired list.
TARANTO	Rinna Dr. Manlio	Career Prefect at disposal	Festa Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed at disposal
TRAPANI	Azzaro Dr.Salvatore	Career Prefect at disposal	Gulotta Dr. Edgardo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

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		at disposal	Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
MESSINA	Giannitrapani Dr.Luigi	Career Prefect at disposal	Stella Dr. Luigi Career Prefect placed at disposal
PISTOIA	Mazzolani Dr. Ugo	Career Prefect at disposal	Ales Dr. Silvestro, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
RAGUSA	Pentenalli Dr.Osvaldo	Vice-Prefect, High Commissioner Food, promoted Prefect	Maitana Dr. Simone Career Prefect, placed at disposal
REGGIO CALABRIA	Aria Dr.Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	Giraolo Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect placed at disposal
RIETI	Meda Dr. Defendente	Career Prefect at disposal	Guerci Dr. Dino Career Prefect placed at disposal
SIRACUSA	Speciale Dr. Rosario	Career Prefect at disposal	Cocuzza Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed on the retired list.
TARANTO	Rinna Dr. Manlio	Career Prefect at disposal	Festa Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed at disposal
TRAPANI	Azzaro Dr.Salvatore	Career Prefect at disposal	Gulotta Dr. Edgardo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

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(Received by telephone on 7/2/46 from Dr.Tyciani of the Ministry of Interior by A.Mice)

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signed: RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

File FEB 12 REC'D

AC/4A/LG

Tel. : Ext. 495

NOTE OF INTERVIEW - HQ., Allied Commission

Present : Dr. VICARI Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of the Interior
Major Ralph R. Temple, Director Local Government. S/C.
Sgt. Arrigo Nino, interpreting

DATE : 7 Feb 46

Dott. VICARI referred to the plan, now being executed, of a general movement of Prefects throughout Italy and said that the elaboration of this plan had taken up most of his time and energy in trying to conciliate the different aspirations of the officials concerned and their natural resistance at being transferred from their present position. It was necessary, however, to muster all personnel with the rank of Prefect in order to strengthen the position of the Prefectures in view of the forthcoming elections.

Dott. VICARI said then that the object of his visit was to ask whether Allied Commission had any objection if, in the course of the above movement, the Ministry might find it necessary to transfer Prefect MASTROBUONO. The Minister felt that all officials holding the rank of Prefect should have actual experience in one of the Prefectures.

I replied that there was no objection at all on the part of my Sub Commission. I recalled that there had been a verbal agreement between my predecessor, Col. Spicer and the Ministry with regard to putting Mastrobuono at the service of the Allied Commission, but I added that I saw no reason why with the turnover of the administration of Italy to the Italian Government, the latter should not avail themselves of the service of Mastrobuono as they saw best fit. I stated that I understood perfectly well the point of view of the Ministry.

Dott. VICARI asked that the matter concerning Mastrobuono should be treated as confidential, since Mastrobuono himself did not know of his visit and has not been apprized of the possibility of his transfer.

I then asked Dott. Vicari whether there was still a division of opinion in the Ministry as to the policy to be adopted towards the replacement of non-career prefects. Dott. VICARI said that there were no longer differences of opinion and that the policy agreed upon by the Ministry was to put, whenever possible, a career man at the head of the Prefectures and in certain cases to retain non-career Prefects actually in office, whose record proved them to be capable officials. Such prefects who are acting as Regents now, provided they would be willing to continue in their office, would be incorporated in the rolls of prefects of the Ministry. However, added Dott. VICARI, there were few such people who would abandon the more

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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With regard to the Prefect of Bolzano, I indicated I understood that Consigliere di Stato, Dott. Silvio INNOCENTI, had gone to Bolzano as prefect regent and will hold that office until he had completed the mission entrusted to him by this Ministry. I asked whether the Ministry had decided who his successor would be. Dott. VICARI replied that this question has not been taken into consideration yet, and all will depend on the prefects who will be at disposal of the Ministry at the time of the change.

Dott. VICARI promised then to send us an official list showing the movement of prefects or proposed movement since January 1st 1946.

Major Temple thanked Dott. Vicari for his courtesy in calling on him and discussing the foregoing matters so openly.

R. R. Temple, Major
RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Director, Local Govt. S/C.

AM.

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[redacted] ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

FEB 19 RECD

MOVEMENT OF PREFECTS
IN ITALY
(since Jan. 1st 1946)

Place	Prefect	Former position	Substitution
MILANO	Troilo Dr. Ettore (appointed 10/1/46)	Member of the partisan movement (no party - socialist sypathizer)	Lombardi Ing. Riccardo Prefect Regent, appointed Minister of Transport. (action party).
BOLZANO	Innocenti Dr. Silvio (reported at Bolzano on 1/2/46)	State Councillor on mission	De Angelis Dr. Bruno Prefect Regent, who resigned. (socialist)
Northern Provinces	Appointments approved by Council of Ministers 31/1/46 & 6/2/46 effective respectively 15 and 20 February 1946.		
BELLUNO	Stropolatini Dr. Dino	Career Prefect at disposal	Bazzi Dr. Antonio, Prefect Regent (demo-christian)
BERGAMO	Rodaro Dr. Adolfo	Vice-Prefect, Inspector-General Rome, promoted to Prefect	Zambianchi Avv. Ezio. Prefect Regent, deceased (socialist)
COMO	Grassi Avv. Vittorio	Lawyer-Professional man (socialist)	Pertinelli Avv. Virginio Prefect Regent (socialist)
SAVONA	Dorado Dr. Angelo	Career Prefect at disposal	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio transferred to Arezzo
TRENTO	Cernevali Dr. Torquato	Career Prefect at disposal	Ottolini Dr. Giuseppe Prefect Regent (communist)
TREVISO	Orlandi Dr. Francesco	Vice-Prefect at Campobasso, promoted Prefect	Ramanzini Avv. Leopoldo Prefect Regent (action party)
TORINO	Ciotola Vincenzo	Career Prefect at disposal	Passoni Rag. Pierluigi Prefect Regent (socialist)

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[illegible] ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

FEB 19 RECD

MOVEMENT OF PREFECTS
IN ITALY
(since Jan. 1st 1946)

Place	Prefect	Former position	Substitution
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BERGAMO	Rodaro Dr. Adolfo	Vice-Prefect, Inspector-General Rome, promoted to Prefect	Zambianchi Avv. Mzio. Prefect Regent, deceased (socialist)
COMO	Crami Avv. Vittorio	Lawyer-Professional man (socialist)	Pertirelli Avv. Virginio Prefect Regent (socialist)
SAVONA	Donadu Dr. Angelo	Career Prefect at disposal	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio transferred to Arezzo
TRENTO	Carnevali Dr. Torquato	Career Prefect at disposal	Ottolini Dr. Giuseppe Prefect Regent (communist)
TREVISO	Orlandi Dr. Francesco	Vice-Prefect at Campobasso, promoted Prefect	Ramanzini Avv. Leopoldo Prefect Regent (action party)
TORINO	Ciotola Vincenzo	Career Prefect at disposal	Passoni Rag. Pierluigi Prefect Regent (socialist)
VICENZA	Zanframmundo Dr.	Career Prefect at Pavia	Giuriolo Dr. Libero Prefect Regent

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	(reported at Belluno on 1/2/46)	on mission	Prefect Regent, has resigned. (socialist)

Northern Provinces — Appointments approved by Council of Ministers 31/1/46 & 6/2/46 effective respectively 15 and 20 February 1946.

BELLUNO	Stropolatini Dr. Dino	Career Prefect at disposal	Bazzi Dr. Antonio, Prefect Regent (demo-christian)
BERGAMO	Rodano Dr. Adolfo	Vice-Prefect, Inspector-General Rome, promoted to Prefect	Zambianchi Avv. Nzio. Prefect Regent, deceased (socialist)
COMO	Crexi Avv. Vittorio	Lawyer-Professional man (socialist)	Bertinelli Avv. Virginio Prefect Regent (socialist)
SAVONA	Donadu Dr. Angelo	Career Prefect at disposal	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio transferred to Arezzo
TRENTO	Carnevali Dr. Corpunto	Career Prefect at disposal	Ottolini Dr. Giuseppe Prefect Regent (communist)
TREVISO	Orlandi Dr. Francesco	Vice-Prefect at Campobasso, promoted Prefect	Ramanzini Avv. Leopoldo Prefect Regent (action party)
TORINO	Ciotola Vincenzo	Career Prefect at disposal	Passoni Rag. Pierluigi Prefect Regent (socialist)
VICENZA	Zanframundo Dr. Giambattista	Career Prefect at Foggia	Ciuriolo Dr. Libero Prefect Regent (action party)
UMBRIA	Frongia Dr. Giovanni awaiting confirmation	Vice-Prefect promoted Prefect	Viale Dr. Ambrogio Prefect Regent (demo-christian)

Other Provinces

AREZZO	Gabetti Dr. Ottavio	Career Prefect at Savona	Bracali Dr. Elmo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

(A)

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Place	Prefect	Former position	Substitution
BOLOGNA	Gen. D'Antoni Dr. Giuseppe	Had been Prefect of Milan soon after fall of Fascism. Deported by Germans. General in the Italian Army.	Borghese Gianguido, Prefect Regent, (socialist)
CALTANISSETTA	Virgale Dr. Giovanni	Career Prefect at disposal	Donadu Dr. Angelo, Career Prefect transferred to Savona.
FOGGIA	Tranchida Dr. Salvatore	Vice-Prefect Inspect.-Gen. at Rome, promoted Prefect.	Manframundo Dr.G.Battista Career Prefect transferred to Vicenza.
LUCCA	Ballero Dr. Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	De Rosa Dr. Emanuele, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
MESSINA	Giannitrapani Dr. Luigi	Career Prefect at disposal	Stella Dr. Luigi Career Prefect placed at disposal
PISTOIA	Mazzolani Dr. Ugo	Career Prefect at disposal	Ales Dr. Silvestro, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
RAGUSA	Fontanelli Dr. Osvaldo	Vice-Prefect, High Commissioner Food, promoted Prefect	Maitana Dr. Simone Career Prefect, placed at disposal
REGGIO CALABRIA	Aria Dr. Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	Ciraolo Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect placed at disposal
RIETI	Meda Dr. Defendente	Career Prefect at disposal	Querci Dr. Dino Career Prefect placed at disposal
SIRACUSA	Speciale Dr. Rosario	Career Prefect at disposal	Cocuzza Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed on the retired list.
TARANTO	Pirrà Dr. Manlio	Career Prefect at disposal	Festa Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed at disposal
TRAPANI	Azzaro Dr.Salvatore	Career Prefect at disposal	Culotta Dr. Edgardo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

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LUCCA	Ballero Dr. Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	De Rosa Dr. Emanuele, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
MESSINA	Giacritrapani Dr. Luigi	Career Prefect at disposal	Stella Dr. Luigi Career Prefect placed at disposal
PISTOIA	Mazzolani Dr. Ugo	Career Prefect at disposal	Ales Dr. Silvestro, Career Prefect placed on the retired list.
RAGUSA	Pontarelli Dr. Osvaldo	Vice-Prefect, High Commissioner Food, promoted Prefect	Naitana Dr. Simone Career Prefect, placed at disposal
REGGIO CALABRIA	Aria Dr. Francesco	Career Prefect at disposal	Ciraolo Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect placed at disposal
RIETI	Meda Dr. Defendente	Career Prefect at disposal	Querci Dr. Dino Career Prefect placed at disposal
SIRACUSA	Speciale Dr. Rosario	Career Prefect at disposal	Cocuzza Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed on the retired list.
TARANTO	Birna Dr. Marlio	Career Prefect at disposal	Festa Dr. Giuseppe Career Prefect, placed at disposal
TRAPANI	Azzaro Dr. Salvatore	Career Prefect at disposal	Gulotta Dr. Edgardo Career Prefect, placed at disposal

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(Received by telephone on 7/2/46 from Dr. Troiani of the Ministry of Interior by A.Nice)

R. R. Temple Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

(A)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0135

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

Rome, February 14, 1946.

a/

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dear Admiral,

The necessity that the decree law of 12 October 1945, no. 669, regulating the lease of urban real estate be extended to the provinces which are still under A.M.G. jurisdiction, has been brought to my attention.

It does not, in fact, seem right that the increase in rents, established by this decree, cannot be applied to the above mentioned provinces.

I would therefore be grateful if you will give your personal interest to the matter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(r) De Gasperi.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone,

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission,

Rome.

a/b

194

Sec 191
194

E. C. DIST - 16 Feb

Action: C.D. Sec. (2)
Info: C.C.
26 CC
2 Sec

0156

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Undersecretariat for Press and Tourism

n. 28137/Lo 1 Rome, 7 February 1946

To : Allied Commission - Rome

Subject : Allied Military Government for Venezia Giulia (13th Corps) - Order n. 33 of October 27th 1945.

We take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Commission on the order in question which decided the changing of the name 'Ente Italiano per i diritti di Autori' into 'Societa' degli Autori ed Editori'.

In the territories which are directly under Italian administration, this organization had already resumed the name of 'Societa' Italiana degli Autori ed Editori', in accordance with the decree from the Lieutenant dated 20 July, 1945, n. 433.

Will you kindly examine the advisability of having the A.M.G. order reconsidered, so that the former name be also resumed in Venezia Giulia, and therefore the same as that which the society now has in Italy and abroad. The present difference of names might make people believe that there are two different juridical concerns, and this would lead to inconveniences.

It must be pointed out that the qualification Italian necessarily refers to the origin an seat of the organization in question, not exclusively to the purpose of defending Italian interests, as it is well known that it also represents the copyrights of authors belonging to similar foreign concerns, including first of all the British and United States Societies. Its Agencies abroad are known everywhere as Agencies of the Societa' Italiana degli Autori ed Editori.

Trusting this matter will be taken in consideration, I beg you to let us know what action the Commission intends to take on such a matter.

The Undersecretary of State
to the Presidency of the Council

s. Arpesani

E.C. DIST - 9 Feb 46

Action : C.A. Sec.
Info : C.C.
E.C.

s/c

See 196

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9157

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

665

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

9813/30512/1.1.26

Rome, 31 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

referring to your letter dated 11th inst., on the enforcing of the regulations of the Italian Government in territories administered by the Allied Authorities, I take the liberty of pointing out to you that, for the Venezia Giulia provinces and the Udine Province, which are still under A.M.G., the Allied Commission should issue the instructions which I suggested in my previous letter, n. 50665/30512/1.1.26, dated December 23rd.

