

ACC

10000/136/114

10000/136/114

ITALIAN GOV'T, POLITICS
JAN. 1943; AUG. 1943 - JAN. 1944

785015

File under No. 225-1 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

~~Confidential~~ TO: 30 JAN 44

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
<i>File down, graded to.</i> Confidential				
				2950

File down, graded to. **Confidential**

2950

Confidential

0922

785015

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

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.122Politics

Page Two

ENDING WITH 31 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
7d	Cbl Fatima 2118 MacFarlane	24 Jan 44	Freedom	Badoglio says recent Reuter's statement that King should abdicate at Rome "most unfortunate".
3d	Cbl Fatima 2119 MacFarlane	24 Jan 44	Freedom	Badoglio agrees to necessity of order at BARI CONFERENCE on 28 Jan; all nec. arrangements made.
3e	Ltr 6 Base Sub-Ar	24 Jan 44	Gen Gazzera LX Corpo d'Armata	Orders on Bari Conference, troops; Instructions to CC RR & It Army.
3f	C'r'clar Hq 71 SA	24 Jan 44	All Concerned	Possibility of disturbances in Brindisi on 28, & prot. measures.
8	Cbl Fargo 498 MacFarlane	25 Jan 44	AFHQ	Badoglio recently asked Soc & Communist leaders to come into his govt; they refused. Croce &c to use influence to keep B.C. calm. Rome delegation arrived with credo. Outlook decidedly anti-King VE.
3g	Ltr Lt Col Lander PWB Bari	25 Jan 44	Gen MacFarlane	Enclosing PWB report on the background of the Bari Congress, both historical & re policy followed. The complete picture, tending to show obstruction by King's party.
3h	Ltr E W Stone	26 Jan 44	Gen MacFarlane	F'w'ding 3g a/m, further arrangements made; outlook fairly good.
3i	Cbl Distwo O 2237	26 Jan 44	71 SA, ACC	No Allied soldier allowed to attend Bari Congress.
12	Ltr Reale (S State	26 Jan 44	ACC	Enclosing protest by Brindisi citizens, with comments.
3a(2)	Memo. E W Stone	28 Jan 44	Mr Caccia	Substance of cbl 25700 8 Jan not yet communicated to Ital govt.
9	Ltr MacFarlane	28 Jan 44	Hq ACMF	F'ding of thanks of King VE to Ital POW for their loyalty.
3h(1)	Cbl Fargo 579 MacFarlane	28 Jan 44	Fatima for Stone	Ref 3h a/m. King's politics delt with. No luck on POW agreement. Soldarelli & Solodovnik.
3h(2)	Ltr E W Stone	29 Jan 44	Gen MacFarlane	Awaiting concurrence of 5th Army
3i(1)	6/DCA/181/G 6th Base SA	29 Jan 44	All Concerned	Allied mil pers will maintain strict neutrality in It politics.
12a	Ltr E W Stone	30 Jan 44	CO 71 Sub-Area	F'w'ding of Brindisi Protest.
12b	Ltr E W Stone	30 Jan 44	Vito Reale	Brind. Protest has been f'w'ded.
3j	Cbl Fargo 602 MacFarlane	30 Jan 44	AFHQ	Six Party Congress adopted compromise program for: broader govt, constituent assembly, abdication of the King.

255

SECRET

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

LIST OF PAPERS

000.1 POLITICS

Page One (Supplement)

3 (1)	Cbl PBS 2707	18 Dec 43	AMG 15th AG	Meeting never approved by us. Local committee has been told mtg must not take place.
3 (2)	Cbl FAJ 62	19 Dec 43	Fatima	Presume you will inform It authorities in Brindisi of decision of PBS 2707.
3 (3)	Cbl 237 15 AG	7 Jan 44	Rptd Fatima	Propose infor, Liberation Committee that there is no objection to open meeting in Bari 28 to 30 Jan; #2 Dist agrees, do you?

2900

0924

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 400)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1 Politics

ENDING WITH 31 JANUARY 1944

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1		1 Nov 43		
1a	Moscow Conference	- Declaration on Italy - 30 Oct		Text of Moscow Declaration, incl. statement on Italy
2	Cbl Fatima 1410	12 Dec 43	Freedom(Phillips)	Summary of important Ital Govt decree on DEFASCISTIZATION sent in Fatima cbl 1408
2a	Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill	2 Dec 43	Conference - Common Policy	Political Meeting for 20 Dec never approved by us (Kraege AMG Region 3)
3	Cbl PBS 2658 5th Army BS	17 Dec 43	CG 15AG Info ACC	Letter forwarding text of Ital Govt DEFASCISTIZATION law recently approved. Text attached.
2a	Badoglio #49	6 Jan 44	Gen Joyce	New Political Directive from CCS to CINC: allows peaceful assembly
3a(1)	Cbl Freedom 25700	8 Jan 44	Fatima	BBC Broadcasts on Croce's views on King VE (in Ital) enclosed.
4	Ltr Mgs 091.1	10 Jan 44	Gen Joyce	Welcome back, but enclosing list of grievances and views on current situation in Italy. Complete.
5	Ltr #174 Badoglio	16 Jan 44	Gen MacFarlane	Political Activities; communicates policies of 3 a/m with added pol. on Newspapers and measures.
3e	Ltr AMG Hq /202	18 Jan 44	RCAO I & II (ACC)	Ack receipt of 5 a/m of 16 Jan, contents have been referred.
5a	Ltr E W Stone ACS	21 Jan 44	Badoglio	Trans of text of Deliberation adopted 21 Jan by Prov Committee; Re Freedom of the press & right of free assembly
3b	Ltr Secr Prov Com of Liberation Bari	21 Jan 44	ACC	Trans of Badoglio's communication to 6 parties in Rome was: no pol. activity in interim after fall.
3c	Cbl Fatima 2109	23 Jan 44	Freedom	No objection to continuance of Pub Opinion survey. No pressure.
6a	Cbl Fargo 455 MacFarlane	23 Jan 44	AFHQ MGS	King VE complains of press censure of his govt. Wants assurances.
7	Cbl Fatima 2114 MacFarlane	24 Jan 44	Freedom	Ref 7 a/m, #2114, documents from King VE herewith f'd'd, with trans.
7a	Ltr MacFarlane 091.1	24 Jan 44	AFHQ MGS	Follows 2114; Summary of King's political intentions upon reaching Rome. New cabinet & ch of dep's, referendum to people(which he will abide by), wanted this made known.
7b	Cbl Fatima 2115 MacFarlane	24 Jan 44	Freedom	Badoglio wants It govt enter Rome soonest, King should see leading R. politicians & make up a most broad-based govt.
7c	Cbl Fatima 2117 MacFarlane	24 Jan 44	Freedom 2802	Public Opinion survey; not worth effort and expense. Bad political
6	Ltr 000.7 Hq ACC Major Fielden	21 Jan 44	Captain Stone	

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

U. S. RESTRICTED
Exempt British RESTRICTEDJAN 1944 306 4
INCOMING /afa

27/30

RESTRICTED

6749
FARGO 602
301140 Jan

PRIORITY

PRIORITY (FARGO FOR MACFARLANE)

301906 Jan

AFHQ, FOR COS, CIVIL AFFAIRS, AND BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER
UPTD HQ, AGENT FOR INFO FATIMA BEAN FOR INFO

The Six Party congress at Bari has today unanimously accepted a compromise program which calls for (a) the prompt creation of a government to include representatives of all the six parties and endowed with the powers necessary at this critical period. (b) the creation of a constituent assembly as soon as hostilities cease. (c) the abdication of the King. The congress then voted to establish an executive committee composed of representatives of all parties for the purpose of bringing about the foregoing aims. It was further agreed that the present situation does not allow the immediate solution on the institutional question, but the Congress considered that the King's abdication was an essential condition of the unification of Italian effort. This compromise was reached after the Christian Democrat and Liberal parties refused to accept the program put forward by the action, Socialist and Communist parties. It is expected that the Congress will adjourn shortly with a resolution to reconvene within 20 days at which time it is hoped Rome may be freed. Please inform Messigli and Vishinsky.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - c/sU. S. RESTRICTED
Exempt British RESTRICTED

Held for Cpl 2951

30 JAN 1944
DMS/hjpIn reply refer to:
091.1

30 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: His Excellency Vito Reale, Under-Secretary of State
Ministry of Interior

I have received your letter of 26 January forwarding a protest by certain citizens of Brindisi and I am referring it to the local authorities with the hope that conditions complained of be ameliorated.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ELMER W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief of Staff

295

(12) b

JAN 30 1944

2216

EWS/hjp

In reply refer to:
091.1

30 January 1944

SUBJECT: Protest by certain citizens of Brindisi
TO : Commanding Officer, 71st Sub Area, Brindisi

The attached communication has been received from the Under-Secretary of State, which I am sure will have your careful consideration.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ELERY W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief of Staff

1 Incl:
Transl of ltr, Ministry of the
Interior, 26 January 1944

091.1-2t

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(12)

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30 JAN 1944

6/BSA/134/G.

RECEIVED

Italian.

DISTRIBUTION LIST 'A'.

The present unsettled political situation in Allied occupied Italy makes it necessary that Allied Military personnel maintain a strictly neutral attitude towards Italian internal problems. Since even the presence of Military personnel at functions sponsored or organized by one of the many conflicting political groups may be used to indicate official approval of the principles of that group, extreme care must be exercised in accepting invitations even to those affairs which might appear purely social.

Military personnel will not attend Italian political meetings except on official business, and will refrain from entering into Italian political discussions with individuals.

29 Jan 44
TERP/EJB

Major,
General Staff,
HQ 6 Army Sub-Area

1st R Rhys - Roberts

Subject: - Entrance to Dock Area.

DISTRIBUTION LIST 'A'.

6/BSA/134/1/G.

All units not in receipt of HQ Nov 43 Security Instruction No. 4 dated 20 Jan 44 and who have permission to enter DADR Dock Area regularly on duty will submit to Security Officer, HQ Nov 43, 1943 immediately, the numbers of personnel and vehicles to which this applies.

29 Jan 44
TERP/EJB

Major,
General Staff,
HQ 6 Army Sub-Area

1st R Rhys - Roberts

2850

29 Jan 44
TERR/EJB

1 Lt R. R. Rhys - Roberts

Major,
General Staff,
HQ 6 Fleet Sub-Area

Subject: - Entrance to Dock Area.

DISTRIBUTION LIST 'A'.

6/NOV/102/1/0.

All units not in receipt of HQ NOV 8 TH Security Instruction No. 1 dated 20 Jan 44 and who have occasion to enter HARB Dock's Area regularly on duty will submit to Security Officer, HQ NOV 8 TH, LARL immediately, the numbers of personnel and vehicles to which this applies.

29 Jan 44
TERR/EJB

1 Lt R. R. Rhys - Roberts

Major,
General Staff,
HQ 6 Fleet Sub-Area

2800

301

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL
COMMISSION
APO 394

EWS/hjp

29 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: General MacFarlane

The attached is the message I referred to. If a reply comes in from
ACMF that Fifth Army concur, shall I notify Marshal Badoglio?

/s/ & /t/ ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief of Staff

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(3) La

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U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

INDOMIA

/mar

15/29

FBS 6639

Jan 28221/6A

Jan 291355

SECRET

PRIORITY

FARGO (MACFARLANE) CITE Fargo 579 (five seven nine)

FATIMA REAR PERSONAL FOR STONE

Letters your of 26 Jan. Many thanks.

1. Have signed and am returning shorter of alternative letters to Messe.
2. Letter about Bari and PAB enclosure Gloyah O Gaccia.
3. Have asked for orders Re Soldarelli.
4. General Solodovnik should come to Naples.
5. Have pressed for return selected Italian PW officers. Ask Duchesne produce short list of most urgent cases. Reference Battleships. You should reply in terms you suggest. I have dealt with King's political intentions. Have signed and am returning letters Re Messe, RE points of Lecce Meeting. Padoglio has jibbed badly at PW agreement. Will telephone you today. Am returning all your papers.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG

1 - Diary

1 - Capt. Stone Action.

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

(3) h. d.

2955

DP/9/17.

SECRET

COPY

28th. January, 1944.

To: Headquarters, A.C.M.F..

I have been requested by the King of Italy to arrange for the communication of the following message from him to Italian Prisoners of War. The King would be grateful if this message might be forwarded to A.P.H.Q. for dissemination in as many Italian P.O.W. camps as possible. I see no objection to complying with the request.

Message is as follows - "His Majesty the King has greatly appreciated the wishes and expressions of devotion that Italian Generals, Officers and soldiers, prisoners of war have sent to him, and in the impossibility of answering each one of them conveys to them all his heartfelt thanks and affectionate thought."

Lieutenant-General,
Deputy President.

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(5)

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EWS/hjp

28 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Caccia

There is no record in this office to indicate that the substance of the attached telegram No. 25700 dated January 8th has been communicated to the Italian Government. Will you arrange for this or shall I, and if the latter, what channel would you suggest?

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief of Staff

1 Incl:

as above

000,1 Philine 9/1/44

(3) a 2

290.

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Under-Secretary of State

P.M. 151 - 26 January 1944

TO ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Brindisi

I send the enclosed protest to Allied Command so that it may be examined in a friendly spirit.

Many things have changed since the day the letter was written: white bread has been distributed even to the civilian population, medicines have arrived and will be distributed: all of this, thanks to the generous aid of the Allies.

Much remains to be done so that the two peoples may understand and esteem each other: we will do everything to reach our goal, and we hope a great deal from you in order that the traditional friendship which has been renewed under these tragic conditions may be unbreakable in the future.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

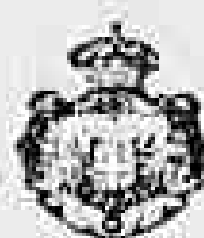
/s/ V. Roilo

1 Encl.

Sgt. Sorisi - Transl.

(12)

2880



MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

P.M. 151- 26 gennaio 1944

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

BRINDISI

Rimette l'acclusa protesta al Comando Alleato perché
l'esamini con spirito amichevole.

Nelle cose sono cambiate dal giorno in cui la lettera
è stata scritta: il pane bianco è distribuito anche alla
popolazione civile, i medicinali sono arrivati e saranno
distribuiti: tutto in grazia al generoso consenso allea-
to.

Molto rimane da fare perché i due popoli si compredan-
no e si stimino: tutto faremo perché lo scopo sia raggiun-
to, molto spero da voi perché la tradizionale amicizia
rinnovata in queste tragiche condizioni sia infrangibile
per l'avvenire.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

X

000.1

0936

785015

A SUA ECCELLENZA IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

B R I N D I S I

Ci permettiamo rivolgere all'Eccellenza Vostra una viva preghiera.

