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

ACC

10000/136/117

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

10000/136/117

ITALIAN GOV'T, POLITICS
JUNE - NOV. 1944

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

225-4/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 225-4 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

FROM: FORMATION OF NEW GOVT OF 20 JUN 44 (Rome Govt)

TO: END OF FIRST ROME GOVT 25 NOV

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~Confidential~~

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
		Aug 16 45		

This file downgraded to. Confidential

3475

Confidential

0147

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RECEIVED
'A' FILES
DSG ACC

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS, ITALIAN, GENERAL

PART V

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
251	Cbl, AFHQ FX 45873	30 Oct 44	ACC	Implementation of FDR-Churchill statement re Italy on 26 Sep 44
252 252a	Cbl AAI C-4825 Ltr 6502/16/COS	11 Nov 44 17 Nov 44	5 Army 8 Army Political Sec	CinC decides no political meets under Ital auspices will be held in Army areas.
253	Memo Shipp 800/COS	19 Nov 44	SO to CC	AAI OKs Ciancá's political meet at Siena.
254	FC(44) 33rd Mtg	22 Nov 44		SAC directs CC suggest to PM that if change in Govt envisaged relief of Piacentini by civilian desirable.

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000.1-2 "A" Files
DSG ACC

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS, ITALIAN, GENERAL — PART V

TOP SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
242	Ltr, Bonomi	7 Oct 44	Corr c. Stone A/G	Proposed statement by PM refuting claim of Sicilian Seperatists of US & UK support.
243	Ltr, Bonomi	9 Oct 44	Commo. Stone A/G	Seperatists claim US-UK support.
244	Ltr Lt. Talbot 515/47/COS	10 Oct 44	Mr. Schott	Sicilian Seperatist Movement- take up with Pirk to stop such comments in American press.
244a	Ltr Stone, 515/49COS	11 Oct 44	Bonomi	
245		12 Oct 44		UK Parliamentary Debate on retur of colonies to Italy.
246	Ltr Commo. Stone 515/52/COS	12 Oct 44	Bonomi	Statement by PM refuting claim by Sicilian Seperatists of US & UK support.
247	Ltr Commo. Stone A/CC 000.1-2	14 Oct 44	Kirk & Charles	New Constituent Assembly and its effect on right of Govt to have referendum of people to determine constitutional question. App: 9/16.1/1/CA 5 Oct. ACC/4005/L. 5 Oct.
248	Ltr Commo. Stone A/CC 000.1-2	16 Oct 44	Bonomi	U.S.State Dept statement refuting clain of Sicilian Seperatists. App: Ltr fr Kirk, 14 Oct 44.
249	Ltr Brig Lush 512/COS	25 Oct 44	G-5 Sec AFHQ	Report of OSS re AMG policies in Province of Ancona claiming AMG suppresses every political manifest'n. INCL: Report A2-212,OSS, 15 Oct 44
250	Ltr, H. Coccia	29 Oct 44	A/CC	Newspaper article urging Govt to recognize CNL in North as Ital Govt in occupied territory.

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000.1-2 "A" Files
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File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS, ITALIAN, GENERAL

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
231a	Ltr Col Henderson CS/57/3/15	18 Sep 44	A/CC	Appointment Commissary telephone concessionary company TETI
232	Cbl S-336 Stone	19 Sep 44	AFHQ	No investigation of events of 8-9-10 Sept until after end of war
233	Ltr 21/PS Infante	20 Sep 44	Stone	Enclosing news articles showing bitter attacks on monarchy.
~~233a~~		22 Sep 44		A/CC's Address to Advisory Council
234	Ltr A/CC 000.1-2 Stone	23 Sep 44	AFHQ G-5	Italian Technical Representatives to the US. Quintieri & Mattili for economics, Scaretti Red Cross ENCLS: Ltrs Bonomi & Hull Secstate 3) Ltr Kirk to Stone 21 Sep 44 APPENDICES: A) Cbls Lond & Wash B) Cbl Secstate re above EITO
234a	Cbl AFHQ F29823	24 Sep 44	ACC	Conference London 3 Oct discus proposals establishment European Inland Transport Organization
234b	Conditions necessary existence Governmental Coalition	26 Sep 44		
234b	Cbl AFHQ F30507	26 Sep 44	ACC	Representation Conference fr AFHQ not ACC (EITO)
234d	F+B Sicily	25 Sep 44	(Separatist Move.)	
235		27 Sep 44		Full text of Washington Statement on Italian Self-Government
235a	Ltr Densmore	27 Sep 44	A/CC	EITO Conference Italian expert
236	Cbl ACC Stone S347	28 Sep 44	AFHQ	Request info whether Anglo-American Declaration re Italy now in force communicate to Ital Govt
237	Ltr Quayle A/CC 000.1-2	28 Sep 44	Brig Lush	European Inland Transport Organization
238	Cbl ACC 4126	30 Sep 44	AFHQ	ACC must be represented conference EITO (economic activation)
239	Memo Stone	1 Oct 44	Pol Sect	Allied statement on Sicilian Separatism
240	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.1-2	1 Oct 44	SAC AFHQ	Request Ital Govt permission participate armistice Germany INCL: Ltr 1/646 30 Sept Bonomi
241	Ltr A/CC 000.1-2 Stone	1 Oct 44	Bonomi	Yr ltr 30 Sept ackgd: request of Italy to take part in Germ armistc

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DSG AGO

LIST OF PAPERS

PART V

File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS, ITALIAN, GENERAL

TOP SECRET

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE BONOMI CABINET (See PART IV)

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
220	Memo Densmore A/CC 000.1-2	4 Sep 44	Econ Sec, Villa	Appointment of Costa. Pls prepare draft reply to atchd. INCL: Ltr 1957 2 Sep Bonomi-Stone
221	Memo Densmore A/CC 000.1-2	4 Sep 44	Econ Sec, Villa	Appointment of Costa. Any change in view of M 1957? INCL: Draft ltr to Bonomi re Costa
222	Ltr A/CC 091.711 Stone	4 Sep 44	AFHQ G-5	Post Hostilities Planning. Gen Browning & CINC Med agree.
223	Draft Stone	4 Sep 44	VP Econ Sec	Representations to It Govt. Relief & Rehabilitation program. Not rec'm'd, possible inflation.
224	Memo Stone	4 Sep 44		Recorded conference with Bonomi 4 Sep. Discussed O'Dwyer's proposed Representations to the Ital Govt, Greek Govt, Post-war Italy
225	A/CC 000.1 Stone	5 Sep 44	Bonomi	No comments on proposed appointment of Mira, Combattenti.
226	Cbl ACC S319 Stone	6 Sep 44	AFHQ	Ref S315 Sforza wants to form committee pursue investigation Rom
227	Memo Stone A/CC 000.1-2	6 Sep 44	Kirk & Charles	Forward ltr fr AFHQ re Ital-Constitutional Developments Incl - AFHQ AG 014/071 GEC-O 4 Sep
228	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.1-2	7 Sep 44	Bonomi	Concurrence duties proposed for Costa administration of ENAC
229		8 Sep 44		Capt Stone's report to ACI "Roosevelt & Italy"
229a	Article "AVANTI"	10 Sep 44		
230	Memo Stone	13 Sep 44	Files	Conference with Bonomi 11 Sep re local elections & other matter
231	Ltr Caccia 530.6	15 Sep 44	A/CC	Arrangement with Ital Govt supply lists names for posts and our choice if possible

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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS (ITALIAN GENERAL) PART FIVE

TOP SECRET FROM THE FORMATION OF THE B O N O M I CABINET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
207	Capt Stone	25 Aug 44	Advisory Council	Address re Political situation & business of Italian Goverment
208	IS Ltr Bonomi 1/327	25 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Text statement to plenary meeting ACC re tasks Ital Govt
208a	Ltr Densmore	26 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Appointment Costa Motorization
209	Ltr Maj Doe	27 Aug 44	Kirk & Charles	Forwarding ltr Bonomi 20 Aug
210	Memo Densmore	27 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Observations & comments re ltr by Econ Sect to Bonomi appointment Costa Motorization Incl 1 - Ltr Stone A/CC 24 Aug to Bonomi
211	Ltr Bonomi	28 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Appointment Mira in place of Corsini 'Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti' commissioner
212	Ltr Stone	30 Aug 44	Admin Sec	Appointment of Prf Mira INCL: Ltr Bonomi 28 Aug see 211
213	Ltr A/CC 000.1 Stone	30 Aug 44	Brig Hirsch	Further on Communist Party activities with rpt fr Sec Br ACC
214	Trans (4 Sept)	(31 Aug 44)		Open ltr to Poletti, Demagogy at work, L'unione Proletaria.
215	Ltr A/CC 091.711 Stone	31 Aug 44	AFHQ G-5	Post Hostilities Planning: Questions by AFHQ and answers
216	Ltr Bonomi	31 Aug 44	Stone	Govt wants to set up committee to investigate Sept 8-9-10 in Rome
217	Ltr Lush	31 Aug 44	A/CC	Admin of east Ital provinces. APP: Ltr 26 Aug fr Makin
218	Cbl S-315 Stone	2 Sep 44	AFHQ	It Govt wants set up committee investigate 9-10 Sep, do not agree.
219	Ltr 1957 Bonomi	2 Sep 44	Stone	Propose compromise re Costa-de Culpis appoirments to Directorate for Transport. Costa to be liaison

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LIST OF PAPERS

PART FOUR

File under No. 000.1-2 POLITICS (ITALIAN, GENERAL)

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TOP SECRET

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE BONOMI CABINET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
196		13 Aug 44		Translation fr newspaper re the running of the Ital Govt Incl 1 - Report re Communist Activities Italy Allied Occupation
196a	IS Ltr Stone 387.4	15 Aug 44	Kirk & Charles	Publ Arms & ext of Lend Lease
196b	IS Memo	16 Aug 44		Publ Arms & ext of Lend Lease
169c	IS Report-Gawronski	16 August	1944	Pol. Sitrep in Italy fol. Armistice
197	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.1	16 Aug 44	AFHQ G-5	Italian Political Party Tendencies Incl 1 - Ltr Caccia 530 15 Aug
197a	Ltr O'Dwyer ES/7A	16 Aug 44	A/CC	Representations to Ital Govt
198	Ltr Capt Stone	17 Aug 44	Bonomi	Appointment Director Inspectorate Civil Motorization & Transport Under Concession Incl 1 - Ltr O'Dwyer ES/7 13 Aug
199	IS Ltr Stone A/CC 250.1	18 Aug 44	Pol & RC MG Sect	Ltr warning possible disturbances Venzia Giulia after liberty
200	IS Ltr Stone A'CC 321	19 Aug 44	Venosta	Acknowledging ltr re disturbances Venzia Giulia after liberty
200a	Cordell Hull	19 Aug 44	Bonomi	Political & Economic problems
201	IS Ltr Stone A/CC 321	19 Aug 44	AFHQ G-5	Policy re administration provinces boundaries Italy
202	Ltr Bonomi	20 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Bonomi's cabinet inherited political situation & based upon the coalition of the six parties
203	Ltr Stone A/CC 000.1	20 Aug 44	VP Econ Sec	Representation to the Ital Govt: I agree it is ACC; pls let me have info re Ital social security. APPENDIX: Ltr ES/7A Gen O'Dwyer 16 Aug to A/CC same subj.
204	Ltr Bonomi	21 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Reply yrs of 17th on appointm't Director of Motorization. Propose DE CULPIS instead of COSTA.
204a	Ltr ES/7A O'Dwyer	22 Aug 44	Stone	Representatations to Ital Govt
205	Stone	22 Aug 44		Opening remarks by A/CC at Regional Commissioners' Conference.
205a	Ltr O'Dwyer ES/7A	22 Aug 44	A/CC	Representations to Ital Govt
206	Ltr Stone A/CC 000.1	23 Aug 44	Econ Sec Mr Villa	Enclosing ltr 21 Aug fr Bonomi re proposal of DE CULPIS for Costa. Should we press further?

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Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 460)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1 - POLITICS (ITALIAN, GENERAL)

TOPSEC

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE
B O N O M I CABINET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
182	Cbl ACC 1026	27 Jul 44	AFHQ G-5	Nomination of Carandini in the place of Croce as Minister
182a	Ltr Capt Stone	28 Jul 44	AFHQ G-5	ACC/AMG administration Italy Brief Report by Capt Stone to Advisory Council
183		28 Jul 44		
183a	IS Ltr Browning G/30	29 Jul 44	A/CC (Abolition Comando Supremo)	
184	Ltr Capt Stone	29 Jul 44	Comando Supremo	Functions of Comando Supremo
184a	Ltr Col Spofford	29 Jul 44	A/CC	Italian Contitutional developments- refer to Advisory Council.
185	Cbl ACC S30[illegible]	31 Jul 44	AFHQ	Residence for King of Italy
186	Cbl ACC 1217	1 Aug 44	AFHQ	Movement of King of Italy.
187	Cbl S 304 Stone	2 Aug 44	AFHQ	King has decided not to go to Brindisi. Will return to Ravello.
187a	Conversation with Count Carandini 31 July 1944			Comments requested on atchd ltr CS/4/7 of 2 Aug, re Ital Govt Org
188	Ref Slip Densmore	2 Aug 44	Econ & Pol & RCMG	Italian Constitutional develop ments: pls prepare draft of submission of question to Advisory Council per Spofford's ltr 29 July
189	Ltr A/CC 000.1 Stone	3 Aug 44	Pol Section	Draft of submission of constitutional question to Adv Council.
189a	Ltr	3 Aug 44	ACC	
190	Ltr A/CC 091.1 Stone	4 Aug 44	Kirk & Charles	Proposed interview members Executive Council Democratic Congres
191	Ltr Capt Stone	6 Aug 44	Pol Sect	Italian Constitutional Developments
192	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.1	6 Aug 44	AFHQ G-5	Info re officers joining up with Co munists Party
193	Ltr ISLD 0076	6 Aug 44	Pol Sect	Communist Party - Italian Officers
193a	Ltr Maj McKay SB/260.05	6 Aug 44	A/CC	Public opinion form government run by representatives 6 parties
194		10 Aug 44		Publ Arms & ext Lend-Lease
194a	IS Ltr Bonomi 203	10 Aug 44	Capt Stone	Report to Allied Advisory Council for Italy re administration carried on by Italian Government
195		11 Aug 44	201-J	
195a	IS Ltr Stone 387.4	11 Aug 44	Kirk & Charles	Publ Arms & ext Lend-Lease
195b	IS Ltr Stone 387.4	12 Aug 44	Kirk & Charles	Publ Arms & ext Lend-Lease

TOPSEC

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

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FROM THE FORMATION OF THE
B O N O M I CABINET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
168	Ltr A/CC 000.1 Stone	8 Jul 44	AFHQ G-5	Enclosing official list of Ital govt ministers & undersecs.
168a	Extract Gaz Uff 39	8 Jul 44	(Realm Decree Law)	ENCLOSURE
169	Cbl ACC Main S275 Stone	9 Jul 44	AFHQ & AAI	Ref 6739, as no reply am advising Piacentini can stand as Air Minister.
170	Ltr A/CC 000.1 Stone	9 Jul 44	Bonomi	Appointment of Piacentini approved.
170a	~~Cbl AFHQ F60767~~	~~10 Jul 44~~	~~ACC Main~~	
171	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.1	11 Jul 44	Bonomi	Thanks confirmation appoint. ment Dr. Fano but no notice of Gen Raimondo's appointment
172	Cbl AFHQ F71139	11 Jul 44	ACC Main	Appointment Piacentini already accomplished but Ital Govt not to act without concurrence ACC in future cases
173	Cbl ACC ADV 454	13 Jul 44	AFHQ G-5	
174	Cbl ACC ADV 513	14 Jul 44	AFHQ	Full text oath for members of Government
175		15 Jul 44		Croce decided withdraw fr Government on transfer to Rome
176		15 Jul 44		Remarks by Capt Stone on Meeting Advisory Council
177	Memo Capt Stone	16 Jul 44		Proceedings of Advisory Council in Rome
177a	Ltr Bonomi 10563/10447.3	18 Jul 44	Capt Stone	Notes for meeting with Bonomi (Draft)
178	Memo Doe	19 Jul 44	Capt Stone	Meeting Council Ministers nominated Di Raimondo State RR
179		19 Jul 44		Appointment Di Raimondo as Undersecretary for Railroads
180	Ltr Bonomi 10564/10447.4	19 Jul 44	Capt Stone	Composition of the Bonomi Cabinet (by Ministries)
180a	Memo Quayle	23 Jul 44	(Gawronski's Report)	Meeting Council Ministers nominated Aldisio High Commissione Sicily
181	Ltr Capt Stone	24 Jul 44	Bonomi	Appointments Di Raimondo & Aldisio are approved by ACC
181a	Memo Bonomi	22 Jul 44		Anniversary Italy's entry into war side of United Nations - armistice period concluded - misunderstandings removed unconditional surrender, armistice & co-belligerency

TOPSEC

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

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O. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1918

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PART FOUR

File under No. 000.1 POLITICS (ITALIAN, GENERAL)

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FROM THE FORMATION OF THE
B O N O M I CABINET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
156	Cbl Adv AAI MA 1463	28 Jun 44	Stone	From Alexander: Never heard of Oxilia, am content to be guided by you. Gen.Alexander agrees to Oxilia.
157	Cbl ACC Main S260 Stone	28 Jun 44	MMLA Browning	
158	Cbl Freedom FX 65571	28 Jun 44	ACC	Desired have list of members Bonomi's cabinet; Mancini?
159	Ltr 10.001 Pres. Council	29 Jun 44	ACC	Official list of Ministers & Undersecretaries Italian Govt.
159a				Emendation of official list to show parties.
160	Ltr 091.1 A/CC	29 Jun 44	Bonomi	Ref 5015, have informed Allied gov'ts of Gen Piacentini's appointment as Minister of Air.
161	Cbl ACC Main 6964	1 Jul 44	AFHQ	Ref FX65571, list now firm except for Mancini. Casati still in
162	Ltr 7848 Bonomi	1 Jul 44	Stone	Intend to propose Gen. Oxilia as undersecretary of war.
163	Ltr A/CC 091.1 Stone	3 Jul 44	AFHQ	Request instruction on how to handle Italian plans for settling constitutional question after war. APPENDIX: Note 3 July to Amb. Kirk from Stone asking approval a/m
164	Ltr A/CC 000.1 Stone	4 July44	Bonomi	Thank you for 7848 of 1 July re appointment of Oxilia.
165	Ltr Col. Densmore	5 Jul 44	Ambassador Kirk	Enclosing report on political situation given by Capt. Stone at Advisory Council mtg. ENCLOSURE: as above
166	Ltr Col. Densmore	5 Jul 44	Bogomolov	Enclosure as for 165 above.
167		5 Jul 44		
167a	Ltr Bonomi 8181	8 Jul 44	Capt Stone	Confirm appointment Dr. Fano Undersecretary State Posts & Tele

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Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 499)
Revised July 26, 1918

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File under No. 000.1 POLITICS (ITALIAN, GENERAL)

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FROM THE FORMATION OF THE
B O N O M I GOVERNMENT

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
145	Cbl ACC Adv 35 Buscarlet	20 Jun 44	MacFarlane	Reports say Piacentini is minister of Aviation. Cannot believe but hope you will oppose. Ref Adv 35, saw Badoglio today who will tell Bonomi we wish Piacentini in present job. Saw Badoglio, who feels pol. problem has been solved best possible way. Says Sforza trying to get premiership. Bad. says he will not enter the cabinet for at least a while after being offered post of foreign minister by Bonomi. Raimondo & Fano had proved of great value to us before. Upon request Bonomi reinstated them. Now wants Piacentini, has been told no. Gen. Piacentini had been appointed Air Minister, & I asked Bonomi why he had not consulted us. Obvious he was not informed of agreement. Appointment of Piacentini is agreeable & feel should stand Oxilia as undersecretary is urged. Answer pls by 1200 Wed. Para of msg from Browning: Oxilia strongly recommended. Casati intends to appoint Oxilia as undersec. of war; agreed by Browning & me. Concurrence pls. Ref IDO/2, trying to obtain Gen. Alexander's agreement Oxilia. My colleagues & I agree that Gen. Piacentini is most suitable for post of Air Minister as Casati cannot carry out duties of 2 posts A/CC has asked for a statement on political sit. in Italy. Espec. basis for distr. of ministries among various parties. Soonest pls.
146	Cbl ACC Main M257 MacFarlane	21 Jun 44	Bowen-Buscarlet	
147	Cbl M255 MacFarlane	21 Jun 44	AFHQ & Adv AAI	
148	Cbl M256 MacFarlane	21 Jun 44	AFHQ & Adv AAI	
148a	Ltr CS/46/1/1 Col. Henderson	24 Jun 44	CC - failure of Cerabona	
149	Cbl ACC Main 6739 Stone A/CC	26 Jun 44	AFHQ & AFHQ Adv	
150	Cbl MMIA IDO/2 Gen. Browning	26 Jun 44	ACC for Stone	
151	Cbl ACC Adv 83 Doe	26 Jun 44	ACC for Stone	
152	Cbl ACC Main S258 Stone	27 Jun 44	Adv AAI	
153	Cbl ACC Main S259 Stone	27 Jun 44	MMIA	
154	Ltr 5015 Bonomi.	27 Jun 44	Stone	
155	Ltr Col Densmore	27 Jun 44	Mr. Caccia	

TOP SEC

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

SECRET

Terms of Reference for the Advisory Council
for Italy.

8 November 1943

An Advisory Council for Italy will be established forthwith composed in the first instance of representatives of the U.K., U.S. Soviet Union and French Committee of National Liberation. Representatives of Greece and Yugo Slavia will be added as full members of the Council as soon as practicable in view of the special interests of these two countries arising from the aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war.

2. Each representative will be assisted when necessary by a small staff of technical advisers, civilian and military. The Council will establish itself as soon as possible in Italy at the same place as the Headquarters of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

3. The Council will keep itself closely informed of current Italian affairs and advise the respective Governments and the French Committee of National Liberation in regard to problems relating to Italy, other than military operational problems. Members of the Council will be supplied by their respective Governments and by the French Committee of National Liberation with all relevant information on Political and military developments affecting their work. They will make joint or several representations to their Governments or to the French Committee, but will not have the power to take final decisions. They will not of course concern themselves with military functions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

4. The Council will have the duty in particular of watching the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will enforce the terms of surrender. 3463

5. The Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as President of the Allied Control Commission on general policy connected with the work of control. For this prupose it will maintain close touch with the Allied Commander-in-Chief as President of the Control Commission and will have the right to ask him for information or explanations over matters affecting the Council's work. It will maintain close touch with such other technical inter-Allied bodies as may be established in Italy and will be entitled to obtain information and explanctions from them on matters affecting its work.