I take this opportunity to forward to you the text of the circular which has already been sent to the Prefects of the provinces which have been handed back to Italian Administration.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

A. De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

E.C. DIST - 8 Feb -

Sec 194 — Action: C.A. Sec.
Info: C.C.
E. 2652

C.C.

0158

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

N. 20665/30.12/1/1/26

Rome, 1 Jan 1946

To the Prefects
and for information
to the Ministers

Subject : Enforcement of legislative regulations extended by the Allied Military Government.

As it is known, Italian legislative regulations, in due course extended to the various provinces by the Allied Military Government, become in force on the day when the Prefects of the said provinces received from the Authorities in question a copy of the Gazzetta Ufficiale containing the relative regulations.

As every central Administration may need to know exactly the date of enforcement of the various regulations in the provinces which were formerly under A.M.G., we ask you to send us as soon as possible to the Presidency and to all the Ministries a report containing the above mentioned data for the whole duration of Allied Administration.

The said report will also have to be forwarded to the communal Administrations and public offices of the province, allowing all citizens who wish to do so to take cognizance of it.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

De Gasperi

c/c

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0159

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

542

Translation

JAN 25 RECD
CC 1130

10026.24/1.1.16

To

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 22 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

In relation with your proposal for the resumption of the publication of Italian agricultural statistics, as from your letter of November 20th, n. 19326/10026.24/1.1.16, President Parri expressed his point of view on the advisability of revoking all the regulations which previously suspended the publication of statistical data of an economic or financial character. (183 Am)

After I assumed the direction of the Government, I gave my personal attention to such a matter, and in agreement with the above mentioned opinion, in a decree dated 21 December 1945, I revoked all the regulations suspending or limiting the publication of acts and documents regarding the economic and financial life of the State.

I now inform you that the above mentioned decree has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno, n. 1, of January 1st inst., and that it became in force at that date.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

A. De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

E. C. Dist - 24 Jan

Action: Ec. Sec. (2)
Info: CSDC
E. Div

s/c

(190)

0160

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome

4 January 1946

Dear Admiral Stone:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a report which I have this date submitted to my Ambassador.

Sincerely yours,

NICHOLAS T. TOPES,
Attache, U.S. Embassy,
Counsel, A. C.

Ellery W. Stone,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

220/cc

189a

Ref returned over to C.H.Weber
by cc.

2623

0161

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

Rome 11 January, 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

In view of the restoration to the Italian Government of the Northern Provinces it would not be competent for me to issue instructions to Prefects as requested in your letter of 23rd December, and in fact no such instructions are now necessary, as legislative provisions will come into operation in these Provinces on the date provided in each decree.

While I appreciate the usefulness of a list of legislative provisions applied in AMG territory and the date on which each came into operation, referred to in paragraph 3 of your letter, I believe this information is already available to the Italian Government in that the Prefect of every Province has a record of the date of the receipt by him of each copy of the Official Gazette.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dott. Alcide De Gasperi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

0162

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Rome // January, 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

In view of the restoration to the Italian Government of the Northern Provinces it would not be competent for me to issue instructions to Prefects as requested in your letter of 23rd December, and in fact no such instructions are now necessary, as legislative provisions will come into operation in these Provinces on the date provided in each decree.

While I appreciate the usefulness of a list of legislative provisions applied in AMG territory and the date on which each came into operation, referred to in paragraph 3 of your letter, I believe this information is already available to the Italian Government in that the Prefect of every Province has a record of the date of the receipt by him of each copy of the Official Gazette.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dott. Alcide De Gasperi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME.

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0163

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4010/4/L. 8 January 1946.

SUBJECT : Italian Legislation Udine Province.

TO : Chief Commissioner and Executive Commissioner.
All Sections and Sub-Commissions.

Further to this Sub-Commission's memorandum AC/4010/4/L of 29 Dec 45 herewith the schedule of the decrees previously excluded from Allied Military Government territory or certain part thereof:

SCHEDULE

R. Decree - Law No. 15 of 14 January 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 133 of 5 May 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 156 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 212 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 224 of 10 August 1944;
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Giornale d'Italia" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Messaggero" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Ramo Editoriale degli Agricoltori" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Agenzia Stefani" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 5 October 1944 (appointing an extraordinary Commissioner for "Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario" Official Gazette No. 66 of 10 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 8 October 1944 (Official Gazette No. 68 of 14 Oct. 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 279 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 311 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 319 of 9 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General 31 August 1944 (Official Gazette No. 89 of 2 December 1944);

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Government territory o certain part thereof;

SCHEDULE

R. Decree - Law No. 15 of 14 January 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 133 of 5 May 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 156 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 212 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 224 of 10 August 1944;
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Giornale d'Italia" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Messaggero" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Ramo Editoriale degli Agricoltori" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Agenzia Stefani" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 5 October 1944 (appointing an extraordinary Commissioner for "Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario" Official Gazette No. 66 of 10 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 8 October 1944 (Official Gazette No. 68 of 14 Oct. 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 279 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 311 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 319 of 9 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General 31 August 1944 (Official Gazette No. 89 of 2 December 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General of 9 Nov. 1944 (Official Gazette No. 91 of 7 Dec. 1944);
Legislative Decree No. 395 of 12 December 1944;
Ministerial Decree of 5 March 1945 (Official Gazette No. 29 of 8 March 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 7 October 1945 (Official Gazette No. 34 of 20 March 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 56 of 1 February 1945;
Ministerial Decree 10 October 1944 (Official Gazette of 3 April 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 15 February 1945 (Official Gazette No. 40 of 3 April 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 13 of 25 January 1945;
Royal Decree - Law No. 25/B of 7 December 1943;

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Royal Decree No. 12 of 13 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 103 of 23 March 1944;
Royal Decree No. 121 of 23 March 1944;
Royal Decree No. 122 of 5 April 1944;
Royal Decree No. 136 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 276 of 20 July 1944;
Ministerial Decree of 28 September 1944 (Official Gazette No. 79 of 9 November 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 303 of 2 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 351 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 360 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 386 of 2 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 400 of 4 December 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 424 of 5 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 434 of 22 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 28 of 4 January 1945;
Bando No. 3 of 8 October 1943;
Bando No. 10 of 4 November 1943;
Bando No. 11 of 4 November 1943;
Bando No. 12 of 1 November 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 12/3 of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 14/3 of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree - Law No. 21/1 of 13 December 1945;
Royal Decree - Law No. 6 of 3 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 11 of 13 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 18 of 2 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 19 of 24 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 34 of 31 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 43 of 20 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 74 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 80 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 84 of 10 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 102 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 108 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree No. 129 of 13 April 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 152 of 3 July 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 158 of 4 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 187 of 10 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 230 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 231 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 233 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 234 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 240 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 248 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 253 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 254 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 275 of 21 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 295 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 312 of 26 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 329 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 335 of 17 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 376 of 23 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 377 of 29 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 380 of 9 November 1944;

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Bando No. 11 of 4 November 1943;
Bando No. 12 of 1 November 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 12/B of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 14/B of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree - Law No. 21/1 of 13 December 1943;
Royal Decree - Law No. 6 of 3 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 11 of 13 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 18 of 2 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 19 of 24 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 34 of 31 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 43 of 20 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 74 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 80 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 84 of 10 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 102 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 108 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree No. 129 of 13 April 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 152 of 3 July 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 158 of 4 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 187 of 10 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 230 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 231 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 233 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 234 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 240 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 248 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 253 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 254 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 275 of 21 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 296 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 312 of 26 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 329 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 335 of 17 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 376 of 23 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 377 of 29 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 380 of 9 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 436 of 22 December 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 18 of 5 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 29 of 11 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 31 of 19 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 35 of 1 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 39 of 18 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 53 of 1 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 56 of 12 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 57 of 18 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 60 of 8 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 87 of 8 February 1945;

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Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 91 of 19 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 104 of 1 February 1945;
Decree of the Chief of the Government of 30 December 1943 (Official Gazette No. 21 of 22 April 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 2 May 1944 (Official Gazette No. 24 of 3 May 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 19 April 1944 (Official Gazette No. 26 of 10 May 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 25 May 1944 (Establishing the amount of remuneration to be taken into account when computing contributions due for labour accide Official Gazette No. 33 of 3 June 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 28 March 1944 (Official Gazette No. 38 of 5 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 28 June 1944 (Official Gazette No. 38 of 5 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree 26 July 1944 (Official Gazette No. 40 of 27 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 31 May 1944 (Official Gazette No. 44 of 8 August 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 19 September 1944 (Official Gazette No. 59 of 23 Sept. 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 14 November 1944 (Official Gazette No. 82 of 16 November 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 1 December 1944 (Official Gazette No. 6 of 13 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 1 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 7 of 16 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 22 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 13 of 30 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 15 February 1945 (Official Gazette No. 21 of 17 February 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 30 March 1945 (Official Gazette No. 41 of 5 April 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 148 of 22 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 149 of 26 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 21 April 1945 (Official Gazette No. 55 of 2nd May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 156 of 5 April 1945 (as stated in para three of the AMG Order published in the Official Gazette No. 62 of 24 May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 167 of 5 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 169 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 198 of 29 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 202 of 26 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 8 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 226 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 228 of 5 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 10 May 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for Societa' Mutue Assicurazione Enti Cooperativi with head office in Milano) Official Gazette No. 76 of 26 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 May 1945 (establishing an average or conventional daily remuneration to be paid to agricultural workers for the 1945 treshing of crops) Official Gazette No. 64 of 28 May 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 243 of 15 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 244 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 250 of 14 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of the 28 May 1945 (establishing the remuneration to be paid to the Vice Commissioners of the High Commissariat for Alimentation) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 4 June 1945 (Prices for the 1945 crops of cereals to be consigned to the Peoples' Granaries) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 (Rules relating to the amassing of dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 72 of 16 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 281 of 26 April 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 7 June 1945 (Prescribing fertilizers, fungicides and

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ministerial Decree of 1 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 7 of 16 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 22 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 13 of 30 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 15 February 1945 (Official Gazette No. 21 of 17 February 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 30 March 1945 (Official Gazette No. 41 of 5 April 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 148 of 22 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 149 of 26 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 21 April 1945 (Official Gazette No. 53 of 2nd May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 156 of 5 April 1945 (as stated in para three of the AMG Order published in the Official Gazette No. 62 of 24 May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 167 of 5 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 169 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 198 of 29 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 202 of 26 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 8 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 226 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 228 of 5 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 10 May 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for Societa' Mutua Assicurazione Enti Cooperativi with head office in Milano) Official Gazette No. 76 of 26 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 May 1945 (establishing an average or conventional daily remuneration to be paid to agricultural workers for the 1945 treshing of crops) Official Gazette No. 64 of 28 May 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 243 of 15 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 244 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 250 of 14 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of the 28 May 1945 (establishing the remuneration to be paid to the Vice Commissioners of the High Commissariat for Alimentation) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 4 June 1945 (Prices for the 1945 crops of cereals to be consigned to the Peoples' Granaries) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 (Rules relating to the amassing of dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 72 of 16 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 268 of 20 April 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 7 June 1945 (Freezing fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides) Official Gazette No. 74 of 21 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (Appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the "Societa' Anonima Editrice Reggiana", publisher of the newspaper "Il Solco Fascista" of Reggio Emilia) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the "Societa' Editrice" of the daily paper "Gazzetta dell'Emilia" of Modena) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Il Popolo di Friuli" of Udine) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;

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Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the S.A.C.A. Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Il Veneto" of Padua) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "L'Arena" of Verona) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "La Provincia" of Como) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the Prime Minister of 15 June 1945 (Appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Vedetta Fascista" of Vicenza) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Bando of the Chief of the General Staff No. 49 of 24 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 332 of 4 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 15 June 1945 (Official Gazette No. 88 of 24 July 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 1 August 1945 (Prices for dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production consigned to the People's Granaries) Official Gazette No. 93 of 4 August 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 8 September 1945 (modifying the Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 relating to the preserving or dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 112 of 18 September 1945;
Articles 14, 15, 16 of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 625 of 5 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 545 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 546 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Price List No. 26 of 17 September 1945 relating to oil prices (Official Gazette No. 115 of 23 September 1945);
Price List No. 28 of 5 October 1945, relating to prices of Sulphur and glass produced at Volterra and Fare as well as for fertilisers (Official Gazette No. 149 of 10 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 621 of 14 September 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 October 1945 (Official Gazette of 27 October 1945);
Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 695 of 1 August 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 702 of 9 November 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 147 of 7 December 1945);
Price List No. 29 of 3 November 1945 relating to prices of tires for bicycles and motor vehicles (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Price List No. 31 of 7 November 1945 relating to prices of gun powder and superphosphate. (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 669 of 12 October 1945;

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Editrice of the daily paper "Vedetta Fascista" of Vicenza) Official Gazette
No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the Prime Minister of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Vedetta Fascista" of Vicenza) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Bando of the Chief of the General Staff No. 49 of 24 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 552 of 4 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 15 June 1945 (Official Gazette No. 88 of 24 July 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 1 August 1945 (Prices for dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production consigned to the People's Granaries) Official Gazette No. 93 of 4 August 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 6 September 1945 (modifying the Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 relating to the conserving or dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 112 of 18 September 1945;
Articles 14, 15, 16 of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 625 of 5 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 545 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 25 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 546 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 25 October 1945);
Price List No. 26 of 17 September 1945 relating to oil prices (Official Gazette No. 115 of 25 September 1945);
Price List No. 25 of 5 October 1945, relating to prices of Sulphur and glass produced by Vetri e Cristalli as well as for fertilizers (Official Gazette No. 125 of 10 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 621 of 14 September 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 October 1945 (Official Gazette of 25 October 1945);
Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 695 of 1 August 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 702 of 9 November 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 147 of 7 December 1945);
Price List No. 29 of 3 November 1945 relating to prices of tires for bicycles and motor vehicles (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Price List No. 31 of 7 November 1945 relating to prices of gun powder and perphosphate. (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 669 of 12 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 721 of 5 October 1945.

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JOHN K. WEBER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4010/4/L. /pa.
29 Dec 45.

SUBJECT : Italian Legislation Udine Province.

TO : Chief Commissioner and Executive Commissioner,
All Sections and Sub-Commissions.