Da due mesi imperversa sulla cittadinanza la requisizione degli alloggi. Ufficiali alleati fanno sgombrare dalle autorità italiane e talvolta direttamente interi stabili per adibirli ai propri bisogni. Tale trattamento si giustifica dagli inglesi con la dolorosa e umiliante espressione: "Siete dei vinti". Sia pure; è una triste realtà; ma è sempre nelle cose una maniera che va rispettata, una forma che va salvata almeno in omaggio alla carità cristiana.

Le autorità in loco non curano affatto gli interessi cittadini. In un convegno tenuto in Prefettura con le autorità inglesi si stabilì che in luogo del richiesto sgombrato totale, si sarebbe sgombrata solo una zona, con assoluto rispetto degli studi professionali: si sarebbero anche vagliati i casi speciali.

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Frattanto si provvede da parte degli inglesi ad occupare, con regolari requisizioni s'intende, tutte le ville alla periferia, ville nelle quali per ragioni di sicurezza e per imposizione delle autorità

295

civili e militari erasi rifugiata buona parte della cittadinanza.

Ai cittadini costretti a rientrare in città fu fatta formale promessa che non si sarebbe effettuata la requisizione degli appartamenti urbani che andavano ad occupare. Moltissimi di questi cittadini perirono sotto le macerie nella fatale incursione del 2 dicembre.

Si viene manifestando una inopportuna recrudescenza nelle requisizioni. Intere famiglie, in poche ore, vengono, talvolta senza ordine di requisizione, spesso con violenza, messi fuori casa con la confisca della mobilia e degli effetti d'uso. Non si tiene conto delle condizioni particolari, delle precedenti requisizioni, della materiale impossibilità di trovare casa entro e fuori la cerchia cittadina, non si guarda alla completa disarticolazione della vita professionale e familiare.

Professionisti che per quattro lunghi anni sono stati alle armi, combattendo su tre fronti, trasandando ogni attività e impoverendosi, si vedono scacciati di casa senza possibilità di guadagnarsi il pa-

ta la requisizione degli appartamenti urbani che andavano ad occupare. Moltissimi di questi cittadini perirono sotto le macerie nella fatale incursione del 2 dicembre.

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tività.

A nulla vale il ricorso al Prefetto, alla speciale Commissione: la risposta è una: "Non possiamo farvi nulla!". Ma noi non si vuole nulla che non sia un po' di comprensione. Noi abbiamo messo a disposizione quarti e ville signorili di otto, dieci, ventimila vani senza corrispettivo alcuno. E' umano, è onesto che non ci si scacci di casa spesso senza mobilia, stoviglie e quanto necessario alla vita! Non è giusto che un avvocato, un dottore, un notaro debba essere sottratto al luogo della sua attività abituale per essere gittato allo sbaraglio e alla fame.

L'assenteismo delle autorità in loco uguaglia talvolta il servilismo. Sta di fatto che le autorità inglesi spesso portano l'esame su casi per i quali si richiede il loro intervento e li risolvono favorevolmente ai cittadini. Ciò è grave: una classe che tende all'ordine e alla disciplina non va negletta, non va tartassata col pericolo di fatali devianti.

Non è certo spettacolo edificante vedersi scacciati di casa con violenza, vedere la propria masseria

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Non è certo spettacolo edificante vedersi scacciati di casa con violenza, vedere la propria masseria gittata giù dalle finestre o accastata sulla pubblica via tra commenti che malcelano lo scontento e fomentano l'avversione al Governo e alla Monarchia. E' a notare che chi resiste è, di solito, chi non sa

29.9

dove andare, chi, assolvendo ad un dovere civico, ha in precedenza offerto la propria villa o parte del proprio appartamento conservando il resto per gli indispensabili bisogni famigliari e professionali.

In città non esiste un appartamento: tutto è requisito: pensioni, edifici scolastici, alberghi, case periferiche, caserme, ospedali, enti, istituti di beneficenza e persino gli alberghi diurni. Par di rilevare una spinta potente verso l'allontanamento dalla città. Ma dove dirigersi? Le ville sono tutte requisite; nei modesti casolari campestri ha tratta la generosa popolazione della città vecchia notevolmente provata dall'ultima incursione; i paesi finitimi strabocciano di profughi. Dove andare? Dove può esercitare un professionista abbisognevole di lavoro per vivere?

Di ciò le autorità locali non s'interessano e lasciano che in ville capaci di ospitare trenta persone ne vivano comodamente tre; che in un piano di quindici stanze vivano signorilmente cinque damine della croce rossa; che in uno stabile dal quale si

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della croce rossa; che in uno stabile dal quale si
sono sfrattate venti famiglie si alloghino due solda-
ti per ogni camera! E i nostri soldati, quelli che
da quattro anni combattono vanno ramingando di paese

in paese dormendo sulla nuda terra!

L'esasperazione cresce sotto ogni punto di vista: mentre è all'orizzonte la minaccia che tra non molto si rimarrà senza pane, mentre si stenta per avere un po' di pasta e di zucchero; mentre la carne è diventata un mito (il giorno di Natale furono distribuiti 30 grammi, diciamo trenta grammi a testa) si vedono camions inglesi carichi di pane bianchissimo, di carne macellata di fresco e di ogni ben di Dio.

Così digiuni, malmenati, scacciati di casa, disarticolati in ogni umana attività, vien fatto di domandare cosa sarebbe di noi se non fossimo coobelligeranti, se dovessimo considerarci vinti in toto?

Mentre necessitano pace serenità e concordia perchè l'Italia venga liberata dall'invasore, gli animi vengono esacerbandosi e si ritiene che non di occupazione trattasi, ma di vera e propria dominazione inglese. Mentre noi si muore di fame e di freddo, mentre la nostra mobilia giace sulla strada alle intemperie, sul quotidiano locale si inserisce la ricerca di giovani signorine, di bella presenza per

to si rimarrà senza pane, mentre si stenta per avere un po' di pasta e di zucchero; mentre la carne è diventata un mito (il giorno di Natale furono distribuiti 30 grammi, diciamo trenta grammi a testa) si vedono camions inglesi carichi di pane bianchissimo, di carne macellata di fresco e di ogni ben di Dio.

Così digiuni, malmenati, scacciati di casa, disarticolati in ogni umana attività, vien fatto di domandare cosa sarebbe di noi se non fossimo coobelligeranti, se dovessimo considerarci vinti in toto?

Mentre necessitano pace serenità e concordia perché l'Italia venga liberata dall'invasore, gli animi vengono esacerbandosi e si ritiene che non di occupazione trattasi, ma di vera e propria dominazione inglese. Mentre noi si muore di fame e di freddo, mentre la nostra mobilia giace sulla strada alle intemperie, sul quotidiano locale si inserisce la ricerca di giovani signorine, di bella presenza per servire a mensa ufficiali americani!! E le autorità tacciono!

Noi, cittadini onesti, devoti al governo di V.E. e alla Dinastia, eleviamo dignitosa protesta e chie-

diamo che venga messa una remora al sistema. Molti di noi furono perseguitati dal defunto regime e ora per colmo, siamo senza tetto, senza lavoro, minacciati e non protetti. E ciò per lo meno non è umano.

Chiediamo scusa e osiamo sperare nella ferrea giustizia dell'Eccellenza Vostra.

Bari, 30 dicembre 1943.

UN NUMEROSO GRUPPO DI INTELLETTUALI.

TRANSLATIONSYNOPSIS OF PROTEST TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY "NUMEROUS INTELLECTUALS OF BRINDISI" (letter undated)

After having relinquished homes and villas at the edge and suburbs of Brindisi, people are now thrown out of city homes and apartments. British remark: "You are the vanquished", is very humiliating. If as co-belligerents they are treated thusly, what would have happened without it? Professional people kicked out of homes and offices, with no chance of finding another roof or to pursue their professions, leaving them to starve.

Local authorities are craven and servile to British authorities, do not defend population against requisitioning, even when the British have listened to reason.

People are thrown out of homes even without requisition notices, their furniture and personal effects accumulate in the street, at the mercy of the weather, giving rise to grumbling against the government and the Monarchy.

Country huts house refugees from homes bombed December 2nd (1942, presumably - transl.) and neighborhood towns are filled with war zone refugees and troops.

Population is starving while British troops go by loaded with white bread and freshly killed meat.

Sgt. Torisi - Transl.

INFORMING

2796
1000

IN CLERK

26/26

IMMEDIATE

D 2237

DISTO

Jan 261915A

Jan 270600A

ACTION 71 SUB AREA: INFO 26 2-2-5 JPT POLICONS, ALLIED CONTROL
CONCLUSION, 1915.

G-in-C ADME direct: that no member of the Allied Forces shall attend
Italian Democratic Party meeting at Bari on 28 Jan. ~~and 6 Jan and ADME will~~
~~ensure compliance with this instruction.~~ As a matter of general principle
members of Allied Forces must refrain from any participation in Italian politics.
~~and all informed.~~

AB Bulletin

File

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary
1 - AREA

27 Jan

Complied with

27/1/45

a/k

E. J. Chiosca

2975

③

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

EWS/dfe

26 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: General MacFarlane

Re the attached. I had a very satisfactory interview with Reali who assures me that:

1. Although the application to the Bari Prefect for the holding of a meeting stated that the meeting would be concluded on January 28th, he would advise the committee tomorrow that the government had no objection to its continuing over to the following day or to the 30th, if this were necessary in order to conclude their deliberations, and word will also be given to the Gazzetta Del Mezzogiorno to that effect.

2. The typhus regulations will not be enforced against delegates to the convention.

3. A rigid application of the 90 persons limit will not be followed; that is to say, that an additional 10 to 20 persons will not be challenged.

4. Orders have already been issued that Italian guard troops will not patrol the streets but will be kept in barracks until such time as they are called out by Brigadier Palmer in aid of the Carabinieri.

Reali is going to Bari tomorrow to button up all loose ends and will call on Brigadier Palmer. I will appreciate it if you will pass this on to Harold Gaccia.

E.W.S.

2973

③ h

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

EWS/dfe

26 January 1944

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E.W.S.

2975

③ h

copy

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Information and Censorship
Allied Force Headquarters

APC 512

25 Jan 44

General Mason MacFarlane
A C C Brindisi

In view of the obstacles put in the path of the Bari
Congress the following points are submitted for your consideration.

/s/n/t/ Lt. Col. A. Lander, IC.
O.C. P.W.B. Bari

6007

297

③ 8

copy

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Information and Censorship
Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512

25 Jan 44

CONGRES OF THE ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

BARI

1. On the 17 December 1943 the Congress of the Italian political parties, which was due to be held in Naples, was forbidden by the Allied Military Government on the grounds that Naples was too near the enemy lines.

2. Allied Headquarters subsequently gave permission to hold the Congress a month later in any other town; Bari was selected. In an interview with Cecil Sprigge Marshal Badoglio stated that he had put no obstacles in the way and concluded with the following words: "I consider it necessary that all political parties should have the opportunity of putting forward their points of view".

3. Preparations were then made for the Congress, at the same time the most fantastic rumours were spread with the obvious intention of alarming the public and persuading Allied Military Command to forbid the Congress.

4. In order to allay public fears and to create a peaceful atmosphere, P.W.B. approached the organising Committee, who, recognising the difficulties of the local Allied Commander, at once agreed to abstain from any public demonstration either at the opening or the close of the Congress.

5. This arrangement was made public in the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" of 22 January. On January 23rd the same paper published a declaration by Brigadier Palmer, welcoming the Congress and their intention not to use their right to a public demonstration, while announcing his determination to stop all disorder, from whichever quarters it may arise.

6. On January 20th General Gazzera arrived in Bari with full powers over the province and he immediately began to order troops to the city. The Officer Commanding No. 6 Base Sub Area disagreed with all these measures which he considered unnecessary and provocative.

7. On January 24th an agreement was reached between General Gazzera's Chief of Staff and Maj Rhys Roberts representing the OC 6 Base Sub Area. The text of this agreement is attached. The organisers of this Congress were notified and accepted all the terms of the agreement.

8. On January 25 the "Questore" summoned the organisers and informed them of the dispositions taken by General Gazzera. These were in complete disagreement with the arrangements mentioned in para 7 and the organisers rejected them.

9. Further instances of obstruction can be reported: the editors of "Idea Liberales" the organ of the Demo-Liberal or Government Party, submitted a proof of the number of January 23 to PWB Press Chief, Mr. Picard, who strongly objected to two articles. One of these attacked Bari Radio, designating it as "Londra Bari Radio" (in imitation of the nickname Berlin-Roma Radio which we use in our propaganda) while the other violently attacked the Congress announcing at the same time that the Demo-Liberal Party would hold a counter Congress of 90 anti-fascist liberals, also to take place on January 28.

The Editor was told to suspend publication until the C.O. 6th Base Sub Area had been consulted. P.W.B. were informed by Major Rhys Roberts that No. 6 Base Sub Area would not tolerate this rival congress which they considered a provocative move. If the Demo-Liberals desired to hold a congress, they could do so at a later date. It should be noted that this Party had already, on January 5th, held a Congress attended by over 300 persons and addressed by four Under-Secretaries of the Badoglio Government.

10. P.W.B. Press Chief consequently informed the Editor of the "Idea Liberales" that in the interests of public order the counter-congress could not be held on the date mentioned and that the article announcing this congress had to be suppressed. The Editor had to admit that the paper had already gone to press. P.W.B. then ordered the suspension of the whole issue. The leaders of the party suggested that the paper should appear with the word "annulled" printed across the suppressed article in red ink, thereby drawing still more attention to it. This suggestion was, however, rejected. Eventually the paper appeared without the article.

11. On the morning of January 25th the Prefect of Bari, Livoti, published in the Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno an ordinance prohibiting the entry into the city of travellers from Naples by train or car, unless they were provided with a health certificate. In the absence of such a certificate, the travellers would be subjected to quarantine and prophylactic measures.

The object of this belated concern of the Prefect for the health of Bari is obvious. It is a blatant effort to stop the delegation from Naples. Other measures of an exaggerated alarmistic nature have been the disarming of troops, their confinement to Barracks and the stoppage of shore leave for the Navy.

Conclusion. It is clear that the Government is making every effort to sabotage the Congress by raising every obstacle which can be imagined and by trying to spread in the minds of the Allied Military Authorities the idea that the wildest excesses are bound to occur.

In this connection it may be well to point out that the only threat to Bari Radio and to the Offices of the Gazzetta (where incidentally The Union Jack and the Eight Army News are printed) come from the monarchist circles.

In view of the moderate and orderly attitude adopted by the Congress parties in waiving their right to public demonstration, out of regard to considerations of public order and out of deference to Allied Authorities, P.W.B.

recommend that the Congress be allowed to carry out the arrangements agreed to by General Gazzera's Chief of Staff and 6th Base Sub Area, i.e.