6. The Allied Commander-in-Chief will continue as in the past to receive instructions from the U.K. and U.S. Governments through the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

7. When, in the opinion of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, it is possible to bring direct military control of Italy's administration to an end, the Commander-in-Chief will relinquish the Presidency of the Allied Control Commission. The advisory Council for Italy will thereupon assume direction of the work of the Allied Control Commission.

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An Advisory Council for Italy will be established forthwith composed in the first instance of representatives of the U.K., U.S. Soviet Union and French Committee of National Liberation. Representatives of Greece and Yugo Slavia will be added as full members of the Council as soon as practicable in view of the special interests of these two countries arising from the aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war.

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SECRET

PC (44) 33rd Meeting 22 November 1944

EXTRACT

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

12. ITALIAN AIR MINISTRY

AIR MARSHAL SLESSOR stated that General Placentini, the Italian Chief of Air Staff, had for some months been fulfilling the additional role of Secretary of State for Air. Placentini was a satisfactory Chief of Staff but he was inclined to dabble in politics as Secretary of State for Air and the efficiency of the Italian Air Force was being adversely affected in consequence. He thought that the appointment of a non-service Secretary of State was therefore desirable.

MR. MACMILLAN pointed out that the Communist Party was at present claiming all the service portfolios. If this issue were forced on the Italian Prime Minister the new Secretary of State might be found to be obstructive both to MAAF and to the Italian Prime Minister. He thought, therefore, that Commodore Stone might merely suggest to Signor Bonomi that, if any changes in his Government were contemplated, the relief of Placentini at the Air Ministry by a civilian would be desirable.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER :

Endorsed the British Resident Minister's suggestion recorded above and directed that the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, take action accordingly.

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See 225-5

(PC (44) 33rd Mtg) 225-4

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

NOV 20 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: 388

Ref: 800/CCS

19 November 1944 (dict 18)

SUBJECT: Holding of Political Meeting at Siena.

TO : SO to CC.

1. Confirming telephone conversation (Majors Quayle-Talbot) I was informed over the telephone this morning by AAI that S.E. Alberto Cianca, Minister without Portfolio, has permission to hold a political meeting at Siena.

For Stripp ACS

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Pol Sec

File: 6502/CCS

Note:

This information given to Marchese Cittadini & Captain Lt Quayle.

3460.

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FILES A

0156

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

INFORMATION

Office of the Chief of Staff.

Tel: 289

Political Meetings. 6502/16/OOS

Political Section. 17Nov 4.

1. Reference signal O-4825 dated 11 Nov 44 from Adv HQ AAI, copy of which was ~~submitted~~ to you, prohibiting the holding of political meetings under Italian auspices in the Army Areas.

2. The Chief of Staff directs that the Italian Government should be informed - unless this has already been done.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

FILES

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0807

5TH ARMY, 8TH ARMY

ADV HQ AAI

O-4825

IN CLEAR
ROUTINE

NOV 111910A

Question has been raised concerning authority to hold political meetings under Italian auspices in Army areas. C-IN-C has decided that for security reasons such meetings are not to be held.

Dist

Info-Action - C.A. Sec
Info - Chief Commissio
C o S
P Safety
File (2)
Float
Pol. Sec.

Copy to: MA to CGS
MA to CAO
Pa to DGGS
Hq AC
GSI
"AG
PRO
Civil Affairs (2)

3461

NOV 131830A

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

Reels 1630/29/x.

29 October 1944

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

FROM : Political Section

With reference to the discussions that have taken place regarding the attitude which AMG/ACC should adopt towards the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy you may be interested to see the following translation of an article in today's "L'Italia Libera," the Action Party Newspaper:-

"The Leaders of the Action Party, in consideration of the ever increasing contribution of heroism and blood which the resistance movement is giving to the cause of liberty and the rebirth of the Country, in consideration of the fact that the conditions in which the Partisans are living and fighting will become increasingly arduous with the approach of winter and the prolongation of the War,

"recognizing that the dramatic developments of the Partisan War in Northern Italy reveal the necessity of pushing ahead with greater energy and efficiency the help and co-operation which is involved in supporting the Patriots under arms in the cruel fight which they are undertaking,

"authorize the Executive Committee to come to an agreement with the Leaders of the other Parties to urge the National Government to take adequate steps immediately and in particular to recognize formally the Committee of National Liberation of the North as an Italian Government in occupied territory and as a consequence of this explicit recognition to acquire for combatants in the resistance movements the juridical status of Italian Military Personnel."

Harold Caccia

H. A. CACCIA

Copy C/S.

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

Anno II - n. 145 Roma - Domenica 29 Ottobre 1944

Il Partito d'Azione vuole una società di uomini liberi, in cui l'uguaglianza politica e sociale dei cittadini segni la fine di ogni oppressione dell'uomo sull'uomo.

L'ITALIA LI

REDAZIONE: Via Due Macelli, 47 - Tel. 63816

ORGANO DEL PARTITO D'

DUE RICHIESTE IN UN O. D. G. DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE

Il Comitato di Liberazione del Nord governo italiano nelle regioni occupate

Riconoscimento giuridico dei partigiani

Se l'Italia non è oggi più un Paese completamente vinto, lo si deve anche, e diremmo in massima parte, al contributo che alla causa della libertà ha dato il movimento della resistenza.

L'8 settembre, quando il vecchio Stato italiano crollava e i generali fuggivano e le autorità civili divenivano inconsistenti, piccoli nuclei di italiani sentirono che proprio in quel momento l'Italia vera poteva e doveva risorgere. E questi uomini si prepararono alla lotta. Stava davanti ai loro occhi l'esempio che altre nazioni avevano dato sotto l'imperversare del fascismo e del nazismo.

Molti allora, anche tra gli antifascisti provati, furono scettici sulla possibilità di una guerra partigiana nel nostro Paese. Le difficoltà parevano insormontabili. E in primo luogo la vastità del crollo che aveva travolto tutto l'esercito, poi la stanchezza della guerra subita e mai sentita che pareva avesse tolto ai soldati ogni spirito combattivo, infine la mentalità stessa dell'italiano che non ha mai avuto una tradizione di guerra partigiana. Altre difficoltà si frapponevano, ed erano di carattere più propriamente materiale: la mancanza d'armi e di munizioni, la scarsezza dei rifornimenti alimentari in un Paese già stremato, la povertà

La Direzione del Partito d'Azione, considerando il contributo di eroismo e di sangue sempre più imponente che il movimento della resistenza dà alla causa della libertà e della rinascita del Paese, considerando che con l'avvicinarsi dell'inverno e con il prolungarsi della guerra le condizioni in cui vivono e combattono i partigiani si fanno sempre più dure,

rilevato che i drammatici sviluppi della guerra partigiana nell'Italia settentrionale rivelano la necessità di attivare più energicamente e con maggiore efficacia di aiuto e collegamento l'opera intesa a sorreggere i patrioti in armi nella cruenta battaglia in cui sono impegnati,

dà mandato al Comitato esecutivo di prendere accordi con le direzioni degli altri partiti per provocare immediatamente dal Governo nazionale provvedimenti adeguati e in particolar modo il solenne riconoscimento del C. L. N. del nord come organo del Governo italiano nelle regioni occupate, e perchè sia riconosciuto esplicitamente a tutti i combattenti della resistenza lo stato giuridico dei militari italiani.

Oggi, ad un anno di distanza, quella che era ritenuta una impresa disperata, ha assunto un aspetto politico-militare tale da collocare la lotta dei patrioti italiani sullo stesso piano della lotta dei patrioti jugoslavi e da imporli non solo alla considerazione e alla stima, ma agli stessi piani strategici degli Alleati.

Il fronte partigiano, questo fronte che non ha linee di demarcazione ma che serpeggia nell'Italia occupata dovunque europea e sottrae uomini ed armi al nemico, mina la sicurezza di eserciti ancora poderosi, ne ostacola in ogni modo i movimenti.

Per ciò l'ordine del giorno che la Direzione del Partito d'Azione ha approvato entra nel vivo di un argomento che ha risonanza nazionale e internazionale: il problema dei partigiani è il problema stesso dell'Italia.

I partigiani sono i soldati del nostro nuovo esercito; dai nostri cobelligeranti e — soprattutto — dai nostri nemici. Non si può infatti tollerare più oltre che i nostri fratelli migliori siano da fascisti e tedeschi, passati per le armi come briganti e traditori, e ciò in mancanza di quel riconoscimento internazionale che gli Alleati si preoccuparono di far ottenere ai patrioti francesi.

Ma noi chiediamo anche che il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia venga riconosciuto come il legittimo Governo italiano in quelle regioni. Esso è l'espressione diretta di tutte le forze più vive e più sane del Settentrione: esso dirige e coordina tutto il movimento dei partigiani: esso ha già agito come legittimo Governo stringendo patti di collaborazione con i partigiani francesi e jugoslavi.

Il [illegible] riconoscimento toglierebbe di mezzo ogni equivoco, eviterebbe quelle interferenze che noi, già liberati, abbiamo dolorosamente sperimentato e che sono state fonti di disorientamento all'interno e di fraintendimento all'estero.

Riconoscere a tutti i combattenti della resistenza lo stato giuridico dei militari italiani, riconoscere nel Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale del Nord l'organo del Governo italiano nelle regioni occupate, è un improscindibile dovere morale. Sento il Governo

La Repubblica cecoslovacca celebra l'anniversario della sua indipendenza

LONDRA, 28. — In occasione dell'anniversario dell'indipendenza ceca il Presidente Benes ha diramato un ordine del giorno nel quale dice che la liberazione non è lontana sebbene si prevedano ancora duri combattimenti.

Jan Masaryk, vice Primo Ministro e Ministro degli Esteri del Governo cecoslovacco, ha dichiarato in una trasmissione da Londra che quest'anno la ricorrenza del 28 ottobre è celebrata per l'ultima volta mentre la Patria è contaminata dai tedeschi. Egli ha chiuso il suo discorso ringraziando le tre Nazioni Unite che hanno offerto al Governo cecoslovacco la possibilità di contribuire alla liberazione del Paese ed i combattenti ed i partigiani che si stanno battendo dovunque contro l'oppressore.

Il Ministro degli Esteri americano Stettinius ha, a sua volta, commentato questa data ricordando il grande contributo dato sempre dal popolo cecoslovacco al mantenimento della libertà e augurandosi che esso possa sempre adempiere a questa funzione nel consesso delle Nazioni.

Località a 16 km raggiunte da tr

Dalle zone di operazioni in Ita[illegible], 28. — Il persistente maltempo ostacola le operazioni su tutto il fronte italiano.

Piogge torrenziali hanno reso le strade impraticabili quasi dovunque, hanno fatto gonfiare quasi tutti i corsi d'acqua montani, hanno fatto straripare i canali di drenaggio, le cui acque hanno invaso vaste zone in depressione.

Nelle ultime 48 ore, mentre la tempesta giungeva al suo culmine, sono stati sospesi tutti i movimenti più importanti. Alcune unità avanzate del fronte della V Armata sono rimaste isolate a causa delle inondazioni e hanno potuto essere rifornite soltanto a mezzo di teleferiche.

Unità della V Armata hanno respinto alcuni contrattacchi tedeschi nella zona a nord di [illegible]

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

Roma - Domenica 29 Ottobre 1944 (Spedizione in abbonamento postale) Lire Una

ALIA LIBERA

...NO DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE

AMMINISTR.: Via Due Macelli, 47 - Tel. 64864

Il Partito d'Azione esprime l'esigenza di libertà di quanti vivono del proprio lavoro. Operai, contadini, artigiani, tecnici, intellettuali, lavoratori tutti. Questo è il vostro giornale. Diffondetelo, sostenetelo

...O D'AZIONE

...one del Nord
...ioni occupate
...lei partigiani

...rando il ...ponente ...a della ...che con ...guerra ...giani si

...rra par- ...ssità di ...acia di ...e i pa- ...egnati, ...rendere ...ovocare ...imenti ...imento ...taliano ...espli- ...stato

...omini ed ...la sicu- ...ra pode- ...ni modo

...l giorno ...l Partito ...to entra ...ento che ...le e in- ...lema dei ...a stesso

...soldati ...ccorso:

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Nella stessa occasione, il Maresciallo Stalin ha detto, in un messaggio al Primo Ministro cecoslovacco Srumek che le vittorie delle Armate russe ed alleate hanno avvicinato il giorno in cui la Cecoslovacchia riconquisterà la sua completa indipendenza.

Stalin ha aggiunto che egli si attende una stretta collaborazione tra l'Unione Sovietica e la Cecoslovacchia dopo la guerra.

La firma dell'armistizio
tra la Bulgaria e gli alleati

MOSCA, 28. — Radio Mosca ha annunciato che i rappresentanti dell'Unione Sovietica, degli Stati Uniti e dell'Inghilterra hanno firmato oggi l'armistizio con la Bulgaria.

Dopo aver ricevuto lo schema delle condizioni di armistizio, il Ministro degli Esteri bulgaro ha dichiarato che la delegazione bulgara ha accettato i termini dell'armistizio, molti dei quali sono già in atto, e che il popolo bulgaro desidera di essere ammesso a far parte delle democrazie amanti della pace e collaborerà lealmente, a tale scopo, con le nazioni alleate.

Località a 16 km. da Ravenna
raggiunte da truppe canadesi

Dalle zone di operazioni in Italia, 28. — Il persistente maltempo ostacola le operazioni su tutto il fronte italiano.

Piogge torrenziali hanno reso le strade impraticabili quasi dovunque, hanno fatto gonfiare quasi tutti i corsi d'acqua montani, hanno fatto straripare i canali di drenaggio, le cui acque hanno invaso vaste zone in depressione.

Nelle ultime 48 ore, mentre la tempesta giungeva al suo culmine, sono stati scoperti tutti i movimenti più importanti. Alcune unità avanzate del fronte della V Armata sono rimaste isolate a causa delle inondazioni e hanno potuto essere rifornite soltanto a mezzo di teleferiche.

Unità della V Armata hanno respinto alcuni contrattacchi tedeschi nella zona a sud di Rocca, è stata liberata. Truppe canadesi, avanzando oltre Bevano, hanno raggiunto e liberato Meldola e Roccà S. Casciano, nella vallata del Montone.

Truppe polacche hanno conquistato Montemirabello.

Caccia e cacciabombardieri alleati hanno martellato oggi autocolonne tedesche e linee di comunicazioni nelle retrovie, distruggendo 42 carri ferroviari, 18 automezzi e cinque locomotive.

A tarda sera apprendiamo che truppe canadesi hanno raggiunto località distanti appena 16 km. da Ravenna.

La sorte di 6000 soldati italiani
Cobelligeranti

Sicurezza della strada

Giorno per giorno le nostre cronache segnalano atti di banditismo più o meno gravi, nelle città e nelle campagne. Le cifre statistiche di questo genere di delinquenza salgono in proporzioni impressionanti. Nella ormai ricca messe di fatti sceglierò alcuni più rilevanti, e a bella posta li sceglierò nella zona non molto estesa del Lazio e della Sabina e nell'interno della stessa città di Roma, cioè in una zona che, per varie ed ovvie ragioni, offre le condizioni meno cattive di sicurezza pubblica. Come ci troviamo noi altri privilegiati abitanti della capitale e dei paesi finitimi? Ecco qua alcuni casi scelti nel malinconico bilancio di quest'ultimo mese.

In una tenuta sulla via Cassia, a dodici chilometri da ponte Milvio, una notte, sul finire di settembre, una banda armata di ottimi fucili mitragliatori prende d'assalto il ricovero del bestiame, riduce all'impotenza il guardiano e s'impossessa di cinque buoi, tre mucche due cavalli. Il podere è tenuto a mezzadria; non può parlarsi di terre abbandonate, di assenteismo del proprietario o altro di simile. Poche sere dopo avviene lo stesso in una tenuta vicina. Otto muli e quattro buoi scompaiono. Più recentemente la colonia agricola di proprietà dell'Orfanotrofio Don Orione a Monte Mario è stata vittima di un simile colpo di mano. Tre mucche scomparse. Pochi giorni fa un'altra operazione di banditi ha avuto un epilogo sanguinoso poichè i contadini erano bene armati e si difesero. Qualcuno di essi rimase ferito, ne la difesa potè essere efficace, poichè la banda era numerosa, pronta a tutto osare nella quasi sicurezza della impunità e fornita di armi eccellenti — quelle che avrebbero dovuto difenderci dai Tedeschi nelle fatali giornate di settembre dell'anno scorso, e che abbandonate all'impazzata nelle campagne intorno Roma, in parte sono ora nelle mani di audaci malfattori, invece che di soldati. Così il cerchio delle ignominie si chiude degnamente.

L'abigeato sistematico, organizzato e armato è dunque non in questo o quel paese sperduto dell'Appennino calabro o del centro della Sicilia, ma alle porte della capitale, sotto i nostri occhi.

Ripullulano gli uni e gli altri di grandi città sovrapopolate e ormai anemizzate, come Roma — tutta questa massa confusa e brulicante nei primi tempi si dette al banditismo sotto l'assillo del bisogno; ma ora, dopo averlo esercitato per mesi, ne ha tratto alti profitti, lo considera come una nuova e più lucrosa occupazione, che non è disposta a lasciare; si è consolidata in una vasta e fitta rete d'interessi, che va dal rapinatore di strada maestra al ricettatore, al mediatore, al negoziante cittadino dall'aspetto insospettabile.

Al punto in cui stanno le cose è un'illusione credere che si possa in breve tempo e con qualche decreto od ordinanza riportare alla normalità una società sconquassata. È opera di lunga lena; ma alla quale però bisogna mettercisi fin da ora. La distanza della meta non deve scoraggiarci dall'azione; al contrario, deve incitarci ad agire nel più breve tempo e col mezzi a nostra disposizione, anche se moderti. Qui s'innesta la questione politica, che in questo caso è questione di polizia.

Le forze di polizia in genere — cioè tanto i funzionari e agenti di Pubblica sicurezza quanto i carabinieri — sono inefficienti. Questa non è una scoperta, e non vuole essere neanche una recriminazione — tenuto conto di tutto quello che è successo —; ma vuole essere invece un incitamento a far meglio e più nel più breve tempo possibile. Sulle condizioni materiali e morali delle presenti forze di polizia sarà necessario ritornare di proposito; qui basti dire che esse sono — e quel ch'è peggio appaiono anche agli occhi del pubblico — scoraggiati. Nè certo sono incoraggianti le parole dette dal Questore di Roma in una intervista dell'altro giorno. Egli ha insistito nel rilevare la stranezza, la singolarità, il mistero delle aggressioni che ogni sera si hanno a deplorare anche nel centro di Roma (a Termini, in via del Tritone) da parte di individui travestiti da militari alleati o addirittura mascherati e forniti talvolta di mezzi motorizzati. Egli ha confessato ancora con tono desolato che dispone di «poveri mezzi»; che più di quello che s'è fatto non gli è possibile

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luogo la vastità del crollo che aveva travolto tutto l'esercito, poi la stanchezza della guerra subita e mai sentita che pareva avesse tolto ai soldati ogni spirito combattivo, infine la mentalità stessa dell'italiano che non ha mai avuto una tradizione di guerra partigiana. Altre difficoltà si frapponevano, ed erano di carattere più propriamente materiale: la mancanza d'armi e di munizioni, la scarsezza dei rifornimenti alimentari in un Paese già stremato, la povertà stessa di tanta parte del nostro suolo.

Oggi, ad un anno di distanza, quella che era ritenuta una impresa disperata, ha assunto un aspetto politico-militare tale da collocare la lotta dei patrioti italiani sullo stesso piano della lotta dei patrioti jugoslavi e da imporli non solo alla considerazione e alla stima, ma agli stessi piani strategici degli Alleati.

Il fronte partigiano, questo fronte che non ha linee di demarcazione ma che serpeggia nell'Italia occupata dovunque vi siano italiani in armi, e ogni uno dei fronti della guerra europea e sottrae uomini ed armi al nemico, mina la sicurezza di eserciti ancora poderosi, ne ostacola in ogni modo i movimenti.

Per ciò l'ordine del giorno che la Direzione del Partito d'Azione ha approvato entra nel vivo di un argomento che ha risonanza nazionale e internazionale: il problema dei partigiani è il problema stesso dell'Italia.

I partigiani sono i soldati del nostro nuovo esercito: non chiediamo che essi siano trattati come tali da chiunque, eliminerebbe di mezzo ogni equivoco, eviterebbe quelle interferenze che noi, già liberati, abbiamo dolorosamente sperimentato e che sono state fonti di disorientamento all'interno e di fraintendimento all'estero.

Riconoscere a tutti i combattenti della resistenza lo stato giuridico dei militari italiani, riconoscere nel Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale del Nord l'organo del Governo italiano nelle regioni occupate, è un improscindibile dovere morale. Sento il Governo nazionale, sentano gli Alleati l'urgenza di questo dovere.

[illegible] hanno fatto gonfiare quasi tutti i corsi d'acqua montani, hanno fatto straripare i canali di drenaggio, le cui acque hanno invaso vaste zone in depressione.

Nelle ultime 48 ore, mentre la tempesta giungeva al suo culmine, sono stati sospesi tutti i movimenti più importanti. Alcune unità avanzate del fronte della V Armata sono rimaste isolate a causa delle inondazioni e hanno potuto essere rifornite soltanto a mezzo di teleferiche.

Unità della V Armata hanno respinto alcuni contrattacchi tedeschi nella zona a sud di Bologna.

Belvedere a sud ovest di Faen-

Nella Prussia Orientale infuria una immane battaglia di mezzi corazzati

E' la più aspra battaglia della guerra dopo Stalingrado - L'avanzata in Norvegia converge su Bergen - Spalato liberata - Scontri nella zona di Salonicco

Dalle zone di operazioni sul fronte orientale, 28. — L'esercito russo avanza in profondità nel territorio norvegese. Notizie da Mosca annunciano che le truppe tedesche stazionanti nella parte settentrionale della Norvegia sono state divise in piccoli gruppi che man mano vengono annientati.

Il principale obiettivo sovietico sembra essere il fiordo di Bergen che darebbe ai sovietici il controllo della navigazione su gran parte delle coste norvegesi.

La terribile battaglia per la Prussia Orientale trova i tedeschi in disperata difesa per tentare di arrestare la continua, ma metodica e sicura avanzata delle armate sovietiche. Nelle ultime ventiquattro ore la violenza della lotta si è accresciuta ed è la più aspra combattutasi sul fronte orientale dopo Stalingrado.