1. Your attention is invited to the enclosed draft order which it is proposed to publish in the Italian Official Gazette.

2. As you are aware, problems are bound to arise due to the fact that the Province of Udine will continue to be administered by AMG until further notice.

3. For the purpose of Italian legislation the Province of Udine will be treated in the same manner as the rest of the territory which is now being restored.

4. Decrees previously implemented in the said Province by the usual AMG orders will continue to be regarded as having come into effect on the date provided for in the said orders and not on the date of the "handover".

5. A number of Decrees have, however, been modified by AMG implementation orders, especially in relation to the dates from which certain benefits granted under the provisions of a decree would accrue or various tariffs established by decree would enter into effect. All such modifications will remain in force unless expressly abrogated.

6. It is therefore suggested that Sections and Sub-Commissions discuss as soon as possible the problems arising out of the special position of the Province of Udine with the Italian Ministries concerned taking into consideration the provisions of the enclosed draft order.

220/12

G. G. HAMMOND,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DRAFT ORDER

WHEREAS the Allied Military Government in Italy will be discontinued on 31 December 1945 except in Venezia Giulia and in the Province of Udine ,

Now, Therefore, I, [illegible] Brigadier, C.B.E., M.C., in the name and on behalf of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government , hereby order as follows:

1. The decrees listed in the schedule below which have been previously excluded from Allied Military Government territory or certain parts thereof including the Province of Udine shall become operative and shall have full force and effect of law in the Province of Udine as from the 1st January 1946.

2. All decrees promulgated in the Gazzetta Ufficiale issue No. 144 of 1st December 1945 and in following issues shall until further order become effective in the Province of Udine on the same date as in the territory administered by the Italian Government without an express order of the AMG to that effect. Provided, however, that the Provincial Commissioner of the said Province shall have power to suspend or modify in part or in full by Provincial Order the provisions of any decree contained in any of the aforementioned issues of Gazzetta Ufficiale as applied in the said Province.

Date :

Note : Schedule will be sent under separate cover.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
24334/20/12/1.1.26

DEC 31 1945 CCO

CC 0930

Rome, 23 December 1945

Dear Admiral,

some time ago, the Allied Commission pointed out that it would be advisable for the Italian Government to issue a legislative regulation better to define the enforcement of Italian legislation in territories under A.M.G. The proposal aimed at eliminating the inconveniences which occurred on this ground, for, occasionally, the drafting of the regulations left the date when such regulations became effective rather uncertain.

As you are aware, last March already, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers issued definite instructions to the various Administrations to insert in all regulation, which might leave a doubt because of the matter they regulate, regarding the area where they are effective, the following direction: 'In such territories as haven't yet been handed back to the Italian Administration, the present decrees will become in force on the date of the restitution, or on the date on which it will become executive by an ordinance of the Allied Military Government'.

However, the above mentioned inconveniences may still occur, should a regulation fix as date when it becomes effective a date which is different from the normal date of enforcement; this happens mainly in the case of regulations that have a retroactive effect. In such cases, there may be a doubt as to whether, in territories under Allied Military Government, the regulation becomes in force on the date it sanctions, or on the day when the government extended it. It may also happen that, when such territories are handed back to the Italian Administration, such regulations must be considered as retroactively in force, from the date expressly fixed by them, because they hadn't been extended before by the Allied Authorities, or because the possible decisions of A.M.G. modifying the date of its enforcement are no longer valid, this might sometimes not correspond to the wish of the legislator and cause serious and unforeseen repercussions.

To prevent such inconveniences from occurring again (such inconveniences chiefly happened in the field of regulations bringing economic improvements to officials) we are now taking particular care so that, in the case of all decrees with a retroactive character, the various dates of enforcement may be carefully ascertained and disciplined in relation with the various territorial situations. In such respect, I remind you of D.L.L. 15 November 1944, n. 329, D.L.L. 13 March, 1945, n. 110, D. .L. 22 April 1945, n. 142, D. .L. 24 November 1945, n. 722.

On the other hand, it doesn't seem possible to discipline by a regulation with a general character, the date when all decrees to come are to become effective. From the point of view of for., such a disposition would all instead doubts

EC Visto 12 Dec 2615

Action Date
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for the future, for it would always be possible to suppose that a decree issued at a later date derogated from the principle fixed in the regulation itself. Substantially, we mustn't exclude that it is convenient that a regulation should become effective on the same date for all provinces, including those that hadn't yet been handed back to the Italian Administration at the time when it was issued; except, obviously, for the power of A.M.G. to order a different date of enforcement.

Therefore, I think that instead of issuing a decree on such a matter, it would be enough for the various Administrations that prepare regulations destined to have a fixed date of enforcement only in the territories that have already been handed back to insert the following final clause, to identify the date when they become effective with that of the enforcement, this in territories under A.M.G.: 'In the territories which have already been handed back to the Italian Administration, the present decree will become effective on ..... In the territories that are still under A.M.G., it will become effective on the day it is made executive by a disposition of the Government, or, in default of such a disposition, on the day of their return to the Italian Administration.'

In agreement with the Minister of Justice who took this matter in consideration and agreed with the above mentioned point of view, I issued the necessary instructions to all the Administrations.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Very sincerely yours,

A. De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

o/c

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
5066/50.12/1.1.26

Rome, 23 December 1945

Dear Admiral,

In your letter of August the 6th, in which you explained the reasons that prevented from taking an attitude different from the present one regarding the extension of Italian regulations to territories administered by A.M.G., you stated that you would give the necessary instructions to the Prefects, so that they might inform every time the communes of their respective provinces and the Interior Department that they had received the Gazzette Officiale'.

Thanking you for your kind courtesy on this matter, I feel I must point out to you that, to spread a more direct and immediate knowledge of the enforcement of the various regulations, for the benefit of the officers as well as of the citizens, it would be advisable to have the date when they become effective made public by means of short communiques to be published by the Prefectures in such local papers as have the largest circulation.

Besides, as in many cases the central Administrations need to know the exact date when the A.M.G. regulations become effective, it would be advisable for the prefects to forward the information to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and to all the Ministries, without delay and directly. As prejudicial uncertainties already manifested themselves in this delicate matter, it would be most useful for the central Administrations to have a schedule of the regulations which have till now been extended, with the date when each of them becomes effective.

I shall be most grateful if you kindly take in consideration the possibility of issuing further orders in this sense.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

A. De Gasperi

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

s/c

9/CB

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

= UFFICIO STAMPA =

L'Ufficio Stampa della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri comunica:

S.A.R. il Luogotenente Generale del Regno ha ricevuto alle ore 1 al Quirinale l'On. Dott. Alcide De Gasperi che gli ha presentato la lista del nuovo Governo.

In seguito a ciò, con decreti in data odierna, sono stati nominati i seguenti Ministri:

Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro per gli Affari Esteri :
ALCIDE DE GASPERI D.C.

Vice Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro per la Costituente :
PIETRO NENNI Soc

Ministro senza Portafoglio, incaricato delle relazioni con la Consulta :
EMILIO LUSSU Act

Ministro dell'Interno :
GIUSEPPE ROMITA Soc

Ministro per la Grazia e Giustizia :
PALMIRO TOGLIATTI Com

Ministro per le Finanze :
MAURO SCOCCIMARRO Com

Ministro per il Tesoro :
EPICARMO CORBINO Lib

Ministro per la Guerra :
MANLIO BROSIO L

Ministro per la Marina :
RAFFAELE DE COURTEN ind.

Ministro per l'Aeronautica :
MARIO CEVOLOTTO D.L.

2613

Ministro per la Pubblica Istruzione :

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

la lista del nuovo Governo.

In seguito a ciò, con decreti in data odierna, sono stati nominati i seguenti Ministri:

— Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro per gli Affari Esteri :
ALCIDE DE GASPERI D.C.

Vice Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro per la Costituente :
PIETRO NENNI Soc

Ministro senza Portafoglio, incaricato delle relazioni con la Consulta :
EMILIO LUSSU Act

Ministro dell'Interno :
GIUSEPPE ROMITA Soc

Ministro per la Grazia e Giustizia :
PALMIRO TOGLIATTI Com

Ministro per le Finanze :
MAURO SCOCCIMARRO Com

Ministro per il Tesoro :
EPICARMO CORBINO Lib

— Ministro per la Guerra :
MANLIO BROSIO L.

— Ministro per la Marina :
RAFFAELE DE COURTEN ind.

— Ministro per l'Aeronautica :
MARIO CEVOLOTTO D. Labourite

Ministro per la Pubblica Istruzione :
ENRICO MOLE' D. L. Labourite

Ministro per i Lavori Pubblici :
? Lib.

Ministro per l'Agricoltura :
FAUSTO GULLO Com

Ministro per i Trasporti :
RICCARDO LOMBARDI Act

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~~Hct~~ 9157 9158

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ministro per le Poste e Telecomunicazioni :
MARIO SCELBA D C

Ministro per l'industria e commercio :
GIOVANNI GRONCHI D C

Ministro per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale :
GAETANO BARBARESCHI S

Ministro per la Ricostruzione :
UGO LA MALFA A

Ministro per l'Assistenza Postbellica :
LUIGI GASPAROTTO D. L

Per il Ministero dell'Alimentazione è stata affidata al Presidente la designazione del Titolare.

Il Presidente del Consiglio assume la Presidenza del Comitato Interministeriale della Ricostruzione.

0178
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ministro per la Ricostruzione :
UGO LA MALFA

Ministro per l'Assistenza Postbellica :
LUIGI GASPAROTTO

Per il Ministero dell'Alimentazione è stata affidata al Presidente la designazione del Titolare.

Il Presidente del Consiglio assume la Presidenza del Comitato Interministeriale della Ricostruzione.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DF/5.29/CA

17 December 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

While the Allied Commission appreciates that DL 716 is intended to be used only in quite exceptional circumstances, it cannot help feeling that an autocratic power to dismiss persons without assigning any reason, without the person concerned being able to make any statement in explanation or defence and with no appeal from the dismissal is far from democratic.

The Allied Commission would appreciate being informed of the number of cases in which action has been taken or is intended to be taken under the powers of this decree.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

210/2

Dott. Alcide DE GASPERI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER FOR NORTH ITALY MILAN

9284 13 Dec. 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED FD

FOLLOWING IS REPEAT OF CABLE TO AMG LIGURIA REGION CMA NUMBER NINE ONE ZERO FOUR DATED SEVEN DECEMBER FROM ALCOM CITE ACIDY BOLON

PARAN TO ECONOMIC COMMISSIONER FOR NORTH ITALY MILAN FROM HQ AICOM CITE ACECO PAREN

QUOTE SUBJECT IS RECEIVERSHIPS LIGURIA REGION FD PARA ONE FD REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL ONE FOUR TWO THREE DATED THREE DECEMBER FD PARA TWO FD COPY OF OUR LETTER AICOM OBLIQUE FIVE SIX ONE FIVE OBLIQUE INDUSTRY DATED EIGHT NOVEMBER WAS FORWARDED TO YOU FOLLOWING SIGNAL EIGHT ZERO ONE TWO DATED THREE NOVEMBER FD PARA THREE FD COPY OF OUR LETTER EASY SUGAR OBLIQUE ONE TWO POINT ZERO FIVE DATED FIVE DECEMBER FORWARDED TO YOU SHOWING THAT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WAS BEING PRESSED TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION FD PARA FOUR FD CIVILIAN AFFAIRS SECTION STATE THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO PREFECT TAKING OVER RECEIVERSHIPS OF SMALL REPEAT SMALL LOCAL CONCERNS BUT ALL OTHERS SHOULD BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT BY GOVERNMENTAL DECREE FD PARA FIVE FD CHARLIE ABLE SUGGEST YOU CONTACT PREFECT AND GET HIM ALSO INITIATE ACTION WITH GOVERNMENT BUT STATE THAT NO FURTHER ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN PENDING GOVERNMENT DECREES FOR WHICH THEY ARE BEING PRESSED UNQUOTE

END

(185)

ECONOMIC SECTION
415

2612

C. B. HIGHLAND, Capt.
Staff Officer

G. J. LEONE
CWO, USA
Assistant Adjutant

0182

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AFHQ For G-5, U.S. Polad, British Resmin

9158 10 December 1945 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED FD

FOUTEEN BY NINE CMA FIVE SEVEN CMA FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF OTHER MINISTERS COLON

PARES TO ARMY POA G-5 OMGUS FIVE UNCLA ZUGA POLAD BRITISH RESMIN FROM P. ALCOA FROM

ADMIRAL STARK CITE ACSAC FOUR

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR THE CONSTITUENTE CMA PERMIT CMA SOCIALIST FD MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO FOR THE CONSULTA CMA LIBSOC CMA ACTION FD MINISTER OF INTERIOR CMA FORTE CMA SOCIALIST FD MINISTER FOR JUSTICE CMA TOGLIATTI CMA COMMUNIST FD MINISTER FOR FINANCE CMA SCOCIMARRO CMA COMMUNIST FD MINISTER OF THE TREASURY CMA CORBINO CMA LIBERAL FD MINISTER FOR EDUCATION CMA ROSSI CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS CMA TO BE NAMED BY LIBERAL PARTY FD MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE CMA GRIECO CMA COMMUNIST FD MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT CMA ROMANIELLO CMA ACTION FD MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CMA SCELBA CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA GRONCHI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR LABOR CMA BARBAGGIANNI CMA SOCIALIST FD MINISTER FOR RECONSTRUCTION CMA DE GASPERI CMA ACTION FD MINISTER FOR POSTWAR ASSISTANCE FD GASPAROTTO CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD

Distribution:
US Ambassador
BR Ambassador
US Polad
BR Polad
Adhoc Covar
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

KILEY A. BYRNE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AFH Post G-5, U.S. Poland, British Zone

CITE 9158 10 December 1945 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED PD

FOLLOWING BY USIS OMG FIV SENDS CMA FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF OTHER MINISTERS COLON

CAROL TO APPEAR FOR U.S. DE FIV UNCLA SUGAR POLAND BRITISH ZONE FROM FIV ALCOM FROM

ADMIRAL HARRY BYRD ACKC PARIS

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR THE COMMUNISTS CMA ROMNY CMA