- I. No public demonstrations at the opening or close of the Congress.
- II. The Congress to last 28 and 29 January (the second day is not open to the public);
- III The sacred number of 90 refers only to delegates;
- IV Entrance to the theatre for supporters, correspondents, Allied Officers (officially interested) shall be permitted by ticket.

We consider that any demands made by the Questore in regard to names or the number of Allied journalists or Officers present is entirely out of his province.

/s/n/t/ Lt. Col. A. Lander, I.C.
C.O. P.W.B. Bari

Distribution

- 1 General MacFarlane
- 2 GOC No 2 Dist
- 3 GOC No 6 Base Sub Area
- 4 FWB Algiers
- 5 File

128

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PARCO 453

PARCO

SECRET

PRIORITY

25 JAN 14

10050 MACMILLAN

AMIR FOR MGS REPLYING AGENT FOR INFO

In an effort further to strengthen his Government, Badoglio recently asked the leaders of the Socialist and Communist parties in Naples to serve in the Cabinet until Rome could be freed and a new Government established. Both refused on the grounds that the situation as regards the King had not altered since Badoglio's previous requests to the parties in October and they saw no reason to compromise their position in regard to the King for this interim period. It is understood that an approach was also made to the Christian Democrats who might have accepted if it could have been agreed to substitute Humbert for his Father.

Conversations with Badoglio and party leaders in Naples prior to the Bari meeting indicate that, whereas there has been some tension for fear lest this first free political meeting in 20 years might lead to disorders, the Government is resolved to maintain public order and the more responsible party leaders to avoid any action that might prejudice their future position. Speech will be free but Sforza assures us that he and Croce will use their influence to keep the meeting in line and preserve the agreed policy that no fundamental change in the structure of the State will be made until the entire country is free to make its own choice. It is clear, however, that the trend of the meeting will doubtless be directed against the person of the present King and his unwillingness

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PARGO 498 cont'd

to withdraw until after the war. (See my 2415 Jan 2, from FATHA).

Three representatives of the Rome Committee have arrived to take part in the deliberations bearing a message from the Committee. It is understood that this message recapitulates the October 16 declaration which called for the formation of an extraordinary Government to assume all constitutional powers of the State. This phrase is purposely vague since it seems that there is not full agreement among all members of the Rome Committee whether the Government should itself assume these powers or whether they should be delegated to it by the Monarch.

It has not yet been decided who will preside, but the meeting will open with an inaugural address by Croce. Each of the 6 parties composing the Provincial Committees represented at the Congress will have one vote per locality.

2973

CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
71 Sub Area.
24th Jan '44

TO:- DISTRIBUTION LIST "C"

There is a definite possibility of disturbances occurring in the Brindisi Town Area in the near future. All unit Commanders will take the following immediate action:-

1. Ensure that all men employed in Billets, offices etc., are within easy access of their arms.
2. Ensure that adequate arrangements are made for the safeguarding of arms in Billets etc.
3. Warn all ranks that if they are in the Brindisi Town Area and a disturbance breaks out, they must immediately make their way to Assembly points as follows:-
 - (a) If West of the line V.Armenico., V.S.Lorenzo, V.Conserva, V.Ports Lecce, the assembly point will be the R.A.S.C. Vehicle Report Centre. (O i/o will be the O i/o Report Centre and R.S.M.)
 - (b) If East of the line as above all ranks will make their way to the Docks and assemble in open areas by and inside the Main Gates. (O i/o to be detailed by Q(Mov).).
4. All ranks will make no attempt to leave their billets, offices etc., if already there on the outbreak of disturbance, unless ordered to do so by an officer.
5. All ranks must be warned that they will not in any circumstance allow themselves to become embroiled in any disturbance. They must quickly quietly and by means of alternative routes as necessary make their way to the Assembly points detailed above.
6. As regards M.T. Vehicles, these will report as follows:-
 - (a) Outside the Docks and in the Town all M.T. Vehicles will proceed to Brindisi Central Station Yard.
 - (b) All M.T. Vehicles in the Docks area will remain in the Docks Area.
7. Detailed schemes for further action in the event of disturbance are being prepared and will be circulated to all concerned.

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Commanding

Lt. Colonel,
Sub Area

71

1321

1452

(3) f

102 Cars
in total

2923

00011

Subject : Italian Political congress

SECRET AND URGENT
SBSA/182/1/6
24 January 1944

General Gazzera
Presso il Comando IX corpo d'Armata

In confirmation of today's discussion between GSO.II of this HQ and Sotto capo di Stato Maggiore of your staff, the following points were agreed and adopted. A translation is attached for easy reference.

1. That all the guarding, piqueting and patrolling in public were to be done by Carabinieri patrols; assisted where necessary (for the control of Allied troops) by Allied Military Police.
2. That all guard troops, both Allied and Italian, will be kept off the streets, out of sight and in THEIR BARRACKS until such time as they are called out by this HQ in aid of the Carabinieri.
3. That on the 28th of January, for the purpose of unity of command, all reports and communications will be sent to this HQ where a senior Italian Liaison Officer may be attached for the purpose of passing operational requirements to your HQ.
4. That no troops will be employed in keeping order unless and until assistance was called for by the Carabinieri and the Police. Moreover, if it was necessary to call out troops in aid of the Carabinieri, no force of arms should be used except as a last resort.
5. That General Gazzera's suggestion that the number of people admitted to the public meeting of the Congress should be limited to 90, referred only to the delegates and did not include the additional visitors such as members of the Press, P.W.B., Allied forces.. etc. However, no persons should be admitted to the hall, unless in possession of an official invitation card, a specimen of which would be available to both Headquarters and to the Carabinieri.
6. At the specific request of the captain of the Carabinieri, in order to facilitate his work, and on the recommendation of General Gazzera, it was agreed that traffic should be diverted from the block in which the Piccini Theater is situated, including that part of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele in front. For the purpose of this traffic diversion, signs would be prepared and put into position by the Allied Military Police.

Brigadier, illegible (in pencil)
Cmdr, 6 Base Sub-Area.
Major Rhys Roberts (in pencil)

THR/BTM

cc to CC RR 2 Dist; OC British Columbia Dragoons; OC Can Comp Reg, RA

(3)

copy

68

L'anno 1944 il 25 Gennaio nella R. Questura di Bari

Davanti al sottoscritto Funzionario è presente il Sig. Avv. Michele Cifarelli, Segretario del Comitato organizzatore del Congresso del 28 c.m., al quale si dà comunicazione di quanto ha disposto S.E. il generale d'Armata, incaricato straordinario per l'ordine pubblico nella provincia di Bari;

- 1) Presentare subito il modello delle tessere d'invito e l'elenco dei giornalisti invitati a presenziare il Congresso.
- 2) Il Congresso deve aver luogo soltanto il giorno 28 gennaio e concludersi nella giornata.
- 3) L'intervento al congresso deve essere limitato alle sole 90 persone già delegate e ai giornalisti già autorizzati.

Circa la presenza al congresso di Ufficiali alleati le Autorità Militari Italiane prenderanno accordi direttamente col Comando Inglese.

Per presa visione: firmato CIFARELLI

2900

COPY

OUTGOING:

FM/nap

SECRET

PRIORITY

7/26

PRIORITY PERSONAL FROM MACFARLANE

2449

UNRECORDED RANGING UNIT REPORT

JAN 24 0901A

I spoke to Badoglio tonight regarding the urgent necessity of maintaining order in Bari on 28 January when the political meeting takes place. There have been many rumors and even forecasts from official quarters that disturbances are likely. Badoglio assured me that he had taken every possible precaution and that he was satisfied that law and order would be maintained without difficulty. All necessary arrangements had been made by a recent meeting in Bari of the Italian G C Troops, the Commander of the Carabinieri, the Prefect and the Ministry of the Interior. There will be ample forces of Carabinieri and police available. Admission to the meeting will be limited to delegates only who must produce their cards. The recent announcements by our local Base Area Commander have had a good effect. Comment. I stressed the fact that any serious trouble in Bari on the eve of the return of Italian territory to the Italian Government could not fail to have a most deplorable impression on the Allied Governments. I think myself that the danger of serious disturbances in Bari during the meetings has probably been exaggerated.

AUTHENTICATED:

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Gen MacFarlane

F. N. HASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

2900

③ d

0963

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

785015

CONTINUING

SECRET

Priority

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD FORCE RPTD FILPOT

24 JAN 1954

6/34

2118

JAN 240900Z

I ASKED BADOLLO TONIGHT WHETHER HE APPROVED REALE APOSTROPHE'S RECENT STATEMENT TO
 REUTERS REPRESENTATIVE THAT THE KING OF ITALY WOULD ABDICATE WHEN THE RIGHT MOMENT
 CAME PD FAIR TO FREEDOM RPTD FORCE RPTD FILPOT PERSONAL FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA
FAIR BADOLLO SAID HE CONSIDERED THE STATEMENT MOST UNFORTUNATE AND IMPROPER AND
 HAD SPOKEN FORCIBLY TO REALE ON THE SUBJECT

UNIDENTIFIED:

F. H. MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant General
 Deputy President

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- 1 - Gen. M.

2954

U.S. SECRET

Dd

U. S. SECRET

2 JAN 1944

1885

CUNNING

6/34

2118

SECRET

Priority

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD FILIPOT

JAN 240900Z

I ASKED BADOLGEO TORTORET WHETHER HE APPROVED REAR ADMIRAL APONTEPHE'S RECENT STATEMENT TO
 REVEREND REPRESENTATIVE THAT THE KING OF ITALY WOULD ABDICATE WHEN THE RIGHT MOMENT
 CAME FD PAREN TO FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD FILIPOT PERSONAL FROM MACFARLANE FROM FATIMA
 PAREN BADOLGEO SAID HE CONSIDERED THE STATEMENT MOST UNFORTUNATE AND IMPROPER AND
 HAD SPOKEN FORCIBLY TO REAR ADMIRAL ON THE SUBJECT

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant General
 Deputy President

DISTRIBUTION:

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 1 - Diary
 1 - Gen. M.

2904

U. S. SECRET

Dd

COPY

Ongoing

FM/ADP

SECRET

5/24

PRIORITY

2117

FATIMA PERSONAL INFO: MACFARLANE

JAN 24 0856A

MURDER: 1972 KILGORE REPT. FARGO

During interviews this evening both the King and Badoglio urged very strongly that they might be allowed to enter Rome at the earliest possible moment after the Allies occupy it. Both declared that it was imperative that the King should get in touch with leading politicians in Rome and endeavor to form a broad based Government at the earliest possible moment. Badoglio again affirmed that he considered that his task would be accomplished when he entered Rome with the King. He had no intention of remaining in office once he had accomplished this but assured me that he would always remain loyally at the disposal of the Allies. I told both the King and Badoglio that the question of arranging for their entry into Rome at the earliest possible moment was under consideration.

AUTHENTICATED:

F. N. WASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Gen MacFarlane

000.1
F. N. WASON
MACFARLANE

296

7 c

24 JAN 1944

SECRET

OUTGOING

FIM/hjp

3/24

2115

JAN 24 08 3A

SECRET

Priority

FATMA

FATMA RPTD FARGO RPTD FILFOT

THE SECOND DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE KING CONTAINED A SUMMARY OF HIS POLITICAL INTENTIONS IN SEVEN POINTS PD POINT ONE PD FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD FILFOT PERSONAL FROM SACFARLANE FROM FATMA PAPER THESE WERE AS FOLLOWS PD POINT PD ONE PD THE PRESENT CABINET WILL REMAIN IN CHARGE UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT RETURNS TO HOME PD TWO PD AS SOON AS HOME IS FREED FROM THE GERMANS AND A NEW CABINET SHALL BE FORMED ON A WIDE BASIS INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL PARTIES AND WITHOUT PARTICIPATION OF MEN IN ANY WAY COMPROMISED WITH FASCISM PD THREE PD WITHIN FOUR MONTHS FROM THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE A NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SHALL BE ELECTED PD FOUR PD PARLIAMENT WILL FREELY DISCUSS OUR INSTITUTIONS AND PROPOSE TO ALL REFORMS HOWEVER FAR REACHING THEY MAY BE PD FIVE PD THE PEOPLE WILL BE CALLED TO FREELY EXPRESS THEIR WILL AND SHALL THEN BE THE SUPREME MASTER OF THEIR DESTINIES PD SIX PD THE CROWN WILL FAITHFULLY FOLLOW THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AS EXPRESSED BY THE FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION PD SEVEN PD ANY DIFFERENT LINE OF CONDUCT WOULD JEOPARDISE AT THIS DELICATE JUNCTURE THE AUTHORITY AND RIGHT AND POWER OF THE STATE UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS AND THE REMNANTS OF FASCISM PD THE KING WAS MOST ANXIOUS THAT THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE BROADCAST OR OTHERWISE PUBLISHED PD 29.2 THE CONFERENCE AT BARI PD HE SUGGESTED THAT HIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE ISSUED AS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A RELIABLE AUTHORITY IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE KING PD FOR SOME REASON WHICH REMAINED OBSCURE HE WAS ANXIOUS THAT THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE ISSUED IN THIS WAY

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SECRET

0907

785015

U. S. SECRET

1882

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

OUTGOING RADIO TO FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD FILMOT (CONTINUED)

24 JAN 1944

AND NOT BY HIMSELF PD I TOLD HIM THAT IT SEEMED PREFERABLE TO ME THAT THE STATE-
SHOULD BE ISSUED DIRECT FROM HIM PD BUT HE INSISTED THAT HE PREFERRED THE METHOD
HE HAD SUGGESTED AND I TOLD HIM THAT I WOULD FORWARD HIS SUGGESTION

AUTHENTICATED:

F. R. MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files

1 - Diary

1 - Gen. M.

2901

U. S. SECRET
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FRA/N.S.

24 January 1944

In reply refer to:
091.1

MEMORANDUM TO: Allied Force Headquarters, Military Government Section,
APO 512

Reference my telegram No. 2114 of 24 January, I enclose herewith
the Italian originals and translations of the two documents handed to
me last night by the King.

2 incls:
as above

cc: Mr. McMillan
Mr. Murphy

P. M. HASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

2950

⑦

Caole

1. The present Cabinet will remain in charge until the Government returns to Rome.
2. As soon as Rome is freed from the Germans, a new Cabinet shall be formed on a wide basis including representatives of all Parties and without participation of men in any way compromised with Fascism.
3. Within four months from the conclusion of Peace a new Chamber of Deputies shall be elected.
4. Parliament will freely discuss our Institutions and proceed to all reforms however far-reaching they may be.
5. ~~The~~ People will be called to freely express their will and shall thus be the supreme master of their destinies.
6. The Crown will faithfully follow the will of the People as expressed by the freely elected Representatives of the Nation.
7. Any different line of conduct would jeopardize at this delicate juncture the authority, right and power of the State, conditions which are essential to the prosecution of the fight against the Germans and the remnants of Fascism.