Quattro divisioni corazzate, oltre a parecchie divisioni di granatieri sono state lanciate nella mischia dai tedeschi che subiscono perdite particolarmente crudeli senza ottenere alcun risultato.

In Jugoslavia, unità sovietiche e truppe jugoslave hanno occupato più di ottanta cittadine e villaggi a nord-ovest di Belgrado, fra cui Apatin, sulle rive del Danubio.

La radio «Jugoslavia Libera» ha annunciato la liberazione di Spalato.

Forze britanniche sono sbarcate nell'isola di Piscopi, a 40 km. dall'isola di Rodi.

I 23 mila tedeschi che presidiano l'isola di Creta sono ormai abbandonati a sè stessi, senza speranza di potersi ritirare dall'isola.

Truppe britanniche e patrioti greci hanno preso contatto con le truppe tedesche in ritirata, a 96 km. a nord-ovest di Larissa.

Scontri vengono segnalati anche nella zona di Salonicco.

Le conversazioni, che hanno avuto luogo a Napoli, si sono svolte amichevolmente.

La radio Libera Jugoslavia ha riferito oggi che il Primo Ministro Winston Churchill, in risposta ad un messaggio inviatogli dalle città liberate della Serbia, ha detto che «come tutto il popolo della Gran Bretagna» egli sta seguendo con interesse e ammirazione l'eroica lotta combattuta contro il nemico da parte dell'Esercito jugoslavo di liberazione nazionale.

Messaggio del generale Scobie al popolo greco

IL CAIRO, 28 — *Il Generale Scobie, Comandante delle Forze britanniche in Grecia, in occasione dell'anniversario dell'invasione fascista, ha inviato al popolo greco, un messaggio che così conclude:*

«Resteremo l'uno a fianco dell'altro fino al raggiungimento della nuova, più grande vittoria. Possa il popolo greco godere per molti anni la felicità, la prosperità e la libertà che si è così valorosamente meritate».

Il discorso di Churchill commentato a Londra e a Mosca

LONDRA, 28 — *Commentando il discorso tenuto ieri da Churchill alla Camera dei Comuni, i giornali di Londra osservano che il Primo Ministro ha dimostrato che le speranze tedesche di creare delle divergenze tra gli Alleati prolungando la guerra, sono prive di fondamento.*

«Il Times scrive: «Il nemico cerca di prolungare la sua resistenza nell'illusione disperata che per stanchezza o per divergenze che possono sorgere tra di loro, gli Alleati gli permettano di sfuggire alle conseguenze della sua folle e disastrosa politica.

«Ovunque, da tutto il perimetro della fortezza tedesca avvengono le notizie della guerra mo[illegible]

polacco. Risulta chiaro dai rilevamenti particolari fatti dal Primo Ministro alla questione polacca che gli Alleati non lit[illegible]

Dal canto suo Radio Mosca ha affermato oggi che la recente conferenza tenuta a Mosca tra il Primo Ministro Churchill ed il Maresciallo Stalin «ha abbreviato notevolmente la durata della guerra» ed ha portato una piena intesa riguardo ai problemi dell'Europa sud-orientale.

La radio ha precisato che «un notevole successo è stato conseguito nella soluzione della questione della Polonia» e che «è stata pure raggiunta una completa intesa riguardo ad una politica comune in Jugoslavia.

In Jugoslavia

Accordo tra Tito e Subasic

I tedeschi abbandonano il fronte che corre fra la Schelda e Tilburg

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Le truppe alleate hanno proseguito verso nord, in direzione del corso inferiore della Mosa per precludere la ritirata ai 70 mila tedeschi che resistono a sud del fiume.

Le truppe britanniche sbarca[illegible] nell'isola di Beveland hanno catturato duemila tedeschi e consolidato le loro posizioni.

I tedeschi abbandonano il loro schieramento che ha un'ampiezza di 60 km., fra l'estuario della Schelda e Tilburg, ripiegando sulla Mosa nel tentativo di raggiungere ponti prima che vi arrivino gli alleati.

Circa 2500 bombardieri dell'8ª Squadra americana, scortati da 200 caccia hanno rudemente attaccato le installazioni nemiche di Hamm e di Munster.

Bombardieri pesanti britannici hanno attaccato nuovamente, nel pomeriggio di oggi, Colonia.

Berlino è stata attaccata due volte, nella scorsa notte, da «Mosquitoes» britannici. La prima ondata ha colpito la città appena cessata la radiotrasmissione di Goebbels che incitava il popolo tedesco a continuare a combattere.

FRONTE PARTIGIANO EUROPEO

La repubblica di Andorra occupata dai "maquis„ spagnoli

ITALIA — Aspri combattimenti sono avvenuti in provincia di Piacenza, tra i fiumi Trebbia e Panaro, ove le truppe fasciste hanno rimpiazzato quelle tedesche. Nel Veneto proseguono gli attacchi e gli atti di sabotaggio contro il traffico nemico che è divenuto più intenso in tale regione. La Brigata nera di Bologna, spostatasi verso il nord per compiere azioni di rastrellamento, anzichè affrontare i patrioti si dedica alla razzia di inermi cittadini che vengono concentrati a Carpi. Nella stessa zona, a Marzabotto, i tedeschi hanno trucidato 300 persone tra cui donne e bambini, e le hanno sepolte in una fossa comune per rappresaglia contro l'attività dei GAP. A Casalecchio di Reno 15 persone sono state pubblicamente impiccate. Altri otto civili sono stati fucilati il 2 settembre al tiro a segno di Bologna. Sempre nella zona di Bologna, le autorità fasciste, senza avvertire i tedeschi, compiono per loro conto esecuzioni collettive.

CECOSLOVACCHIA — Frank, capo della Gestapo del Protettorato, ha ricevuto da Himmler l'ordine di eliminare tutti gli elementi che potrebbero partecipare al movimento della resistenza. Centinaia di persone sono state arrestate a Praga, a Brno ed in altre città della Cecoslovacchia e per la maggior parte inviate in Germania nei campi di concentramento o adibite alle industrie belliche.

Il corrispondente da Mosca del «Times» di Londra ha comunicato al suo giornale che la Slovacchia liberata ha resistito per due mesi, a costo di grandi sacrifici, a tutti i tentativi tedeschi di soffocare l'insurrezione, che ha restituito a mezzo milione di slovacchi la libertà venduta 5 anni e mezzo fa ai tedeschi dal loro governo fascista.

GRECIA — Il Primo Ministro Georges Papandreou ha dichiarato che i patrioti greci continueranno a combattere nelle loro formazioni attuali fino a quando

La guerra nel Pacifico

Le isole di Leyte e Samar controllate dagli americani

Q. G. del Pacifico, 28. — Le truppe americane hanno liberato la maggior parte dell'isola di Samar, più vasta di quella di Leyte.

In soli sette giorni di lotta nelle isole di Leyte e di Samar le forze giapponesi hanno perduto 14 mila uomini mentre gli americani hanno avuto solo cinquecento morti.

L'ammiraglio comandante la flotta giapponese non sarà più in grado, per qualche tempo, di affrontare una squadra americana di grandi proporzioni.

La Casa Bianca ha annunciato oggi che il Generale Joseph W. Stilwell è stato esonerato dal suo triplice comando nell'Estremo Oriente e richiamato a Washington.

L'annuncio, informa che il teatro di guerra cino-birmano-indiano sarà diviso in due teatri sotto comandi distinti.

Il nuovo comandante americano nel teatro di guerra cinese sarà il Maggiore Generale Albert C. Wedemeyer.

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glierebbe di mezzo ogni equivoco, eviterebbe quelle interferenze che noi, già liberati, abbiamo dolorosamente sperimentato e che sono state fonti di disorientamento all'interno e di fraintendimento all'estero.

Riconoscere a tutti i combattenti della resistenza lo stato giuridico dei militari italiani, riconoscere nel Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale del Nord l'organo del Governo italiano nelle regioni occupate, è un imprescindibile dovere morale. Sotto il Governo nazionale, sentano gli Alleati l'urgenza di questo dovere.

dovunque, hanno fatto gonfiare quasi tutti i corsi d'acqua montani, hanno fatto strariparе i canali di drenaggio, le cui acque hanno invaso vaste zone in depressione.

Nelle ultime 48 ore, mentre la tempesta giungeva al suo culmine, sono stati sospesi tutti i movimenti più importanti. Alcune unità avanzate del fronte della V Armata sono rimaste isolate a causa delle inondazioni e hanno potuto essere rifornite soltanto a mezzo di teleferiche.

Unità della V Armata hanno respinto alcuni contrattacchi tedeschi nella zona a sud di Bologna.

Belvedere a sud ovest di Faen... Truppe polacche hanno conquistato Monte Trebbio.

Caccia e cacciabombardieri alleati hanno martellato oggi autocolonne tedesche e linee di comunicazioni nelle retrovie distruggendo 42 carri ferroviari, 18 automezzi e cinque locomotive.

A tarda sera apprendiamo che truppe canadesi hanno raggiunto località distanti appena 16 km. da Ravenna.

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La sorte di 6000 soldati italiani

Cobelligeranti o prigionieri?

Abbiamo sott'occhio un lungo memoriale steso da un gruppo di ufficiali delle «truppe italiane cobelligeranti, provenienti dall'Egeo ed attualmente in Egitto, nel campo di El-Burelj, presso Gaza». Fra le tante avventure toccate alle guarnigioni italiane sorprese l'8 settembre nei vari settori di guerra, questa, se non una delle più tragiche, è certo una delle più dolorose.

Sono 6000 soldati, rimasti fedeli dopo l'armistizio agli ordini del Comando Supremo italiano, i quali non attesero la dichiarazione di guerra contro la Germania per prendere le armi contro di essa. Obbedendo alle istruzioni del generale Wilson, contrastarono — a fianco delle truppe alleate sbarcate sulle isole — validamente il passo ai tedeschi, e si ritirarono in territorio alleato dopo aver subito sanguinose perdite.

Era stato loro promesso che sarebbero stati mandati in Italia per un nuovo impiego di combattimento; e invece, giunti in Egitto, fu proposto loro di entrare a far parte — in funzione di «cobelligeranti» — di compagnie italiane di pionieri, in attesa di essere inviati, quali regolari dell'Esercito italiano, sul fronte italiano. Non era proprio quello che desideravano, dopo la promessa di essere inviati subito in Italia: ma accettarono fiduciosi. E invece da allora, di giorno in giorno, la loro posizione si è aggravata. Fu dapprima comunicato loro che l'impiego quali pionieri doveva essere considerato non provvisorio ma definitivo; poi, che non sarebbero stati più considerati cobelligeranti ma semplici «cooperatori», secondo le norme relative per i prigionieri di guerra. Fu introdotta nei reparti la disciplina militare inglese e il comando fu assunto da ufficiali britannici. E non basta: rinchiusi nel campo di El-Burelj, fu loro infine vietata ogni uscita, ogni contatto coi civili, ogni parvenza di libertà. Questa è la loro situazione attuale: di veri e propri prigionieri di guerra.

Sappiamo che gli inglesi hanno una tradizione di lealtà guerriera superiore a quella di ogni altro popolo; e non dubitiamo che anche questa volta non verranno meno alle loro tradizioni.

Coloro che tutto hanno sacrificato, per riscattare l'onore della patria; che non hanno esitato a versare il loro sangue combattendo spalla a spalla coi soldati inglesi, non debbono essere considerati quali prigionieri di guerra, degni soltanto di spaccar pietre sulle strade assolate dell'Oriente: il loro contributo di valore li rende degni di servire in altro modo la causa della libertà.

Due generali sospesi

Su richiesta dell'Alto Commissario Aggiunto per l'epurazione sono stati sospesi:

1) Francesco Maiorca, Maggiore Generale medico;

2) Pietro De Fabritiis capo sta...

...potè essere efficace, poichè la banda era numerosa, pronta a tutto osare nella quasi sicurezza della impunità e fornita di armi eccellenti — quelle che avrebbero dovuto difenderci dai Tedeschi nelle fatali giornate di settembre dell'anno scorso, e che abbandonate all'impazzata nelle campagne intorno Roma, in parte sono ora nelle mani di audaci malfattori, invece che di soldati. Così il cerchio delle ignominie si chiude degnamente.

L'abigeato sistematico, organizzato e armato è dunque non in questo o quel paese sperduto dell'Appennino calabro o del centro della Sicilia, ma alle porte della capitale, sotto i nostri occhi.

Dove va a finire il prodotto di questa strage d'animali che perfezionerà la distruzione del nostro patrimonio zootecnico iniziata un anno fa dai Tedeschi? Evidentemente sulla mensa di chi può comprare carne ad altissimi prezzi. Le trattorie cittadine assorbono la massima parte della merce; il resto va venduto al minuto attraverso la fitta rete del mercato nero. Tutto questo è noto e fatto alla luce del sole. Nei dintorni della città, e nell'interno stesso, alla periferia, esistono numerosi locali che solo approssimativamente si possono chiamare clandestini, poichè una quantità di gente cointeressata li conosce e li frequenta. Solo le autorità di polizia sembra che li ignorino. Ma qui entriamo in un altro argomento, che accennerò più oltre di volo. Ora passerò a dare un altro tocco al quadro, parlando dell'altra categoria di malviventi, gli specialisti della grassazione.

Circa un mese fa sulla strada di Rieti un'automobile era presa d'assalto da una banda appostata, che l'aspettava al varco. C'era in essa un cassiere di banca, che fu derubato di 120 mila lire e lasciato in camicia e mutande sulla strada. Un'operazione consimile avveniva qualche settimana dopo sulla via Appia, in vicinanza di Terracina, ai danni di un signore che fu lasciato anch'esso seminudo. Non starò a fare una monotona lista di altri casi del genere, ripetutisi frequentissimamente nelle settimane seguenti. Non più tardi di quattro sere fa, sulla via Cassia, a meno di venti chilometri dalla città un brigante mascherato, sbarrata la strada con un tronco d'albero, cercò di prendere d'assalto un'automobile che era stata costretta ad arrestarsi; cosa che stava per riuscirgli, se questa volta il sangue freddo del proprietario e il tempestivo intervento di una pattuglia motorizzata di carabinieri non fossero riusciti a sventare il colpo. La stessa sera, a Prima Porta, una camionetta diretta a Roma fu fermata da una banda armata, e i passeggeri, fatti discendere, furono malmenati e svaligiati.

Non incomodiamo la letteratura per forgiare frasi eloquenti di indignazione e deplorazione: l'eloquenza dei fatti è più che sufficiente. Piuttosto, con animo sereno ed equo anche di fronte alla indubitabile gravità di tali episodi, cerchiamo d'indagare quali sono i fattori determinanti di tanta incertezza nelle condizioni della sicurezza pubblica del paese.

Questo grave fenomeno presenta due aspetti: uno di carattere più generalmente sociale, che si collega con tutte le lagrimevoli conseguenze della guerra sciagurata; un altro di carattere più specificamente politico, che si collega con gli altri numerosi e onerosi problemi di governo, in quest'ora ancora e necessariamente antelucana per l'autorità morale e pel potere effettivo dello stato.

Il fenomeno sociale nella più larga parte può chiamarsi disoccupazione organizzata, o, per dire più precisamente, disoccupazione, che, ad un certo momento, non trovando altro sbocco, si è rovesciata verso le forme di occupa...

...pressioni forze di polizia sarà necessario ritornare di proposito; qui basti dire che esse sono — e quel ch'è peggio appaiono anche agli occhi del pubblico — scoraggiati. Nè certo sono incoraggianti le parole dette dal Questore di Roma in una intervista dell'altro giorno. Egli ha insistito nel rilevare la stranezza, la singolarità, il mistero delle aggressioni che ogni sera si hanno a deplorare anche nel centro di Roma (a Termini, in via del Tritone) da parte di individui travestiti da militari alleati o addirittura mascherati e forniti talvolta di mezzi motorizzati. Egli ha confessato ancora con tono desolato che dispone di «pochi mezzi»; che più di quello che s'è fatto non gli è possibile di fare, perchè «mancano gli uomini, mancano i mezzi».

Prendo atto della sincerità; ma fare un'intervista per dire queste cose, che possono prestarsi ad una facile ironia, non mi pare la cosa più efficace. Più utile a me pare risparmiarsi interviste di questo genere, e fare ogni giorno un piccolo, ma sicuro passo avanti per migliorare le condizioni del personale, per ridargli l'autorità che non ha più: snellire burocratizzare i gravemente uffici di polizia; rendere agili i servizi con l'immissione di personale nuovo, giovane e fidato.

Questo è un programma minimo che può attuarsi anche con pochi mezzi. Sta a volerlo.

MARIO VINCIGUERRA

Per una rapida concessione

delle terre incolte ai contadini

L'On. di Vittorio, segretario della C.G.I.L., ha fatto alcune dichiarazioni in merito al provvedimento relativo alla concessione delle terre incolte ai contadini, approvato al Consiglio dei Ministri.

Considerate le norme approvate che ritarderanno di alcune settimane l'applicazione del provvedimento, l'On. di Vittorio ha sottolineato la necessità di prendere misure perchè i contadini siano immessi nelle terre prima che sia irrimediabilmente trascorsa la stagione delle semine, e tal fine ha proposto che venga data immediata autorizzazione alle cooperative e alle leghe dei contadini aderenti alla C.G.I.L.

Dal canto loro i dirigenti della Federazione degli Agricoltori hanno tenuto a rilevare la necessità che la concessione delle terre avvenga secondo quelle garanzie di legalità procedurale, che solo possono garantire il buon esito del provvedimento ed evitare tumultuari movimenti collettivi di occupazione.

Dal conte Monaldo al marchese Roberto

Non è facile far accettare agli italiani la monarchia per diritto divino. Lo si potrebbe solo ad un patto: costringerli a ragionare in tutto e per tutto con la mentalità dei buoni sudditi del primo ottocento.

Forse per questo il foglio monarchico, al quale non abbiamo mai negato una certa abilità nel difendere le sue tesi, ha stampato oggi, a proposito di un assassino, il seguente, aggiornatissimo, giudizio medico-legale «Egli ha ucciso in un accesso di licantropia, il cosidetto male del lupo mannaro, che colpisce alcuni individui predisposti durante le notti di luna».

Certo chi crede alla licantropia, può credere anche che la persona del re sia sacra ed inviolabile. Riconosciamo tuttavia al Marchese Roberto che il Conte Monaldo, che in fatto di propaganda legittimistica è

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E' la più aspra battaglia della guerra dopo Stalingrado - L'avanzata in Norvegia converge su Bergen - Spalato liberata - Scontri nella zona di Salonicco

Dalle zone di operazioni sul fronte orientale, 28. — L'esercito russo avanza in profondità nel territorio norvegese. Notizie da Mosca annunciano che le truppe tedesche stazionanti nella parte settentrionale della Norvegia sono state divise in piccoli gruppi che man mano vengono annientati.

Il principale obiettivo sovietico sembra essere il fiordo di Bergen che darebbe ai sovietici il controllo della navigazione su gran parte delle coste norvegesi.

La terribile battaglia per la Prussia Orientale trova i tedeschi in disperata difesa per tentare di arrestare la continua, ma metodica e sicura avanzata delle armate sovietiche. Nelle ultime ventiquattro ore la violenza della lotta si è accresciuta ed è la più aspra combattutasi sul fronte orientale dopo Stalingrado.

Quattro divisioni corazzate, oltre a parecchie divisioni di granatieri sono state lanciate nella mischia dai tedeschi che subiscono perdite particolarmente crudeli senza ottenere alcun risultato.

In Jugoslavia, unità sovietiche e truppe jugoslave hanno occupato più di ottanta cittadine e villaggi a nord-ovest di Belgrado, fra cui Apatin, sulle rive del Danubio.

La radio «Jugoslavia Libera» ha annunciato la liberazione di Spalato.

Forze britanniche sono sbarcate nell'isola di Piscopi, a 40 km. dall'isola di Rodi.

I 23 mila tedeschi che presidiano l'isola di Creta sono ormai abbandonati a sè stessi, senza speranza di potersi ritirare dall'isola.

Truppe britanniche e patrioti greci hanno preso contatto con le truppe tedesche in ritirata, a 96 km. a nord-ovest di Larissa.

Scontri vengono segnalati anche nella zona di Salonicco.

In Jugoslavia

Accordo tra Tito e Subasic

Un saluto augurale di Churchill

LONDRA, 28. — La Radio Libera Jugoslavia ha annunciato che è stato raggiunto il pieno accordo tra il Maresciallo Tito ed il Primo Ministro jugoslavo Subasic su tutte le questioni riguardanti la rapida formazione di un Governo unificato nella Jugoslavia liberata.

Le conversazioni, che hanno avuto luogo a Napoli, si sono svolte amichevolmente.

La radio Libera Jugoslavia ha riferito oggi che il Primo Ministro Winston Churchill, in risposta ad un messaggio inviatogli dalle città liberate della Serbia, ha detto che «come tutto il popolo della Gran Bretagna» egli sta seguendo con interesse e ammirazione l'eroica lotta combattuta contro il nemico da parte dell'Esercito jugoslavo di liberazione nazionale.

Messaggio del generale Scobie

al popolo greco

IL CAIRO, 28 — *Il Generale Scobie, Comandante delle Forze britanniche in Grecia, in occasione dell'anniversario dell'invasione fascista, ha inviato al popolo greco, un messaggio che così conclude:*

«Resteremo l'uno a fianco dell'altro fino al raggiungimento della nuova, più grande vittoria. Possa il popolo greco godere per molti anni la felicità, la prosperità e la libertà che si è così valorosamente meritate».

Il discorso di Churchill

commentato a Londra e a Mosca

LONDRA, 28 — *Commentando il discorso tenuto ieri da Churchill alla Camera dei Comuni, i giornali di Londra osservano che il Primo Ministro ha dimostrato che le speranze tedesche di creare delle divergenze tra gli Alleati prolungando la guerra, sono prive di fondamento.*

«Il Times scrive: «Il nemico cerca di prolungare la sua resistenza nell'illusione disperata che per stanchezza o per divergenze che possono sorgere tra di loro, gli Alleati gli permettano di sfuggire alle conseguenze della sua folle e disastrosa politica.

«Ovvero, da tutto il perimetro della fortezza tedesca accerchiata, le notizie della guerra mostrano che la decisione degli eserciti e dei popoli non è mai stata più forte, mentre le notizie che il signor Churchill ci porta da Mosca forniscono la certezza che nei consigli più segreti tutto va bene».