SOCIALIST PD MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO FOR THE COMMUNISTS CMA LANGU CMA ACTION PD

MINISTER OF INTERIOR CMA LANCZY CMA SOCIALIST PD MINISTER FOR JUSTICE CMA

TOGLIATTI CMA COMMUNIST PD MINISTER FOR FINANCE CMA SCOCCIMARRO CMA COMMUNIST PD

MINISTER OF THE TREASURY CMA GONINO CMA LIBERAL PD MINISTER FOR EDUCATION CMA

MOLA CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT PD MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS CMA TO BE NAMED BY LIBERAL

PARTY PD MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE CMA GRIECO CMA COMMUNIST PD MINISTER FOR TRANS-

PORT CMA ROMITA CMA ACTION PD MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CMA

SEGNI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA GRONCHI

CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD MINISTER FOR LABOR CMA BARBAROSCHI CMA SOCIALIST PD

MINISTER FOR RECONSTRUCTION CMA LA MALFA CMA ACTION PD MINISTER FOR POSTWAR

ASSISTANCE PD GASPAROTTO CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT PD

Distribution:
US Ambassador
Br Ambassador
US Poland
Br Poland
Exec Comm
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

WILLIAM D. BYRD
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2810

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AFHQ FOR G-5, U.S. Poland, British Zonain

9158 10 December 1945 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED FD

FURTHER MY NINE ONE FIVE SEVEN CMA FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF OTHER MINISTERS COLON

PARIS TO AFHQ FOR G-5 FOR U.S. POLAD BRITISH ZONE FROM H. ALCOA FROM

ADMIRAL STONE GIFT ACKN PARIS

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR THE CONSTITUENTE CMA NENNI CMA

SOCIALIST FD MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO FOR THE CONSULTA CMA LUSSU CMA ACTION FD

MINISTER OF INTERIOR CMA SCELBA CMA DC FD MINISTER FOR JUSTICE CMA

TOGLIATTI CMA COMMUNIST FD MINISTER FOR FINANCE CMA SOLEMANO CMA COMMUNIST FD

MINISTER OF THE TREASURY CMA CORBINO CMA LIBERAL FD MINISTER FOR EDUCATION CMA

ROLA CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS CMA R DE NAMED BY LIBERAL

PARTY FD MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE CMA GULLO CMA COMMUNIST FD MINISTER FOR TRANS-

PORT CMA LOMBARDI CMA ACTION FD MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CMA

SCELBA CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA GRONCHI

CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD MINISTER FOR LABOR CMA BARBARESCHI CMA SOCIALIST FD

MINISTER FOR RECONSTRUCTION CMA LA MALFA CMA ACTION FD MINISTER FOR POSTWAR

ASSISTANCE FD GASPAROTTO CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD

Distribution:
US Ambassador
BC Ambassador
US Poland
BC Poland
Exec Comm
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLIOT H. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2609

DEC 1 RECD

0135

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MEMORANDUM ON "ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES"

In various Firms of Piedmont and Lombardy, when making agreements for the transfer of authority from Commissars to normal Firm Organisation, or compelled by the masses and by the C.L.N., several kinds of innovations are being brought about concerning settlement of relations between capital and labour with a tendency to make workmen join the management of Firms (admission of workers in the Board of Directors, faculty to allow workers' delegates to intervene as observers at meetings, creation - side by side with the Board of Directors-of Committees whose tasks are not well defined).

According to this program, there exists a tendency to create such a situation as to affect, in future, what will be the eventual legislative regulation, the formulation of which would no longer be the outcome of a free and pondered discussion concerning the opportunity and usefulness of said form of administration in the interest of output, but would evidently be influenced by facts already existing under illegal pressure.

The Government has been asked to instruct the local Authorities not only to abstain from favouring these experiments, but to dissuade them from carrying them out, because such a problem requires very deep study, and its solution cannot and must not be affected by improvisation creating situations of which, in future, it would be very difficult to get rid of.

What the Government's action in this respect will be, is not known, despite the declarations made by some of its members, as regards the urgency of a legislative rule concerning this problem, which ought to be submitted to the examination of, and the decisions taken by, the new democratic Parliament.

tions are being brought about by the C.L.N., several kinds of innovations are being brought about concerning settlement of relations between capital and labour with a tendency to make workmen join the management of Firms (admission of workers in the Board of Directors, faculty to allow workers' delegates to intervene as observers at meetings, creation - side by side with the Board of Directors - of Committees whose tasks are not well defined).

According to this program, there exists a tendency to create such a situation as to affect, in future, what will be the eventual legislative regulation, the formulation of which would no longer be the outcome of a free and pondered discussion concerning the opportunity and usefulness of said form of administration in the interest of output, but would evidently be influenced by facts already existing under illegal pressure.

The Government has been asked to instruct the local Authorities not only to abstain from favouring these experiments, but to dissuade them from carrying them out, because such a problem requires very deep study, and its solution cannot and must not be affected by improvisation creating situations of which, in future, it would be very difficult to get rid of.

What the Government's action in this respect will be, is not known, despite the declarations made by some of its members, as regards the urgency of a legislative rule concerning this problem, which ought to be submitted to the examination of, and the decisions taken by, the new democratic Parliament.

As regards the problem, it is pointed out that:

a) The industrial situation is at present very delicate. Many industries have to undertake directly reconstruction and repairing of buildings and installations; most of them must, in order to purchase raw materials and replenish their empty warehouses, spend a circulating capital at least ten ti

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

mes the pre-war one. Thus the necessity ot increasing capital or recurring to credit. It is therefore dangerous to introduce at present in industrial managements,innovations that may alienate new capital,already doubtful and fearful on account of the present general situation.

b) Italian industries will need,in the near future,foreign capital and they will have to vork for foreign countries.It is therefore impossible to solve the management problem in a purely national field, without taking in account what will be its regulation in other Countries of Western Europe under whose economical influence Italy will find herself.

We do not want to discuss here whether the participation of workers in the administration of Firm is or is not a means to improve relations between capital and labour with profitable results for the improvement and economy of production also.Many people,worried for the future of their Country,are very sceptic in this respect,the more so at present, when the reconstruction and rehabilitation problems require the greatest liberty of movement and initiative on the part of manufacturers.At any rate,it is thought and believed that the admission of workers in the management of Firms cannot be attempted at first in a Nation as poor as ours. It is necessary to bear in mind that our economy is not isolated, that it is strictly connected with and depends on,other forms of economy, where a greater and improved output at a cheaper cost,will always be sonsidered the rule and program of any industrial activity,and that in order to live long in such a noble competition -to which the fate of civilization's progress is connected-it is necessary to leave means of production to private property and the administration of Firms to their owners.

c) Given the serious nature of the problem,the solution of which will not only affect the present situation but also future Italian economy,it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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c) Given the serious nature of the problem,the solution of which will not only affect the present situation but also future Italian economy,it seems absolutely necessary to defer it till after the political elections have taken place and this for the following reasons:

aa) - Because it will be possible,with greater calm and after the discussion of a regularly operating parliament,to examine and study the question more deeply,under every point of view;

bb) - Because the Italian internal and foreign situation will, it is hoped be then clearer;

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

cc) - Because, only after the elections, there will be a Government which will be able to take measures not only provisional, but such as to influence the future economy of the Nation.

Whatever is done today, or is proposed to be done, will only compromise the solutions which should be adopted freely in the future.

For the same motives the present tendency, supported by the I.R.I., to include representatives of workers in the Board of Directors, even though in a minority, is not to be approved.

Such a solution would not give the workers any real advantages; it would create dangerous interferences in the highest Firm managing organisation; it would alter the hierarchical relations between the dependant members of the Board and the other dependants and it would inevitably bring to further demands of participation in order to transform the Board of Directors in a parithetical, real administration committee.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAS BEEN MENTIONED ABOVE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM TAKING AT PRESENT LEGISLATIVE MEASURES IN THIS IMPORTANT MATTER ; AS A MATTER OF FACT, THEY SHOULD DISSUADE LEFTIST PARTIES FROM CREATING SITUATIONS THAT MIGHT COMPROMISE THE LIBERTY OF DECISION IN FUTURE.

INDEED THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT ANTICIPATE SOLUTIONS WHICH MUST BE LEFT TO THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION ELECTED AFTER THE CONSTITUENT, OTHERWISE IT WOULD COMMIT AN ARBITRARY AND ANTIDEMOCRATIC ACT, HARM-FUL TO THE ~~THE~~ COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185015

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2656

The Representatives of the Italian Government justify their present interest in the problem, by stating that the "Administration Committees" are asked for in North Italy. Objectively it is ascertained that the working masses are indifferent to this institution, just as they were

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

indifferent to the socialization promoted by Mussolini, because they were not acquainted with the real importance of such institutions. Working masses only ask for work and good wages.

Therefore it is probable that these requests proceed from political organizers whose aim is proselytism and certainly not the strengthening of the Italian industrial equipment and of the economy of the Nation.

The supporters of the "Administration Committees" declare also that such Committees have already been established with good results both in the United States and in Great Britain. This news does not correspond to the truth. During the war, in America and in Great Britain, mixed production Committees or mixed factory Committees - also called factory Committees - were established with the aim of increasing war production. These Committees do not interfere with the administrative and economical activities of the Firm . They do not administrate it. They aim only at collaborating with the management of the factories in order to increase their productive capacity by suggesting improvements in working conditions, taking care of machinery, elimination of inconveniences and abuses, by means of competition between one department and another, between one factory and another leaving to the owner and management all responsability for decisions taken in this matter. These tasks have already been intrusted by us to the internal factory Committees, as agreed upon in 1943 by the representatives of both the workers and the manufacturers.

The factory Committees in America and Great Britain have given the best results, above all in virtue of the political maturenessof the working classes in those countries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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The factory Committees in America and Great Britain have given the best results, above all in virtue of the political maturenessof the working classes in those countries.

The representatives of Italian industry and capital have nothing to the contrary that such Committees should be organized also in Italy as has already been done or might be done in America and Great Britain.

But they do not want to go further than the experiences of those countries neither do they wish that contagious initiatives be taken, which might compromise the present economical situation, in such a critical moment for its future; and, above all, they do not wish that these daring experiments should be decided on,before the political elections.

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0193

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

49526/10026.24/1.1.16

Rome, 30 November 1945

My dear Admiral,

in relation with your proposal of October 9th to have the regulation prohibiting the publication of agricultural statistics revoked, I want you to know that, form a more general point of view, I realized the advisability of revoking such regulations as concern the suspension of the publication and spreading of all statistical data with an economic or financial character. A regulation will therefore shortly be drafted on such a matter.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commission
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. e/c

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0194

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Chief Commission
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. c/c

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Sm. Inc
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0195

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

G-5: 387.4-2 21 November 1945

SUBJECT: Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. The Supreme Allied Commander has recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA should be restored to the administration of the Italian Government pending eventual settlement under the Peace Treaty.

2. If this handover is approved, the existing restrictions on the activities of the Italian Naval personnel will be maintained, and such new restrictions imposed as may from time to time be necessary. In this connection your attention is invited to your letter reference NSC/3011 of 21 July 1945, subject: AMG Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA, and to our reply reference G-5: 387.4-2 of 21 August 1945.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

G. L. EBERLE,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

Copy to: CinC Med

2601

0196

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

25 October 1945.

Dear Dr. Tasca:

You will recall that Signor Nitti, whom you were kind enough to bring to my office, in the course of his conversation stated that within the past month or two a Prefect for Turin had been nominated by the Italian Government but on his arrival in Turin he was informed by the local CLN that they would not recognize his appointment, that he was told to leave the city without delay, and that he complied.

I took steps to have this report very thoroughly investigated and it is absolutely untrue. The Italian Government has never nominated a candidate for this position and the present acting Prefect was installed by AMG originally.

Unhappily, this type of report, which is clearly based on rumor and not fact, is all too common, as you know, in Italy, but I am disturbed that a man of Signor Nitti's position should assist in circulating such reports without first checking their accuracy.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Henry J. Tasca,
American Embassy,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

Copy to: Executive Commissioner
CA Section
Local Govt S/C
CC Files

181 see 180

2300

0197

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

21 September 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Commissioner.

I was informed yesterday that within the past month or two a prefect for Turin who had been nominated by the Italian Government was informed by the local CLN that they would not recognize his appointment, that he was told to leave the city without delay, and that he complied.

Will you kindly investigate this report and advise me if any such occurrence took place.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

Roma, 20 Sept 1945

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri.

CC FILES

No. 16641/19.11

To: Headquarters Allied Commission
Office of the Executive Commissioner. - ROME.

Subject : High Commissioner for Sicily.

Reference folio No. 501/89/EO, dated 14 September 45, we inform you that we have reminded the High Commissioner for Sicily to address himself exclusively to the Liaison Officer of the A.C. in dealings with the Allies.

THE CHIEF OF THE CABINET

/S/ Ferando.

EC DIST - 21 SEP 45

ACTION : EXEC COMM R

INFO : CHIEF COM 2598

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

AFHQ

4370 28 AUG 45 PRIORITY

SECRET ED

SUBJECT IS ITALIAN INQUIRY INTO THE DEFENCE OF ROME AGAINST THE GERMANS IN SEPTEMBER

ONE NINE FOUR FOUR ED YOUR FOX NINE FOUR THREE SEVEN FIVE OF TEN SEPTEMBER AND

MY SUGAR THREE THREE SIX OF ONE NINE SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR FOUR REFER ED

PARTY TO AFHQ FROM HEADQUARTERS FROM ADVANCE STONE CITE ACSMC PARENT

PARA ONE ED GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A STATEMENT IN ITALIAN PAPERS THIS MORNING

STATING THAT WHILE IT DOES NOT CONSIDER THE TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR PUBLICATION OF THE

RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY CONDUCTED BY THE MILITARY COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR THAT PUR-

POSE GEN XX IT DOES FEEL REQUIRED TO STATE THAT THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION WAS EX-

TREMELY CRITICAL OF THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL CARBONI AS A SOLDIER AND THAT CARBONI HAS

BEEN DENOUNCED TO THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL UNDER THE MILITARY CODE ED

PARA TWO ED I AM LIKELY TO BE ASKED IF THE ALLIES WOULD OBJECT TO AN EARLY TRIAL

ED I BELIEVE GEORGE TWO REPORTS AT AFHQ WILL INDICATE WHETHER DISCLOSURES OF CONDUCT

OF KING AND BADOGLIO AT THAT TIME WOULD HAVE DISTURBING POLITICAL EFFECT ED

PARA THREE ED WOULD POINT OUT THAT WE DID NOT OBJECT TO TRIALS OF GENERALS DEL TETTO

AND PENTIMALLI IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFENCE OF ROME ED

PARA FOUR ED MAY I HAVE INSTRUCTIONS ON MY

Chief Commissioner
222

ELLERY F. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
Executive Comm.
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Political Advisor (A)
Political Advisor (B)
~~Maj. Brown, PWB~~
CA Section

Seen by MIS 25 Return.