Luigi

1. It is advisable that the broadcasts in Italian from the London, Naples, and Bari Radio Stations (the Bari Station being also controlled by Allied Authorities) should not limit their activity or show preference to the reporting of news unfavourable to the Monarchy (in the person of the King) and to the Royal Italian Government. Such ~~obvious~~ partiality on the part of an Allied organization, even if unofficial, while does not contribute to the pacification of the people, so necessary to ensure peace and good order in the rear of the fighting troops, justifies an unfavourable interpretation of the attitude of the Governments of the United Nations towards the Italian Monarchy.
2. It is necessary to pre-arrange, in agreement with Allied Authorities, the complete and far reaching formation of a political Government to take place as soon as Rome is freed. This in order to avoid that the Leaders of the Antifascist Parties in Rome should think they have been neglected and should pass to the opposition, thus creating other troublesome repetitions of the "Sforza" case. As a matter of fact these Parties, while divided in different political tendencies, have obtained the absolute majority of public opinion and actively cooperate in the struggle against the Germans.
If such a Government is arranged beforehand and formed without delay in order to be immediately functioning, it will guarantee peace in Rome. 28
3. It is necessary to make it clear, once for all, that contrary to the rumours purposely spread by irresponsible elements acting in bad faith, the King, in full

- 2 -

agreement with the United Nations, will, after the peace, leave the Italian people absolutely free to choose, with a freely-expressed vote, in a freely-formed Chamber of Deputies, whatever form of democratic Government will be considered preferable; but up to that time the King does not intend to leave His Place of Duty, in the exclusive and superior interest of the Country. Any other solution would create a chaotic situation with irreparable consequences for Italy, in open contrast with the interest of the Allied troops fighting the war in which the King and the Royal Government are loyally collaborating.

4. It is necessary that the King should enter Rome with the first troops so as to prevent, with His presence, any adverse propaganda that interested elements may try to make, in order to create disturbances and difficulties for the Allied troops.

- 1) Il Ministero attuale durerà fino al ritorno del Governo Italiano alla Capitale.
- 2) Non appena Roma sarà liberata dai tedeschi, si dovrà costituire un Ministero a larga base che comprenda esponenti di tutti i Partiti e non comprenda uomini in alcun modo compromessi col Fascismo.
- 3) Entro quattro mesi dalla Pace si dovrà eleggere la Camera dei Deputati.
- 4) Il Parlamento potrà liberamente discutere le istituzioni e riformarle anche totalitariamente.
- 5) Il Paese, liberamente consultato, sarà arbitro delle sue sorti.
- 6) La Corona seguirà fedelmente la volontà del Paese manifestata dai rappresentanti della Nazione liberamente eletti.
- 7) Qualunque diversa linea di condotta minaccerebbe in questo delicato momento l'autorità, la legittimità e la forza dello Stato, condizioni essenziali per proseguire la lotta contro i tedeschi e contro i residui del fascismo.

I. - Opportunità che le trasmissioni in lingua italiana della Radio Londra, di Napoli e di Bari (anche quest'ultima controllata dalle Autorità Anglo-Americane) non limitino la loro attività e le loro preferenze a diffondere notizie contrarie alla Monarchia (Persone del Re) ed al Reale Governo d'Italia.

Una tale apparente parzialità da parte di un organismo inter-alleato, sia pure non ufficiale, mentre non giova alla pacificazione degli animi, tanto necessaria nelle retrovie per le truppe che combattono, avvalora in tutti una poco benevola interpretazione dell'atteggiamento dei Governi delle Nazioni Unite nei riguardi della Monarchia Italiana.

II. - Necessità di prestabilire, in accordo con le Autorità Inter-alleate, una formazione vasta e completa di Governo Politico che dovrà avere immediato inizio all'atto della liberazione di Roma. Ciò ad evitare che gli esponenti direttivi dei Partiti Antifascisti residenti nella Capitale che, ottenendo l'assoluta maggioranza dei consensi pur nelle opposte tendenze politiche, hanno attivamente collaborato nella lotta contro i tedeschi, possano, ritenendosi trascurati, passare all'opposizione creando numerosi e fastidiosi duplicati di cani "Sforza".

Un Governo dapprima predisposto, subito costituito, ed immediatamente funzionante, garantirà la calma nella Capitale.

III. - Necessità che venga bene chiarito, una volta per sempre, che, contrariamente alle voci messe ad arte in circolazione da elementi irresponsabili e non in buona fede, il Re, in pieno accordo con le Nazioni Unite, dopo la pace, lascerà arbitro il Popolo Italiano di scegliersi, con un voto liberamente espresso in una Camera liberamente costituita, quella qualsiasi forma di governo democratico che riterrà opportuna; ma sino ad allora né ha inteso, né intende, di lasciare il Suo posto di Sovrano nell'esclusivo

è superiore all'interesse del Paese. Qualsiasi altra soluzione provocherebbe una situazione di caos con irreparabili conseguenze per l'Italia in aperto contrasto con gli interessi delle truppe interalliate operanti per la continuazione della guerra alla quale il Re ed il Regio Governo lealmente collaborano.

- IV.- Necessità che il Re rientri con le prime truppe in Roma per evitare, con la Sua Presenza, qualsiasi opera di propaganda contraria che elementi interessati potrebbero fare procurando noie e difficoltà alle Truppe Alleate.

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CUTTING

2 JAN 1944 FMW/hjp

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SECRET

Priority

FATHA

FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD PIRLOT

CONVERSATION

THE KING ASKED ME TO SEE HIM THIS EVENING PD IN THE COURSE OF A LONG ~~CONVERSATION~~ HE
 HANDED ME TWO DOCUMENTS PD PLEASE TO FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD PIRLOT PERSONAL FROM
MACFARLANE FROM F. T. M. BAKER I AM FORWARDING THESE BY AIR PD THE FIRST DOCUMENT
 DEALT WITH FOUR POINTS PD ONE PD A COMPLAINT THAT OUR BROADCASTS FROM LONDON WERE
 BIAS AND HAD GIVEN PROPAGANDIST TREATMENT TO NEWS AND ITEMS UNFAVORABLE TO THE
 KING AND HIS GOVERNMENT PD THE KING MADE A LENGTHY COMPLAINT REGARDING THE PARTIALITY
 OF OUR BROADCASTS IN FAVOR OF HIS OPPONENTS PD I ASSURED THE KING THAT IT WAS OUR
 INTENTION TO ENSURE THAT OUR BROADCASTS WERE IMPARTIAL BUT THAT THE SUPPLY OF
 MATERIAL FROM HIMSELF AND HIS GOVERNMENT WAS VERY MEAGER IN COMPARISON WITH THAT
 PRODUCED BY HIS OPPONENTS PD CORRENT PD I HAVE ALREADY TAKEN UP THIS QUESTION LOCALLY
 WITH PHB PD TFO PD THE NECESSITY OF DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BEFORE REACHING HOME
 TO ENSURE THE FORMATION AND IMMEDIATE FUNCTIONING OF A SOUND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT PD
 THERE PD THE NECESSITY FOR CONSIDERING RULES THAT THE KING WAS OPPOSED TO LEAVING
 TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE WHATEVER FORM OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT
 THEY MIGHT DESIRE AFTER THE PEACE PD FOUR PD THE NECESSITY FOR EARLIEST POSSIBLE
 ENTRY INTO HOME BY THE KING PD SEE MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

AUTHENTICATED:

F. H. MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant General
 Deputy President

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2 - AG Files

1 - Diary

1 - Gen. M.

U. S. SECRET

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U. S. SECRET

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OUTGOING

22 JAN 1944 FUEL/HJP

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Priority

FATIMA

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TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE WHATEVER FORM OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

THEY MIGHT DESIRE AFTER THE PEACE PD FOUR PD THE NECESSITY FOR EARLIEST POSSIBLE

ENTRY INTO ROME BY THE KING PD SEE MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

AUTHENTICATED:

(7)

U. S. SECRET

F. N. HASON MACPARLANE
Lieutenant General

W.D. Politics Ital Govt

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MACFARLANE FROM F. TINA PAREN I AM FORWARDING THESE BY AIR PD THE FIRST DOCUMENT
DEALS WITH FOUR POINTS PD ONE PD A COMPLAINT THAT OUR BROADCASTS FROM LONDON CMA
NAPLES AND BARI GIVE PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO NEWS AND ITEMS UNFAVORABLE TO THE
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THEY MIGHT DESIRE AFTER THE PEACE PD FOUR PD THE NECESSITY FOR EARLIEST POSSIBLE
ENTRY INTO ROME BY THE KING PD SEE MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

AUTHENTICATED:

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2 - AD Files
1 - Diary

1 - Gen. M.

U.S. SECRETARY
F. N. MASON LACROIX
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

Oct. 1 - ~~Sept. 20~~

2936

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24 JAN 1944

U. S. SECRET
SECRET

OUTLING

FME/hjp

SECRET

Urgent

FATIMA

FREEDOM RPTD PARAG RPTD FILMUT

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JAN

ARMELLINI REPORTS FROM ROME THAT ROMANI HAS MODIFIED THE TERMS OF BADGLER'S (POSTROPHES
 S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SIX PARTIES OF ROME IN A COMMUNICATION WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS
 PD QUOTE PD FOR INFORMATION OUR ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS REQUESTED US THAT THERE BE
 NO OPEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN ROME BETWEEN DEPARTURE OF GERMAN AND ENTRY OF ALLIED
 TROOPS PD UNQUOTE PD PARAG RPTD FREEDOM RPTD PARAG RPTD FILMUT PERSONAL FROM FATIMA
SIGNED MACFARLANE PARAG ARMELLINI ALSO REPORTS THAT THE PARTY OF ACTION HAS VOTED
 THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF THE DAY PD QUOTE PD IT AFFIRMS DECIDED ^{intention} IN THE OF EXPRESSING
 ALSO IN ROME IN THE EVENT OF EVACUATION BY THE ENEMY THROUGH ITS OWN MEANS THE WILL
 OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE PD UNQUOTE PD ARMELLINI HAS REQUESTED BADGLER FOR VERY SPECIFIC
 INSTRUCTIONS WHICH CAN BE COMMUNICATED TO THE POLITICAL LEADERS PD I HAVE BADGLER
 THE FOLLOWING DRAFT MESSAGE FOR BADGLER TO SEND TO ARMELLINI PD QUOTE PD MY
 TELEGRAM ONE TWO EIGHT CONTAINS A PRECISE ORDER I RECEIVED FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PD
 I EXPECT THAT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ^{will} NOT TOLERATE ANY OPEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY
 AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN UNTIL AUTHORIZED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDER
 IN ROME PD ROME WILL BE CONSIDERED AS IN THE ZONE OF OPERATIONS AND THEREFORE UNDER
 ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF ALLIED MILITARY COMMAND PD UNQUOTE PD BADGLER ^{to} AGREED THE TEXT
 OF THIS DRAFT BUT SAID THAT HE CONSIDERED THE MESSAGE SHOULD BE SENT BY THE ALLIED
 COMMANDER IN CHIEF RATHER THAN BY HIMSELF PD I TOLD HIM THAT I WOULD HAVE ²⁹⁻¹⁰ FOR
 THIS QUESTION PD PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF THIS MESSAGE SHOULD BE SENT IN GENERAL

U. S. SECRET

(3) C

24 JAN 1944

U. S. SECRET

Double Double SECRET

OUTGOING MESSAGE TO FREEDOM RPTD FARGO RPTD FILPOT

WILSON APOSTROPHE S NAME OR IF I SHOULD TELL BADGLEY THAT IT MUST GO IN HIS OWN
NAME PD I TOLD BADGLEY THAT I MUCH PREFERRED THE LATTER COURSE FROM EVERY POINT
OF VIEW BUT HE WAS MOST INSISTENT THAT I SHOULD REFER THE MATTER PD GRATEFUL FOR
VERY EARLY REPLY

AUTHENTICATED:

F. H. MARION MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Deputy President

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- 1 - Diary
- 1 Dep. Pres

U. S. SECRET
Double Double SECRET

21 JAN 1944

1755

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES COMMISSION
AFU 394

LF/afc

In reply
refer to: 000.7

21 January 1944

Subject: Public Opinion Survey.

To: Captain Henry W. Stone.

1. Major Cain went to Naples to discuss this matter and did not note your it nor did he give me any information. As I have understood it from conversations with Major Cain and Professor Dodd, the position is as follows:

(1) Professor Dodd had special leave from his university for a limited period to conduct Public Opinion Surveys in Sicily and Italy for FSB.

(2) Professor Dodd was anxious to extend his activities and managed to interest both AFU and AOC in the potential value of Public Opinion Surveys.

(3) As a result of this additional subjects of particular interest to AOC and AFU (e.g. food distribution, political trends) were included and extra staff was engaged for this purpose.

(4) AFU then objected that AFU and AOC must bear a part of the cost of the additional work and staff. Professor Dodd came to England about a week ago to discuss the possibility with General Joyce and Major Cain.

(5) I believe that General Joyce was interested, and also Colonel Foley to whom Major Cain showed a specimen survey (a copy is attached).

(6) Major Cain then went to Naples to discuss further action but owing to the change in command the matter was shelved. (Major Mitchell-Dryes is a member of FSB London who is here on a short visit)

2. If I may add a personal note, based on my own work with the Public Opinion Survey at the Ministry of Information and with mass observation, I would suggest that these surveys are not worth the expense involved. They are quite amusing for those who make them, but their results, in my opinion, are generally not much more than a magnification of the obvious. Since it appears from the message that FSB will continue this activity in any case, it does not seem to me that the AOC need add to its expenses and responsibilities. A good deal of criticism may be aroused if it becomes known that the AOC is fathering this kind of snooping.

17 JAN 1944

1755

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

A/C 334

LF/dfe

In reply
refer to: 000.7

24 January 1944

Subject: Public Opinion Survey.

To: Captain Ellery W. Stone.

1. Major Cain went to Naples to discuss this matter and did not note upon it nor did he give me any information. As I have understood it from conversations with Major Cain and Professor Dodd, the position is as follows:

(1) Professor Dodd had special leave from his university for a limited period to conduct Public Opinion Surveys in Sicily and Italy for PEB.

(2) Professor Dodd was anxious to extend his activities and managed to interest both APC and ACU in the potential value of Public Opinion Surveys.