Il «Daily Telegraph», a sua volta, scrive: «Il più complicato di tutti i problemi è il problema polacco. Risulta chiaro dai rifermenti particolari fatti dal Primo Ministro alla questione polacca che gli Alleati non litigheranno a tale proposito».

Dal canto suo Radio Mosca ha affermato oggi che la recente conferenza tenuta a Mosca tra il Primo Ministro Churchill ed il Maresciallo Stalin «ha abbreviato notevolmente la durata della guerra» ed ha portato «una piena intesa riguardo ai problemi dell'Europa sud-orientale».

La radio ha precisato che «un notevole successo è stato conseguito nella soluzione della questione della Polonia» e che «è stata pure raggiunta una completa intesa riguardo ad una politica comune in Jugoslavia».

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Bombardieri pesanti britannici hanno attaccato nuovamente, nel pomeriggio di oggi, Colonia.

Berlino è stata attaccata due volte, nella scorsa notte, da «Mosquitos» britannici. La prima ondata ha colpito la città appena cessata la radiotrasmissione di Goebbels che inciteva il popolo tedesco a continuare a combattere.

FRONTE PARTIGIANO EUROPEO

La repubblica di Andorra occupata dai "maquis" spagnoli

ITALIA — Aspri combattimenti sono avvenuti in provincia di Piacenza, tra i fiumi Trebbia e Panaro, ove le truppe fasciste hanno rimpiazzato quelle tedesche. Nel Veneto proseguono gli attacchi e gli atti di sabotaggio contro il traffico nemico che è divenuto più intenso in tale regione. La Brigata nera di Bologna, spostatasi verso il nord per compiere azioni di rastrellamento, anzichè affrontare i patrioti si dedica alla razzia di inermi cittadini che vengono concentrati a Carpi. Nella stessa zona, a Marzabotto, i tedeschi hanno trucidato 300 persone tra cui donne e bambini, e le hanno sepolte in una fossa comune per rappresaglia contro l'attività del GAP. A Casalecchio di Reno 15 persone sono state pubblicamente impiccate. Altri otto civili sono stati fucilati il 2 settembre al tiro a segno di Bologna. Sempre nella zona di Bologna, le autorità fasciste, senza avvertire i tedeschi, compiono per loro conto esecuzioni collettive.

SPAGNA — Si comunica ufficialmente a Madrid che i «maquis» spagnoli, che si sono infiltrati attraverso la frontiera francese, occupano ora una mezza dozzina di villaggi tra Canfranc ed Andorra e si sono impadroniti dell'intero territorio della piccola repubblica. I franchisti aggiungono che queste infiltrazioni sono state però «ridotte».

CECOSLOVACCHIA — Frank, capo della Gestapo del Protettorato, ha ricevuto da Himmler l'ordine di eliminare tutti gli elementi che potrebbero partecipare al movimento della resistenza. Centinaia di persone sono state arrestate a Praga, a Brno ed in altre città della Cecoslovacchia e per la maggior parte inviate in Germania nei campi di concentramento o adibite alle industrie belliche.

Il corrispondente da Mosca del «Times» di Londra ha comunicato al suo giornale che la Slovacchia liberata ha resistito per due mesi, a costo di grandi sacrifici, a tutti i tentativi tedeschi di soffocare l'insurrezione, che ha restituito a mezzo milione di slovacchi la libertà venduta 5 anni e mezzo fa ai tedeschi dal loro governo fascista.

GRECIA — Il Primo Ministro Georges Papandreou ha dichiarato che i patrioti greci continueranno a combattere nelle loro formazioni attuali fino a quando i tedeschi saranno scacciati dal Paese. Essi saranno quindi asserviti nell'esercito regolare.

OLANDA — Si apprende appena ora che oltre 30.000 olandesi, tra i quali numerosi patrioti, sono stati massacrati in un campo di concentramento nazista a Vught in Olanda.

La guerra nel Pacifico

Le isole di Leyte e Samar controllate dagli americani

Q. G. del Pacifico, 28. — Le truppe americane hanno liberato la maggior parte dell'isola di Samar, più vasta di quella di Leyte.

In soli sette giorni di lotta nelle isole di Leyte e di Samar le forze giapponesi hanno perduto 14 mila uomini mentre gli americani hanno avuto solo cinquecento morti.

L'ammiraglio comandante la flotta giapponese non sarà più in grado, per qualche tempo, di affrontare una squadra americana di grandi proporzioni.

La Casa Bianca ha annunciato oggi che il Generale Joseph W. Stilwell è stato esonerato dal suo triplice comando nell'Estremo Oriente e richiamato a Washington.

L'annuncio, informa che il teatro di guerra cino-birmano-indiano sarà diviso in due teatri sotto comandi distinti.

Il nuovo comandante americano nel teatro di guerra cinese sarà il Maggiore Generale Albert G. Wedemayer.

Churchill ha inviato al Presidente un messaggio di congratulazioni per «la brillante e grandiosa vittoria» delle Filippine.

Il Ministro della Guerra americano ha dichiarato che in vista dello spezzettamento del fronte cinese, al gen. Stilwell verrà affidato un altro importante incarico.

0164

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735015

Roosendaal, Bergen-Op Zoom e Tilburg espugnate 3700 aerei attaccano le città tedesche di Hamm e Munster - 2000 prigionieri tedeschi a Beveland

Dalle zone di operazioni in occidente, 25. — In Olanda, truppe canadesi hanno liberato Bergen Op Zoom avanzando verso Breda e Roosendaal mentre altre colonne, dopo aver liberato Tilburg sono a meno di 8 km. da Breda. Tilburg conta 61 mila abitanti ed è uno dei più importanti centri stradali e ferroviari olandesi. La popolazione ha accolto le truppe liberatrici con grandi manifestazioni di entusiasmo.

Le truppe alleate hanno proseguito verso nord, in direzione del corso inferiore della Mosa per precludere la ritirata ai 70 mila tedeschi che resistono a sud del fiume.

Le truppe britanniche sbarcate nell'isola di Beveland hanno catturato duemila tedeschi e consolidato le loro posizioni.

I tedeschi abbandonano il loro schieramento, che ha un'ampiezza di 60 km., fra l'estuario della Schelda e Tilburg, ripiegando sulla Mosa nel tentativo di raggiungere ponti prima che vi arrivino gli alleati.

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ra, questa, se non una delle più tragiche, è certo una delle più dolorose.

Sono 6000 soldati, rimasti fedeli dopo l'armistizio agli ordini del Comando Supremo italiano, i quali non attesero la dichiarazione di guerra contro la Germania per prendere le armi contro di essa. Obbedendo alle istruzioni del generale Wilson, contrastarono — a fianco delle truppe alleate sbarcate sulle isole — validamente il passo ai tedeschi, e si ritirarono in territorio alleato dopo aver subito sanguinose perdite.

Era stato loro promesso che sarebbero stati mandati in Italia per un nuovo impiego di combattimento; e invece, giunti in Egitto, fu proposto loro di entrare a far parte — in funzione di «cobelligeranti» — di compagnie italiane di pionieri, in attesa di essere inviati, quali regolari dell'Esercito italiano, sul fronte italiano. Non era proprio quello che desideravano, dopo la promessa di essere inviati subito in Italia; ma accettarono fiduciosi. E invece da allora, di giorno in giorno, la loro posizione si è aggravata. Fu dapprima comunicato loro che l'impiego quali pionieri doveva essere considerato non provvisorio ma definitivo; poi, che non sarebbero stati più considerati cobelligeranti ma semplici «cooperatori», secondo le norme valevoli per i prigionieri di guerra. Fu introdotta nei reparti la disciplina militare inglese e il comando fu assunto da ufficiali britannici. E non basta: rinchiusi nel campo di El-Burelj, fu loro infine vietato ogni uscita, ogni contatto coi civili, ogni parvenza di libertà. Questa è la loro situazione attuale: di veri e propri prigionieri di guerra.

Sappiamo che gli inglesi hanno una tradizione di lealtà guerriera superiore a quella di ogni altro popolo; e non dubitiamo che anche questa volta non verranno meno alle loro tradizioni.

Coloro che tutto hanno sacrificato, per riscattare l'onore della patria; che non hanno esitato a versare il loro sangue combattendo spalla a spalla coi soldati inglesi, non debbono essere considerati quali prigionieri di guerra, degni soltanto di spaccar pietre sulle strade assolate dell'Oriente: il loro contributo di valore li rende degni di servire in altro modo la causa della libertà.

Due generali sospesi

Su richiesta dell'Alto Commissario Aggiunto per l'epurazione sono stati sospesi:

1) Francesco Maiorca, Maggiore Generale medico;

2) Pietro De Fabritiis capo stazione FF. SS.;

3) Francesco Dupont, Generale di Divisione.

4) Galli Luigi, Maggiore di P. S.;

5) Iandolo Valerio, Cardiano di P. S.;

6) Quinto Vittorio, Preside del R. Liceo di Vallo della Lucania.

...RTIGIANO EUROPEO

...ica di Andorra "maquis„ spagnoli

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dintorni della città, e nell'interno stesso, alla periferia, esistono numerosi locali che solo approssimativamente si possono chiamare clandestini, poichè una quantità di gente cointeressata li conosce e li frequenta. Solo le autorità di polizia sembra che li ignorino. Ma qui entriamo in un altro argomento, che accennerò più oltre di volo. Ora passerò a dare un altro tocco al quadro, parlando dell'altra categoria di malviventi, gli specialisti della grassazione.

Circa un mese fa sulla strada di Rieti un'automobile era presa d'assalto da una banda appostata, che l'aspettava al varco. C'era in essa un cassiere di banca, che fu derubato di 120 mila lire e lasciato in camicia e mutande sulla strada. Un'operazione consimile avveniva qualche settimana dopo sulla via Appia, in vicinanza di Terracina, ai danni di un signore che fu lasciato anch'esso seminudo. Non starò a fare una monotona lista di altri casi del genere, ripetutisi frequentissimamente nelle settimane seguenti. Non più tardi di quattro sere fa, sulla via Cassia, a meno di venti chilometri dalla città un brigante mascherato, sbarrata la strada con un tronco d'albero, cercò di prendere d'assalto un'automobile che era stata costretta ad arrestarsi; cosa che stava per riuscirgli, se questa volta il sangue freddo del proprietario e il tempestivo intervento di una pattuglia motorizzata di carabinieri non fossero riusciti a sventare il colpo. La stessa sera, a Prima Porta, una camionetta diretta a Roma fu fermata da una banda armata, e i passeggeri, fatti discendere, furono malmenati e svaligiati.

Non incomodiamo la letteratura per fregiare frasi eloquenti di indignazione e deplorazione: l'eloquenza dei fatti è più che sufficiente. Piuttosto, con animo sereno ed equo anche di fronte alla indubitabile gravità di tali episodi, cerchiamo d'indagare quali sono i fattori determinanti di tanta incertezza nelle condizioni della sicurezza pubblica del paese.

Questo grave fenomeno presenta due aspetti: uno di carattere più generalmente sociale, che si collega con tutte le lagrimevoli conseguenze della guerra sciagurata; un altro di carattere più specificamente politico, che si collega con gli altri numerosi e onerosi problemi di governo, in quest'ora ancora e necessariamente antelucana per l'autorità morale e pel potere effettivo dello stato.

Il fenomeno sociale nella più larga parte può chiamarsi disoccupazione organizzata, o per dire più precisamente, disoccupazione, che, ad un certo momento, non trovando altro sbocco, si è rovesciata verso le forme di occupazione illegale. Soldati sbandati, residui di popolazione civile cacciati dalla furia della guerra, partigiani occasionali, per puro spirito d'avventura dati ben presto alla macchia per stanchezza e delusione, umile gente che hanno perduto il loro mestiere, il loro piccolo commercio, e, con essi, veri e propri delinquenti,

rendere agili i servizi con l'immissione di personale nuovo, giovane e fidato.

Questo è un programma minimo che può attuarsi anche con pochi mezzi. Sta a volerlo.

MARIO VINCIGUERRA

Per una rapida concessione delle terre incolte ai contadini

L'On. di Vittorio, segretario della C.G.I.L., ha fatto alcune dichiarazioni in merito al provvedimento relativo alla concessione delle terre incolte ai contadini, approvato al Consiglio dei Ministri.

Considerate le norme approvate che ritarderanno di alcune settimane l'applicazione del provvedimento, l'On. di Vittorio ha sottolineato la necessità di prendere misure perchè i contadini siano immessi nelle terre prima che sia irrimediabilmente trascorsa la stagione delle semine, e tal fine ha proposto che venga data immediata autorizzazione alle cooperative e alle leghe dei contadini aderenti alla C.G.I.L.

Dal canto loro i dirigenti della Federazione degli Agricoltori hanno tenuto a rilevare la necessità che la concessione delle terre avvenga secondo quelle garanzie di legalità procedurale, che solo possono garantire il buon esito del provvedimento ed evitare tumultuari movimenti collettivi di occupazione.

Dal conte Monaldo al marchese Roberto

Non è facile far accettare agli italiani la monarchia per diritto divino. Lo si potrebbe solo ad un patto: costringerli a ragionare in tutto e per tutto con la mentalità dei buoni sudditi del primo ottocento.

Forse per questo il foglio monarchico, al quale non abbiamo mai negato una certa abilità nel difendere le sue tesi, ha stampato oggi, a proposito di un assassino, il seguente, aggiornatissimo, giudizio medico legale «Egli ha ucciso in un accesso di licantropia, il cosidetto male del lupo mannaro, che colpisce alcuni individui predisposti durante le notti di luna».

Certo chi crede alla licantropia, può credere anche che la persona del re sia sacra ed inviolabile. Ricordiamo tuttavia al Marchese Roberto che il Conte Monaldo, che in fatto di propaganda legittimistica è di sorta contro la ripulsione dei lumi se ne intendeva, ammoniva saggiamente che «se bisogna esser molto ritenuti nel credere gli spaventi ordinari, si deve esserlo di più quando si tratta di avvenimenti portentosi».

0165

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

VITA DELLA CITTA'

LA SITUAZIONE DELLE INDUSTRIE ELETTRICHE

Come fu salvata la centrale di Ceprano

A cosa può servire un allagamento - Un guastatore tedesco ucciso al momento giusto - I frutti di un lavoro coraggioso e tenace

I rappresentanti della stampa romana, accompagnati da alcuni tecnici della S.R.E., si sono recati ieri a visitare gli impianti della Centrale idroelettrica di Ceprano.

Attraverso la regione ciociara, dove la guerra ha inferito crudamente, ma dove già si nota qualche segno iniziale di ricostruzione, siamo giunti nella zona di Ceprano dove sorgeva uno dei più importanti complessi elettrogeni della S.R.E. Ma dei quattro impianti di Fontana Liri, di Fontecupa, di Pontecorvo e di Ceprano soltanto quest'ultimo si è salvato dalle premeditate distruzioni tedesche; ed è stato un vero miracolo.

Già dal momento dello sbarco alleato ad Anzio i tecnici della S.R.E. avevano studiato un piano per evitare il sabotaggio tedesco ai due impianti di Farfa II e di Ceprano, dove una tempestiva manovra di allagamento poteva impedire l'accensione delle mine.

Il 23 maggio i tedeschi, incalzati dall'avanzata alleata, diedero ordine di evacuare la zona e di dar fuoco alle micce delle mine già predisposte negli impianti di Ceprano e i cui segni abbiamo ancora visti sulle turbine e sugli alternatori. Entrò allora in azione una squadra di operai della Società, guidata dal capocentrale Angelo Carpi. Furono chiuse le paratoie del bacino idrico che serviva la centrale e l'acqua cominciò ad affluire in un pozzo sottostante. Non restava altro che chiudere le paratoie delle condotte che forniscono acqua alle turbine, perchè si producesse l'allagamento. Ma questa manovra fu prevenuta da una provvidenziale cannonata delle batterie alleate che sparata una parete del pozzo, permise alle acque di precipitare a valle. Un torrente limaccioso sommerse così l'edificio della Centrale ricoprendo di una massa d'acqua di cinque metri di altezza le turbine e gli alternatori e rendendo così innocue le mine. Gli impianti erano salvi: grazie al coraggioso intervento della squadra degli operai e grazie anche alla cannonata che servì, tra l'altro, a stare i sospetti dei tedeschi che, se si fossero accorti dell'intervento degli antisabotatori non avrebbero mancato di esercitare feroci rappresaglie contro operai e dirigenti. I tedeschi evacuarono Ceprano il 28 maggio, e solo pochi giorni dopo gli operai della Centrale, sebbene ancora separati da Roma, iniziarono con mezzi di fortuna i lavori di prosciugamento nella sala delle macchine.

Il lavoro è stato difficile e tenace ed è stato compiuto con l'intervento di centinaia di operai che restarono indefessamente presso gli impianti fino a sedici ore al giorno, a scapito ciascuno di un'aliquota di ferie. Intorno lavorarono i nostri operai prodigandosi in un'opera tenace in cui l'iniziativa ed il buon volere dei singoli fanno fronte vittoriosamente alle difficoltà dell'impresa.

Questo abbiamo potuto vedere nella nostra visita agli impianti di Ceprano e se tutti i nostri lettori fossero stati con noi si sarebbero più agevolmente convinti tra quali immense difficoltà si vanno ricostituendo le possibilità di un piano della vita civile, per cui la produzione dell'energia elettrica è premessa essenziale; ma speriamo — comunque — che essi almeno accetteranno di buon grado la disciplina imposta dal nuovo razionamento che, solo, potrà rendere possibile quell'ulteriore miglioramento nell'erogazione della luce che è auspicato da tutti.

La corrispondenza coi prigionieri e internati militari in Germania

Il Comitato Internazionale della Croce Rossa di Ginevra a seguito di trattative con le autorità germaniche, ha ottenuto che possano venire utilizzati i moduli per «messaggi civili» anche per la corrispondenza con i prigionieri o internati militari in Germania, sia per quelli che si trovano nei campi d'internamento, sia per quelli il cui indirizzo viene indicato dal numero di posta da campo (Feldpost Nummer).

Per la corrispondenza con i prigionieri o internati militari in Germania possono, quindi, essere utilizzati:

a) i moduli che i comandi tedeschi distribuiscono agli internati affinchè li facciano pervenire alle famiglie;

b) i moduli per «messaggi civili» in vendita presso gli uffici postali al prezzo di L. 16;

c) i moduli per «messaggi espressi» in distribuzione gratuita presso gli uffici della Croce Rossa Italiana. Detti moduli vengono però accettati con qualche restrizione e viene data la preferenza ai moduli per «messaggi civili».

Le autorità germaniche non accettano la corrispondenza redatta sulle cartoline stampate dalla Croce Rossa Italiana, nè ammettono l'uso della corrispondenza mediante lettere private.

I funerali di Leone Ginzburg

Ricordiamo che questa mattina avranno luogo i funerali di Leone Ginzburg.

Gli amici e i compagni del Partito d'Azione e degli altri Partiti sono invitati a trovarsi alle 8.30 sul Piazzale del Verano, donde il corteo si dirigerà al Cimitero Israelitico.

R. Bompiani alla "Lancisiana,,

La Società Lancisiana fra i Sanitari di S. Spirito e degli Ospedali Riuniti terrà stamane alle 10 la prima riunione culturale nel «Palazzo dei Commendatori» (Borgo S. Spirito 3).

Parlerà il Prof. Roberto Bompiani sul tema: «Uso ed abuso degli operazioni genitali in ginecologia».

AZIONE SINDACALE

L' agitazione dei lavoratori

per le mense aziendali e i supplementi

Ha avuto luogo presso la Camera del Lavoro una riunione di numerose Commissioni Interne, che hanno fatto presente la grande agitazione che esiste tra gli operai e impiegati per il mancato ripristino o allargamento delle mense aziendali e contro la soppressione dei supplementi vitto.

Non si può disconoscere che la alimentazione in generale è estremamente scarsa e che per i lavoratori avere una minestra garantita, sia pure modesta, rappresenta un notevole vantaggio.

Vi sono molte decine di domande di autorizzazione che da mesi attendono risposta, sia per aprire nuove mense sia per ripristinare quelle sospese sia per allargare il

di Marino, l'Avv. Sanzoni per la Federazione degli Agricoltori e il Sindaco di Marino.

Dopo l'ampia discussione, le parti si sono trovate d'accordo in linea di massima sulle seguenti condizioni:

Ai lavoratore saranno riconosciuti quattro litri d'olio ogni quintale di oliva raccolta, che corrisponderebbe alla media di 1,3.

La consegna dell'olio verrà fatta dal Comune e per la ripartizione del lavoro, saranno incaricati dei capigruppo di zona allo scopo che il lavoro stesso venga ripartito regolarmente a tutti i lavoratori.

Alla Tintoria Tarantola

Si è tenuta un'importante adu.

Annonaria

La razione del pane rimarrà per ora immutata

Il Sottosegretariato per la stampa e le informazioni comunica:

«Alcuni giornali hanno pubblicato la notizia di un prossimo aumento a 250 gr. della razione giornaliera di pane.

Tale notizia è infondata, non essendo per ora prevista alcuna modificazione all'attuale razione di pane per la città di Roma».

Distribuzione di patate nella I e II Zona

Da oggi i consumatori delle zone I e II potranno ritirare dallo spaccio presso il quale sono prenotati un chilo di patate mediante versamento del bollino n. 233 della carta generi vari. Il prezzo è stabilito in L. 16 al kg. presso i mercati e in L. 17 presso i negozi.

Divieto di macellazione in provincia di Roma

Il Prefetto, considerate le forti diminuzioni verificatesi nella consistenza del patrimonio zootecnico della provincia e il verificarsi di numerose ingiustificate macellazioni, ha vietato la macellazione degli animali bovini, ovini, suini ed equini in tutti i comuni della provincia di Roma.

Fanno eccezione al divieto: i casi di macellazione di urgenza, allorchè cioè un ritardo possa compromettere l'utilizzazione alimentare delle carni; le macellazioni degli animali inabili a qualsiasi lavoro agricolo o domestico.

Le condizioni suddette dovranno essere controllate dai veterinari direttori dei mattatoi.

Aumento della razione di sigari e sigaretti

L'amministrazione dei Monopoli rende noto che col nuovo tesseramento dei tabacchi, che andrà in vigore il 5 novembre, la razione individuale dei sigari è aumentata da 5 a 6 pezzi e quella dei sigaretti da 10 a 12.

La bella prigioniera

era una spia della S. S.