Return to
Chief Commissioner

SECRET

0209

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref:: AC/4010/2/1

8 Aug 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have carefully considered the difficulties in the implementation of Italian legislation within AMG territory to which you refer in your letter of 30 July 1945.

As you are aware, all Official Gazettes are supplied by AMG to the Prefects of all provinces in AMG territory and the distribution of the Gazettes is made by the Prefect within the province on the same scale as in Italian Government territory. Owing to the different areas to be reached, delivery cannot be made to all Prefects nor even to all communes within one province on the same day. Delivery is, however, made as soon as possible.

The legislation in any particular Gazette is, unless disapproved by AMG, made effective in each province of AMG territory on the date of the receipt by the Prefect of that province of the subsequent Gazette containing the relevant implementation order. This date is officially recorded by the Prefect, who signs a dated receipt for the Gazette. The Prefect can and should notify his communes and the Italian Government of this date so that there should be no difficulty for either the communes or the Italian Government to know the exact date upon which any decree becomes operative in any particular area.

I feel that at this late stage in AMG administration it might create complications to vary the existing system, which is by now fully understood both by AMG officers and Italian officials. For the time which AMG is likely to continue in North Italy it appears to be doubtful whether any advantages would accrue from a modification.

The suggestion which you propose of making laws effective from the date of publication in a subsequent Gazette of notice of the receipt by Prefects of an earlier Gazette does not appear to me to be expedient and would involve an even greater delay in the application of Italian decrees to AMG territory. These decrees can only be applied to AMG territory by an order of AMG, and this order can only be issued in respect of those decrees which are not disapproved by AMG. The procedure for this cannot be shortened. If, therefore, the operation of the laws is to depend upon the subsequent issue of a notice in another Gazette a further period of some ten days must elapse in each case before a decree can become effective.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

I entirely agree, however, that Prefects should be ordered in accordance with the existing system to give notice to their communes and to the Ministry of the Interior of the date upon which they receive Gazettes, and I am issuing the neccessary instructions for this to be done.

I hope that this will meet your requirements.

Youre very truly,
/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR.
Chief Commissioner.

Prefessor Ferruccio Parri,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

1772

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AUG 7 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 242 & 254; 478480)

MFH/ps

20905/C/4/c/MFAA

7 August 1945

Subject: Archives of Italian Ministries.

To : Directors, All Subcommissions.

1. Final arrangements have now been made for the despatch to MILAN of representatives of Ministries of the Italian Government and of the Epuration Commission in order to arrange return to ROME of archives at present in deposit in the North of Italy. It is expected that these representatives will proceed to MILAN within the next week.

2. They will examine conditions locally and meet to determine priority and method of transfer. In the meantime, therefore, the Italian Government has been asked to allow no individual ministry to take separate action with regard to the return of its archives.

3. The Vice President, CA Section, has instructed that the information contained in paras. 1 and 2 be circulated to Subcommissions.

J.E. Woolf-Perkins

J.B. WOOLF-PERKINS
Lt.Col., R.A.
A/Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

"C" (less serials 30-47)

177

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0203

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

30 July 1945.

175

Dear Dr. Montanari:

As requested, I forward you herewith the original letter from the President of the Council of Ministers, dated 25 July 1945, requesting the appointment of Mario Cavallari as Prefect of the Province of Ferrara.

I am informed that the carlier request for a career prefect, already nominated by the Italian Government, by name FORNI, is now in hand and he should soon be in Ferrara.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Franco Montanari,
The Presidency of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

CC DISTRIBUTION:
Executive Comm.
Chief Comm. Files
Civil Affairs Section

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Declaseified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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C C

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Mi
n. 27259

Rome, 25 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

in the Ferrara province, the prefect appointed during the days of the liberation has resigned, and the post of prefect is now vacant.

I think it is advisable to appoint a new prefect without delay, and chose a man who enjoys the confidence of the population, and has a good knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the province.

The Committee for National Liberation of the Ferrara province unanimously suggests the on. adv. Mario Cavallari, former socialist deputy of Ferrara before fascism.

I think I may give my entire support to this proposal, for I have known the on. Cavallari for years, and I think he is a man of great probity and ability whose collaboration with the Allied Authorities will be most efficacious.

I shall therefore be most grateful, my dear Admiral, if you inform the Regional Commissioner of Emilia that the Provincial Committee for Liberation of Ferrara, as well as my Government would be glad to have the on Cavallari appointed Prefect of Ferrara.

Yours very truly,

s. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. e/c

E. C. D 157 - 25 July 45

178 ACTION: CASC (2)
INFO: CHIEF COMMR
EX COMMR

Original returned 30/7 2595
as requested by PM
Trans CC

175

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

SECRET

TO: See Distribution List below.

FROM: Assistant Deputy Director, PWB AFHQ.

SUBJECT: EXAMINATION AND DISPOSAL OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

1. PWB, as the result of the requisitioning of the Ministry of Popular Culture, obtained custody of the archives of that Ministry. The checking of PWB employees necessitated recourse to these archives and such recourse brought to light facts of interest to other Allied organisations. Subsequently, PWB issued a series of reports on these archives which were distributed to AFHQ and to the US and British Embassies for onward transmission to Washington and London.

2. On the liberation of North Italy, PWB arranged through the competent Military Authorities for the seizure and transfer to Rome of those files of the Ministry of Popular Culture which had been sent to North Italy by the Fascists. These files, as far as available to PWB, have been incorporated with the archives already in Rome.

3. It became clear at an early stage that a fuller examination of these archives would reveal material of considerable interest to the US and British Governments but it was felt that neither PWB nor its parent bodies, OWI and PID, were the most suitable organisations to undertake this research.

4. Discussions with the US Political Advisor and British Resident Minister at Caserta led to a suggestion that a joint US/British organisation should be set up to carry out this work and it was hoped that representatives of this organisation would arrive in Italy early in July.

5. While these discussions were in progress certain archives of a similar nature belonging to other Italian Ministries were found in North Italy and by agreement with the Military authorities these were held by PWB for transfer to Rome and retention pending the setting up of the organisation referred to. At a later date G-2 AFHQ requested PWB to take over a truckload of documents in their custody as it was clear that the research could more easily be carried out in Rome and it was therefore considered undesirable to unload and re-load at Caserta. It was understood that PWB would only hold these archives and would not be responsible for their examination or for making them available.

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6. It has not yet been found possible to set up the Joint American and

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758015

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British organisations on the lines originally suggested. Since PWB has completed its mission, the transfer of the archives in question is becoming one of urgency.

7. Two possible courses have already been discussed informally:

a) The return of all Italian archives to the Italian Ministries concerned on condition that free access is allowed to all American and British Military or Civilian agencies.

b) The transfer of custody from PWB to the AC MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS SUB-COMMISSION.

In my view the former is the most suitable solution but informal discussion with American and British officers concerned leads me to think that my view is not generally shared.

The second solution should in my view entail the provision of a suitable custodian so that these archives may be consulted by Italian officials who have need of access to them. This is now done by PWB and the archives have been used by Italians, particularly by the Epuration Commission. In my view any curtailment of the facilities at present granted to these and other Italian officials is to be deprecated.

It would also be possible to hand over custody to G-2 AFHQ but I understand that this would be inconvenient as they have no permanent organisation in Rome and the transfer of the archives to Caserta would be inconvenient both for Allied and Italian authorities who desire to use them.

8. PWB is only custodian of these documents and can only transfer them on instructions from the A.C. of S. G-2 AFHQ. This letter is therefore addressed to the organisations principally concerned, with the request that their views may be expressed in order to enable PWB to put forward for the consideration and approval of the A.C. of S. G-2 a plan which will meet the requirements of the Allied organisations concerned.

9. An early reply would be appreciated as PWB will shortly have transferred all Intelligence officers to other areas and those officers who are fully cognisant of the present arrangement of archives in 56 Via Veneto will not be available for consultation with any organisation which takes over.

Distribution:

FOR INFORMATION: AFC.A Colonel Radford

0207

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1950/5

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It would also be possible to hand over custody to G-2 AFHQ but I understand that this would be inconvenient as they have no permanent organisation in Rome and the transfer of the archives to Caserta would be inconvenient both for Allied and Italian authorities who desire to use them.

8. PWB is only custodian of these documents and can only transfer them on instructions from the A.C. of S. G-2 AFHQ. This letter is therefore addressed to the organisations principally concerned, with the request that their views may be expressed in order to enable PWB to put forward for the consideration and approval of the A.C. of S. G-2 a plan which will meet the requirements of the Allied organisations concerned.

9. An early reply would be appreciated as PWB will shortly have transferred all Intelligence officers to other areas and those officers who are fully cognisant of the present arrangement of archives in 56 Via Veneto will not be available for consultation with any organisation which takes over.

Distribution:

A.C. of S. G-2 AFHQ
British Res. Minister AFHQ
US Political Advisor AFHQ
American Embassy Rome
Chief Commissioner, AC
British Embassy, Rome.

Spares (10)

FOR INFORMATION:

OSS ROME
CIC ROME
FSS ROME
FBI ROME
PWB AFHQ
AC Civil Affairs Section
AC Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission
Major Greenlees , PWB ROME
Professor Bates, PWB ROME

pp C. A Noted Radford
Assistant Deputy Director,
PWB-AFHQ.

0208

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0209

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

2 July 1945

SUBJECT: Messing.

TO : Headquarters Commandant.

1. With respect to the attached notice to Marshal Badoglio, the issuance of twelve (12) British rations daily to the Marshal was authorized by the Chief Administrative Officer, AFHQ, Lieutenant General Sir Brian H. Robertson, Bt., KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, to cover the needs of the Marshal, his personal staff, and the members of his household.

2. In view of the special circumstances surrounding this authorization, I do not consider that the Marshal should be requested to file a return and you may accept this as confirmation of the necessary authority.

3. If you need further particulars, I should be glad to see you.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

259.

173

CODE CODE

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

D.G.P. - UFF.I

PER UFFICI ALL'ESTERO

ATTUALMENTE ADDETTI

ARGENTINA

Cairo	R. Legazione

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	R. Ambasciata
Buenos Aires	R. Consolato Generale
Rosario	R. Consolato Generale
Cordoba	R. Consolato
La Plata	R. Vice Consolato
Mendoza	R. Consolato

BELGIO

Bruxelles	R. Ambasciata
Bruxelles	R. Consolato
Charleroi	R. Vice Consolato

BOLIVIA

La Paz	R. Legazione

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ARGENTINA	
Buenos Aires	R. Ambasciata
Buenos Aires	R. Consolato Generale
Rosario	R. Consolato Generale
Cordoba	R. Consolato
La Plata	R. Vice Consolato
Mendoza	R. Consolato
BELGIO	
Bruxelles	R. Ambasciata
Bruxelles	R. Consolato
Charleroi	R. Vice Consolato
BOLIVIA	
La Paz	R. Legazione
BRASILE	
Rio de Janeiro	R. Ambasciata
Rio de Janeiro	R. Consolato
Porto Alegre	R. Consolato Generale
San Paolo	R. Consolato Generale
Santos	R. Vice Consolato
Bahia Illheos	R. Vice Consolato

./.

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E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 1455

Translation

The Minister Secretary of State
Manlio Brosio
813

Rome, 9 June 1945

Dear Admiral,

I have been told that a man who does not have all the requisites necessary for such a charge has been appointed to replace the commissioner appointed in Turin for the Grande Magistero Mauriziano.

Besides, the appointment has been made without the knowledge of the central authorities of the Grande Magistero which thus finds itself divided in two. The above mentioned authorities therefore suggest that it would be advisable to put back in this post the former director general of the Ordine Mauriziano, Cav. Gr. Cr. Domenico Lanza (Turin - via Mastrengo, 15) formerly dismissed by the republican fascists.

Knowing Mr. Lanza - he never belonged to the fascist party, his probity is above suspicion and his attitude of opposition never changed - I am most happy to submit his candidature to you, asking you to see whether it would be possible for him to be given back his charge. 25!

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

S. M. Brosio

Admiral Ellery Stone

Rome

G.G.

See 9/1.1/cfl of 16 June
Rptd by EWS!

ECDIST - 12 June 45.

ACTION: CA Sec (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMMR

: EXEC COMMR.

CAIS
28/7

1720 BU 15/6

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT (1st Parri Cabinet)

Cabinet Ministers			Undersecretaries of State			Political Parties
			PRESIDENCY			
A	Prof Ferruccio	PARRI	L	Giustino	ARPESANI	
			C	Giorgio	AMENDOLA	
			VICE PRESIDENCY			
S	Pietro	NENNI (Constituent Assembly)				
L	Avv Manlio	BROSIO (Consulta)				
			AGRICULTURE			
C	Avv Fausto	GULLO		Avv Antonio	SEGNI	
			AIR			
D	Avv Mario	CEVOLOTTO	I	Gen Ernesto	PELLEGRINO	
			COMMUNICATIONS (PTT)			
	Mario	SCELBA	I	Ing Mario	FANO	
			EDUCATION			
				Achille	MARAZZA	
L	Prof Vincenzo	ARANGIO RUIZ	A	Carlo L.	RAGGHIANTI (Fine Arts)	
			FINANCE			
C	Dr Mauro	SCOCCIMARRO	ND	Enrico	PARESCE	
			FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
			C	Dr Eugenio	REALE	
	Dr Alcide	DE GASPERI	L	Avv Renato	MORELLI (Its abroad)	
			FOOD			
D	Avv Enrico	MOLE'	S	Renato	SANSONE	
			INDUSTRY & COMMERCE			
			L	Enzo	STORONI (Com)	
	Dr Giovanni	GRONCHI	S	Ivan M.	LOMBARDO (Ind)	
			INTERIOR			
A	Prof Ferruccio	PARRI		Avv Giuseppe	SPATARO	
			JUSTICE			
C	Dr Palmiro	TOGLIATTI	D	Avv Dante	VERONI	
			LABOR & SOCIAL WELFARE			
S	Gaetano	BARBARESCHI		Gennaro	CASCIANI	
			NAVY			
I	Adm Raffaele	DE COURTEN	D	Carlo	ARDIZZONE	
			S	Ing Angelo	CORSI (Merch Marine)	
			POST WAR RELIEF			
A	Emilio	LUSSU	L	Mario	FERRARA	
			C	Enrico	BERARDINONI	
			PUBLIC WORKS			
S	Ing Giuseppe	ROMITA	A	Giuseppe	BRUNO	
			RECONSTRUCTION			
D	Avv Meuccio	RUINI	A	Ernesto	ROSSI	
			TRANSPORTATION			
A	Ugo	LA MALFA	S	Antonio	PRIOLO	
			TREASURY			
			D	Giovanni	PERSICO	
L	Avv Marcello	SOLERI	A	Pietro	NASTINO	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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| | | |

0215

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

3 Jun 45

M E M O R A N D U M

SUBJECT: Ministries in the North

TO: Executive Commissioner.