(3) As a result of this additional subjects of particular interest to APC and APC (e.g. food distribution, political trends) were included and extra staff was engaged for this purpose.

(4) PEB then objected that APC and APC must bear a part of the cost of the additional work and staff. Professor Dodd came to Brindisi about a week ago to discuss the possibility with General Joyce and Major Cain.

(5) I believe that General Joyce was interested, and also Colonel Foley to whom Major Cain showed a specimen survey (a copy is attached).

(6) Major Cain then went to Naples to discuss further action but owing to the change in command the matter was shelved. (Major Mitchell-Dimes is a member of PEB London who is here on a short visit.)

2. If I may add a personal note, based on my own work with the Public Opinion Survey at the Ministry of Information and with mass observation, I would suggest that these surveys are not worth the expense involved. They are quite amazing for those who make them, but their results, in my opinion, are generally not much more than a magnification of the obvious. Since it appears from the message that PEB will continue this activity in any case, it does not seem to me that the APC need add to its own expenses and responsibilities. A good deal of criticism may be aroused if it becomes known that the APC is fathering this kind of snooping.

000.7

a limited period to conduct Public Opinion Surveys in Sicily and Italy for FBI.

(2) Professor Dodi was anxious to extend his activities and managed to interest both AEC and ACO in the potential value of Public Opinion Surveys.

(3) As a result of this additional subjects of particular interest to AOC and AEC (e.g. food distribution, political trends) were included and extra staff was engaged for this purpose.

(4) FBI then objected that AOC and AEC must bear a part of the cost of the additional work and staff. Professor Dodi came to Brindisi about a week ago to discuss the possibility with General Joyce and Major Cain.

(5) I believe that General Joyce was interested, and also Colonel Foley to whom Major Cain showed a specimen survey (a copy is attached).

(6) Major Cain then went to Naples to discuss further action but owing to the change in command the matter was shelved. (Major Mitchell-Immes is a member of FBI London who is here on a short visit)

2. If I may add a personal note, based on my own work with the Public Opinion Survey at the Ministry of Information and with mass observation, I would suggest that these surveys are not worth the expense involved. They are quite amusing for those who make them, but their results, in my opinion, are generally not much more than a magnification of the obvious. Since it appears from the message that FBI will continue this activity in any case, it does not seem to me that the AOC need add to its own expenses and responsibilities. A good deal of criticism may be aroused if it becomes known that the AOC is fathering this kind of snooping.

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21 JAN 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AKC 394
LF/dfe

In reply
refer to: 000.7

21 January 1944

Subject: Public Opinion Survey.

To: Captain Henry W. Stone.

1. Major Cain went to Naples to discuss this matter and did not note upon it nor did he give me any information. As I have understood it from conversations with Major Cain and Professor Dodd, the position is as follows:

(1) Professor Dodd has special leave from his university for a limited period to contact Public Opinion Surveys in Sicily and Italy for PAB.

(2) Professor Dodd was anxious to extend his activities and managed to interest both AMG and ACC in the potential value of Public Opinion Surveys.

(3) As a result of this additional subjects of particular interest to ACC and AMG (e.g. food distribution, political trends) were included and extra staff was engaged for this purpose.

(4) PAB then objected that ACC and AMG must bear a part of the cost of the additional work and staff. Professor Dodd came to Brindisi about a week ago to discuss the possibility with General Joyce and Major Cain.

(5) I believe that General Joyce was interested, and also Colonel Foley to whom Major Cain showed a specimen survey (a copy is attached).

(6) Major Cain then went to Naples to discuss further action but owing to the change in command the matter was shelved. (Major Mitchell-Limes is a member of PAB London who is here on a short visit)

2. If I may add a personal note, based on my own work with the Public Opinion Survey at the Ministry of Information and with mass circulation, I would suggest that these surveys are not worth the expense involved. They are quite amusing for those who make them, but their results, in my opinion, are generally not much more than a magnification of the obvious. Since it appears from the message that PAB will continue this activity in any case, it does not seem to me that the ACC need add to its own expenses and responsibilities. A good deal of criticism may be aroused if it be known that the ACC is paying for this activity.

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(2) Professor Dodd was anxious to extend his activities and managed to interest both AEC and ACG in the potential value of Public Opinion Surveys.

(3) As a result of this additional subjects of particular interest to AEC and AEC (e.g. food distribution, political trends) were included and extra staff was engaged for this purpose.

(4) FCB then objected that AEC and AEC must bear a part of the cost of the additional work and staff. Professor Dodd came to Brindisi about a week ago to discuss the possibility with General Joyce and Major Cain.

(5) I believe that General Joyce was interested, and also Colonel Policy to whom Major Cain showed a specimen survey (a copy is attached).

(6) Major Cain then went to Naples to discuss further action but owing to the change in command the matter was shelved. (Major Mitchell-Imes is a member of FCB London who is here on a short visit)

2. If I may add a personal note, based on my own work with the Public Opinion Survey at the Ministry of Information and with mass observation, I would suggest that these surveys are not worth the expense involved. They are quite amusing for those who make them, but their results, in my opinion, are generally not much more than a magnification of the obvious. Since it appears from the message that FCB will continue this activity in any case, it does not seem to me that the AEC need add to its own expenses and responsibilities. A good deal of criticism may be aroused if it becomes known that the AEC is fathering this kind of snooping.

(6)

27 JAN 1944

TRANSLATION

COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE
(Provincial Committee of Liberation)

BARI

Bari, 21 January 1944

To the Honorable Allied Control Commission
Brindisi

I have the honor of transmitting to this Commission the text of the
deliberation adopted today unanimously by this Committee of Liberation
in reference to the R.D. 19 January 1944 No. 3, concerning the press.

Respectfully,

THE SECRETARY

(Sig. Michele Cifarelli)

Sen M took to Naples
in car - with by Bari
1/23/44
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TRANSLATION

HFJ

COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE

BARI

The Provincial Committee of Liberation at Bari:

--since with the issuance of the Royal Decree No. 3 January 19, 1944, concerning the press, the Royal Government not only has laid down, in the severest terms, complicated procedures for obtaining authorization to publish any periodical, but also has established that every authorization is valid only for three months, it is therefore evident that the competent offices have been granted the right to make the renewal for the next period contingent on the experience of the past three months, clearly endangering the opposition newspapers;

--since these press regulations enormously increase the control which, through censorship, the Government already exercises on the press; what is worse, they recall in their detestable formulation the typical imprint of the fascist mentality enduring among the organs of the Royal Government;

--with the certainty of expressing the thoughts of all the committees of liberation in the other provinces;

--raises a solemn protest against the issue of this decree and asks its abrogation or, at least, its reasonable modification;

--decides to communicate to the Allied authorities (Allied Control Commission and PWB) this protest so that their intervention may serve to frustrate any diminution of the freedom of the press (which is one of the cardinal precepts of the United Nations), and, particularly, to avoid any interruption in the publication of newspapers which might result from the application of Art. 1 of said decree;

--decides moreover, to bring this question up before the Congress of the Committees of Liberation which will assemble at Bari on 28 January 1944, so that this assembly may pronounce on the matter.

THE SECRETARY

(Michele Cifarelli)

Bari, 21 January 1944

2973

23 JAN 1944

2569

COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE

BARI

Bari, 21 gennaio 1944

Onorevole

Commissione Alleata di Controllo

BRINDISI

Mi onoro di trasmettere a cotesta
Commissione il testo della deliberazione adottata oggi all'una-
nimità da questo Comitato Provinciale di Liberazione, relativa-
mente al R.D. 19 gennaio 1944 n°3, relativo alla stampa.

Con ossequio,

IL SEGRETARIO

Michel Liorelli

2952

23 JAN 1944

2564

COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE BARI

IL COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE DI BARI

- poiché con l'emanazione del Regio Decreto 19 gennaio 1944 n°3 relativo alla stampa, il Regio Governo, non solo ha disposto, sotto comminatorie severissime, complicate formalità per ottenere l'autorizzazione a pubblicare qualsiasi periodico, ma anche ha stabilito che qualsiasi autorizzazione abbia validità solo per tre mesi, onde è evidente che sarà consentito agli uffici competenti di subordinare alla esperienza di un trimestre il rinnovo o meno dell'autorizzazione per il trimestre successivo, con chiaro pericolo di soffocamento per i giornali di opposizione;

- poiché tali norme relative alla stampa aggravano enormemente il controllo che già, mediante la censura, il Governo esercita su di essa e, quel che è peggio, recano nella loro stessa insidiosa formulazione, ² tipica impronta della mentalità fascista perdurante negli organismi facenti capo al Regio Governo;

- nella certezza di esprimere il pensiero anche di tutti i Comitati di Liberazione delle altre province;

- eleva solenne protesta contro l'emanazione di tale decreto e chiede la abrogazione o, quanto meno, opportune modifiche di esso;

- delibera di comunicare alle Autorità Anglo-Americate (Commissione Alleata di Controllo e P.W.B.) la presente protesta affinché il loro intervento valga a sventare ogni menomazione della libertà di stampa, che rientra tra i cardini ricostruttivi delle Nazioni Unite, ed, in particolare, ad evitare ogni interruzione nella pubblicazione dei giornali, che potrebbe derivare dall'applicazione dell'art. I di detto decreto;

- delibera altresì di portare la questione a conoscenza del Congresso dei Comitati di Liberazione che si riunirà in Bari il 28 gennaio 1944, affinché tale assemblea si pronanzi al riguardo.

Bari, 21 gennaio 1944



IL SEGRETARIO

Micheli Biffelli

21 JAN 1944

21 January 1944

To His Excellency Marshal Badoglio -

Dear Marshal Badoglio:-

I have received your letter of 16 January forwarding a memorandum concerning certain political-administrative problems. I can assure you that they will have our serious consideration.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ROBERT H. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief of Staff

000.1-28

2951

(5) a

A.C.C. (Rev) 21 JAN 1944

7445

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

File

WDW/AMG/mrd
18 January 1944

Ref/AMG/202.

SUBJECT: Political Activities

TO : R.C.A.O., Region I
R.C.A.O., Region II

1. The revised policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff has been communicated by A.F.H.Q. in the following terms (copies of which you have already received):-

(a) "Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than Fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder".

(b) "These will include the right of peaceful assembly, attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable."

(c) "Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting or disorder will not be tolerated."

2. Although paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) above call for a substantial modification of policies which have heretofore been observed in the enforcement of the provisions of Section I, Article IV and Section 2, Article V of Proclamation No. 11 those provisions are not abrogated by the terms of the revised policy.

3. Permits for meetings may be granted with more freedom. Discretion to withhold permits still remains with Regions.

4. (a) The following instructions have been received from A.F.H.Q. regarding cases where it is found necessary to withhold permits for political gatherings:

"When important political meetings are banned, short official announcements should be made, giving reasons and the text wired to this Headquarters. This should combat unfavourable comments and propaganda".

66611 Political Reg 202

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

(Political Activities - Cont'd.)

(b) Whenever, in the exercise of your authority and discretion action involving the denial of authority for any political meetings has to be taken, you are requested to inform this Headquarters by cable without delay:

- (1) Nature of meeting which will not be authorized.
- (2) Auspices under which it was to be held.
- (3) Date, time and place proposed.
- (4) Brief reasons for prohibition
- (5) Text of official announcement made.

(c) Cables sent in accordance with paragraph 4. (b) above will be followed by full report.

5. Publication of Newspapers: A programme of control is being formulated by the Allied Publications Board and a directive on the licensing procedure will be issued shortly.

6. The instruction in paragraph 1. (c) above must be carefully and rigidly observed in all cases of political prisoners released, particularly those who were imprisoned or otherwise detained by the former Fascist Government.

7. Acknowledge by wire.



CHARLES M. SHOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.O., AMG, HQ.

Distribution:

R.C.A.O., Region I	(20)
R.C.A.O., Region II	(15)
Political Sect.	(2)
Econ. & Admin. Sect.	(6)
Security Int.	(2)
A.C.C. (Fwd.)	(2)
A.C.C. (Rear)	(2)
AFHQ, (MGS)	(5)
AFI (AMG)	(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

4 JAN 1944

2613

TRANSLATION

The Chief of Government

16 January 1944

File No. 174

TO : General MacFarlane
 Chief of Allied Control Commission
 Brindisi

Dear General MacFarlane,

I am sorry that the first letter addressed to you after your welcome return to Italy should be one of disappointment and lacking in the complete cordiality I would have desired. My soldierly frankness prevents me, however, from continuing to hide my feelings and those of the ministers who collaborate with me, and it impels me to disclose to you a political-administrative situation which cannot go on without a deep and radical review.

In the attached memorandum I have tried to list certain specific data in order to demonstrate the necessity of a closer and more trusting collaboration between the administrative organs of Allied Commands and those of the Italian Government, which can be the only way to maintain the life of the latter.

This is not a detailed list, but simply a representative one which I wanted to limit in the interest of brevity.

I believe, however, that you, dear General, will convince yourself that the Italian Government must unequivocally solve the problem relative to the administration of its own country; to remain in office under the present state of affairs means that the Government must smooth out all irregularities which crop up in all different fields of our administration, and must assume the responsibility of an administrative situation which could constitute a great problem in its future phases.

I will be very grateful, dear General, if you will give this letter your best and benevolent attention.

BADOGLIO

2973

Sgt Corisi Transl.

0001 AT S. M. P. 11-11-44

PROMOTIONS

Enclosure to File No. 174
dated 16 January 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE

1. PROMOTIONS. It is a well-known fact that because of the limited area of territory liberated from the enemy, the number of state functionaries in all departments operating under the several ministries is consequently so reduced as not to allow promotions at the present time; since these would always have to be made on the basis of comparative merit, managing injustices would result under present conditions.

In consideration of the above, not even for those officials called upon to fulfill the most important services in the Ministries, has the Italian Government made dispositions for any promotions to date, limiting itself by giving them temporary authority for the highest positions.

It is now brought to our attention that Allied officers appointed to Civil Affairs Offices in our territory have effected temporary discharges and promotions of Civil Service State Personnel without giving any notice whatsoever to the Ministries concerned.

Worth noting, for example, is the case of a Postal Inspector stationed at Palermo (sent there as punishment pursuant to a disciplinary inquiry) who was promoted from Grade VII directly to Grade V (by the Lt. Col. Chief of Civil Affairs in Sicily) (Enclosure 1).

2. WITHDRAWAL OF VALUABLES FROM POST OFFICES. The Allies have withdrawn, and are continuing to withdraw to date, from local post offices: parcels - registered letters - insured - money orders and various items of value, refusing to give any information whatsoever in regard to recipients and leaving us no receipts for withdrawn items (often valued at several million lire).

IS it necessary to emphasize the enormous gravity of the above actions? I think not.