Ieri mattina abbiamo dato notizia dell'arresto e dell'invio alle Mantellate di un'avvenente ragazza del cui nome tuttavia ancora non eravamo a conoscenza. Oggi siamo informati trattarsi di tale Fosca Viola, alcuna Alberta Mario note alla polizia per l'attività esplicata in Roma e nella Toscana quale informatrice delle S.S.

* * *

E' stato inoltre arrestato di nuovo dall'Ufficio politico della Questura tale Walter Paolo Pisa, evaso dal reclusorio di Montesarchio dove era detenuto in espiazione di una pena per diserzione. Egli per non farsi riconoscere aveva adottato il falso nome di Kirner Wetter.

Le elezioni delle cariche nell'Ass. della Stampa romana

La Federazione Nazionale della

SPORT

Le gare di oggi

RUGBY. — Con l'incontro tra la «Rugby Roma» e l'«English Military Police» si inizierà la stagione rugbistica internazionale. Un pronostico è assai difficile, dato che il «quindici» inglese rappresenta un'incognita assoluta. L'incontro è previsto per le ore 15 al Campo dell'Acqua Acetosa.

CALCIO. — La «Roma» perfezionando la sua preparazione al campionato, incontrerà alla Rondinella, alle 15, la forte squadra dell'Italia Libera», dimostratasi finora agguerritissima e che ha dare sicuramente dal filo da torcere.

IPPICA. — La riunione di trotto a Villa Glori è imperniata sul Premio Gran Fasso, una corsa sul miglio e mezzo riservata agli indigeni.

Favoriti: Campogrosso, Beccaccia e Valbondione.

CICLISMO. — Nella Coppa Nicola Bertini, per professionisti e dilettanti, che si svolgerà su un percorso di 98 Km. Mario Ricci potrà cogliere una nuova vittoria.

CINEMA

"Tom, Dick e Harry,,

Un'americana languida che sogna l'amore e il lusso; che non sa dire di no, ma non sa scegliere fra i suoi pretendenti. Cerco rappresentano tutte le classi sociali: c'è l'operaio, il medio borghese, il miliardario. Dopo alterne vicende sentimentali il proletario ha la palma. Film tendenzioso? Non direi. Le aspirazioni della fanciulla sono rigidamente borghesi, la questione è risolta, diciamo, epidermicamente.

Filmetto che ha qualche cosa di gustoso perchè tenuto sul terreno dell'ironia: ma questa è troppo superficiale per poter frenare la edolcinatezza, vincere il cattivo gusto.

Ginger Rogers, non ballando, spicca inaspettatamente per la sua recitazione, con Burgess Meredith. Incolori George Murphy e Alan Marshall. Regia di G. Garson Kanin, una regia a trovatine.

m. a.

CONCERTI

Concerto a Palazzo Brancaccio

A socchiuder gli occhi — ieri sera, al concerto di musiche del '700, prima manifestazione musicale del neo-costituito Circolo Italia — si sarebbe potuto credere di esser stato trasportati per virtù d'incanto, indietro di un paio di secoli, nella residenza di un principotto settecentesco melomane.

Soltanto che — nella fastosa cornice barocca umbertina di palazzo Brancaccio — mancava la stonatura del padron di casa, appassionato musicofilo ma mediocre dilettante: tutto vi era curato e perfetto: l'orchestra, composta dei migliori elementi di quella del Au.

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CITTA'

Annonaria

La razione del pane rimarrà per ora immutata

Il Sottosegretariato per la stampa e le informazioni comunica:

«Alcuni giornali hanno pubblicato la notizia di un prossimo aumento a 250 gr. della razione giornaliera di pane.

Tale notizia è infondata, non essendo per ora prevista alcuna modificazione all'attuale razione di pane per la città di Roma».

Distribuzione di patate nella I e II Zona

Da oggi i consumatori delle zone I e II potranno ritirare dallo spaccio presso il quale sono prenotati un chilo di patate mediante versamento del bollino n. 223 della carta generi vari. Il prezzo è stabilito in L. 16 al kg. presso i mercati e in L. 17 presso i negozi.

Divieto di macellazione in provincia di Roma

Il Prefetto, considerate le forti diminuzioni verificatesi nella consistenza del patrimonio zootecnico della provincia e il verificarsi di numerose ingiustificate macellazioni, ha vietato la macellazione degli animali bovini ovini, suini ed equini in tutti i comuni della provincia di Roma.

Fanno eccezione al divieto: i casi di macellazione di urgenza, al fine cioè di non ritardo possa compromettere l'utilizzazione alimentare delle carni; le macellazioni degli animali inabili a qualsiasi lavoro agricolo o domestico.

Le condizioni suddette dovranno essere controllate dai veterinari direttori dei mattatoi.

Aumento della razione di sigari e sigaretti

L'Amministrazione dei Monopoli rende noto che col nuovo tesseramento dei tabacchi che andrà in vigore il 6 novembre, la razione individuale dei sigari è aumentata da 5 a 6 pezzi e quella dei sigaretti da 10 a 12.

La bella prigioniera era una spia della S. S.

Ieri mattina abbiamo dato notizia dell'arresto e dell'invio alle Mantellate di un'avvenente ragazza del cui nome tuttavia ancora non eravamo a conoscenza. Oggi siamo informati trattarsi di tale Fosca Viola, al secolo Alberta Mario, nota alla polizia per l'attività esplicata in Roma e nella Toscana quale informatrice delle S. S.

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Le elezioni delle cariche nell'Ass. della Stampa romana

La Federazione Nazionale della

SPORT

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Eccelsior — L'amore batte tre volte.
Giulio Cesare — Resurrezione.
Flaminio — Un americano qualunque.
Imperiale — Seguendo la flotta.
Iris — Chiuso.
Italia — Traditore.
Mazzini — Avventura Amarana.
Jovinelli — Grandi spettacoli di varietà.
Manzoni — Ore 14,30: il dramma «Cavalleria rusticana». Sullo schermo: Il segreto del Tibet».
Massimo — L'inafferrabile signor Jordan, con D. Durbin.
Modernissimo — Sala A: Passione - Sala B: L'angelo delle tenebre.
Moderno-Esedra — La vispa Teresa.
Nazionale — Le prime mogli (Febbre).
Nomentano — Uragano.
Olimpia — Internamento.
Orfeo — Adorazione.
Ottaviano — Il primo bacio.
Palazzo — Le fabbre dell'oro.
Palestrina — Prigioniero di Zenda.
Parioli — Quando si ama.
Pellicola Magherita — Gli avventurieri delle rocce.
Principe — Cono di riviste e film Ragazze spericolate.
Quirinale — L'inafferrabile signor Jordan.
Quirinetta — Magia della musica.
Reale — Follie d'inverno.
Regina — Ombre rosse.
S. Andrea delle Fratte — Guarnigione innamorata.
Rex — Quando giorno verrà.
Savoia — Donne in gabbia e doc.
Splendore — Tom Dik e Harry.
Stadium — Frankenstein.
Tirreno — La prima è stata Eva con Deanna Durbin.
Volturno — Il signore e la signora Smith.
XXI Aprile — Follie di Hollywood.

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ABBIAMO bisogno acquistare orologi, argenterie, rottami vari, porcellane, servizi piatti, vecchieri, the, caffè, ecc. Perrini p.za Rotonda, 69-B. Tel. 65.286.

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e rendendo così innocue le mine. Gli impianti erano salvi: grazie al coraggioso intervento della squadra degli operai e grazie anche alla cannonata che servì, tra l'altro, a svelare i sospetti dei tedeschi che, se si fossero accorti dell'intervento degli antisabotatori non avrebbero mancato di esercitare feroci rappresaglie contro operai e dirigenti. I tedeschi evacuarono Ceprano il 28 maggio, e solo pochi giorni dopo gli operai della Centrale, le ebbene ancora separati da Roma, iniziarono con mezzi di fortuna i lavori di prosciugamento nella sala delle macchine.

Il lavoro è stato difficile e tenace ed è stato compiuto con l'intervento di centinaia di operai che restarono indefessamente presso gli impianti fino a sedici ore al giorno.

Ora, nella sala delle macchine, tutto è a posto: solo i vetri alle finestre sono spezzati e sulle pareti si nota il segno del massimo livello raggiunto dalle acque. Le turbine girano ancora a vuoto per asciugare gli avvolgimenti dopo la lunga immersione, ma tutte le parti danneggiate sono state già sostituite pur tra le immense difficoltà per l'approvvigionamento del materiale. Così tra pochi giorni la Centrale riprenderà il suo funzionamento e due complessi elettrogeni forniranno a Roma altri 2000 kw. ora che saranno un aiuto prezioso per l'illuminazione della capitale.

Sulle due sottostazioni che sorgevano presso la stazione ferroviaria di Ceprano e che raccoglievano l'energia prodotta nella zona per convogliarla a Roma, la rabbia distruttrice dei nazisti ebbe invece modo di scatenarsi. Una di esse infatti è ormai ridotta ad un ammasso informe di calcinacci e di ferri contorti. L'altra, invece, che pure sorge a pochi passi dalla prima, è intatta. Ed anche la sua salvezza è dovuta ad un puro miracolo. I guastatori tedeschi, sicuri della «ferrea» resistenza della Wehrmacht sui monti della Ciociaria, si erano attardati nella loro opera distruttrice, ma, mentre un ultimo di essi stava applicando il fuoco alla miccia collegata alle mine della sottostazione, si udirono degli spari in lontananza: arrivava una pattuglia canadese; ed il genio tedesco non ebbe tempo di terminare la sua opera che cadeva fulminato da una ben aggiustata pallottola. Ora il soldato di Hitler

per le mense aziendali e i supplementi

Ha avuto luogo presso la Camera del Lavoro una riunione di numerose Commissioni Interne, che hanno fatto presente la grande agitazione che esiste tra gli operai e impiegati per il mancato ripristino o allargamento delle mense aziendali e contro la soppressione dei supplementi vitto.

Non si può disconoscere che la alimentazione in generale è estremamente scarsa e che per i lavoratori avere una minestra garantita, sia pure modesta, rappresenta un notevole vantaggio.

Vi sono molte decine di domande di autorizzazione che da mesi attendono risposta, sia per aprire nuove mense sia per ripristinare quelle soppresse, sia per allargare il numero della utenza di quelle recentemente riassunti; questi non possono più attendere.

La soppressione dei supplementi vitto è anch'essa assai grottesca.

La discriminazione fra i lavoratori occupati direttamente dagli Alleati in mestieri pesanti e pesantissimi, e tutti gli altri, è ritenuta ingiusta, perché attualmente tutti i lavoratori, direttamente o indirettamente, contribuiscono con il loro sforzo allo sforzo comune della liberazione nazionale.

Perciò gli interessati chiedono, con ragione, che i supplementi siano concessi a quanti finora ne hanno usufruito.

Nel contempo l'indennità caro-vita con tutti i protesti possibili non viene ancora percepita dai lavoratori.

In conseguenza la riunione si è svolta in un'atmosfera tempestosa che a fatica la Segreteria Camerale è riuscita a guidare.

Non sono mancate proposte di decisioni radicali. È riuscito chiaro per tutti che, in un modo o nell'altro, bisogna risolvere queste giuste rivendicazioni che sono la espressione dei più urgenti bisogni dei lavoratori.

La Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro si è impegnata a far noto a tutte le Autorità competenti il bisogno urgente di dare soddisfazione a queste umane richieste.

Un accordo per la raccolta delle olive

Ha avuto luogo nella sede della Federazione degli Agricoltori una riunione per discutere le condizioni da riconoscersi ai lavoratori addetti alla raccolta delle olive a Marino e paesi limitrofi.

Sono intervenuti: Bigi per la Camera del Lavoro, Panarca per il Sindacato dei Lavoratori Agricoli di Marino, l'Avv. Sansoni per la Federazione degli Agricoltori e il Sindaco di Marino.

Dopo l'ampia discussione, le parti si sono trovate d'accordo in linea di massima sulle seguenti condizioni:

Ai lavoratori saranno riconosciuti quattro litri d'olio ogni quintale di oliva raccolta, che corrisponde, cioè alla media di 1/3.

La consegna dell'olio verrà fatta dal Comune e per la ripartizione dei lavori saranno incaricati dei capigruppo di zona allo scopo che il lavoro stesso venga ripartito regolarmente a tutti i lavoratori.

Alla Tintoria Tarantola

È stata un'importante adunanza degli operai ed operaie della Tintoria Tarantola.

Il compagno Bigi della Camera del Lavoro ha parlato sulla organizzazione sindacale e sui compiti delle Commissioni Interne. Si è proceduto alla nomina della Commissione Interna, che è riuscita composta di compagni di indiscussa capacità e fiducia appartenenti alle diverse categorie.

Il personale delle carrozze-letto

Ha avuto luogo l'assemblea generale del Sindacato del Personale Vagoni Letto per procedere alle elezioni della Commissione Direttiva. Risultano eletti: Paoletti Rag. Pietro, Conti Orlando, Conti Armando, Lombardo Guglielmo, Gandini Lino, Fardani Ubaldo, Sciotti Vincenzo.

I dipendenti statali e parastatali non di ruolo

La Commissione del Sindacato nazionale apolitico dipendenti statali e parastatali non di ruolo aderente al Fronte Unico di Azione Sindacale ha riferito all'assemblea degli interessati i risultati del colloquio con il capo di Gabinetto del Capo del Governo.

Il capo gabinetto ha dato assicurazioni alla Commissione che verranno al più presto adottati degli emendamenti in merito alla circolare del 27 settembre 1943 e che saranno inoltre presi opportuni provvedimenti per la rinesuzione graduale del personale.

NOTIZIARIO DEL PARTITO

Sottosezione Testaccio, San Saba, San Paolo

Tutti gli iscritti sono invitati ad intervenire all'assemblea generale che si terrà domani lunedì, alle 17 per discutere il seguente ordine del giorno: Relazione; Dimissione del Consiglio direttivo; Elezioni del nuovo Consiglio; Varie.

Interverranno alla riunione dei membri del Comitato Romano.

I compiti dell'Associazione Naz. Partigiani d'Italia

L'Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia, costituita sotto il patrocinio del Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale, ha iniziato da alcuni giorni, a mezzo del comitato centrale provvisorio, la sua attività.

L'Associazione, la cui sede è stata stabilita in Campidoglio, si propone la riorganizzazione dei partigiani che si trovano attualmente nel territorio dell'Italia liberata.

L'Associazione intende operare attivamente per la continuazione della lotta dei partigiani al fianco delle armate regolari di liberazione, fino alla completa liberazione dell'Italia dal giogo nazi-fascista.

L'Associazione avrà cura anche ogni forma di assistenza verso i soci, le loro famiglie e quelle dei Caduti.

Sono riconosciuti soci onorari di diritto i Caduti nella lotta partigiana. Possono entrare a far parte dell'Associazione coloro che dimostrino di avere lottato effettivamente e in armi o in banda [illegible]

Ieri mattina abbiamo dato notizia dell'arresto e dell'invio alle Mantellate di un'avvenente ragazza del cui nome tuttavia ancora non eravamo a conoscenza. Oggi siamo informati tramite di tale Fosca Viola al secolo Alberta Marto nota alla polizia per l'attività esplicata in Roma e nella Toscana quale informatrice delle S.S.

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Le elezioni delle cariche nell'Ass. della Stampa romana

La Federazione nazionale della Stampa italiana ha diramato ieri un comunicato, in cui informa che il Consiglio direttivo ha esaminato nella sua prima riunione la proposta avanzata da un gruppo di componenti dell'assemblea federale per la elezione delle cariche nella Associazione della stampa romana.

Il Consiglio, pur convenendo sull'opportunità di procedere al più presto a tali elezioni, si è tuttavia trovato unanime, in vista del recente provvedimento legislativo per la nomina di una commissione provvisoria per la tenuta degli albi professionali dei giornalisti, nel riconoscere la convenienza di rinviare la convocazione dell'assemblea che procederà a tali elezioni al momento in cui sarà stato approntato l'elenco dei giornalisti romani non epurati. Analogamente si procederà per le altre associazioni di stampa regionali, ciascuna delle quali sarà, al pari di quella di Roma, riconosciuta dalla Federazione ed invitata a nominare uno o due delegati presso quest'ultima, per assistere il consiglio, fino a quando questo non potrà essere formato definitivamente col concorso di tutte le associazioni di stampa regionali.

Frattanto, il Consiglio federale ha invitato l'attuale Consiglio direttivo dell'associazione della stampa romana e il collegio dei Probiviri regionale a restare in carica per il disbrigo degli affari di ordinaria amministrazione.

Per una sistemazione dell'Ist. Previdenza Giornalisti

Per dare un'organica sistemazione all'Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza dei Giornalisti Italiani, si è tenuta, presso la sede del Sottosegretariato Stampa e Informazioni una riunione presieduta dal Direttore Generale della Stampa, Avv. Rossini, alla quale sono intervenuti il Commissario dell'Istituto, Bisdon, il Consigliere Delegato della Federazione della Stampa Italiana, Azzarita, rappresentanti dei Ministeri Industria, Commercio e Lavoro, e Finanze e della Radio.

Dopo avere esaminato la struttura e la situazione delle diverse branche dell'Istituto e in modo particolare quella più urgente della Cassa Assegni Integrativi per la pensione dei giornalisti, è stata deliberata la costituzione di una Commissione speciale per un accurato studio e opportune proposte tendenti ad una completa sistemazione tecnico-finanziaria dell'Ente.

[redacted]

Il 3 febbraio moriva a trentaquattro anni nel Brescia tedesco di Regina Coeli

LEONE GINZBURG

La moglie NATALIA LEVI con i figli CARLO, ANDREA e ALESSANDRA, la madre VERA GUICCIARDI, la sorella MARTA, il fratello NICOLA (assente), parenti, la zia, emozionano agli amici che stamane avrà luogo la tumulazione della salma. Il Cortèo funebre partirà alle ore 8,30 dal Viale del Verano.

[redacted]

Domenica 15 ottobre è cessato di vivere in seguito a malattia sopportata

CONCERTI

Concerto a Palazzo Brancaccio

A occhiuder gli occhi — iersera, al concerto di musiche del '700, prima manifestazione musicale del neo-costituito Circolo Italia — si sarebbe potuto credere di essere stato trasportati per virtù d'incanto, indietro di un paio di secoli, nella residenza di un principotto settecentesco melomane.

Soltanto che — nella fastosa cornice barocca umbertina di palazzo Brancaccio — mancava la stempiatura del padron di casa, appassionato musicofilo ma mediocre dilettante, tutto vi era curato e perfetto: l'orchestra, composta dai migliori elementi di quella dell'Augusteo, la direzione di Willy Ferrero, i solisti Gioconda De Vito e Teddy Ferrero, che gareggiarono in bravura nel sublime doppio concerto di Bach.

Il programma, che comprendeva musiche di Vivaldi e Mozart e la «suite» respighiana degli «Uccelli», è stato applauditissimo.

Vice

Spettacoli di oggi

Teatri

Argentina — Ore 18: «Donne».
Teatro dell'Opera — Ore 18: Otello.
Arti — Comp. Maltagliati-Cimara — Ore 15,15 - 18: «Carlo in tavola».
Eliseo — Riposo.
Teatro Nuovo — Riposo.
Odescalchi — Ore 15,30 - 18: «Ma non una rivista».
Quattro Fontane — Oggi la nuovissima rivista di Galdieri: «Impiegati... alziamoci».
Quirino — Comp. Miranda - De Sica con R. Lupi. Ore 15 - 17,45: «L'Ufficiale della Guardia» di F. Molnar.
Valle — Ore 16,30: Il grande spettacolo Macario: «Moulin Rouge». Le più belle donne italiane.
Sala Umberto — Ore 14,30, 16,30, 18,30: Superspettacolo n. 3 con Lidia Johnson.
Salone Margherita — Ore 15-17,45: Compagnia del «Teatro Nostro»: «Volemose bene» e «Hai fatto un affare».
Sala V. G. Ferrari (via Giuseppe Ferrari, 11 — Ore 15,30: «La casa del sole», ovvero «L'orco delle 7 miglia», fiaba-operetta per bambini.

Cinema

Ambasciatori — L'inafferrabile signor Jordan.
Acquario — Resurrezione con Anna Sten.
Appio — Serenata a Vallechiara e doc.
Arenula — La via di Carlo.
Augustus — La porta d'oro con C. Boyer.
Ausonia — Incontri di notte.
Bernini — Tom, Dik e Harry.
Brancaccio — La battaglia per l'Ucraina Sovietica e doc.
Capranica — Mia sorella Evelina.
Castello — Vicolo cieco.
Cola di Rienzo — Un colpo di fortuna e doc.
Clodio — Raffles e documentario.
Colosseo — Canal Grande.
Corso Cinema — La vispa Teresa.
Cristallo — Voglio danzare con te.
Delle Vittorie — La commedia umana.

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DELL'ELETTRICITA .

Per assicurare una giusta distribuzione della luce tra tutti i cittadini, le Autorità hanno deciso di iniziare col 1° novembre il razionamento di tutta l'energia elettrica. Ogni abitazione potrà usare un massimo di

10 KILOWATTORE AL MESE

Per raggiungere questo scopo, è stato necessario dividere la città in quattro zone. Durante il periodo di quattro settimane, ogni zona avrà luce continua per una settimana. Nelle altre tre settimane, avrà luce

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FOLIGNO-SPOLETO - martedì 31 ottobre
SIENA - martedì 31 ottobre ore 7 mezzo
SERVIZIO GIORNALIERO CON NAPOLI
ANDATA E RITO

GALLERIA GIACC
(Amministratore Unico Fra
VENDITE A
per DIVISIONE FRE
in Via Nazionale 151, piano nobile
da Lunedì 30 ottobre 1944 a
ARREDAMENTO ARTIST
ESPOSIZIONE

0168

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

...ieri mattina abbiamo dato notizia dell'arresto e dell'invio alle Mantellate di un'avvenente ragazza del cui nome tuttavia ancora non eravamo a conoscenza. Oggi siamo informati trattarsi di tale Pasca Wirda al secolo Alberta Mario nota alla polizia per l'attività esplicata in Roma e nella Toscana quale informatrice delle S.S.

* * *

E' stato inoltre arrestato di ordine dell'Ufficio politico della Questura tale Walter Paolo Bisti, evaso dal reclusorio di Montesarchio dove era detenuto in espiazione di una pena per diserzione. Egli per non farsi riconoscere aveva adottato il falso nome di Kirner Wetter

Le elezioni delle cariche nell'Ass. della Stampa romana

La Federazione nazionale della Stampa italiana ha diramato ieri un comunicato in cui informa che il Consiglio direttivo ha esaminato nella sua prima riunione la proposta avanzata da un gruppo di componenti dell'assemblea federale per la convocazione delle cariche nella Associazione della stampa romana.