1 When visiting Milan I had a long discussion with Longhi, now head of the ~~Fascist Liquidation~~ section of the CLNAI, with regard to the continued existence of the ex-Fascist Ministries in the North.

2 Longhi pointed out that under the Fascist Republican Government certain functions had been carried out from the central Ministry and had not been decentralised to Provinces. He gave as examples, matters of Finance, Industry, Agriculture, State Railways, Public Works, Public Safety and Sequestration of enemy property. The problem did not apply with regard to such Ministries as Interior, War, Justice and Foreign Affairs.

3 He pointed out that in the interests of good administration it was very desirable that these Ministries should have, for a limited period, a continued existence. He himself was acting as Commissario of the ex-Fascist Ministry of Finance although not officially appointed as such.

4 Longhi suggested that it would be very desirable for a Commission appointed by the Italian Government to go up to Milan from Rome at the earliest possible moment in order to discuss the future of these Ministries and their absorbtion at the earliest possible date into the Central Rome administration.

5 I believe his proposition to be sound. There are many reasons of convenience in the administration of the North for the continuance for a limited period, of some of the functions of the ex-Fascist Ministries, but it is equally obvious that such continued functions can only be carried out under the direction of the Rome Government.

6 Difficulties have already arisen. For instance, the CLNAI appointed guards over the Archives of the various Ministries and in at least one case (Public Safety) have refused to hand over such Archives to representatives of the Government from Rome; the reason given in this case being, however, that the Government had had the ill-taste to send up an ex-member [illegible] to take over the Archives.

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Have advised [illegible] Ref PM

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

7 In an endeavour to solve these difficulties, Col. Poletti has in one or two cases, e.g. Director of State Fire Services, appointed a Commissario to take over the functions of the ex-Fascist department dealing with such services.

8 The question affects all Sub-Commissions and must be handled at the highest level. I agree with the recommendations of Longhi and recommend that the Chief Commissioner approach the Prime Minister with a view to sending to Milan at the earliest possible date a Commission to discuss this matter with the CLNAI and to provide for the absorbtion at the earliest possible moment into the Central Government, the functions still being carried out in the North by the ex-Fascist Ministries.

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig.,
VP CA Section.

Copy to: Economic Section.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT (1st Parri Cabinet)

Cabinet Ministers			Undersecretaries of State			Political Parties
			PRESIDENCY			
Prof	Ferruccio	PARRI	L	Giustino	ARPESANI	
			C	Giorgio	AMENDOLA	
			VICE PRESIDENCY			
	Pietro	NENNI (Constituent Assembly)				
Avv	Manlio	BROSIO (Consulta)				
			AGRICULTURE			
Avv	Fausto	GULLO		Avv Antonio	SEGNI	
			AIR			
Avv	Mario	CEVOLOTTO	I	Gen Ernesto	PELLEGRINO	
			COMMUNICATIONS (PTT)			
	Mario	SCELBA	I	Ing Mario	FANO	
			EDUCATION			
Prof	Vincenzo	ARANGIO RUIZ		Achille	MARAZZA	
			A	Carlo L.	RACCHIANTI (Fine Arts)	
			FINANCE			
Dr	Mauro	SCOCCIMARRO		Enrico	PARESCE	
			FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
Dr	Alcide	DE GASPERI	C	Dr Eugenio	REALE	
			L	Avv Renato	MORELLI (Itis abroad)	
			FOOD			
Avv	Enrico	MOLE'		Renato	SANSONE	
			INDUSTRY & COMMERCE			
Dr	Giovanni	GRONCHI	L	Enzo	STORONI(Com)	
				Ivan M.	LOMBARDO(Ind)	
			INTERIOR			
Prof	Ferruccio	PARRI		Avv Giuseppe	SPATARO	
			JUSTICE			
Dr	Palmiro	TOGLIATTI		Avv Dante	VERONI	
			LABOR & SOCIAL WELFARE			
	Gaetano	BARBARESCHI		Gennaro	CASSIANI	
			NAVY			
Adm	Raffaele	DE COURTEN		Carlo	ARDISSONE	
				Avv Angelo	CORSI(Merch Marine)	
			POST WAR RELIEF			
	Emilio	LUSSU	L	Mario	FERRARA	
			C	Enrico	BERARDINONE	
			PUBLIC WORKS			
Ing	Giuseppe	ROMITA	A	Giuseppe	BRUNO	
			RECONSTRUCTION			
Avv	Meuccio	RUINI	A	Ernesto	ROSSI	
			TRANSPORTATION			
	Ugo	LA MALFA		Antonio	PRIOLO	
			TREASURY			

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

14 May 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Commissioner.
Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

The attached document for reorganization of local government in Italy is being submitted to the British and Soviet Governments by the U.S. Department of State for consideration. In the event of their concurrence, official action will be taken to urge the plan upon the Italian Government.

The attached is for your information, particularly with respect to communications which the Commission has had recently with the Italian Government looking to the resumption of its local electional procedure.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

SECRET

PWC-312
(CAC-294)
September 26, 1944

ITALY: RECONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Views of the Inter-Divisional Committee
On Italy

The Inter-Divisional Committee on Italy regards as the preferred solution for the reorganization of local government in Italy: the establishment of A Quasi-Federal State, Composed of Regions, the Regional Governments to have Only Specified Powers, all Other Powers Being Vested in the National Government.

The Regions

Under this recommendation the fundamental units of local government would be the regions, historical-cultural areas approximately like the compartimenti or regioni which hitherto have been used only for statistical purposes.

Within each region the provinces might be retained as administrative areas. The provinces, as heretofore, would be divided into communes.

Powers of local units

This plan is not federal, but only quasi-federal. Ultimate political authority or sovereignty would pertain to the central government. No region would have power to separate from Italy or to overrule the national law.

The regions, however, would have power, through their own organs, to legislate on and to administer those affairs which the future constitution would specify as regional matters. The precise delimitation of regional powers and functions would be determined by the future Italian constitution. At the same time the constitution would define the powers of communes or municipalities. Once the boundaries of a region were established, they would be subject to change only with its consent. Some organ of the central government, independent of the national legislature, should be established to maintain the observance of the constitutional powers both by the central government and by the regions. This organ might be the Court of Cessation (Supreme Court), which could be endowed with the function of interpreting the constitution, or it might be the Council of State, which could be provided with somewhat broader powers as a court of administrative law.

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The regional

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The regional governments would be entrusted with (1) supervision of all elections, national, regional, and communal; (2) supervisionof the communes regarding their limits of indebtedness and observation of their powers and functions. The regions would also be entrusted with all those powers which by the law of February 4, 1915 (No. 148) were conferred on the provinces. Precise delimitation of regional powers in legislation, taxation, and administration would, of course, be left to the Italian people to determine. In general, however, it would be essential for the region to have control over regional roads and communications, regional waterways, most aspects of agriculture, local commerce and industry. Most police functions would be performed by the regions and communes. Other functions such as relief, social welfare, education, sanitation, public works and reclamation, might be divided between the central government and the regions.

Form of Regional Government

Each region would have its elective council which would have ultimate authority to make laws or regulations within its sphere of powers. The executive authority within the region would be an executive committee, chosen by the council from among its own members, and responsible to the regional council. One member might be chosen as regional governor or president. Regional administrative officials would be responsible solely to the regional executive. If the office of prefect be retained for administration of the province, the prefect would be responsible solely to the regional executive.

The Communes

Supervision of the communes would devolve essentially on the regions. The national constitution would make general provision for communal powers. Cities should be given control over their own affairs as defined by the functions assigned them, and their elected organs should not be subject to recall, dissolution, or any process except judicial, on the part of a higher unit of government. Cooperative arrangements among small rural communes should be encouraged. Communes unable to exercise fully the functions of local government would be permitted only a limited autonomy, and would be subject to the supervision of regional officials.

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Powers of the Central Government

Ultimate political power or sovereignty would pertain to the central government. All powers not specifically conferred on the regions would be vested in the central government. Some organ of

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the central

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the central government (such as the Court of Cassation or the Council of State, but not the national parliament), would determine, on the basis of the constitution, the limits of competence of national and regional officials.

National law would be administered within each region by national officials dependent on the various ministries, and by regional officials.

Simplification of Areas of Administrative Jurisdiction .

The regions would constitute the fundamental units of local government and would also be used as units of administration by the national government. The government would, after the establishment of the regions, and their minor units (provinces and communes), procede to a simplification of the areas of administration used by the various ministries at Rome, Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, etc., in order to bring the various fiscal, sanitary, road, public works, judicial and other areas into harmony.

The Committee recommends this solution because:

1. While in no way would it threaten the national unity of Italy, it would provide the basis for local self-government, a necessary predicate for a democratic regime;

2. It would permit a widespread variation in governmental regulations on matters which are essentially local;

3. It would tend to focus the attention of the Italian people on their immediate problems of reconstruction and amelioration, thereby diminishing the appeal of imperialism;

4. It would remove certain great defects under which the national government formerly suffered: concentration of local problems in the ministries at Rome; and the power of the central government to manipulate parliamentary elections.

Prepared and reviewed by the Inter-Divisional Committee on Italy:

TS: DHarris
HCMacLean
MHSmyth (drafting officer)

SE: CWCannon
JWJones
EKHollingshead

CP: JSMitchell
JMKennedy

IS: ATirana

FMA: FFLincoln

ISC: WMKotschnig
RHBuehrig

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SECRET

0223

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

14 May 1945.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 11 May enclosing certain documents from the Department of State giving its views on the reorganization of local government in Italy.

I am returning the enclosures herewith.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

SECRET

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAY 12 REC'D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

9/5.B/CA

11 May 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have received your letter reference No.371 dated 2 May 1945.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 26 April 1945 will now be amended, in accordance with your suggestion, as follows:

Delete ninth paragraph, which now reads : "His Excellency said that he entirely agreed, but it was important that the Government, as well as the local Committees of National Liberation, should submit names for positions which have a governing function."

Yours very truly,

G. R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

FOR ACTION AS ABOVE BY: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Local Government Sub-Commission
Political Advisers - 2

0225

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAY 11 RECD
CC 0940

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, May 10, 1945

My dear Admiral,

With reference to recent conversations between the Embassy and the Allied Commission regarding local elections and the reorganization of local government in Italy, I take pleasure in sending you herewith certain documents on this subject which the Department of State has requested me to make available to you informally for your information.

These documents represent the considered views of the Department of State and the program outlined in document P/C 312 is regarded by the American Government as the best means of implementing point 6 of the Moscow declaration on Italy. This program is therefore being submitted to the British and Soviet Governments for consideration and in the event of their concurrence official action will be taken to urge the plan upon the Italian Government.

I shall be grateful if you will return the documents to me after you have finished with them.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
R o m e.

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SECRET

0226

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref : 9/3.3/24

4 May 45

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I refer to your letter No 14205 of 24 April.

The whole question of the appointment of Prefects and Questori has been covered in the discussion which Your Excellency had with Brigadier [illegible], Vice President of my Civil Affairs Section on 25 April.

A record of the agreement which was reached at that discussion has already been forwarded to you for your concurrence.

Yours very truly

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

H E Ivanoe BONOMI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government,
R C M E

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X-3-C

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CROSS INDEX SHEET

Letter Bonomi 2 May 1945

33995/10100.5/1/1.2

Request for a number of Ital Govt officials to be sent North to locate and save archives of the public administration.

Following names: Bertolini
Tognoli
Fecia di Cossato
Cavalletti
Di Giovanni
Vicari
Titrito

DOCUMENT FILED IN 220/CC ~~and~~ previous correspondence

220/...

File 501/... Dec (35) (161) (151) (42)

2577

(167)

0228

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FIVE ARMY FOR AMG EIGHT ARMY REAR FOR AMG G-5 FOUR CORPS AND FOR INFO TO

15 ARMY GROUP G 5

6393 29 April 45 PRIORITY

IN CLEAR PD

PARA ONE PD GOVERNMENT NOMINEES AS PREFECTS AND QUESTORI IN NORTH ITALY IS SUBJECT PD REFERENCE ALSO NINE SLANT TWENTY POINT ONE SLANT CHARLIE ABLE DATED TWENTY SEVEN APRIL DELIVERED BY COLONEL CRIPPS PD

PAREN TO FIVE ARMY FOR AMG EIGHT ARMY REAR FOR AMG G-5 FOUR CORPS AND FOR INFO TO 15 ARMY GROUP G-5 FROM ALCOM CITE ACCAS PAREN PD

PARA TWO PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS SUBMITTING NAMES OF FURTHER NOMINEES AS PREFECTS MORE LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTABLE IN NORTH PD THIS LIST WILL BE FORWARIED IN A FEW DAYS PD

PARA THREE PD NAMES SUBMITTED AS NOMINEES FOR QUESTORE FOLLOW NOW PD

PARA FOUR PD MASSA CARRARA VICE QUESTORE GIUFFRE FRANCESCO PD LA SPEZIA QUESTORE GIARNIERE AUGUSTO PD BOLOGNA QUESTORE D'ELIA VITO PD MODENA CHIEF COMMISSARY RIPANDELLI ALBERTO NOW IN SERVICE AT PISTOIA PD FERRARA QUESTORE CIANCI ANTONIO NOW IN PESARO PD PESARO CHIEF COMMISSARY SALERNO LUIGI ALREADY THERE PD REGGIO EMILIA CHIEF COMMISSARY PIZZUTO ANTONIO PD PARMA QUESTORE REINA SALVATORE PD GENOVA QUESTORE IANTAFFI MICHELE PD TORINO QUESTORE NICOLOSI LEONARDO IN PISA PD PISA QUESTORE DE PAULA CASIMIRO IN FLORENCE PD MILANO QUESTORE LAURI CELLA GIOVANNI PD

PARA FIVE PD FURTHER QUESTORI LIST FOLLOWS LATER PD

INT DISTRIB LG PS

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

608

A. D. BONHAM-CARTER Lt Col

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

2570

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APR 28 RECD
CC 1115

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
S. Exc.