Independently from the abuses which such procedure gives rise to, it is certain that the main office is deprived of all responsibility of verification and control of funds consigned to it and that the procedure itself constitutes an invitation to all dependent personnel to

present time, since these could easily have to be made on the basis of comparative merit, causing injustices would result under present conditions.

In consideration of the above, not even for those officials called upon to fulfill the most important services in the ministries, has the Italian Government made dispositions for any promotions to date, limiting itself by giving them temporary authority for the highest positions.

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IS it necessary to emphasize the enormous gravity of the above actions? I think not.

Independently from the abuses which such procedure gives rise to, it is certain that the main office is deprived of all possibilities of verification and control of funds consigned to it and that the procedure itself constitutes an invitation to all dependent personnel to possess themselves illegally of some of those funds.

I honestly believe that, the consequences of the above are so great that it is urgent to put into effect authoritative acts to regularize the situation.

3. SITUATION OF STATE AND QUASI-PUBLIC DEPENDENT PERSONNEL.

It is known that dependent personnel is divided, as follows:

- effective personnel (permanent)
- personnel on contract (five yearly - auxiliary - annual - casual)
- personnel on a daily basis, taken on as the needs dictate (daily - extraordinary - piece-work).

In view of the fact that telegraph and telephone services have been suspended in connection with all dependent offices and that there has been a notable reduction of postal and ancillary services, we have an overabundance of personnel which cannot be utilized.

whereas the Supreme Com and recently requested the Civilian departments to demobilize their officials recalled to military service, the Ministry of Communications has issued on this matter directives to all Provincial Administrations and Telephone Agencies, informing them to discontinue that while it was deemed advisable for the present to keep in service (even if it could not be utilized) the effective and contracted personnel it was evidently logical to release personnel hired on a day to day basis (not bound by any contract nor otherwise engaged) which could not be employed in any way.

Several Civil Offices of AAC have issued immediate orders to the contrary. For example:

- AAC of Messina, from what appears in the following telegram states:

"All discharged postal employees may return to their office and work as if they had never been discharged. They must be paid even for those months in which they were not under service. Lt. Col. Nicolle."

- AAC of Stampobasso: that, on the contrary, the personnel dismissed from the telephone Company T.I.M. should consist not only of day-to-day personnel but also of those on the permanent rolls.

The Italian Government has serious problems to solve, not least of which is that of worrying about preserving the organization of its specialized personnel, and to limit, as far as it is practical, its total expenses.

4. ITALIAN ACTIVATIONS AND LINES IN TERRITORY NOT ADMINISTERED BY US

Following an inspection tour in the various provinces in zone of operations and in territory administered by the Allies, we have noted the necessity of deciding, by means of agreements with the Allied authorities, that in so far as it is possible the laws emanating from our Government be applied in the various provinces, even if not under our administration, with a uniformity of good judgment and by analogous methods.

A) INCREASES OF SALARIES. Within the same administration, for example in the Telephone Service Company, with its seat at Naples, but which serves all Southern Italy and Sicily, increases to personnel have been effected:

- In Sicily, starting 1 October;
- In the four provinces of Puglia, from 1 November (as per law)
- In Calabria and Lucania, from 1 December;
- In the Campanian zone, from 11 December;

It is evident that within the company itself such disparity of treatment cannot but be deleterious and should be avoided wherever possible.

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The Italian Government has serious problems to solve, not least of which is that of worrying about preserving the organization of its specialized personnel, and to limit, as far as it is practical, its total expenses.

4. ITALIAN APPLICATIONS AND LAWS IN TERRITORY NOT ADMINISTERED BY US

Following an inspection tour in the various provinces in zone of operations and in territory administered by the Allies, we have noted the necessity of deciding, by means of agreements with the Allied Authorities, that in so far as it is possible the laws emanating from our Government be applied in the various provinces, even if not under our administration, with a uniformity of good judgment and by analogous methods.

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- In Calabria and Lucania, from 1 December;
- In the Campanian zone, from 1 December;

It is evident that within the company itself such disparity of treatment cannot but be deleterious and should be avoided wherever possible.

B) DEFAUCILIZATION AND RE-EMPLOYMENT OF POLITICALLY DISCHARGED PERSONNEL. All the provinces of Italy persistently clamor to be able to put into effect the dispositions which appeared in regard to this subject in the newspapers.

It would therefore be necessary to establish that the decrees approved by us, in full agreement with the Allied Authorities, should be also applied in those provinces administered by them, especially regarding those provisions which either have been issued in agreement with them, or which surely will meet with their approval (and this in order to avoid that officials not removed by us be arrested by them, as has happened).

2613

At the same time it would be advisable to avoid the occurrence, while in the four provinces one of our decrees has full application in other provinces and might decide the opposite to what we have deliberated.

Furthermore, it is desirable to know whether, in reference to state or long range aerial administrations, it is possible to come to an agreement with some Allied departments for the purpose of uniforming directives and procedure in the various offices of the company or administration.

For example:

- correlation of allowances (indemnity) for missions, bombings, greater work etc.;
- dismissal of day-to-day, temporary, piece-work employees, and, generally, of excess personnel which is not permanent or under contract;
- correlation of lump sum allowances (indemnity) under exceptional circumstances (in some provinces four months prepaid salaries; in some, three; in others, one) and relative disposition for the eventual reimbursement of the same (not requested in some provinces; at the rate of of monthly salary in others; at the rate of 2 in still others).

5. COMMUNICATIONS BEFORE THE MAINLAND AND SARDINIA.

It is known that since almost a month (arguing the non-existence of a reliable code) Italy has denied permission to communicate with Sardinia by means of radio (wireless).

Whereas the Allies recently approved a military code (studied by the Supreme Command), we thought it advisable to request consent in starting up this service again.

We were notified, however, that ARHQ, in answer to our request, has decided not to allow the operation of radio circuits between Bari and Sardinia to be resumed. The necessity of being connected with the island, both from the military and civilian point of view, makes this refusal completely un-explainable.

6. THE ITALIAN ADDITIONAL RADIOFONIA.

On 30 December 1943 the Allied Control Commission wrote to the Ministry of Communications that present conditions require that the present state of affairs regarding Radio-Bari remain unchanged.

The RIAR is not composed only of Radio-Bari, but includes all radio broadcasting stations which exist in Italian territory. It is a corporation which has its own capital, its own stockholders and an independent management, namely deposits and real estate.

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 - Correlation of lump sum allowances (indemnity) under exceptional circumstances (in some provinces four months unpaid salaries; in others, three; in others, one) and relative disposition for the eventual reimbursement of the same (not requested in some provinces; at the rate of 2 of monthly salary in others; at the rate of 5 in still others).

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Whereas the Allies recently approved a military code (studied by the Supreme Command), we thought it advisable to request consent in starting up this service again.

We were notified, however, that ALIA, in answer to our request, has decided not to allow the operation of radio circuits between Bari and Sardinia to be resumed. The necessity of being connected with the island, both from the military and civilian point of view, makes this refusal completely unexplainable.

6. ALIA ITALIAN AIRFIELD RADIOFONIC.

On 30 December 1943 the Allied Control Commission wrote to the Ministry of Communications that present conditions require that the present state of affairs regarding Radio-Bari remain unchanged.

The ALIA is not composed only of Radio-Bari, but includes all radio broadcasting stations which exist in Italian territory. It is a corporation which has its own capital, its own stockholders and an independent management, radio ^{transmitting} stations, supply depots and real estate.

It is ascertained now that in order to control radio transmission, the Allies have gotten possession of all said property, both in Continental Italy (Bari, Naples) as in Sicily (Palermo, Catania) and also in the Colonies (Tripoli).

It now seems to us, even admitting that radio is a war weapon and that propaganda must be considered of primary importance to operating troops, that it should be possible to find a *modus vivendi* in order not to disorganize totally the management of the company in question.

2613

We should try to conciliate the double existence of executive independence on the part of the Allies and the necessity of capital investment and management control on the part of the directive organs of the Company.

I believe that with a little understanding and good will (not made inflexible by a unilateral view of the problem) this question could find a more equitable solution, a solution, besides, which has been found for other private companies, and especially in the case of telephone companies which certainly constitute equally a war weapon of the greatest importance.

Sgt. Boris Trans.

1001

785015

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

8/11/43

OFFICIAL ORDER:

NO. 23

In view of the urgent need of establishing a centralized control and supervision of the Postal-Telegraphic activities of Sicily Region, I, Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti,

ORDER:

1. That there is established the General Inspectorate of the Posts and Telegraphs of Sicily (including the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa, Ustica and the Aeolian Islands), with headquarters in Palermo.
2. Comm. Dott. Georgianni Pietro is appointed General Inspector in charge of the Inspectorate, with jurisdiction over the region above specified. He is hereby promoted to grade 5, Category A, effective August 1, 1943.
3. All officials of the Posts and Telegraphs throughout the region will be under the orders of the General Inspector. Any orders emanating from Allied Military Government affecting the personnel or operation of the Posts and Telegraphs in the region will be communicated through this Headquarters to the General Inspectorate. This will include all financial arrangements.

Charles Poletti
/s/CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel,
Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

B
Prefects
Reg. Postal Division 25
Spares 35

HTR/frt

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

10 January 1944.

MGS 091.1

SUBJECT: BBC Broadcast of Croce's Views on King.

TO : Major General Kenyon A. Joyce.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 16 December and General Holmes' reply of 29 December dealing with the subject of this letter, transmitted herewith are copies of the BBC broadcasts in question.

For the Chief of Section:

Henry T. Rowell
HENRY T. ROWELL
Major, C.M.F.

Incls - as above

(4)

CROCE.

C O P Y

Afternoon Inside Italy. 15.12.43

3

L'illustre capo dell'antifascismo italiano, il Senatore BENEDETTO CROCE, ha diramato attraverso la stampa napoletana e Radio Napoli controllato dagli Alleati un'importante dichiarazione relativa al suo atteggiamento nei confronti della Monarchia.

Il Senatore BENEDETTO CROCE dichiara di aver discusso il problema della Monarchia col Maresciallo BADOGLIO. A giudizio di BADOGLIO il destino del Re dovrebbe venir deciso dal giudizio dell'intero popolo italiano. A giudizio del Senatore CROCE per altro la coscienza dovrebbe dettare al Sovrano l'abdicazione.

Il Senatore dichiara inoltre che l'opera di VITTORIO EMANUELE durante 23 anni di Fascismo lo fa colpevole anche a termini della costituzione italiana. Il Sovrano si è dato anima e corpo al Fascismo e ancor più di MUSSOLINI è responsabile per l'avvento del Regime crollato.

CROCE

C O P Y1941
Round-Up. 15.12.43.
16.30.

Da Napoli giungono ora notizie su nuovi sviluppi della crisi costituzionale italiana. BENEDETTO CROCE, il grande filosofo e tipico rappresentante dello spirito del liberalismo italiano, ha riaffermato il suo atteggiamento nei riguardi della Monarchia in una dichiarazione radio-diffusa da Napoli. Croce ha dichiarato di aver detto al Maresciallo BADOGLIO che la coscienza stessa del re dovrebbe dettargli l'abdicazione immediata. Il Senatore CROCE sostiene che l'operato del sovrano durante il regime Fascista di per se basta a mostrare la colpa di VITTORIO EMANUELE dal punto di vista costituzionale. In realta, secondo CROCE, il sovrano e ancor piu responsabile di Mussolini per il sorgere del Fascismo. E se VITTORIO EMANUELE fosse posto sotto processo, CROCE reputa inevitabile una sentenza di condonna.

Cosi si e espresso a Napoli BENEDETTO CROCE, mentre nell'Italia ancor occupata dal tedesco prosegue la resistenza e la lotta, e come una e la lotta cosi una e globale e l'opposizione al nemico, in qualsiasi modo essa si manifesti.

C O P Y

CROCE

After 1944
Inside Italy. 15.12.43.
18.30.

Benedetto Croce ha fatto una importante dichiarazione sul suo atteggiamento verso la monarchia italiana.

La dichiarazione è stata pubblicata dalla stampa napoletana e radio-trasmessa dalla Napoli controllata dagli Alleati.

Croce ha affermato di aver discusso il problema della monarchia col Maresciallo Badoglio; Badoglio sosteneva che la sorte del Re dovesse attendere il giudizio di tutta la popolazione italiana.

Croce invece sostiene che la propria coscienza dovrebbe suggerir al Re l'abdicazione.

Croce ha seguito col dire che Re Vittorio durante i 23 anni di Fascismo in Italia lo ha posto nella situazione di aver mancato ai suoi doveri verso la costituzione.

Egli si era dato anima e corpo al Fascismo ed effettivamente era responsabile ancor più di Mussolini dello sviluppo di quel regime.

1006

785015

U. S. SECRET

Equivalents: SECRET, MOST SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING

MESSAGE

/msr

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC: PRIORITY

FROM: FREEDOM SIGNED CINC CITE FRAGS

TO: FATIMA, FARCO, FABLE, FILPOT RPTD IBS FOR BEARS FOR ROGERS

M/C NO: 38/8

REF NO: 25700

FILED: Jan 081256A

REC'D: Jan 082355A

New Political Directive from combined chiefs of staff to CINC follows:

1. "Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder"
2. "These will include the right of peaceful assembly attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable"
3. "Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting and disorder will not be tolerated".
4. "To insure a similar liberal policy, the Allied Control Commission should also see that the Italian Government permits similar freedom of political activity in the portions of Italy which are restored to Italian jurisdiction".

Instructions end here. They supersede all earlier instructions dealing with the same matters.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Gen Taylor)
- 1 - Mr. Gaccia) INFO

3 copies to Commander Zialet by order of
Admiral Stan - 21 Jan 45. 289.0

(3) a 1

U. S. SECRET

Equivalents: SECRET, MOST SECRET

TRANSLATION

CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT
No. 49

Brindisi, 6 January 1944

Dear General:-

I enclose the text of the "defascistization" law recently approved by the Council of Ministers. It will soon be followed by a law abolishing the racial provision.

May I call your attention to this law and may I hope that you will also call it to the attention of your governments.

The law is very clear cut and forceful, as it should be, at the same time it holds firmly to certain principles of equity and justice. It is certainly destined to assure the "purge" which it is my firm desire and the desire of my government to carry out in all aspects of the country's life.

I should like to add that our activity in this field is meeting with difficulties and obstacles that we are determined to overcome but are by no means slight. We are here dealing with 20 years of Italian life, as you know, and with a great complex of interests, persons and habits which we have to clear away or upset. We have the public opinion of Italy with us, of course, and that greatly facilitates our task, but we should also have international public opinion following us and aiding us with its support and understanding.