Il Consiglio, pur convenendo sull'opportunità di procedere al più presto a tali elezioni, si è tuttavia trovato unanime, in vista del recente provvedimento legislativo per la nomina di una commissione provvisoria per la tenuta degli albi professionali dei giornalisti, nel riconoscere la convenienza di rinviare la convocazione dell'assemblea che precederà a tali elezioni al momento in cui sarà stato aggiornato l'elenco dei giornalisti romani non epurati. Analogamente si procederà per le altre associazioni di stampa regionali. L'esame delle misure adatte al pari di quella di Roma, richiederà la convocazione a nominare uno o due delegati presso questi ultimi, per assistere il consiglio, fino a quando questo non potrà essere formato, in effettivamente col concorso di tutte le associazioni di stampa regionali.

Frattanto, il Consiglio federale ha invitato l'attuale Consiglio direttivo dell'associazione della stampa romana e il collegio dei probiviri regionale a restare in carica per il disbrigo degli affari di ordinaria amministrazione.

Per una sistemazione dell'Ist. Previdenza Giornalisti

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Il 5 febbraio scorso a trentaquattro anni nel Brasile tedesco di Pedina Corli

LEONE GINZBURG

La moglie NATALIA LEVI con i figli CARLO, ANDREA e ALESSANDRA, la madre VERA CRUCIANI, la sorella MARIA, il fratello NICOLA (assente), profondi in pena, annunciano agli amici che stamane avrà luogo la tumulazione della salma. Il Corteo funebre partirà alle ore 8,30 dal Piazzale del Verano.

Domenica 14 ottobre è cessato di vivere in Brasile a trentadue anni

CONCERTI

Concerto a Palazzo Brancaccio

A occhi chiusi — ieri sera, al concerto di musiche del '700, prima manifestazione musicale del neocostituito Circolo Italia — si sarebbe potuto credere di essere stato trasportati per virtù d'incanto, indietro di un paio di secoli, nella residenza di un principotto settecentesco melomane.

Soltanto che — nella fastosa cornice barocca umbertina di palazzo Brancaccio — mancava la consueta del padron di casa, appassionato musicofilo ma mediocre dilettante; tutto vi era curato e perfetto: l'orchestra, composta dai migliori elementi di quella dell'Augusteo, la direzione di Willy Ferrero, i solisti Giocenda De Vito e Teddy Ferrero che gareggiarono in bravura nel sublime doppio concerto di Bach.

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Teatro Nuovo — Riposo.
Odescalchi — Ore 15,30 - 18: «Ma non una rivista».
Quattro Fontane — Oggi la nuovissima rivista di Galdieri: «Imputati... alziamoci».
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Valle — Ore 16,30: Il grande spettacolo Macario: «Moulin Rouge». Le più belle donne italiane.
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Salone Margherita — Ore 15-17,45: Compagnia del «Teatro Nuovo»: «Volemose bene» e «Hai fatto un affare».
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Acquario — Resurrezione con Anna Sten.
Apollo — Serenata a Vallechiara e doc.
Arenula — La via di Carlo.
Ariston — La porta d'oro con C. Boyer.
Augustus — Incontri di notte.
Bernini — Toni, Dik e Harry.
Broadway — La battaglia per l'Ucraina Sovietica e doc.
Camerino — Mia sorella Evelina.
Castello — Vicolo cieco.
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Ora, nella zona delle macchine tutto è a posto: solo i vetri alle finestre sono spezzati e sulle pareti si nota il segno del massimo livello raggiunto dalle acque. Le turbine girano ancora a vuoto per asciugare gli avvolgimenti dopo la lunga immersione, ma tutte le parti danneggiate sono state già sostituite pur tra le immense difficoltà per l'approvvigionamento del materiale. Così tra pochi giorni la Centrale riprenderà il suo funzionamento e due complessi elettrogeni forniranno a Roma altri 9000 kw. ora che saranno un prezioso presidio per l'illuminazione della capitale.

Sulle due sottostazioni che sorgevano presso la stazione ferroviaria di Ceprano e che raccoglievano l'energia prodotta nella zona per convogliarla a Roma, la rabbia distruttrice dei nazisti ebbe invece modo di scatenarsi. Una di esse infatti è ormai ridotta ad un immenso ammasso di calcinacci e di ferri contorti. L'altra, invece, che pure sorge a pochi passi dalla prima, è intatta. Ed anche la sua salvezza è dovuta ad un puro miracolo. I guastatori tedeschi, sicuri della «ferrea» resistenza della Wehrmacht sui monti della Ciociaria, si erano attardati nella loro opera distruttrice, ma, mentre un ultimo di essi stava appiccando il fuoco alla miccia collegata alle mine della sottostazione, si udirono degli spari in vicinanza: arrivava una pattuglia canadese; ed il genio tedesco non ebbe tempo di terminare la sua opera che cadeva fulminato da una ben aggiustata pallottola. Ora il soldato di Hitler

...ritorio della nostra nazione, i lavoratori recentemente riassunti, questi non possono più attendere.

La soppressione dei supplementi vitto è anch'essa assai scottante.

La discriminazione fra i lavoratori occupati direttamente dagli Alleati in mestieri pesanti e pesantissimi, e tutti gli altri, è ritenuta ingiusta, perchè attualmente tutti i lavoratori, direttamente o indirettamente, contribuiscono con il loro sforzo allo scopo comune della liberazione nazionale.

Perciò gli interessati chiedono, con ragione, che i supplementi siano concessi a quanti finora ne hanno usufruito.

Nel contempo l'indennità carovita con tutti i pretesti possibili non viene ancora percepita dai lavoratori.

In conseguenza la riunione si è svolta in un'atmosfera tempestosa che a fatica la Segreteria Camerale è riuscita a guidare.

Non sono mancate proposte di decisioni radicali. E' chiaro che, per tutti, che, in un modo o nell'altro, bisogna risolvere queste giuste rivendicazioni che sono la espressione dei più urgenti bisogni dei lavoratori.

La Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro si è impegnata a far noto a tutte le Autorità competenti il bisogno urgente di dare soddisfazione a queste umane richieste.

Un accordo per la raccolta delle olive

Ha avuto luogo nella sede della Federazione degli Agricoltori una riunione per discutere le condizioni da riconoscersi ai lavoratori addetti alla raccolta delle olive a Marino e paesi limitrofi.

Sono intervenuti: Bigi per la Camera del Lavoro, Fanasca per il Sindacato dei Lavoratori Agricoli

...nanza degli operai ed operaie della Tintoria Tarantola.

E' comparso Bigi della Camera del Lavoro, ha parlato sulla organizzazione sindacale e sui compiti delle Commissioni Interne. Si è proceduto alla nomina della Commissione Interna, che è riuscita composta da compagni di indiscussa capacità e fiducia appartenenti alle diverse categorie.

Il personale delle carrozze-letto

Ha avuto luogo l'assemblea generale del Sindacato del Personale Vagoni Letto per procedere alle elezioni della Commissione Direttiva. Risultano eletti: Paoletti Rag. Pietro, Conti Orlando, Conti Armando, Lombardo Guglielmo, Gandini Lino, Bardani Ubaldo, Soletti Vincenzo.

I dipendenti statali e parastatali non di ruolo

La Commissione del Sindacato nazionale statale dipendenti statali e parastatali non di ruolo aderente al Fronte Unico di Azione Sindacale ha riferito all'assemblea degli interessati i risultati del colloquio con il capo di Gabinetto del Capo del Governo.

Il capo gabinetto ha dato assicurazione alla Commissione che verranno al più presto adottati degli emendamenti in merito alla circolare del 27 settembre 1943, e che saranno inoltre presi opportuni provvedimenti per la riassunzione graduale del personale.

NOTIZIARIO DEL PARTITO

Sottoscrizione Testaccio, San Saba, San Paolo

Tutti gli iscritti sono invitati ad intervenire all'assemblea generale che si terrà domani lunedì, alle 17 per discutere il seguente ordine del giorno: Relazione; Dimissione del Consiglio direttivo; Elezioni del nuovo Consiglio; Varie.

Interverranno alla riunione dei membri del Comitato Romano.

I compiti dell'Associazione Naz. Partigiani d'Italia

L'Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia, costituita sotto il patrocinio del Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale, ha iniziato da alcuni giorni, a mezzo del comitato centrale provvisorio, la sua attività.

L'Associazione, la cui sede è stata stabilita in Campidoglio, si prefigge la riorganizzazione dei partigiani che si trovano attualmente nel territorio dell'Italia liberata.

L'Associazione intende operare attivamente per la continuazione della lotta dei partigiani al fianco delle armate regolari di liberazione, fino alla completa liberazione dell'Italia dal giogo nazi-fascista.

L'Associazione svolgerà anche ogni forma di assistenza verso i soci, le loro famiglie e quelle dei Caduti.

Sono riconosciuti soci onorari di diritto i Caduti nella lotta partigiana. Possono entrare a far parte dell'Associazione coloro che diano prova di avere, ininterrottamente e in seno a bande o a corpi irregolari, compiuto atti di ostilità contro i tedeschi, i fascisti ed i loro alleati.

Il Comitato provvisorio centrale invita i partigiani stessi, ai fini dell'organizzazione dell'Associazione, a dar vita alle sezioni partigiane, prendendo contatto con i locali Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale. I Comitati, ai quali sono state già impartite le disposizioni relative all'organizzazione delle sezioni, provvederanno a loro volta ad indirizzare l'opera dei partigiani, in base alle direttive emanate dall'Associazione.

Per una sistemazione dell'Ist. Previdenza Giornalisti

Per dare un'organica sistemazione all'Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza dei Giornalisti Italiani, si è tenuta, presso la sede del Sottosegretariato Stampa e Informazioni una riunione presieduta dal Direttore Generale della Stampa, Avv. Rossini, alla quale sono intervenuti il Commissario dell'Istituto, Bisdon, il Consigliere Delegato della Federazione della Stampa Italiana, Azzarita, rappresentanti dei Ministeri Industria, Commercio e Lavoro, e Finanze e della Radio.

Dopo avere esaminato la struttura e la situazione delle diverse branche dell'Istituto e in modo particolare quella più urgente della Cassa Assegni Integrativi per la pensione dei giornalisti, è stata deliberata la costituzione di una Commissione speciale per un accurato studio e opportuna proposta tendenti ad una completa sistemazione tecnico-finanziaria dell'Ente

Il 5 febbraio moriva a trentaquattro anni nel Braccio tedesco di Regina Coeli

LEONE GINZBURG

La moglie NATALIA LEVI con i figli CARLO, ANDREA e ALESSANDRA, la madre VERA GINZBURG, la sorella MARIA, il fratello NICOLA assenti, parenti, amici, la piangono agli amici che stamane avrà luogo la tumulazione della salma. Il Carro funebre partirà alle ore 8,30 dal Piazzale del Verano.

Domenica 14 ottobre è cessato di vivere in seguito a morbile caduta

ANGELO VETTORINI

medico chirurgo

La moglie ESTER FRANCHINI
I figli ANTONIO, MARIA LUIGI
Il genero MOISE AFFIF
Il nipote BENEDETTO

profondamente addolorati ne danno la triste partecipazione.

Marco Sabino (Rieti)

...Stampa Italiana ha diramato un comunicato, in cui informa che il Consiglio direttivo ha esaminato nella sua prima riunione la proposta avanzata da un gruppo di componenti dell'assemblea federale per la elezione delle cariche nella Associazione della stampa romana.

Il Consiglio, pur convenendo sull'opportunità di procedere al più presto a tali elezioni, si è tuttavia trovato unanime, in vista del recente provvedimento legislativo per la nomina di una commissione provvisoria per la tenuta degli albi professionali dei giornalisti, nel riconoscere la convenienza di rinviare la convocazione dell'assemblea che procederà a tali elezioni al momento in cui sarà stato approntato l'elenco dei giornalisti romani non epurati. Analogamente si procederà per le altre associazioni di stampa regionali, ciascuna delle quali sarà, al pari di quella di Roma, riconosciuta dalla Federazione ed invitata a nominare uno o due delegati presso quest'ultima, per assistere il consiglio, fino a quando questo non potrà essere formato effettivamente col concorso di tutte le associazioni di stampa regionali.

Frattanto, il Consiglio federale ha invitato l'attuale Consiglio direttivo dell'associazione della stampa romana e il collegio dei Probiviri regionale a restare in carica per il disbrigo degli affari di ordinaria amministrazione.

DAL

1° NOV.

RAZIONAMENTO DELL'ELETTRICITA'

Per assicurare una giusta distribuzione della luce tra tutti i cittadini, le autorità hanno deciso di iniziare col 1° novembre il razionamento di tutta l'energia elettrica. Ogni abitazione potrà usare un massimo di

10 KILOWATTORE AL MESE

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...gustea, la direzione di Willy Ferrero, i solisti Giocanda De Vito e Teddy Ferrero, che gareggiarono in bravura nel sublime doppio concerto di Bach.

Il programma, che comprendeva musiche di Vivaldi e Mozart e la esilante resp'ghiana degli «Uccelli» è stato applauditissimo.

Vice

Spettacoli di oggi

Teatri

Argentina — Ore 18: «Donne».
Teatro dell'Opera — Ore 18: Otello.
Artisti — Comp. Maltagliati-Cimara — Ore 15,15 - 18: «Carlo in tasca».
Eliseo — Stagione di balletti.
Teatro Nuovo — Riposo.
Odescalchi — Ore 15,30 - 17: «Ma non una rivista».
Quattro Fontane — Oggi la nuovissima rivista di Galdieri: «Imputati... alziamoci».
Quirino — Comp. Miranda - De Sica con R. Lupi. Ore 15 - 17,45: «L'Ufficiale della Guardia» di P. Meinar.
Valle — Ore 16,30: Il grande spettacolo Macario: «Moulin Rouge». Le più belle donne italiane.
Sala Umberto — Ore 14,30, 16,30, 18,30: Superspettacolo n. 3 con Lidia Johnson.
Salone Margherita — Ore 15-17,45: Compagnia del «Teatro Nostro»: «Volemose bene» e «Hai fatto un affare».
Sala V. G. Ferrari (via Giuseppe Ferrari, 1) — Ore 15,30: «La casa dei sogni», ovvero «L'orco delle 7 miglia», fiaba-operetta per bambini.

Cinema

Ambasciatori — L'inafferrabile signor Jordan.
Acquaria — Resurrezione con Anna Sten.
Appio — Serenata a Vallechiara e doc.
Arenula — La via di Carlo.
Augustus — La porta d'oro con C. Boyer.
Ausonia — Incontri di notte.
Bernini — Toni, Dik e Harry.
Brancaccio — La battaglia per l'Ucraina Sovietica e doc.
Capranica — Mia sorella Eveline.
Castello — Vicolo cieco.
Cola di Rienzo — Un colpo di fortuna e doc.
Clodio — Raffles e documentario.
Colosseo — Canal Grande.
Corso Cinema — La viaga Teresa.
Cristallo — Voglio danzare con te.
Delle Vittorie — La commedia umana.

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FOLIGNO SPOLETO - martedì 31 ottobre...
SIENA - martedì 31 ottobre ore 7,mezzo...
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ANDATA E RITO...

GALLERIA GIACO...
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Stampa Italiana ha diramato ieri un comunicato in cui informa che il Consiglio direttivo ha esaminato nella sua prima riunione la proposta avanzata da un gruppo di componenti dell'assemblea federale per la elezione delle cariche nella Associazione della stampa romana.

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E' deceduto

E' deceduto martedì a trentaquattro anni nel Brefotrofio femminile di Regina Coeli

LEONE GINZBURG

La moglie NATALIA LEVI con i figli CARLO, ANDREA e ALESSANDRA, la madre VERA GRUSCHEVSKY, la sorella MARTA, il fratello NICOLA (assente), avvertono la cara, cara, carissima anima che stamane avrà luogo la tumulazione della salma. Il Corteo funebre partirà alle ore 8,30 dal Portone del Verano.

Domenica 29 ottobre è cessato di vivere in seguito a mortale malattia

ANGELO VETTORINI

medico chirurgo

La moglie ESTER FRANCHINI
I figli ANTONIO, MARIA LUIGI
Il genero MOISE AFFLE
Il nipote BENEDETTO

profondamente addolorati ne danno il triste annuncio.

Marco Sabino (Rieti)

...gustea, la direzione di Willy Ferrero, i solisti Gioconda De Vito e Teddy Ferrero che gareggiarono in bravura nel sublime doppio concerto di Bach.

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Teatro Nuovo — Riposo.
Odescalchi — Ore 15,30 - 18: «Ma non una rivista».
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Ausonia — Incontri di notte.
Bernini — Tom, Dik e Harry.
Brancaccio — La battaglia per l'Ucraina Sovietica e doc.
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Castello — Vicolo cieco.
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Office of the Chief of Staff

25 October 1944.

Ref/532/008.

SUBJECT: Report from U.S.S.R.

TO : G - 5 Section, A.F.H.Q.

1. I enclose an unsigned report (if it is worthy of such a name) purporting to come from U.S.S.R. You will notice that it has been widely circulated.

2. I need hardly say that the report is a travesty of the truth, mischievous and misleading.

3. I should be glad if instructions could be issued to have the report withdrawn. The facts can be ascertained from A.C.C. if required.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to : V.P. Political Section
P.W.B.
Eighth Army A.M.G.

(249)

3455

0172

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

ANC 534

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
X - 2 Branch - P. Section

Report No. A2-212

Date 15 October 1944

SUBJECT: A.M.G. policies in the Province of Ancona

1. In the province of Ancona and neighbouring provinces A.M.G. systematically suppresses every political manifestation, press, propaganda and even private meeting suspected to be of an anti-Monarchical character.

2. Newspapers, leaflets and posters which mention either the King or the Monarchy are confiscated and the distributors arrested.

3. The Military authorities have dissolved all local Epuration Commissions.

4. Political parties which abstain from anti-Monarchical propaganda such as the Liberal, Christian-Democratic and Communist parties may rely on A.M.G.'s support and help, while all circulation permits, granted to all other parties are denied to the Action Party, only intransigent party on the Institutional question.

5. Because of this general A.M.G. policy in that region, particularly noticeable in the provinces of Ancona, Avv. Odda MARINELLI of the Action Party, who had become Prefect right after the liberation of Ancona on the unanimous designation of all parties, was obliged to resign after little over a month in office. He has been replaced by a Career Prefect, formerly Fascist, of the A.M.G. Commissioner's liking. This roused the indignation of the overwhelming majority of the people.

DISTRIBUTION: A.C. Information Division
R. & A.
Saint, Washington
Saint, London
Files, Rome and Naples

3457

(249) INCL

0173

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

SECRET

AFHQ

ACC

4126

30 SEP 44

SECRET

PRIORITY

ECONOMIC SECTION

SECRET PD YOUR FOX THREE ZERO FIVE ZERO SEVEN OF TWO SIX SEPTEMBER IT IS FELT THAT ACC MUST BE REPRESENTED AT THE EASY ITEM TARE CROE CONFERENCE CMA BEING PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH TRANSPORTATION VITAL TO ECONOMIC ACTIVATION IN ITALY PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE FOR SHUFFORD FROM ACC FROM STONE PERSONAL PAREN ACC IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE RAILWAY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS BEING DRAWN UP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SUCH ENTE NAZIONALE AUTOTRASPORTI DI COSE CMA WHICH WILL CONTROL ALL ROAD TRANSPORTATION SUCH RAILWAY TRAFFIC SCHEDULES BEING DEVELOPED FOR THE PERIOD FOLLOWING CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH GERMANY AND FUTURE ITALIAN REQUIREMENTS OF ROAD AND RAILWAY EQUIPMENT PD ACC WILL BE THE ALLIED AGENCY CONCERNED WITH DETERMINATIONS MADE AT EASY ITEM TARE CROE CONFERENCE IN VIEW OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVILIAN INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION HERE PD IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF AFHQ WILL TAKE A RAPIDLY DIMINISHING INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM AS SOON AS HOSTILITIES CEASE WITH GERMANY AND WILL ONLY BE CONCERNED WITH IMMEDIATE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS PD YOUR RECONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE ACC TO SEND REPRESENTATION PD THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN

FILES A B

0174

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

Cable No. 4126, 30 Sep 44, to AFHQ (continued):

CONTACTED AND ARE PREPARED TO NOMINATE CMA IN ADVISORY CAPACITY CMA GENERAL GIUVARNI DI RAIMONDO PD HE IS AN ENGINEER OFFICER CMA WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION OF ITALY FROM APRIL FOUR ZERO TO SEPTEMBER FOUR THREE CMA UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED ITALY FROM OCTOBER FOUR THREE TO JULY FOUR FOUR WITH THE FUNCTION OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STATE RAILROADS AND DIRECTOR OF THE INSPECTORATE OF CIVIL MOTORIZATION AND TRANSPORTATION SHCLN SINCE JULY HE HAS BEEN DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STATE RAILROADS PD COLONEL ADAMS CMA DIRECTOR TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION CMA AND MR ABLE LOVE VILLA CMA ECONOMIC SECTION STAFF OFFICER CMA WOULD BE ACC REPRESENTATIVES PD ALL ARE READY TO PROCEED

AUTHENTICATED:

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

DIST
Transportation S/C
Economic Section

56 404A
Hq ACC - Secy Gen
DISPATCHED
Date 1650 SEP 1944
via Lyons 134
(mails) ey.