Rome, 27 April 1945

My dear Admiral,

Here are the names of the Prefects, Deputy Prefects and Questori for the following Provinces:

BOLOGNA - Prefect : PERI Dr. Agostino - prefect who was without a post and is already known to the Allied Government Sub-Commission

Questore : D'ALIA Dr. Vito - Questore of the 1st class, at present in Bologna.

GENOA - Deputy Prefect: CEVOLINI Prof. Pietro - residing in Rome - already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : GIACCHERI Dr. Augusto - Questore of 2nd class at present in Genoa, without a post.

LEGHORN - Prefect : MANCINELLI Dr. Gino, patriota - prefect without a post, already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : TANTARI Dr. Manole - Inspector General of 1st class, at present in Rome.

MODENA - Prefect : DELLE CURTI Dr. Luigi - prefect without a post, already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : DI CARLO Dr. Alberto - Chief Commissioner at present in Rome, without a post.

REGGIO EMILIA - Present Prefect : MORIANI Adv. Friberto - residing at Reggio Emilia, aged 52, ex Secretary General of the Municipality of Reggio, resigned from this charge to exercise a free profession, well known anti fascist, of radical-democratic tendencies.

Should Moriani not be on the spot we would appoint as Prefect : MACCHI Dr. Giuseppe - prefect without a post, already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : VIZZUTO Dr. Antonio - Deputy Questore, at present in Rome.

220/CC

(163) 17

(S. 164)

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Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PARMA - Regent Prefect : MICHELI On. Dr. Giuseppe- - in Rome, at the House of Commons. Eminent Aventinian member of Parliament. Christian democrat.

Questore : VELIA Dr. Salvatore - questore of 2nd class at present at Caltanissetta.

MASSA CARRARA - Regent prefect : we might leave as an experiment Mr. DEL GIUDICE Pietro - socialist - appointed by the Provincial Committee for Liberation of Massa Carrara.

Questore : GIUFFRE' Dr. Francesco - deputy questore at present in Rome, without a post.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

F. I. Bonomi

HC List — 28 Apr 45

ACTION : CA Sec (2)

INFO : Chief Comm

Exec Comm

C.C.

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0231

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Copy

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

337

AFR 24 REC'D

Rome, 23 April, 1945

Dear Admiral,

According to your suggestions, I made arrangements for the Ministers and Undersecretaries to go frequently to Sicily to show the interest of the State for Sicilian problems, and to tighten the links between the island and the mainland.

I am glad to tell you that Minister Gronchi has lately been in Sicily, where he dealt with economic problems, and the day before yesterday, Minister Gasparotto went to Catania for a local ceremony, and to visit the seats of the Veteran Association.

The visit of the two Ministers will be followed by many others.

Yours very truly,

s. I. BONOMI

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

EC DIST - 24 APR 45

Action: Ex Commr

e.c.

- - - - - - - - - - -

File 800/EC, Minute 59.
Major Morden: Your minute above. No reply to 57 (letter above).
J.A.Q.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APR 27 RECD
CC 1142

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

9/58/CA 26th April, 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have much pleasure in enclosing a few notes of our meeting of this morning.

I should be glad if you would let me know whether these notes correctly represent what passed between us.

Yours very truly,

G. R. Lyon

G.R. LYON, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

Copies to: Chief Commissioner —
Executive Commissioner
Local Government Sub-Commission
Political Advisers - 2

164

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2202/CC

HQ. QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

NOTES OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND BRIGADIER G.R.UPJOHN, VICE PRESIDENT, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION, ON 26 APRIL 1945 at 1230 HOURS.

Brigadier UPJOHN referred to His Excellency's Meeting with Admiral STONE and himself on Tuesday morning when His Excellency asked the Allied Commission to appoint Italian Government Nominees to the position of Prefect and Questors in provinces in North Italy when liberated.

Brigadier UPJOHN stated that the question had been very carefully considered by the Allied Commission and he had a proposal to make which he thought would provide a solution satisfactory to His Excellency.

Brigadier UPJOHN pointed out that the Allied Commission felt it was fundamental that the appointment of Prefect and Questore was one which must ultimately be left in the hands of the Allied Military Government Provincial officer and His Excellency agreed.

Brigadier UPJOHN then stated that the Allied Commission appreciated the position of the Government in the matter. The Commission realised that the Government must have its say in any appointments made.

The Commission therefore proposed that the Government should submit the names of persons to fill the appointment of Prefect and Questore for each of the Provinces to be liberated. These names would be signalled to forward areas to the Allied Military Government officer concerned for his consideration.

It must be appreciated that the Allied Military Government officer would undoubtedly have other nominations before him; for instance, the Provincial CLN would no doubt have a nominee; the AMG officer might consult other sources of advice, e.g. the local Archbishop. It would therefore be a great advantage if the Government would nominate a local man who would be likely to be acceptable to local interests, for the AMG officer could not be expected to appoint somebody who was not acceptable to local interests, or the administration of the province, which was ultimately the responsibility of the AMG officer concerned, might become a matter of much difficulty.

His Excellency said he entirely appreciated the position and the Government had shown this by nominating already MICHELE for the position of Prefect of PARMA, where he was extremely wellknown.

Brigadier UPJOHN continued that the ultimate choice out of the various names

0233
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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His Excellency said he entirely appreciated the position and the Government had shown this by nominating already MICHELE for the position of Prefect of PARMA, where he was extremely wellknown.

Brigadier UPJOHN continued that the ultimate choice out of the various names put before him must remain with the AMG officer concerned.

See 169c

His Excellency said that he entirely agreed, but the important thing from the point of view of the Government was that the local CLNs must not be allowed to think that they had the right to make the appointments.

Brigadier UPJOHN stated that he could reassure His Excellency in this matter; it would be made quite clear that the appointment rested with AMG and that the CLN had no right whatever to make any appointments; they had the right to put forward names for consideration by AMG, but no more. Like the Government, the Allied Commission regarded this as fundamental.

Brigadier UPJOHN then pointed out that due consideration would be given to all candidates and it might well happen that a period of ten days to a fortnight, or even more, might elapse after liberation before any appointment would be made. In important towns such as MILAN, TURIN, etc., the British and American Political Advisors would be present and would be consulted before any final selection was made.

/Brigadier UPJOHN stated.....

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Brigadier UPJOHN stated that if on liberation a person was found to be acting de facto as Prefect, he would probably be retained in office for the execution of routine matters while his successor was being chosen. It would be made quite plain to such de facto Prefect or Questore that his appointment was purely temporary for a matter of a few days until his successor was finally selected.

His Excellency entirely agreed to the proposals made by the Allied Commission and stated that he would endeavour to let the Allied Commission have the Government's Nominees for the provinces mentioned below by 1300 hours tomorrow, Friday 27 April, 1945, so that Col.CRIPPS could take a list to forward areas tomorrow afternoon - BOLOGNA, MASSA, LA SPEZIA, GENOVA, MODENA, REGGIO.

(165)

His Excellency then enquired whether Ministers would be able to go forward in the near future to newly liberated provinces.

Brigadier UPJOHN said that he hoped that the Army control line would be moved forward in a few days from its present position to a line which would probably be RAVENNA, FORLI, FIRENZI, PISTOIA, LUCCA, PIZA, LIVORNA and the Government would be informed when in fact this new line would come into force.

Brigadier UPJOHN emphasized, however, that the present practice must continue and that no Minister could cross the Rear Army Control Line without special permission from this Headquarters and that until the battle had finished and conditions settled down the Commission would not be willing to grant such permission. It must be appreciated that this was necessary owing to the Military situation; as soon as hostilities had ceased, and conditions had become more settled, the Allied Commission would revise its policy in this respect.

26th April, 1945
HQ. Allied Commission

C.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

25?0

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 18515

C. C.
APR 26 RECD
CC 12/5

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
n. 14205

Rome, 24 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

the question concerning the conferring of public charges in the provinces of North Italy has a particular importance, and is therefore taking all my attention and that of the Italian Government.

To clear up this question, a fundamental distinction must be made:

A) According to the administrative order in force in Italy ever since 1865, and repeatedly approved by the freely elected Parliament, the Prefects are the representatives of the Goverment in the Provinces and are appointed by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Prefects are usually chosen among the functionaries of the directive career of the Interior Administration, and exceptionally only among strangers to the said administration.

B) The Questori are appointed by a Decree of the Minister of the Interior and are chosen exclusively among the functionaries belonging to the Public Safety Administration.

In other words, according to the laws which are in force, the Italian Government hasn't got the possibility to appoint a Questore who doesn't belong to the said career.

During the last few days, the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the draft of a Regency Decree, according to which the personnel of the P.S. is forbidden to belong to political parties; and, as it is useless to say, these Questori belong to the P.S. personnel.

C) Instead of that, the charges of Sindaco, members of the Giunta Municipale, President of the Provincial Deputation, members of the Provincial Deputation, are elective charges.

The charges of President or Managers of Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, Consorzi, Boards, Credit Institutions, etc. can be given to people who do not belong to the public administration.

From all this, it is obvious that to give the charge of Prefect or Questore to people appointed in the various provinces by local Committees or political parties, is incompatible with the democratic legislation of the Italian State, and might have unforeseen consequences in the political field, for

A) According to the administrative order in force in Italy ever since 1865, and repeatedly approved by the freely elected Parliament, the Prefects are the representatives of the Government in the Provinces and are appointed by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior approved by the Council of Ministers.

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From all this, it is obvious that to give the charge of Prefect or Questore to people appointed in the various provinces by local Committees or political parties, is incompatible with the democratic legislation of the Italian State, and might have unforeseen consequences in the political field, for it might well be interpreted as an audacious attempt at anticipating, in fact, the reform experiment, which, in a democratic State, can only take place when it has been sanctioned by the will of the people freely expressed.

On the other hand, the presence in the provinces of Prefects not appointed by the Government, or somehow, chosen without the intervention of the Government has as a consequence the fact that the Government, instead of having the initiative for what concerns provincial life, must on the contrary submit to the initiative of others, with all its ensuing consequences.

Considering all this, the Allied Military Government, up to now, provided ~~to appoint~~ to appoint the Prefects in agreement with the Italian Government, in the provinces placed under its administration, and most of the time, its choice fell on career officials. On the other hand, the experience which has been made till now proved that such a system has been useful from the political as well as from the administrative point of view.

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The Italian Government trusts therefore that this criterium will also be followed for the occasion of the liberation of the North provinces.

To this end, an adequate number of Prefects and Questori who are ready to leave for the Northern seats, have already been put at the disposal of the Local Government and public Safety Sub-Commissions.

From what I have just reported, it is obvious that the persons appointed by the Provincial Committees for Liberation may be particularly remembered for all elective charges (Sindaco, Giunta Comunale, President and members of Provincial Deputation) and for the very numerous other charges which, in every province, can be entrusted to people who do not belong to public administration. The aspirations of the local elements and the appointments of the Provincial Committees for Liberation will thus be able to obtain an adequate acknowledgement.

The following argument is also good to support the thesis of the appointment of career functionaries to the charges of Prefect and Questore: the lists of the Prefects and Questori (based on the number of the provinces) are now complete, so that should people who do not belong to the career be appointed, the Government would have to bear a double expense, which, strictly speaking, would not be compatible with the budget law, and would besides weigh heavily on our already exhausted finances.

As a conclusion, I submit the following points to your judgement:

1) The Prefects, as official representatives of the Government in the Provinces, are almost always chosen among career officials. Exceptionally, in the present situation, it might be possible to chose persons who do not belong to the career for the charge of Prefect in large towns .

2) The Questori have always been appointed by the Central Government, among officials of the P.S. Administration.

3) The Sindaci, the members of the Giunte Comunali, the Presidents and members of the Provincial Deputations are elective.

All other provincial charges, concerning local Organizations or Institutions can be given to people who do not belong to thepublic administration.

Therefore, these charges which are quite numerous, can be given to people suggested by the Provincial Committees for Liberation.

I thank you, my dear Admiral for the goodwill with which you will examine the points of view which I have exposed and which represent the opinion of the Italian Government.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. I. Bonomi

E.C. Dist 2576 APRIL

0238

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 18515

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Yours very truly,

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E.C DIST 2576 APRS

ACTION : CA SECTION (3)

INFO : CHIEF COMMR / EX POMMR

Admiral Allery H. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
Rome

163 b

S.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

C. C. 1117
APR 30 RECD

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior

n. 11895

Rome, 21 April 1945

(163)

Dear Admiral,

in reference to your letter of the 13th, n. 4/1/10/LG, I want to tell you that in the meeting of the 20th, the Council of Ministers approved the substitution of Prefect Gaetano Petrella in the seat of Chieti, leaving him without a post.

Sincerely yours,

s. l. Bonomi

Rear-Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Commission - Rome

E.E.

E. E. DIST — 30 APRIL 45
ACTION — C. A. SEC'T(A)
INFO — CHIEF CONTR
EX CONTR
2567

(163) Seen by C. C. on CA file. 30/4/45
C.A.F.O.

E.E. 2/0212

0241

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AC/4/1/10/LG.

13 April 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I enclose copy of a report I have received from my Civil Affairs Section concerning GAETANO PETRELLA, Prefect Regent of Chieti.

Under the terms of the Aide Memoire communicated to you by Mr. MACMILLAN on 24 February 1945, it is of course no longer necessary for your Government to obtain the approval of this Commission for Italian appointments in territory under the Jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

I desire, however, to bring to your attention the facts set out in the enclosed report for any action you may deem appropriate.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government
R O M E.

See 163a

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

4 April 1945.

GAETANO PETRELLA, PREFECT REGENT OF CHIETI

1. PETRELLA was appointed Prefect Regent of CHIETI at the end of April 1944 by the Allied Commission, on the nomination of the then Ministry of the Interior.