A word spoken on this matter to your Parliaments, an honest straightforward article in your press, an official acknowledgment on your part of the good will and energy shown by my government in rebuilding the foundations of new Italian liberties -- such things would help to confer on our activity that international authority and prestige which any government must have in order to proceed successfully along a difficult path.

I shall be very grateful, dear General, if you will be kind enough to find a way to have some concrete suggestion of this nature made to your government. I beg you to believe me most cordially

BADOGGIO

1000

29

(2) a

7 JAN 1944 1346

DECRETO PER LA DEFESSIONE

Esso il testo di decreto di defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato, degli Enti Locali e parastatali, degli Enti comunque sottoposti a vigilanza o tutela dello Stato e delle aziende private esercenti servizi pubblici o di interesse nazionale:

Art. 1. - Gli appartenenti alle Amministrazioni civili e militari dello Stato, degli Enti Locali, degli Enti parastatali, comunque costituiti e denominati delle associazioni sindacali ed Enti collaterali, e in genere degli Enti ed Istituti di diritto pubblico, anche con ordinamento autonomo, sottoposti a vigilanza o a tutela dello Stato e gli appartenenti alle aziende dipendenti da detta amministrazione e da detti Enti ed aziende private esercenti servizi di pubblico interesse che avendo militato nel Partito Fascista, abbiano avuto qualifica di squadrista, mercia su Roma, gerarca o sciurista littorio, saranno sottoposti al giudizio ed alle sanzioni di cui al presente decreto.

Agli effetti del presente decreto sono considerati gerarchi:

- 1.) Segretari e vicesegretari del partito; 2.) i membri del direttorio nazionale; 3.) gli ispettori del partito; 4.) i consiglieri nazionali; 5.) i segretari federali; 6.) i vice segretari federali; 7.) i vicesegretari amministrativi (esclusi i funzionari statali e parastatali incaricati del controllo amministrativo delle Federazioni; 8.) gli ispettori federali; 9.) i presidi delle provincie; 10.) i segretari politici ed i podestà di centri su-

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Art. 2. - Alla stessa sanzione saranno sottoposti gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni ed agli enti ed alle aziende di cui al-

L'articolo n.1 nei cui confronti venga accertato, a mezzo di giudizio emesso dagli organi di cui all'articolo che segue, che militando nel partito fascista e non avendo rivestito nessuna delle qualifiche sopraaccise, si siano resi colpevoli di fatti costituenti attentati alla libertà individuale. Tale presupposto non potrà ritenersi se non sulla base di elementi concreti che saranno vagliati insindacabilmente dagli organi anzidetti.

Art.3. - La valutazione degli addebiti di cui agli articoli che precedono, è demandata: a) per gli appartenenti all'amministrazioni statali al Consiglio dei Ministri, quando si tratti di funzionari di grado non inferiore al VI, al consiglio delle amministrazioni e alle commissioni di disciplina dei rispettivi dicasteri, e seconda che si verifichi nella ipotesi di cui all'art.1 o in quella dell'art.2, quando si tratti di funzionari di ruolo di grado inferiore al VI od impiegati straordinari od avventizi: b) per gli altri enti e per le aziende indicate all'art.1 ed una commissione provinciale di nome prefettizia presieduta dal Prefetto o dal Vice Prefetto da lui delegato, è composta di quattro membri dei quali due magistrati dell'ordine giudiziario di grado non inferiore al VII, designati dal Primo Presidente della Corte di Appello, ed altri due prescelti fra i mutilati di guerra decorati al valore, che non abbiano mai svolto parte attiva nel partito fascista, e l'altro tra i cittadini che, per motivi politici, abbiano subita condanna ed assegnazione al confino. Alle adunanze della commissione di cui al capo b) parteciperà, quale membro di diritto, il Capo dell'Amministrazione o dell'Ufficio dal quale l'interessato dis-

re, non presuppone non potrà ritenersi se non sulla base
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degli organi interessati.

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presieduta dal Prefetto e dal Vice Prefetto da lui delegato,
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mai svolto parte attiva nel partito fascista, e l'altro tra i
cittadini che, per motivi politici, abbiano subito co-
sa assegnazione al confino. Alle adunanze della commissione
di cui al capo b) parteciperà, quale membro di diritto, il Capo
dell'Amministrazione e dell'Ufficio dal quale l'interessato di-
pende, salvo il caso che il licenziamento riguardi la sua ste-
sa persona. In caso di parità prevale il voto del presidente.
Agli stessi organi è demandato il giudizio sulle discriminan-
ze di cui all'articolo che segue, dedotte dall'interessato.

ESSENZIALI

Art. 4. - Le sanzioni di cui al presente decreto possono non

- 3 -

essere applicate nei confronti di: a) legionari fiumani che abbiano ottenuto, allo per questo titolo, qualunque delle quali-
 che precedenti che siano in grado di dimostrare di non aver
 preso parte attiva all'azione od alla politica del partito;
 b) sciappa littorio, che siano in grado di dimostrare che di non
 aver svolto nessuna attività politica nel partito; c) fascisti,
 che avendo appartenuto a squadre di azione ed avendo partecipato
 to alla marcia su Roma, al 31 dicembre 1922 erano di età inferiore
 re agli anni 18, in grado anch'essi di dimostrare di non avere do-
 po del 1922 preso parte attiva all'azione od alla politica del
 partito; d) fascisti che nelle zone occupate dai tedeschi si sia-
 no distinti posteriormente all'8 settembre 1943, nella lotta con-
 tro il nemico; e) fascisti per cui venga accertata scarsa attivi-
 tà politica e che, per particolare competenza tecnica e per segna-
 late benemerite, si ritenga utile mantenere in servizio nell'in-
 teresse del Paese. La valutazione di merito di cui alla lettera d)
 deve essere in ogni caso proporzionata al grado di responsabilità
 politica per l'attività svolta dall'impiegato nel campo fascista.
 La richiesta per riconoscimento di tali ragioni di discriminazio-
 ne e la produzione delle relative prove per casi di cui alle let-
 tere a), b), c), d), devono farsi dall'interessato nella denunzia
 stessa di cui al comma 1 dell'art. 5 nella ipotesi ivi prevista,
 e nel termine di giorni 10 dalla contestazione dell'addebito
 nella ipotesi prevista nell'art. 2. L'applicazione del caso previsto
 nella lettera e), dovrà essere fatta su richiesta dell'Amministra-
 zione da cui il giudicante dipende, e decisa dal Consiglio dei
 Ministri.

Art. 5. - Ai fini dell'applicazione dell'art. 1 del presente Decre-
 to è fatto obbligo al personale ivi indicato di denunciare entro
 giorni 15 della sua entrata in vigore al Capo del servizio, da

che avendo appartenuto a squadre di azione ed avendo partecipa-
to alla marcia su Roma, al 31 dicembre 1922 erano di età inferiore
agli anni 18, in grado anch'essi di dimostrare di non avere du-
po del 1922 preso parte attiva all'azione ed alla politica del
partito; d) fascisti che nelle zone occupate dai tedeschi si sia-
no distinti posteriormente all'8 settembre 1943, nella lotta con-
tro il nemico; e) fascisti per cui venga accertata scarsa attivi-
tà politica e che, per particolare competenza tecnica o per segna-
late benemeritenze, si ritenga utile mantenere in servizio nell'in-
teresse del Paese. La valutazione di merito di cui alla lettera d)
deve essere in ogni caso proporzionata al grado di responsabilità
politica per l'attività svolta dall'impiegato nel campo fascista.
La richiesta per riconoscimento di tali ragioni di discriminazio-
ne e la produzione delle relative prove per i casi di cui alle let-
tere a), b), c), d), devono farsi dall'interessato nella denunzia
stessa di cui al comma 1 dell'art. 5 nella ipotesi ivi prevista,
e nel termine dei giorni 10 della contestazione dell'addebito
nella ipotesi prevista nell'art. 2. L'applicazione del caso previsto
nella lettera e), dovrà essere fatta su richiesta dell'Amministratore
che cui il giudicante dipende, e decisa dal Consiglio dei
Ministri.

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Art. 5. - Al fine dell'applicazione dell'art. 1 del presente decre-
to è fatto obbligo al personale ivi indicato di denunziare entro
giorni 15 dalla sua entrata in vigore al Capo del servizio, da
cui dipende gerarchicamente le qualifiche di cui sia stato riva-
stite. La omessa denunzia entro il detto termine equivale a denun-
zia negativa agli effetti dell'art. 496 del C.P. e conclude all'in-

./.

interessato i benefici di cui agli art. 4 e 9. Nella ipotesi prevista dall'art. 2, la iniziativa della denuncia spetta al Capo dell'Ufficio dell'ente o dell'azienda di cui l'interessato gerarchicamente dipende, ma non si potrà darvi corso se non dopo specifica contestazione dell'addebito all'interessato. Ove il Capo dell'Ufficio o dell'ente non provveda, gli si sostituisce il Prefetto. Per il Personale che si trova all'estero ed in territorio controllato dal nemico le denunce di cui ai precedenti comma dovranno essere fatte entro un mese dal giorno in cui esso rientrerà o verrà a trovarsi in territorio nazionale liberato.

Art. 6. - Gli organi indicati dall'articolo 3 hanno poteri istruttori, possono escludere testimoni con giuramenti e richiedere atti, documenti ed informazioni a tutte le amministrazioni ed anche alle autorità giudiziarie. Per gli organi collegiali è ammessa la delega di tali poteri ad uno dei propri componenti. L'interessato deve essere sentito personalmente quando, ne faccia richiesta, ed ha diritto di presentare deduzioni e fogli di lumi a propria difesa, nel termine che a tal fine gli venga prefisso, e che non potrà eccedere la durata di due mesi.

DISPOSIZIONI

Art. 7. - I fascisti di cui al precedente art. 1 ai quali non sia applicabile nessuna delle deroghe previste dall'art. 4 devono essere rimossi dalla carica e dall'impiego.

all'estero ed in territorio controllato dal nemico le denunzie di cui ai precedenti comma dovranno essere fatte entro un mese dal giorno in cui esso rientrerà o verrà a trovarsi in territorio nazionale liberato.

Art. 6. - Gli organi indicati nell'articolo 3 hanno poteri istruttori, possono escludere testimoni con giuramenti e richiedere atti, documenti od informazioni a tutte le amministrazioni ed anche alle autorità giudiziarie. Per gli organi collegiali è ammessa la delega di tali poteri ad uno dei propri componenti. L'interessato deve essere sentito personalmente quando, a facoltà richiesta, ed in tutto od in parte deduzioni e fogli di lumi a propria difesa, nel termine che a tal fine gli venga prefisso, e che non potrà eccedere la durata di due mesi.

SEMOZIONI

Art. 7. - I fasciati di cui al precedente art. 1 ai quali non sia applicabile nessuna delle deroghe previste dall'art. 4 devono essere rimossi dalla carica e dall'impiego.

Art. 8. - Il provvedimento di dispensa dal servizio e di rimozione dalla carica viene adottato, in base alle proposte formulate dagli organi di cui all'art. 3: a) per gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni statali, dal Capo del rispettivo distretto, che provvede nelle forme richieste dalle relative norme

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- 5 -

me organiche; per i funzionari di grado superiore al 7° prov= vede il Capo del Governo; b) per gli appartenenti ad altre amministrazioni e agli Enti ed all'azienda di cui all'art. 1, del Prefetto, salvo per gli enti parastatali, per i quali prov= vede il Capo del Ministero cui ne sono demandati il controllo e la vigilanza, o in mancanza il Ministro degli Interni. Quan= de le leggi organiche delle amministrazioni degli enti indi= cati alla lettera b) richiedono per i provvedimenti in pare= le il parere di consigli e di commissioni, tale parere dovrà intendersi ad ogni effetto sostituito dal pronunciato degli organi di cui all'art. 3, lettera b).

PENSIONI

Art. 9. - Il personale dispensato o licenziato in esecuzione del presente decreto conserva il trattamento di pensione o di quiescenza che gli spetta a norma dei rispettivi ordinamenti. Ai dipendenti statali che non hanno maturato il periodo di tempo prescritto per il trattamento di pensione, e che ven= gano licenziati per motivi di cui agli art. 1. e 2. viene con= cesso, in deroga alle vigenti disposizioni il trattamento mi= nime di pensione che hanno compiuto almeno 15 anni di servizio; negli altri casi è concessa una indennità pari a tanti decime= simi dell'ultimo stipendio quanti sono gli anni di servizio compiuti. Tale disposizione è estesa, in quanto applicabile, ai dipendenti degli enti e dell'azienda indicate all'art. 1. Ai funzionari ed impiegati di ruolo potrà inoltre essere conser= vato a titolo di indennità fino a quando non potranno raggiungere il luogo di residenza, purché dalla zona accorpata del

cati alla lettera b) richiedano per i provvedimenti in pare=
la il parere di consigli o di comissões, tale parere dovrà
intendersi ad ogni effetto sostituito dal pronunciato degli
organi di cui all'art.3, lettera b).

PENSIONI

Art.9. - Il personale dipendente o licenziato in esecuzione
del presente decreto conserva il trattamento di pensione o
di quiescenza che gli spetta a norma dei rispettivi ordina=
menti. Ai dipendenti statali che non hanno maturato il periodo
di tempo prescritto per il trattamento di pensione, e che ven=
gono licenziati per motivi di cui agli art.1. e 2. viene con=
cesso, in deroga alle vigenti disposizioni il trattamento mi=
nimo di pensione che hanno compiuto almeno 15 anni di servizio;
negli altri casi è concessa una indennità pari a tanti moltiplica=
simi dell'ultimo stipendio quanti sono gli anni di servizio
compiuti. Tale disposizione è estesa, in quanto applicabile,
ai dipendenti degli enti e delle aziende indicate all'art.1. Ai
funzionari ed impiegati di ruolo potrà inoltre essere concessa
vato a titolo di indennità fino a quando non potranno raggiungere
il luogo di residenza, perchè della zona occupata dal nemico
l'intero stipendio, escluso ogni altra indennità. Per il per=
sonale non di ruolo che si trova nelle condizioni di cui al
comma precedente, oltre le indennità alle quali avesse even=
tualmente diritto a norma di legge o di contratto, sarà corri=
sposto nel limite massimo di 3 mesi lo stipendio ed esclusa
ogni altra indennità.

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Art.10. - Contro i provvedimenti emessi ai sensi dell'art.8 è dato esultato il ricorso al Consiglio di Stato, limitatamente al motivo di incompetenza. Il ricorso deve proporsi entro 30 giorni dalla notifica del provvedimento, la cui esecuzione non potrà essere sospesa nemmeno nell'ipotesi prevista dall'art.39 comma 2 del testo unico 26 giugno 1924 n.1054 della legge sul Consiglio di Stato e relative modifiche.