3423

0175

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

TO: AFHQ G-5

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No:

FROM: HQ ACC — CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

REFERENCE No: 4126 — PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: 30 SEP 44 — OFFICE OF ORIGIN: ECONOMIC SECTION

SECRET PD YOUR FOX THREE ZERO FIVE ZERO SEVEN OF TWO SIX SEPTEMBER ~~EXPRESSES THAT ACC~~ IT IS FELT THAT ACC IS THE ONLY AGENCY IN A POSITION TO REPRESENT MUST BE REPRESENTED THE ITALIAN INTERNAL

~~TRANSPORTATION PICTURE~~ AT THE EASY ITEM TARE OBOE CONFERENCE CMA BEING PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH ~~IT AS THE KEY TO ALL ACC EFFORTS~~ TRANSPORTATION VITAL TO OF ECONOMIC ACTIVATION IN ITALY PD PAREN

TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE FOR SPOFFORD FROM ACC HQ FROM STONE PERSONAL PAREN ACC IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE RAILWAY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS BEING DRAWN UP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SMCLN ENTE NAZIONALE AUTOTRASPORTI DI COSE CMA WHICH WILL CONTROL ALL ROAD TRANSPORTATION SMCLN RAILWAY TRAFFIC SCHEDULES BEING DEVELOPED FOR THE PERIOD FOLLOWING CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH GERMANY AND ~~THE~~ FUTURE ITALIAN REQUIREMENTS OF ROAD AND RAILWAY EQUIPMENT PD ACC WILL BE THE ALLIED AGENCY CONCERNED WITH DETERMINATIONS MADE AT EASY ITEM TARE OBOE CONFERENCE IN VIEW OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVILIAN INTERNAL TRANSPORTAION HERE PD IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF AFHQ WILL TAKE A RAPIDLY DIMINISHING INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM AS SOON AS HOSTILITIES CEASE WITH GERMANY AND WILL ONLY BE CONCERNED WITH IMMEDIATE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS PD YOUR RECONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER IS THEREFORE REQUESTED ~~IN THAT ACC SHOULD~~ TO AUTHORIZE SEND ~~A DELEGATION~~ REPRESENTATIVE PD THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CONTACTED AND ARE PREPARED TO NOMINATE CMA IN ADVISORY CAPACITY CMA GENERAL GIOVANNI DI RAIMONDO PD HE IS AN ENGINEER OFFICER CMA WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION OF ITALY FROM APRIL FOUR ZERO TO SEPTEMBER FOUR THREE CMA UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED ITALY FROM OCTOBER FOUR THREE TO JULY FOUR FOUR WITH THE FUNCTION OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STATE RAILROADS END

Distribution:

Authenticated by

Originator's signature

0170

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

OUTGOING MESSAGE

TO: .....

..... SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: .....

FROM: ..... CLASSIFICATION: .....

REFERENCE No: ~~XXXXX~~ 4126 PRECEDENCE: .....

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: ..... OFFICE OF ORIGIN: .....

DIRECTOR OF THE INSPECTORATE OF CIVIL MOTORIZATION AND TRANSPORT ~~IN CONCESSION~~ SMOLN

SINCE JULY HE HAS BEEN DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STATE RAILROADS PD COLONEL ADAMS CHA DIRECTOR

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMISSION CHA AND MR ABLE LOVE VILLA CHA ECONOMIC SECTION STAFF

OFFICER CHA WOULD ~~PROCEED FROM THIS HEADQUARTERS~~ BE ACC REPRESENTATIVES PD ALL ARE READY TO PROCEED

Trans S/C
Econ S/C.
per LDD

Guy

Distribution:

Authenticated by .....

Originator's signature .....

0172

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

JAQ/hd

25 September 1944

A/CC 000.1-2

Subject: European Inland Transport Organization

To: Brigadier Lush

1. I am directed by the Acting Chief Commissioner to bring to your notice the attached:

a. Exchange of telegrams between the State Department, Washington, and the American Embassy, London (which has been passed to us for the unofficial information of the American members of the Allied Control Commission in Italy).

b. Cable for action (F29823, Sept 24) received from G-5 AFHQ.

2. Captain Stone would be grateful if you would confer with Colonel Densmore with a view to selecting a representative as per AFHQ signal. For the Italian representative, Captain Stone suggests that General di Raimondo would be a good choice - always provided General Grey would consent to his leaving the country.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Chief Staff Officer

2 Incls:
as in para 1 above.

cc: Colonel Densmore, Economic Section

000.1-2

(237)

✓ 7

FILES

3453

0178

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

HQ ACC, APO 394
AG0
Security Gen.
Date 28 Sept. 1105
By

SECRET

Tel:

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

ALV/hs

27 September 1944

SUBJECT: EITO Conference

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

1. Reference Signal F30507 and Signal F29823, attached.

2. On the basis of the request in the attached cables this Section has unofficially contacted the Minister of Communications and asked him to be prepared to nominate an Italian expert on inland transportation to attend the EITO conference in London.

3. With reference to AFHQ's cable of the 26th, it is the considered opinion of this Section that the Italian internal transportation picture cannot be properly presented by a member of AFHQ. This Section feels that it is essential that representation from ACC be sent to the conference.

4. In view of the fact transportation along with food remain the key to the Italian economy and the fact that AFHQ are not thoroughly acquainted with the work which is now under way at the Italian Ministries with respect to rehabilitation of railways and with such organizations as the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose, which will control all road transportation, AFHQ cannot possibly give a clear picture of Italy's requirements and the efforts being made in the solution of her internal transport problems.

5. Furthermore, AFHQ is not in a position to be familiar with the trend towards the development of railway traffic, which has had a gradual growth and is now reaching the stage whereby detailed schedules for present operation and programs to be immediately made effective at the cessation of hostilities with Germany are being concluded.

I agree - Draft msg to AFHQ

L. D. DENSMORE
Col. Sig.C., C.S.C.
Economic Section

SECRET

3452

FILES A-B

0179

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

SECRET

6246

RLACC

6h/26

ARMY SIGNEE RACHED

F 30507

SSA 261217

PRIORITY

CITE FHDRG

234

SECRET. IT HAS NOW BEEN DECIDED THAT REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE NAMED SHALL BE FROM THIS HEADQUARTERS AND NOT FROM ACC. (REF OUR F 29823 OF 24 SEPTEMBER) NECESSARY H OWEVER THAT ITALIAN EXPERT INLAND TRANSPORTATION BE NOMINATED AND HELD READY TO PROCEED IF FINALLY CONSIDERED DESIRABLE IN ADVISORY AND EXPERT CAPACITY TO ACCOMPANY OR JOIN THIS HQ REPRESENTATIVE. REQUEST YOU NOTIFY HERE URGENTLY NAME OF ITALIAN NOMINATED WITH SHORT PARTICULARS OF QUALIFICATIONS

A. C. C.
C.C.S. 1-12
X-150

ACC DIST

ACTION TN DC (2)
INFO A/CC
ECON SEC
FILE (2)
FLOAT

234c

SECRET

3451

SENT 261715

FILES (A-B)

TOP SECRET

CONDITIONS WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL COALITION

394 27/9 - 1100 DFE

I

The coalition of the six parties represented in the Government must not only avoid being, but also seeming to be a continuation of the totalitaire regime. Therefore, the coalition must acknowledges the legitimity of other political currents and of other organizations, which will be able to explain, with the freedom which in the basis of a democratic regime, their action, even if it is openly opposed to the Government, which never heless keeps the right to check and repress them, if they should adopt methods of rebellion or violence.

II

As basis of its union, the coalition of the six parties makes a sincere and loyal truce in the social and political struggles which might divide it.

Concretely, agitation of all kind about the monarchical problem will have to be postponed till, on the eve of the sentence to be passed by the people on the institution forms, for from now on, every citizen has a right to express his opinion freely.

The solving of the chief social problems is also postponed till the country can be consulted. The readjustment of society on new and changed basis will have to be debated by the Country, and not imposed by a group of parties, that have not yet been able to get the confirmation of the people's will, though they are numerous and have authority.

Therefore, the coalition of the six parties pledges itself to abstain from social agitation aiming to bring about the division of the land or the occupation of the factories, even if this agitation pretended to be antifascist and aiming at overthrowing the former fascist ruling class.

Such a pledge does not mean that the Government of the coalition will not examine and try to find a satisfactory solution to some of the social problems which it would be necessary to solve, even in this moment which is swayed by compelling and elementary needs.

III

The coalition must consider the organs of the State as the instruments for its governmental action.

Therefore the parties belonging to the governmental coalition must not discredit or ruin them in public opinion, for this would weaken the work of the Government they are part of.

This does not exclude the work of epuration of the functionaries of the State which is now being made; this work of epuration must be limited by the supreme necessity of not depriving the State of its vital organs and instruments during this delicate operation.

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

of a democratic regime, their action, even if it is openly opposed to the Government, which nevertheless keeps the right to check and repress them, if they should adopt methods of rebellion or violence.

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IV

The Press of the six parties of the coalition must spontaneously fix itself certain limits.

Bitter polemics between the parties of the coalition discredit and weaken the Government. A Government which disagrees and whose constitutive elements seem deeply divided ceases to exist as a Government.

"A" file

26 Jan

TOP SECRET

FILES (A) B

CC-12

3456

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

Therefore, the six parties pledge themselves to discipline their press to support the program agreed upon by the Government and to avoid every inte ior polemics which would be more than a lawful discussion.

Trans. E.C.

3459

01.82

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

TOP SECRET

CONDIZIONI NECESSARIE PER L'ESISTENZA DELLA COALIZIONE GOVERNATIVA.

HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 27/9-1100
By DFE

394

I

La coalizione dei sei partiti rappresentati nel Governo deve evitare, non solo di essere, ma di apparire la continuazione del regime totalitario. Pertanto la coalizione riconosce la leggittimità di altre correnti politiche e di altre organizzazioni, le quali potranno esplicare, nella libertà che é fondamento del regime democratico, la loro azione anche se di aperta opposizione al Governo, che conserva però il diritto di contenerle e di reprimerle qualora esse adottino metodi di ribellione e di violenza.

II

La coalizione dei sei partiti pone a base della sua alleanza la sincera e leale tregua a quelle lotte politiche e sociali che li possono dividere.

In concreto rinvia alla vigilia del futuro giudizio popolare sulle forme istituzionali ogni agitazione sul problema monarchico, sul quale problema ogni cittadino ha il diritto di avere fin d'ora e di esprimere in perfetta libertà, il proprio pensiero.

Egualmente rinvia al momento in cui il Paese potrà essere consultato la soluzione dei maggiori problemi sociali. Il riassetto della società su basi nuove e diverse dovrà essere deliberato dal Paese non imposto da un gruppo, per quanto largo e autorevole, di partiti che non hanno potuto ancora ottenere il crisma della volontà popolare.

Pertanto la coalizione dei sei partiti prende impegno di astenersi da agitazioni sociali dirette a impadronirsi delle terre o ad occupare le fabbriche, anche se tali agitazioni dovessero ammantarsi di antifascismo e proclamarsi dirette a rovesciare l'antica classe dirigente fascista.

344

Tale impegno non esclude che il Governo della coalizione esamini e avvii verso meditate e concordate soluzioni alcuni di quei problemi

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

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Tale impegno non esclude che il Governo della coalizione esamini e avvii verso meditate e concordate soluzioni alcuni di quei problemi sociali che, pure in quest'ora così dominata da impellenti necessità elementari, fosse necessario affrontare.

3443

TOP SECRET

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

TOP SECRET

III

La coalizione deve considerare gli organi dello Stato come propri strumenti per la sua azione di Governo.

Pertanto i partiti facenti parte della coalizione governativa debbono inibirsi di screditarli o demolirli nell'opinione pubblica, indebolen o così l'opera del Governo di cui fanno parte.

Ciò non esclude l'opera di epurazione che si sta compiendo sui funzionari dello Stato; opera di epurazione che ha il suo limite nella suprema necessità di non sguarnire lo Stato, durante la delicate operazione, dei suoi organi e dei suoi strumenti vitali.

IV

La stampa dei sei partiti della coalizione deve assegnarsi spontaneamente dei limiti.

La polemica aspra tra i partiti della coalizione scredita la coalizione e indebolisce il Governo. Un Governo che appare discorde e profondamente diviso nei suoi elementi costitutivi finisce di esistere come Governo.

Pertanto i sei partiti si impegnano a disciplinare la loro stampa al fine di sostenere il concordato programma del Governo e di evitare ogni polemica interna che esorbiti dal carattere di una lecita discussione.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

0186

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

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

6297

HQ ACC, APO 374
396 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 27/9 - 1200
DFE
By

TO: ACC

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 22/27

FROM: AFHQ FROM G5 SECTION SIGNED SACMED CLASSIFICATION:

REFERENCE No: F 29823 PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: SEPT 24/1800 OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE: FHGEC

SECRET. CONFERENCE WILL OPEN LONDON ABOUT 3 OCTOBER IN ORDER TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT ORGANISATION. GOVERNMENTS OF UK, US, AND USSR WILL TAKE PART TOGETHER WITH GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPEAN ALLIES AND FRENCH COMMITTEE NATIONAL. GOVERNMENTS OF UK AND US HAVE AGREED IT DESIRABLE TO EXTEND URGENT INVITATION TO ACC TO APPOINT DELEGATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE. WHILE LEAVING CHOICE OF REPRESENTATIVES OPEN US AND UK GOVERNMENTS MAKE IT A STIPULATION THAT IF ANY ITALIANS WERE ATTACHED TO DELEGATION THIS WOULD HAVE TO BE IN PURELY ADVISORY OR EXPERT CAPACITY.

PARA. REQUEST YOU CONSIDER ABOVE URGENTLY AND CABLE YOUR VIEWS AND SUGGESTED REPRESENTATION

NOTE: This message was not relayed by electrical means and received thru RAAC

ACC DIST

ACTION : C.S.O. (2)

INFO : ECON SEC
TN SC
CA BR
ESTAB O
A/CC
FILE (2)
FLOAT

3447

cc A file 300.1-2

HEADQUARTERS
27 SEP 1944
A. C. C.

234 AFF A

(234a)

SECRET

SEPTEMBER 27/1055

DATE and Time of RECEIPT

Distribution:

File 10

0187

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

SECRET

WDSB/hjp

A/CC 000.1-2

23 September 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Technical Representatives to the U.S.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512
Attention: G-5 Section

1. There is forwarded herewith copy of letter from the Hon. Alexander Kirk, U.S. Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, together with copies of a memorandum of Prime Minister Bonomi and a copy of reply from Secretary of State Hull. It is understood that copies of the Prime Minister's Memorandum together with Mr. Hull's reply were furnished by Mr. Kirk to the British High Commissioner in Italy, who in turn forwarded copies to the British Resident Minister at AFHQ.

2. I am advised by Mr. Kirk that the State Department has not as yet indicated its approval of Dr. Quintieri and Dr. Natteli as technical representatives. Consequently no application has been as yet received from the Italian Government for permission for their departure from this theatre.

3. In the case of Sig. Scaretti, however, the application of the Italian Government for approval for his departure was received late yesterday and is being dealt with in the usual way by the Security Division of the Commission with AFHQ by dispatch.

ELLIOT D. HAMS
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

3 Incls
Incl 1 - Ltr, Hon. A. Kirk dtd 21 Sept 44
Incl 2 - Memorandum of P.M. Bonomi, 22 Jul 44
Incl 3 - Reply from Hon. Hull to P.M. Bonomi

cc: U.S. Political Advisor
British Resident Minister
Hon. Alexander Kirk
Sir Noel Charles
Political Section

} Taken to AFHQ Also the orig. by Mr. Schott, 23 Sep 44

SECRET

000.1-2
X-1-321-2
X-1-321.2

FILES A-B
A 317

Hq ACC - Secty Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 23 SEP 1944 1600
Via
Initials

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

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, September 21, 1944.

PERSONAL

Dear Captain Stone:

With reference to our conversation this morning, I wish to inform you that I have received a personal communication from the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs regarding the desire of the Italian Government to send Dr. Quinto Quintieri and Dr. Raffaele Mattioli to the United States unofficially as technical representatives to discuss economic and other questions in the purview of the reply of Secretary Hull of August 19 to Premier Bonomi's memorandum of July 22, a copy of which has been furnished you. X-3413

As I also mentioned, the Italian Red Cross are planning to send Signor Enrico Scaretti to the United States for discussions with the American Red Cross on organizational matters. X-3212

I might add that my action in connection with the foregoing matters has been limited to informal inquiries at Washington as to whether the persons in question would be welcome there and I assume that such formalities as may be necessary in connection with any regulations governing departures from Italy aside from mere travel arrangements are initiated by the Italian authorities.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kirk.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission,
Rome.

3410

234 INCL

0189

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

Paraphrase of Telegram Received
from SECSTATE, Washington.

The following telegrams which are self-explanatory have been exchanged between the Department and the American Embassy, London, and have been repeated to this office for the unofficial information of the American members of the Allied Control Commission in Italy:

"From London, No. 7523, dated September 13:

"It has been suggested by the Foreign Office that the Allied Control Commission in Italy be invited to appoint a representative or representatives to attend the forthcoming EITO conference, in view of the important part which the Italian transportation system will play in problems affecting the inland transport in Europe. The Foreign Office has no objections if the Allied Control Commission wishes to bring along, in a subordinate capacity, an Italian technician.

"Request Department's views."

Following is reply from Department:

"The Foreign Office's suggestion that the Allied Control Commission in Italy be invited to send representatives to the EITO conference the Department concurs in, and offers no objection if the ACC desires to include on the staff of ACC representative an Italian technician.

"It is assumed by the Department that the Foreign Office will transmit, under cover of the same letter as sent to Allied Government, a copy of the draft agreement to ACC. This communication should be on behalf of the Governments of the United States and Kingdom."

3474

(24) APP A

des

0190

1

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

PARAPHRASE

of

Telegram from Secstate, Washington.

First of Two Sections.

With reference to the establishment which has been proposed of a European inland transport organization the following telegraphic message has been sent to Schoenfeld in London, American Mission in Algiers, and McVeagh in Cairo for their information and to inform them that an invitation to attend and take part in a conference which will be held soon will be extended to the authority or to the governments to which they are accredited.

Between the U.S.S.R., United States, and United Kingdom there is an agreement in principle that it would be expedient for the carrying out of common United Nations military needs and in interest of economic and social progress in Europe after the liberation of occupied territories in Europe that a European Inland transport organization be established to provide for coordination both in allocation of transport material and equipment and in control of traffic. Recently approval has been given by the United States and United Kingdom Governments (1) to a draft agreement for a European inland transport organization (EITO) which, as a basis for discussion, is to be submitted to the continental Allied governments and (2) a draft directive for a tripartite interim commission which would operate until the establishment of that organization. Documents were drafted by United States and United Kingdom representatives and by an observer representing the U.S.S.R. Government.

Instructions have been given to the United Kingdom and United States Ambassadors in Moscow to approach the U.S.S.R. Government in concert for the purpose of obtaining on the aforementioned documents the concurrence of the Soviet Government. If this can be obtained forthwith it is proposed that acting on behalf of the United States, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom, the British Government on or about September 5th issue invitations to a conference to discuss a draft agreement as a basis for the establishment of a European inland transport organization, which will be attended by representatives of Allied Governments, which conference would be held in London about September 25th. Should the Soviet Government not be prepared at present to formally participate

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participate in the invitation the proposal is made to the continental Allied Governments on behalf of the United Kingdom and United States Governments, by the British Government, with a statement that at a conference to be held in London around the end of September the draft agreement would be used as a basis for discussion.

Second Section.

Notification will also be given to the Allied Governments that the Soviet Government has been advised fully of the action taken and that importance to the coordination and restoration of European Inland Transport after end of hostilities in Europe is attached to it by that Government. The draft agreement, it would also be pointed out, to a large extent was based on the work which Allied experts did on the technical advisory committee on Inland Transport of the Inter-Allied requirements Bureau.

The French Committee of National Liberation, accordingly, may receive an invitation shortly issued by the British Government on behalf of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States to take part in a conference where the organization of European Inland Transport along the lines of the draft agreement will be discussed. You are to make arrangements with your British colleagues to be informed of the issuance of such an invitation and the text of the documents which are transmitted. If there are any new developments in this matter you are to keep the Department informed.

For your information: as presently approved, the draft agreement would give(EATO) the proposed organization the powers to provide for fair allocation and distribution of transport material and equipment in order that the movement of traffic of common concern in Europe may be facilitated. Power would also be given EATO to allocate equipment for essential traffic to areas where it was needed most urgently and power to direct the movement of traffic of common concern. It is also proposed in the draft agreement that EATO consist of a council including all member governments. Besides, it would have an executive board of five members, three of whom would be nominated by the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and United States governments. The agreement would be valid for a period of two years, at least, after hostilities with Germany are generally suspended. As soon as a member government became the effective authority for transport in its territory, EATO would begin to exercise its functions, under the condition that the Allied Commanders in Chief are convinced that military necessities allow, and under whatever

conditions

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conditions they might place.

As, pending the establishment of MTO, a stop-gap organization will be necessary, there will be established an interim commission. This is to be composed of United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and United States representatives; it is to act in an advisory and consultative capacity to the military and to study different pertinent matters with regard to the operation and administration of the proposed MTO. In order to maintain liaison with this interim commission the continental Allied governments would probably be called upon to assign representatives.

For their information and that of other American members of ACC please inform Schott and O'Dwyer of the proposed MTO. It is our understanding that an informal communication on this subject is being addressed by the British Foreign Office to a civil member of the British staff in Italy. The ACC will, in due time, be formally advised through proper channels of MTO.

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TRANSLATION

IL PRIMO AIUTANTE DI CAMPO GENERALE
OF H.R.H. THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM

HQ ACC, APO 394
315 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 22 Sept. 1600
By ____ HRR

21/T.S.

A 359
23 SEP 1944

Rome, 20 September 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

Following our conversations, I am sending you a few newspaper articles containing such serious attacks against the monarchy that we must come to the conclusion

- that the truce agreed to by the various parties, about the postponement of the question of the institutions, is not respected,

- that some phrases are so offensive for the prestige of the Lieutenant, that they ought to be prosecuted according to the Law on the Press.

It is a sad thing to see the present attitude of the Press, which does not express - it is true, - public opinion, yet may strongly influence it.

The article of the Avanti praising Di Roma (who attempted to murder H.R.H. in Brussel) is an invitation to attempt again to murder him.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

/s/ A. Infante

Captain Ellery Stone
Acting Chief Commissioner
A. C. C.

R o m e

FILES (A) B

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Trans E.C.

20 Sept.

REVIEW OF THE PARTIES: ON SOCIALISM (Cosmopolita, 28 August 1944)

by Adriano BACACCO

Interview with Nenni; Attitude of the Socialist Party regarding the present situation:

The problem may be divided in three phases; First phase, the war, union of national forces under the direction of the National Committee of Liberation. Second phase, preceding the Constituent Assembly, formation of the republican block. Third phase, the Constituent Assembly: The Socialist will ask the Constituent Assembly three essential things: proclamation of a democratic Republic, trial of past responsibilities, particularly the responsibility of Mussolini and of the King who will appear before the Constituent Assembly acting as Supreme Court of Justice, the new economic statute of Italian society.

How will these aims be reached?

By the arms of legality, by saturation, by pacific conquest, as long as no a new reactionary conspiration wont block the way to democracy. Then...; There will never be a second fascism.