2. During the first six months or so of his administration, PETRELLA appeared to be doing good work and he received full support from the Allied Provincial Commissioner at CHIETI.

3. Later, however, his attitude changed and in December definite charges of maladministration were received by the Allied Commission from the Regional Commissioner concerned.

4. The Ministry of the Interior were informed of these charges and on 22 February 1945 the Ministry wrote to the Allied Commission stating that the charges brought against PETRELLA were true and agreeing that his removal was advisable. The Allied Commission formally approved his removal and the proposed appointment of Dr. VOLPE to be Prefect in his place.

5. Notwithstanding the above agreement the Prefect PETRELLA remains in office and evidence is accumulating to show that his administration is continuing to be corrupt and even anti-Allied.

163

0243

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

IV

AF RECD 16.6.

Ref: 2804/74/EC.

NEF/mrd
5 April 1945

Subject: Appointment of Prefects and Sindaci

To : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section

1. At a recent meeting of the Prime Minister with Regional Commissioners of the Northern Regions, the question of the appointment of Prefects and Sindaci of the larger cities was raised. The Prime Minister had been under the impression that it was the policy of the Allied Commission to appoint only career Prefects, a pool of which he had been asked to form, to be called upon as needed.

2. It was made clear to the Prime Minister that this was not the policy of the Commission, that in fact the Commission favored the appointment of local officials wherever satisfactory men could be found, whether or not they had had prior experience in the Italian civil service and that the pool would be called upon only in a case where suitable appointees could not be found locally. Every effort will be made, in so far as it is practicable, to know in advance of our occupation the names of prospective appointees who are suitable and acceptable both to the CLNIA and the Italian Government. Regional Commissioners will not, however, be bound by any prior selection but will deal with these matters on the ground after arrival and after they have been able to acquaint themselves with local sentiment and opinion at that time.

3. I am sure that you are fully aware of these views, but the information is passed to you because there has been definitely in the past a misunderstanding, either on the part of the Prime Minister or the Local Government Subcommission.

NORMAN E. FISKE

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Acting Executive Commissioner

2563

(162)

0244

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAR 24 RECD

JLH/epc

T. 7.43.CS. 24 March 1945

SUBJECT : Administration of Posts and Telegraphs Dept. Employees in A.M.G.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region
Abruzzi-Marche Region
Toscana Region

1. It is considered that it would be expedient to authorise the Italian Government to settle individual personnel cases affecting pay, appointment, transfer, etc. of junior personnel in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in A.M.G. territory where civil postal communications have been restored.

2. This has the objects of avoiding as far as possible the difficulties that result from differing treatments in Italian Government and A.M.G. areas, and of relieving A.M.G.officers from having to deal with routine cases involving a detailed knowledge of Italian Government regulations and practice.

3. A draft is attached of a proposed letter to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

4. Would you please say whether you concur in this action.

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl : Draft of proposed letter to the U.S. of State for P.T.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner.
Executive Commissioner.

220/CC

A/Q

(162)

0245

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

D R A F T

SUBJECT : Administration of Personnel of Posts and Telegraphs in AMG Territory

TO : The Under-Secretary of State for P.T.

1. Subject to the over-riding authority of Allied Regional or Provincial authorities and provided that there is no infringement of A.M.G. orders or proclamations, you may instruct Provincial Directors of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Directors of Circoli in provinces in Allied Military Government territory to which postal services have been resumed to refer to your office all individual cases affecting appointments, transfers, retirement, discipline, renumeration, etc.

2. All financial circulars of general application will continue to be submitted to the Finance Sub-Commission by the Central Accountant (Ragioneria Centrale) with sufficient copies for distribution through Allied channels to all interested offices.

(162)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAR 2 6 RECD
C. C. 190

Translation

Presidency of the Council of Ministers
n. 10100.9/1.1.2

Rome, 24 March 1944

To the Allied Commission - ACO 394

Subject: Acknowledgement and conservation of the archives which were transferred North. Appointed personnel.

(151)

Reference with letter A.CC 091, of September 27th, I include a list of the names of the personnel chosen to go to North Italy as soon as the circumstances will permit it, for the identification and conserv ation of the archives which were tran ferred North by the so-called republican Government.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

a. Spataro

(167)

(1)

220/C.

(161)

EC Dist - 26 MAR 44

ACTION: C/A SEC (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMMR
EXEC COMMR

2563

0247

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

EWS/jed

22 January 1945.

My dear Lieutenant:

This is just a reminder to speak to your General about the question of the Prefect in Florence. If General Hume feels that the job of supporting this Prefect against the opposition which originally existed is not worth the effort, I shall be glad to take up with the Government the question of replacing him with a man more acceptable to the Florentines.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Lieutenant MAJOR, Aide to Brigadier General Hume,
Excelsior Hotel, Rome.

cc: CofS

Hq AC \ Office of CC
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 22 Jan '45 1615
Via AG Sp. Msgr.
Initials

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CC/2562

0248

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref: 9/6.1/OA.

2nd January 1945.

(152)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of 23rd December, 1944, requesting the transfer of educational and scientific institutions in the commune of Naples to the Italian Administration.

I am happy to inform you that Sig. Fernariello has accepted the position of Sindaco of Naples, and that he will be installed on 8th January.

Upon his installation I shall give instructions forthwith that the educational and scientific establishments in that commune shall be handed over to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

(159)

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FILES A

0249

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
17518/5/1

Rome, 23 December 1944

(153)

Dear Admiral,

In my letter of September 28th, answering a request contained in your letter of August 29th, A/CC 091.1, I communicated to you which of the civilian services of the town of Naples could be handed over to the Italian Administration.

Reference the above mentioned information, I now communicate to you that the Ministry of Public Instruction pointed out to me that it was necessary that the educational institutions, especially the scientifical ones and the universities (University, Oriental Institute, Istituto di Magistero, Naval Institute, Zoological Station, Astronomic observatory, Vesuvian observatory, etc.) should be handed back to the Italian Administration without delay.

I trust that you, my dear Admiral, will support my request.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Truly yours,

S. I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
R o m e

(158)

trans. e.c.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A/CC 549
Oct 9 1944
U.L.O.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CMT
Office of the Chief of Staff
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Ref: 996/C03.

6 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Civilian Administration of Naples.

TO : V.F. Civil Affairs Section.

The attached correspondence from the Prime Minister to the Acting Chief Commissioner is forwarded for action. Will you please submit through this office a reply for the signature of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

INCL - ltr 7912 Bonomi 28 Sept

153

T.S.L.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

✓ Copy to: Major Quayle.

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Pile

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CMF
Office of the Chief of Staff
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Ref: 998/COS. 6 October 44.

SUBJECT: Lists of Italian Personnel for Liberated Territories.

TO : V.P. Civil Affairs Section.

1. The attached letter from Prime Minister to Acting Chief Commissioner is forwarded, together with lists of Italian personnel who can be held in readiness for the liberation of further territory in the North.

2. Will you please take the necessary action and submit through this office a reply for the signature of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Major Quayle.
(lists sent to V.P. C.A Sect)

156

0252

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Apr 474

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

n. 15151/11162/1/3.1

Rome, 3 October 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

In answer to your letter of July 29th last, I inform you that that the group of functionaries at the disposal of the Allied Control Commission for the reorganisation of recently liberated territories has been chosen.

I enclose the list of the functionaries which constitute this body, grouped according to the Administrations to which they belong.

In this list, the employees belonging to the Administration of the Interior (groups of prefects, vice-prefects, counsellors of prefecture; functionaries of the public safety, provincial doctors) are missing, because the functionaries belonging to this Administration have already been given to the control sub-commissions for the affairs of the Interior, for the public safety, and for public health and beneficence.

As for the personnel to be used for local administration, we enclose a list of the employees of the Municipality and Provincial Administration of Rome, indicated by the Ministry of the Interior, which can give full particulars about the moral and political precedents of every individual.

Finally, I enclose a list of the military personnel belonging to the R. Aeronautica, the greater number being permanently in active service; this list has been proposed by the Air Minister, who thought these people might be useful for the re-organization of recently liberated territories.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Hilary W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Control Commission
R o m e

156 INCL

Trans. A.C.

2553

0253

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A/CC 506
6/10/44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CCC
Office of the Chief of Staff

5th October, 1944

TO: Regional Commissioner,
Lazio - Umbria Region.

1. I refer to your R/2396 of the 21st of September and confirm telephone conversation (Col. Poletti - Major Talbot) this afternoon.

2. It has been decided that Italians wishing to be considered for appointments in the Italian Government should make their own application through the Italian Government and not through this Commission.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

C9/1

155

JAO

0254

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

EWS/drr

A/CC 091.1 1 October 1944

(145 Sigd)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

With reference to your letter of the 15th September 1944, this Commission raises no objection to the appointment of Dr. Luigi MASPERO as Extraordinary Commissioner of the National Institution for Protection and Assistance to War-Invalids.

Believe me, my dear Prime Minister,

Yours truly,

091.1

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

(145)

2cc
A/cc 091.1
of 20 Sept.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

SG 091

Hq ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 2 OCT 1944
Via Hq. 1500
Initials CH

copy to Admin Sec.

(154)

FILES (A) B 2557

0255

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394.

Ref. A/CC 091.1. 30th September, 1944.

My Dear Prime Minister,

With reference to your letter of the 15th September, 1944, this Commission raises no objection to the appointment of Dr. Luigi MASPERO as Extraordinary Commissioner of the National Institution for Protection and Assistance to War Invalids.

Believe me, My Dear Prime Minister,

Yours truly,

KELLEY W. STONE
Captain, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

MINUTE

To Sec Gen,

The above is a draft for the A/Chief Commissioner's approval.

A.S.H. WHITE Lt Col,
for VP Admin Sec.

ASW/en.

TYPE fair

154

2550

0256

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT OF
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Spaatz

A File

n. 7912

Rome, 28 September 1944

Cap. Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
R o m e

84

Referring to the content of your note 091.1 of 26 July last, I send you the list of the civilian services of the town of Naples which could be taken over by the Italian Government. The sanitary and Assistance services of the Municipality have not been included for the prefect of Naples has informed us that the local Allied Military Government was particularly interested in them.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ I. Bonomi

(See also 91-92-93-97-119-131-141)

See 157

Trans. E.C.

2911

153

E 2550

0257

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

LIST OF CIVILIAN SERVICES OF THE TOWN OF NAPLES
WHICH WE WANT TO BE HANDED OVER TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Services of instruction (every degree)
2 Other services depending from the Ministry of Instruction (academies, libraries, museums, fine arts).
2. Justice
3. Financial administration
4. State advocateship
5. Insurance companies (Ist. Nazionale and others), Istituti di previdenza
6. Posts, telegraphs and telephones
7. Electric power (production and distribution)
8. Chamber of Commerce (former Provincial Council for Economy)
9. Opera Naz. Maternita e infanzia
10. Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro
11. Gioventu Italiana, formerly Gioventu Italiana del Littorio)
12. Various Supply services (grease, shoes, fabrics, hemp, building material)
13. Public works in the town of Naples (in the town there are 30.000 damaged flats, which it is very important to restore, according to the judgement of the Italian authorities).
14. Means of transport: railroads, and tramcars (in town as well as in the province)

153 INCL

0258

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

EWS/wmg

A/CC 091.1

28 September 1944

147

Your Excellency,

I have to acknowledge your letter dated 22nd September mentioning the name of Professor Piero Morelli as a candidate for appointment of Prefect for the Province of La Spezia.

Unfortunately the Italian Government have already selected an official for this post and he has been approved by this Commission. He has already been warned to be ready to take up his duties as soon as circumstances permit.

As the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is prepared to recommend Professor Piero Morelli for the post of Prefect in one of the Provinces yet to be liberated, I have no doubt that the Presidency will put his name forward for approval to this commission when there is a suitable province vacant.

I will see that due consideration is given to the case of Professor Piero Morelli when the occasion arises.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

152

His Excellency Benedetto Croce
c/o Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

cc: Admin. Sec.

Hq A C C Secy
DISPATCH 2554
Date-Time 29 Sept 1944
Via AG 120
Initials CA

EWS/drr

A/CC 091.1

27 September 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

On 25 July I wrote you a letter (reference A/CC 091.1) referring to the question of Italian personnel, technical experts, police, office staff etc., who should be held in readiness for the liberation of further territory in the north.

Since then H.E. Flores, Capo del Gabinetto, and Captain Brooke, Archivist of the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission of ACC, have discussed verbally the possibility of including among this body experienced archivists from the staffs of the Ministries in Rome, to take over, as soon as circumstances may permit, responsibility for the various important deposits of contemporary documents. I understand that both were agreed on the desirability of some such measures.

Will you kindly give this matter your consideration, and if it meets with your approval, please indicate the numbers of archivists whom you will wish to send and their destinations.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

091.1

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

See (161)

cc: Admin. Sec.

SG 374

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 28 SEP 1944

0256
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

On 25 July I wrote you a letter (reference A/CC 091.1) referring to the question of Italian personnel, technical experts, police, office staff etc., who should be held in readiness for the liberation of further territory in the north.

Since then H.E. Flores, Capo del Gabinetto, and Captain Brooke, Archivist of the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission of ACC, have discussed verbally the possibility of including among this body experienced archivists from the staffs of the Ministries in Rome, to take over, as soon as circumstances may permit, responsibility for the various important deposits of contemporary documents. I understand that both were agreed on the desirability of some such measures.

Will you kindly give this matter your consideration, and if it meets with your approval, please indicate the numbers of archivists whom you will wish to send and their destinations.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USMR
Acting Chief Commissioner

091.1

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

Sec 161

cc: Admin. Sec.

151

SG 374

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date - Time 28 SEP 1944
Via Ag. Corr.
Initials CA.

FILES A/B

0260
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0261

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

404
Sec y/Gen
Rec'd 27/9
By

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 26 September 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

The liberation of North Italy being imminent and considering the grave problems that the authorities of occupation will have to solve, the Italian Government would like the Allied Control Commission to delegate a representant to take part in an exchange of views with a Committee of Italian Ministers, exchange of views which will be particularly sensible at the time of the reunion of North Italy with Central and South Italy.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Elec Comm.
Suggest you c Foster
Pls c. me

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
Rome

FILES (A) B

(150) Trans. E.C.

25[illegible]

0262