Art.11. - Le disposizioni del presente decreto si applicano anche in deroga alle rispettive norme organiche, ai funzionari di qualsiasi organo e categoria per quali sia comunque stabilita la inamovibilità.

Art.12. - L'epurazione prevista dal presente decreto dovrà essere compiuta entro 3 mesi dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno - serie speciale - nelle zone dette dall'Amministrazione italiana e per le provincie che ancora non vi sono rientrate, entro 3 mesi dalla data in cui vi rientreranno.

TEXT OF THE DECREE FOR INFANCIATION

ART. 1: Members of the Civil and Military Administration of the State, of local and parastatal bodies, whatever their organization or denomination, of syndical associations and collateral bodies and of all types of bodies and institutions of public use even if governed by autonomous organic law, which are subject to the supervision or guardianship of the State, and the employees of enterprises dependant on said administrations or on said bodies, or private enterprises performing service in public interest, who, having been militant on behalf of the Fascist Party, held the grade of "squadrista", "muraia su Roma", hierarch (Gerarca) or "soldato littorio", shall be subject to procedure and sanctions under this decree. For the purpose of this decree the following are deemed to be hierarch (Gerarca):

1. Secretaries and vice secretaries of the party; 2. Members of the National Directorate; 3. Inspectors of the party; 4. National Councilors; 5. Federal secretaries; 6. Federal vice-secretaries; 7. Administrative vice-secretaries (excluding the state and parastatal functionaries in charge of the administrative control of the Federations); 8. Federal inspectors; 9. Presidi of the provinces; 10. Political secretaries and mayors of localities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

ART. 2: Members of administrations and enterprises enumerated in Art. 1, who have been found guilty by a judgment rendered by organs described in the subsequent Article, of having committed acts constituting attacks against individual liberty, while being militant on behalf of the Fascist Party even though they have not held any of the above stated grades, shall be subject to the same sanctions. Such presupposition can be held valid only on the basis of concrete facts which will be evaluated without right of appeal by the organs described below.

ART. 3: The determination of the imputations enumerated in the preceding Articles will be undertaken: (a) in regard to members of state administrations of no lower than sixth grade by the Council of Ministers, in regard to functionaries of lower than sixth grade or extraordinary or casual employees by the councils of administrations or disciplinary commissions of respective departments according as the case may fall in category of Art. 1 or 2, (b) in regard to other bodies and the enterprises indicated in Art. 1, by a provincial commission appointed by the prefect and presided over by the prefect or vice-prefect delegated by him and composed of 4 members of whom 2 will be judicial registrars of not lower than sixth grade designated by the First President of the Court of Appeal and two will be chosen from wounded war veterans decorated for valor who have never taken active part in the fascist party and one (sic!) from among citizens who have been convicted or confined for political motives. The Head of the Administration or office to which the investigated person belongs shall participate in the meetings of the commission mentioned under (b) as an ex officio member, except where he himself is the subject of the disciplinary proceeding. In case of tie, the president's vote is decisive. The same organs shall determine the exemptions in the case of the individual, as enumerated in the following paragraph.

ART. 4: The sanctions of this decree will not necessarily apply to (a) lesions.

5. Federal secretaries; 6. Federal vice-secretaries; 7. Administrative vice-secretaries (excluding the state and parastatal functionaries in charge of the administrative control of the Federations); 8. Federal inspectors; 9. President of the provinces; 10. Political secretaries and mayors of localities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

ART 1: Members of administrations and enterprises enumerated in Art. 1, who have been found guilty by a judgment rendered by organs described in the subsequent article, of having committed acts constituting attacks against individual liberty, while being militant on behalf of the Fascist Party even though they have not held any of the above stated grades, shall be subject to the same sanctions. Such presumption can be laid valid only on the basis of concrete facts which will be evaluated without right of appeal by the organs described below.

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ART 4: The sanctions of this decree will not necessarily apply to (a) legionaries of Fiume who, solely for this reason, have obtained any of the preceding attributes and are able to show that they did not take active part in the activities and in the politics of the party (b) sciarie Littorio, who are able to prove that they have not participated in any political activity of the party (c) fascists, who having been members of squads of action and having participated in the March on Rome, were less than 18 years of age on the 31 of December 1922, provided that they are able to show that they did not take active part in the activities and politics of the party after 1922. (d) fascists who have distinguished themselves in German occupied zones in the struggle against the enemy, subsequent to September 8, 1943. (e) fascists found to have participated in slight political activity, when it is deemed advisable to retain in the interest of the country because of special technical qualifications or distinguished merits.

The evaluation of the merit mentioned under the letter (d) must in every case be in proportion to the degree of political responsibility for fascist activities of the respective employee. The request for acknowledgment of reasons for exemption and the presentation of proofs in cases mentioned under letters (a), (b), (c) and (d) must be made by the interested party in the report dealt with in subpara 1 of article 5 under circumstances provided therein and within 10 days after the denial of charges in cases provided for by Art. 2 above. The Provision contained under letter (e) will be applied upon application made by the Administration employing the concerned person and such application will be passed upon by the Council of the Ministers.

ART 5: To ensure the application of Art. 1 of this decree the personnel therein enumerated shall be obliged to report within 15 days after the effective date of the decree to their respective heads of branch of service all the attributes they have held. The failure to file such report within the said term will be equivalent to a negative report within the meaning of Art. 496 of the Penal Code and precludes the interested party from the benefits of Art. 4 and 9. In cases provided for by Art. 2 it is for the office heads of the bodies or enterprises employing the interested party to initiate the report which will be allowed to take its course only after a specific denial of the charges has been made by such party. In case the head of the office or body fails to act the Prefect will act in his place. The above mentioned report regarding the personnel located abroad or in enemy controlled territory must be made within one month from the day on which such personnel return or reach the liberated national territory.

ART 6: The organs described in Art. 3 have investigative powers, may exclude testimony under oath and may request any act, document or information from any administration and also from judicial authorities. Organs of collective character may delegate such powers to one of their components. The interested party must be heard in person, if he so desires, and has a right to present explanations and written clarifications in his defense within a term fixed for such purpose, and not exceeding 2 months.

ART 7: The fascists mentioned in the preceding Art. 1, who do not fall within any of the exemptions provided for by Art. 4, must be removed from their office and employment.

ART 8: The act of dismissal from service or removal from office shall be executed on basis of the proposals formulated by the organs mentioned under Art. 3:

(a) As regards employees of state administrations, by the head of the respective department following the normal procedure set out by the respective organic laws; as regards functionaries of higher than 7th grade, by the Chief of the Government;

(b) As regards employees of other administrations, bodies and enterprises mentioned in Art. 1, by the Prefect, excepting, however, the parastatal bodies, for which the necessary steps are taken by the heads of the department exercising control or supervision over them, or if there are none, by the Ministry of Interior. Whenever the organic laws of the administrations and bodies indicated under letter (b) require an opinion of councils or commissions for the validity of the above acts, the pronouncement of the organs described in Art. 3 letter (b) is considered to be for all purposes in sub-

the bodies or enterprises employing the interested party to initiate the report which will be allowed to take its course only after a specific denial of the charges has been made by such party. In case the head of the office or body fails to act the Prefect will act in his place. The above mentioned report regarding the personnel located abroad or in enemy controlled territory must be made within one month from the day on which such personnel return or reach the liberated national territory.

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- (a) As regards employees of state administrations, by the head of the respective department following the normal procedure set out by the respective organic laws; as regards functionaries of higher than 7th grade, by the Chief of the Government;
- (b) As regards employees of other administrations, bodies and enterprises mentioned in Art. 1, by the Prefect, excepting, however, the parastatal bodies, for which the necessary steps are taken by the heads of the department exercising control or supervision over them, or if there are none, by the Ministry of Interior. Whenever the organic laws of the administrations and bodies indicated under letter (b) require an opinion of councils or commissions for the validity of the above acts, the pronouncement of the organs described in Art. 3 letter (b) is considered to be for all purposes in substitution of such opinion.

ART 9: The personnel dismissed or relieved in execution of this Decree retain their benefits of pensions or retirement to which they are entitled according to the respective organic laws. The state employees who have not served for a period prescribed for acquisition of the right to a pension and who were dismissed for motives indicated in Art. 1 a 2, shall be granted a minimum pension in derogation of the valid laws, provided that they have completed 15 years of service; in other cases an indemnity will be granted amounting to as many twelfths of the last salary as there are years of completed service. This rule is extended, as far as applicable, to employees of the bodies and enterprises indicated above in Art. 1. Furthermore, functionaries and regular employees may be allowed to retain as an indemnity and in

exclusion of any other indemnity the right to draw the entire salary until they shall be able to return to their place of residence located in enemy held territory.

The nonregular personnel situated similarly to that mentioned in the preceding subparagraph will be paid at the most a three months salary to the exclusion of further benefits other than those to which they are entitled by law or contract.

ART 10: The acts undertaken in accordance with Art. 8 may be attacked only by recourse to the State Council solely on the ground of lack of competence. The appeal must be filed within 30 days after notice of the act, the execution of which may not be suspended even under circumstances provided for by Art. 39. 2nd subpara of the Consolidated Text of 26 June 1924 No. 1054 of the law on the State Council and relative modifications.

ART 11: The provisions of this decree will apply even in derogation of the respective organic laws, to functionaries of all classes or categories, who can otherwise not be removed from office under the law.

ART 12: The purging provided for by the present decree must be completed within three months after the day of its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno, special series, in the zones under the Italian administration and in other provinces within 3 months after the date at which they have been returned under the Italian administration.

ART 13: This decree will be presented to the legislative assembly for enactment into a law. The Chief of the Government proposing the decree is authorized to present the draft of the law. It shall become effective on the day subsequent to that of its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno. No order whatsoever it may concern to obey this decree and make it observed as law of the State.

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

- INCOMING

8 JAN 1944

1427

/ms

674/7

SECRET

NOT GIVEN

15 ARMY GROUP FROM AMG CITE FA 764

PRELIM FOR MSG RPTD FATIMA, PBS FOR REGION 3 AMG,
 PBS FOR FARCO

27/07

837

JAN 07HIL

JAN 071935A

Reference Pence signal PBS 2960 of 20 December and Fatima 1812 of 4 January and
 your 16890 of 20 December. Propose inform Liberation Committee no objection to
 holding meeting in Bari from 28 to 30 January. No objection by #2 District.
 Do you agree.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor (INFO)
- 1 - Mr. Caccia (INFO)

000.1 Jan 24

2974

(3) (5)

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

7 Jan

1025

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

785015

00 11 288
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION - INCOMING MESSAGE /hd

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO : 36/19

CLASS: NOT GIVEN

REF NO: FAJ 62

PREC : PRIORITY

FILED : DEC 191300A

FROM : FILPOT FROM ANGOT

REC'D : DEC 191932A

TO : FATIMA

Presume you will inform Italian authorities BRINDISI, decision
 reference PENCE 2707 of 18th December.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - IG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor (ACTION)

(3) (2)

FAJ 62

19 Dec

To McLellan

Do any action required?

MID2

by Taylor

To take now for any

action HAZ 20/12

MID2

288

000.1

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

- INCOMING

19 DEC 1943

/mm

12/19

PBS 2707

DEC 181428A

DEC 190850A

SECRET

ROUTINE

L OF C BARI CITE EA 517 (PENOE) KRAEKE AMB
 REGION 3
 AMB 15 AG FOR ACTION, AGC BRINDISI FOR JOYCE
 FOR INFO

Meeting mentioned your cable reference number 939 for 20 December was never approved by us. Local committee have been informed that meeting must not take place. To prevent unnecessary travel of Comitato representatives planning to attend inform Allied and Italian authorities Brindisi and Cosenza this decision.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor (INFO)

M. Reber

282

PBS 2707 (3) (1)
B. Lee

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

18 DEC 1943 193

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE /msr

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO : 7/18

CLASS: SECRET

REF NO: FB 2658

PREC : ROUTINE

FILED : DEC 171645A

FROM : 5 ARMY BASE SECTOR PENCE (KRAEGE AMG REGION 3)

REC'D : DEC 181300A

TO : CG 15 AG FOR AMG ACTION AND CG ACC FOR INFO.

Meeting mentioned your cable reference number 939 (Cite FA 517) for
20 December was never approved by us. Local Committee have been
informed that meeting must not take place.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Gen. Taylor INFO

*To Mr. [unclear]
Do this the 6 parties
meeting in Naples?
MMP 2*

*General Taylor - This message relates
to cancellation of 6 party meeting in
Naples. see*

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

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(3)

FB 2658

17 Rec

THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE

Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Tehran, Persia (Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1943) and issued this declaration on the results of the conference:

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met in these four days past in this the capital of our ally, Teheran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose.

Signed at Tehran, Dec. 1, 1943.

ROOSEVELT, STALIN, CHURCHILL

(2) a
2 Records

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U. S. SECRET
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SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT DECREE BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT LATE YESTERDAY REGARDING
QUOTE DEFASCISTIZATION UNQUOTE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION SENT TODAY IN TELEGRAM
NUMBER ONE FOUR ZERO EIGHT PD TO FREEDOM FOR PHILLIPS PRO FROM FATIMA FROM
MESERVEY SIGNED JOYCE PD NO CORRESPONDENTS HERE OR BART PD WILL CONTINUE TO
ADVISE YOU OR SEND DIRECT THROUGH LOCK PD HAVE YOU ANY SUGGESTIONS QUERY NO
PROGRESS YET REGARDING REGULAR PROCEDURE PROPOSAL PRESENTED LAST WEEK PD PROBLEMS
ARE STILL PROCEDURE AND COMMUNICATION

COO 1- Grant (Stacy)

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGD
Secretary of Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AF Files
- 1 - Press File
- 1 - Maj. Cain
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - M/c

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25 FEB 1945
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Papers

TEXT OF THE MOSCOW DECLARATION

The governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the declaration by the United Nations of January 1st 1943, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources of armaments;

Jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.
2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.
3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.
4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the reestablishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.
6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.
7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security.

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and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources of armaments;

Jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.
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6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.
7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

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TEXT OF STATEMENT ON ITALY

The Foreign Secretaries of the United Nations, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have established that the three governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United Nations and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future, the Foreign Secretaries of the three governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who always have opposed Fascism.
2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.
3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.
4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character.
5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.
6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.
7. Fascist chiefs and army generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognise that so long as active military operations in Italy continue the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above ~~will~~ be determined by the Commander in Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the

have permitted, has been raised upon this point.

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The three governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government.

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US CONFIDENTIAL equals British CONFIDENTIALAUSTRIAN DECLARATION

The governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed on Austria by Germany on March 15 1938, as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see re-established a free and independent Austria and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves as well as those neighbouring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

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