A HERO OF THE PEOPLE: FERNANDO DE ROSA, (Avanti, 17 September 1944)

by Pietro NENNI

Praise of the Socialist Fernando De Rosa, who

'Came back to Paris with the characteristic disease of those who are born for action: do immediately something that will be an example, a monition. This something was the attempt made on Prince Umberto's life in Brussels, (autumn 1929). Fernando late confessed to Modigliani that he never meant to kill the prince, but that his gesture meant to underline the joint responsibility of monarchy and fascism. (Thus, he gave the prince a warning that he will be sorry to have disregarded).'

Nenni concludes with the words:

'We offer the life of Fernando de Rosa in example to the young people who are looking for a doctrine to guide them, a style of life to save them from apathy, a reason to conquer their own selfishness. Every moment of Fernando's brief life was happy, because it was a holocaust of the I to the all, of the individual to the class, and because it was a conscious effort in search of reality through idealism, and of idealism through reality.

St. ANTHONY AND HIS PIG (L'Azione, 1st September 1944)

(from 'La Antocha' Paper of the movement 'L'Italia Libera' San Salvador, May 1944)

Influential circles - in Allied countries - have a marked sympathy for the Monarchy of Savoy; they expect that the Italian people will keep it. St. Anthony had deep sympathy for a pig, but he supported it himself.

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

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St. Anthony had deep sympathy for a pig, but he supported it himself.

PARADOX (la Repubblica, 4 September 1944)

(from Voce Repubblicana)

One of the arguments in favour of the monarchy is that a Republic would not suite Italy, for Italy is monarchical. The Italians were happy under Giolitti, and monarchy got on very well with the Socialists.
'That monarchy is ready to turn socialist I readily believe; what wouldn't the old prostitute do? Il faut vivre'
But that Socialism means to turn monarchical remains to be seen. Monarchy has played for twenty years with fascism.

IL SOTTOTENENTE SFORZA: Broke his oath to the King, but what ~~is~~ is the

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worth of the oath sworn to a prjurer, to a king who has become the enemy of his people. The people must protest against the sentence of the Court.

WHO IS THIS MAN? (La Bandiera Rossa; 1 September 1944)

By Il Compagno Pons

With his approval, violence, robbery, the greatest spoliationin history began. He gave his consent, as they turned the screw everyday more, with satanical voluptuousness; he was the willing artisan of the shipwreck of our civilization, executing the commands of the 'Fatale'

Now the man in the street is asking what price has paid the man who is chiefly responsible for the disaster. He knows that he is peacefully living in some pleasant village.

Some years ago, in Tobolsk, the fugitive of the Kremlin lived withgreat simplicity in a small country house. Then something happened.

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FILE UNDER NO. 250-2 Defascistization

000.1-2 Ital Politics

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Cable S - 336 Stone to AFHQ 19 Sept

Ref S 321 319 315, Bonomi agrees that a broad investigation into events of 8-9-10 Sept at Rome will not be made until hostilities cease. At present individual cases will be reviewed only. Those trials would follow same lines as those of Tetto & Pentimalli

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 226 ~~091.1~~ Ital Govt

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INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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19 Sept.

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

JLH/tjj

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Tel. 489081 : Extn. 333

In reply
refer to: CS/57/3/15

Subject: T.E.T.I.

To: The Acting Chief Commissi

1. Please see attached copie
to the appointment of a Commissary for t
company, T.E.T.I.

2. The nominee of the Minis
been interviewed by this Sub-Commission.
have no legal training or experience, no
experience, no managerial training or e
mechanical, not an eletrical engineer.
Isotta-Fraschini and Lancia organisatio
elsewhere.

3. He is considered quite u
appointment.

4. The serious implication
disclosure of the incapacity and unsuitability of the Minister or
Communications. If he is prepared to approve such individuals
for such appointments, then it is considered that his retention
in a Ministerial rank can and certainly will do immediate and
incalculable harm to the economy and well-being of the country.
He is quite evidently only concerned with the political colour
and not at all with the ability or suitability of the individual;
it is believed that the only reason for his recommendation of
Sig. Muratori is that this man is reputed to be an active member
of a political party that is in sympathy with that of the Minister.

5. Apart from this disgraceful case, nothing that
Sig. Cerabona has done has tended to improve my opinion of his
suitability for his position, that was expressed in an earlier
letter to your office, of which a copy is also attached.

6. Perhaps you would consider bringing the matter,
and the general relationship of Sig. Cerabona to the ACC, to the
attention of the Prime Minister, with a view to his earliest
possible removal in the best interests of the Italian State.

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FILES

J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

Col. Henderson
Pls c me
with Scudder
Thursday. I
will advise
you of my talk
with Bodoni

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

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British C

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Tel. 489081 : Extn. 333

In reply
refer to: CS/57/3/15

18th September 1944.

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HQ ACC APO 394
260 19 Sept 1130
PMR

Subject: T.E.T.I.

To: The Acting Chief Commissioner, HQ, ACC.

1. Please see attached copies of letters in reference to the appointment of a Commissary for the telephone concessionary company, T.E.T.I.

2. The nominee of the Ministry of Communications has been interviewed by this Sub-Commission. He has been found to have no legal training or experience, no financial training or experience, no managerial training or experience, and is a mechanical, not an eletrical engineer. He has represented the Isotta-Fraschini and Lancia organisations in Australia and elsewhere.

3. He is considered quite unsuitable for the proposed appointment.

4. The serious implication in the matter lies in the disclosure of the incapacity and unsuitability of the Minister of Communications. If he is prepared to approve such individuals for such appointments, then it is considered that his retention in a Ministerial rank can and certainly will do immediate and incalculable harm to the economy and well-being of the country. He is quite evidently only concerned with the political colour and not at all with the ability or suitability of the individual; it is believed that the only reason for his recommendation of Sig. Muratori is that this man is reputed to be an active member of a political party that is in sympathy with that of the Minister.

5. Apart from this disgraceful case, nothing that Sig. Cerabona has done has tended to improve my opinion of his suitability for his position, that was expressed in an earlier letter to your office, of which a copy is also attached.

6. Perhaps you would consider bringing the matter, and the general relationship of Sig. Cerabona to the ACC, to the attention of the Prime Minister, with a view to his earliest possible removal in the best interests of the Italian State.

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FILES

J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

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JLH/epc

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Telephone 459081 Ext. 333

11th September, 1944

In reply refer to: CS/57/3/14

Subject : Personnel T.E.T.I. - Del Fino.

To : The Minister of Communications.

1. Reference is made to your letter of 7th September, 1944, No. 2/111/127/163 GU.

2. The situation with reference to Ing. Agosti as outlined in para. 1 of your letter has now been changed, according to information given to this Sub-Commission by Avv. Bruno, Vice President of I.S.T.I. According to Avv. Bruno full powers have now been given to Ing. Agosti so that he is no longer in any way handicapped in the fulfillment of his duties by lack of authority. He is, therefore, filling the position of Commissario, altho' not named as such.

3. The telephone companies form an essential part of the communication network of the Allied Armies in Italy. Before any change is made in their management it is therefore necessary to obtain the agreement of the military authorities concerned.

4. To enable this office to be in a position to recommend the change that you propose, it is necessary that we should be satisfied with the qualifications of the nominee that you propose, Ing. BERATORI.

5. Would you therefore be good enough to arrange for him to visit this office to be interviewed.

J.L. HENDERSON
Colonel
Director, Communications Sub-Commission

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Translation

Rome, 7th Sept. 1944

No. F/111/127/188

In reply to your letter CS/57/1.64 dated 8th August 44.

Subject: Personnel T.E.T.I. - Del Pino

To : Allied Control Commission - Rome.

As the arrangement of Del Pino's position takes place as speedily as possible, we are informed by many sources that:

1) Eng. Doct. Ettore Agosti, the highest ranking Official amongst TETI's personnel, owing to the lack of proper power of attorney, and owing to the present dispersion of the board of directors and administretive officers, is not in a position to take over all the administrative fonctions of the Company.

2) Since Eng. Doct. Agosti was the closest collaborator to Del Pino, he is in the same situation as Del Pino, with respect to internal and external relations.

As the TETI is a concessionary Company of Public Utility, this Ministry has therefore concluded to dissolve the board of Directors of the TETI and to appoint Eng. Spartaco Muratori "Commissario", leaving Eng. Agosti in his present position (translator's note: as Chief Engineer - Rome).

Eng. Muratori, for his technical, moral and political qualities gives full guarantee of proper and intelligent administration.

We inform you of the above with a view to know whether you agree with us on the said arrangement and on the selected person.

IL MINISTRO.

23 Dec
Incl 2

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION 221 APO 394
POLITICAL SECTION 16 Sept 1944
APO 394

Ref #530.6

15 September 1944

TO: Acting Chief Commissioner, Hq ACC. A 307

Signor Pertini of the Socialist Party left me the attached letter this morning with an envelope for you which he said contained an identic letter to you.

I told him on point 1 that the question was one for P.W.B. He said that he realized this and was going round with a letter to Colonel Munro.

As to point 2, I said that we had an arrangement with the Italian Government whereby they supplied us with the names of persons whom they suggested for posts such as sindaco and that it was our practice to choose from these lists if possible. Consequently his party should take this matter up with the Italian Government and not with us. He accepted this advice.

As to point 3, I said that the answer must depend upon the military situation. If conditions resembled those at Florence, the military authorities would probably refuse permission for any political persons to go up to Milan in the early days. If on the other hand conditions resemble those in Rome, military authorities might be prepared to take a more liberal view towards visits by civilians. In brief, until we knew what conditions were likely to be, it was impossible to answer the question. He said that he recognized this and that his principal wish was to be on record that he and Nenni wanted to go to Milan as soon as possible after liberation.

2021-12

A Caccia.

Acting CC Political Section

As agreed I have passed a message to Pertini for himself & Nenni from you what I told him (see above) had your concurrence and that for the moment there was nothing to add HAK 16/9.

Noted

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FILES (A) (B)

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PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO

DI UNITÀ PROLETARIA

ESECUTIVO

Roma, li Sept. 12, 1944

To Admiral ELLERY STONE
Allied Control Commission,
R o m e.

In the expectation of the liberation of Milan and North Italy in the near future, the Italian Socialist Party has the honour to request:

1) that the Avanti! may immediately resume publication in Milan, as it did in Rome. In order to do this, the Avanti! publishers claim the right to occupy the paper'old offices and printing shop, in Via Settala, where now the Fascist paper La Sera is being printed, leaving all questions of property to be settled later trough administrative or judiciary channels. The building was erected by the Avanti! but enlarged and transformed by the present owners.

2) that in Milano a Socialist Mayor (Sindaco) be named. From 1914 till 1923 Milano always freely elected a Socialist Mayor. As the last legally elected Mayor is dead, the Socialist Party proposes for the office the following names: Dr Giuseppe Faravelli, formerly head of the Anagrafe (Statistical Bureau), exiled in France in 1929, member of the Directorate of the Socialist Party, arrested in France by the Germans (1940), handed over the Italian police, condemned by the Fascist Special Court to thirty years in jail, at the moment serving in the Parma Jail; Dr Alessandro Schiavi, formerly Assessore (Alderman) of the Milano Municipality from 1914 till 1923, now living in Forli, the best Italian expert on all questions of workmen's insurance, pensions, etc.; Renzo Ghislandi, a lawyer, formerly Deputato to the Italian Parliament, who fought in the 1915-1918 war, one of the leaders of the underground Socialist movement, living in Milano, Via Manzoni 10.

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3) that the members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party Pietro Nenni and Alessandro Pertini, the members of the Directorate of the Socialist Party Henry Molinary [redacted] and the president of the Avanti! publishing Company Renzo Ghitti be furnished now with a pass allowing them to reach Milano as soon as it will be possible. Their presence is indispensable for the discipline of the masses.

The Secretary of the Party is at the disposal of the Allied Control Commission for all explanations regarding the above mentioned requests.

Very truly yours,

Pietro Nenni

Sandro Pertini

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

EWS/hjp

13 September 1944

A 252
15 SEP 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES:

I had a conference with Prime Minister Bonomi on September 11th at 1630 hours.

We discussed the question of local elections. Bonomi stated that he was opposed to holding any elections prior to the end of hostilities. He agreed that the proposal of the French Provisional Government not to hold any elections until a substantial number of war prisoners were returned was probably the right approach to this problem. He also agreed that the Italian Government should await the return to their homes of many refugees. On the other hand, he favored the beginning of work to review the election lists. I did not get the impression that he favored the demand for early elections.

X-250-A We discussed the proposal to dismiss civil service employees in Classes I to IV and their re-hiring as a means of speeding up epuration. He stated that for many reasons he was opposed to this and that it would not be done. I told him that the Commission was also opposed.

He stated that he had not received my letter asking for the government's reaction to the request of General De Sevin that the French Provisional Government be permitted to recruit 2,000 specialist workmen in Italy for employment in France. He promised to look it up and give me an early reply.

X-382.7 We discussed the question of establishing a refugee camp for Hungarian Jews in Sicily which had been submitted by Sir Heathcote-Smith. He said that he would like to discuss this with High Commissioner Aldisio who is now in Rome. I suggested that he have the latter call on me since I would like to discuss amassing and other Sicilian problems with him before his return.

Just before leaving, he stated that the Council of Ministers desired to appoint General Pinna as Chief of Staff to General Piacentini, Minister for Aeronautics, but that Air Vice-Marshal Bowen Buscarlet had asked that the matter be held up. He desired to inform me that all six parties agreed that General Pinna was acceptable from an anti-Fascist viewpoint, notwithstanding the fact that he held the position of Deputy to General Valle, when the latter was Undersecretary of the Air Ministry.

E.W.S.

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FILES (A)-B

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"AVANTI !" (Socialist Party) - Sunday, Sept.10, 1944.

ROOSEVELT AND ITALY

The papers have published yesterday a statement by President Roosevelt on the help that America will be able to grant to Italy. The President has announced that Gen.Dwyer, vice-president of ACC's Economic Section, returned to the States to discuss plans for these new helps. He has further stated that, so far, Great Britain & USA have sent supplies to Italy for a total of 100 million dollars, accounted as an Italian debt. Lastly, he has added that there is a possibility for UNRRA to extend its activity to Italy, but that no decision on this subject has yet been taken.

Literally considered, President Roosevelt's statement is not very encouraging. It is an evidence of the very bad quotation of Italy in the stock exchange of world assets, of which we spoke yesterday.

There is no word on the question of the transformation of co-belligerency into alliance, which is at any rate a buried problem, on which we shall perhaps not even have the time to dwell again, if - as we all hope & as it looks likely - war is about to come shortly to an end.

There is no word about the extention to Italy of the "Lend & Lease" Act. This extention should constitute, in our eyes, both the recognition of the sacrifices undergone by our people in the struggle against nazi Germany, and the counterpart of the armistice burdens, under which we are threatened to be crushed.

Even UNRRA's intervention remains, according to the President, an undecided question.

Nothing is left except the announcement of deliveries to come, which is not much, even if it is somewhat more substancial than the noble & eloquent advices with which the British Premier Churchill has recently taken leave of our country.

It is likely, however, that President Roosevelt has not said the last word on the aids to Italy.

American public opinion is the one that has the best understanding in regard to our country, in spite of the anguish and anxiety of American mothers who count among the war casualties their sons fallen in Cassino or Anzio, in Salerno & Florence. Furthermore, the Italian communities in New York & in the other American States afford us a way of exerting pressure on the public powers of the States.

"File Party Publicat"

10 Sep

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So what can we expect of America ?

According to reports that we have reasons to believe trustworthy, the White House is examining measures aiming to :

1) create in USA a counterpart in real dollars to the false dollars issued in Italy as occupation currency, and with which, we are eventually paying for the occupation costs after having paid the Germans for the invasion costs.

2) renew exports form Italy into the USA, especially of wine, oil, canned vegetables & fruit, etc.

3) authorize emigrants' remittances, in the form of checking accounts opened in favour of Italians abroad and guaranteed by dollars deposited in America.

Thus a fund would be formed to be used for payments and as a guarantee of deliveries of goods to be made to Italy.

Besides, in the American circles more favourable to us, there is a hope that Italy may be included among the UNRRA-assisted countries. It is further hoped that the announced meeeting of Mr. Churchill with Mr. Roosevelt may help to clarify the Allied attitude towards Italy.

And that is all right. not having much, we shall have to be content with little.

Provided something should be done quickly.

We insist in repeating that we are going towards a tragic winter. The October mists will already be trying for the populations of the towns and villages that are roofless, and for which so far it has not been possible to do a thing. The autumn rains & the winter cold will chase the people that, despite all, have returned to their homes trying to solve the problem of life, as well or as badly as they could, in the spot where they were born.

And, even with regard to the food situation alone, what is going to be the fate of the larger towns or of cities as Naples, Rome & Florence, and soon of Bologna, Milan & Turin, when the markets will no longer offer the fruit & vegetables that have more or less kept us from starving during this hot summer ?

If the civilized world does wish to avoid having to close its ears so as not to hear the groans of pain that will arise from the Italian hunger-haunted cities & villages, it must face to-day the problem of aids to Italy, and solve it with the utmost urgency.

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for this purpose, we count very much on the Italians in America.

For this purpose, we count very much on President Roosevelt, not only because there exists a moral pledge of his towards the Italian people, but also because a famine-stricken & desperate Italy, reduced to the lower reactions of elementary instincts and of hunger, would constitute such an element of corruption & decay in Europe, to thwart all attempts to internal rehabilitation & to external peace.

PIETRO NENNI

Transl. by L.O. to A/CC.

3430

Capt Hines rpt to AC/ . Ltr A 203

8 SEP 1944

Military events have dominated the last fortnight in Italy as elsewhere in Europe. An attack was launched on the Gothic Line on August 26, the Line itself has been passed on the eastern flank and the battle is now being fought outside the city of Rimini. When that has fallen into our hands, the Northern Italian plains stretch ahead and there are none of the natural obstacles to rapid advance that have made progress so hard in Southern and Central Italy. We may, therefore, be on the threshold of a period of rapid movement in which further large areas will be liberated. This in turn will put a great strain upon the resources of the Allied Control Commission and much of the past fortnight has been spent in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

The Italian Government themselves have also been giving thought to this question. As you know we work in close collaboration with them and look to them to suggest for us names from which we can choose for appointments to prefect, sindaco, etc. By this means continuity is assured when territory is turned back to Italian administration. These appointments raise difficult questions and you will understand that they are of great political importance when the cities concerned may include large industrial centers in the North of Italy.

Events in Italy and in Europe have, therefore, focused attention on future planning rather than present administration. About the latter, there is little to be said except that the Italian Government carried on during the last fortnight with the difficult administrative tasks which confronted it. There has been full cooperation with the Allied Control Commission and you will have seen a message from the Prime Minister to the Patriots in the North of Italy urging them not only to action as auxiliaries of the Allied armies but also emphasizing to them their duty [illegible] Allied Military Government after they have come within

000112

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

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The most interesting piece of legislation since your last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which since the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE D'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 6th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, amont the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country shall regain its own autonomy. A proposal for the execution of the political part of this program was recently put forward in a leading article by the Socialist leader Nenni. In an article in the AVANTI he said that the present phase was one in which all six parties must combine for administrative purposes but that in the next phase those parties who had decided to press for a republic should form a block. This next phase in Nenni's opinion might come soon.

In addition to the Socialist Party, there has also been a declaration of liberal policy by the Liberal Minister-without-Portfolio, Signor Carandini. There is also some prospect of an early meeting of various liberal groups but it is too early yet to say what political program that party will adopt.

At the beginning of my statement I said that we might be soon entering

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

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In addition to the Socialist Party, there has also been a declaration of liberal policy by the Liberal Minister-without-Portfolio, Signor Caranini. There is also some prospect of an early meeting of various liberal groups but it is too early yet to say what political program that party will adopt.

At the beginning of my statement I said that we might be soon entering upon another period of rapid movement. Movement depends upon transport. Indeed lack of transport is at the root of many of our administrative difficulties here. Colonel Adams is to make a statement to you on that subject, and I will not delay you further before you pass to this most important aspect of our work in Italy.

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

0213

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

EWS/ml

7 September 1944

A/CC 000.1-2

219

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Referring to your letter of September 2nd concerning the appointment of Engineer Michele Costa, I should like to indicate our concurrence with your suggestion as to his duties.

In view of his close association with the studies made by your government in the organization of the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose and your decision that he should be concerned with the best utilization of load carrying vehicles, we presume that he will be closely connected with the administration of the ENAC.

I should like to urge your government to get ENAC operating as soon as possible, particularly on the provincial level, so that the Allies may turn over at the earliest the movement control of all civil supply motor transport.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 7 Sept 1415
VIA Army Cir
Initials

229

Prepared by: Mr. A. L. VILLA
Economic Section Staff

Signature A. L. Villa

3428

FILES A-B

000.1-2

0214

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.7-1 Publ & Pub Press
250-2 Defascism
000.1-2 Ital Pol

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Cable S-319 Stone to AFHQ 6 Sept 44 ref S-315 of 2 Sept

Sforza urges that Ital Govt be permitted to form committee to pursue investigation into facts of 8-9-10 Sept in Rome, as result of prosecutions of Naples traitors. Says it may force him to resign as he would have to carry on his own investigations any way.

Comment: c r r commendations that this investigation be held up still stand (see S-315)

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.1 Ital Govt

3427

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3426

0215

1

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

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.1

5 September 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

211

I have no comment to offer on the proposed appointment of Prof. Giovanni Mira as Special Commissioner of the "Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti", of which you informed me in your letter of 28 August 1944.

Yours very truly,

212

EILEEN W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

000.1-2

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

FILES (A-F) 400

(Drafted by Admin. Section)

c.c. Admin Section.

225
5 Sept

Hq ACC Secy
Date 5 Sept 1800
Init. DRR

0216

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

5 SEP
~~31 AUG~~ 44

MEMO:

Acting Chief Commissioner

Appended below is the draft reply which I suggest should be sent to Prime Minister Bonomi

G.R. UPJOHN, Brigadier
Vice President Adm Sec.

Ext. 525
SHW/mt

HQ ACC, APO 394
41 Secty Gen.
Rec'd 5 Sept 1050
By PWB

My dear Prime Minister,

I have no comment to offer on the proposed appointment of Prof. Giovanni MIRA as Special Commissioner of the "Opere Nazionale per i Combattenti", of which you informed me in your letter of the 28 Aug.

His Excellency Ivanoe BONOMI
President of the Council of
Ministers
Italian Government
R O M E

Security
Branch
Rec'd 2/9
Book No. 1920
File No. 170?
Action .....

3423

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APP A

1039

S E C R E T

D R A F T

Notes discussed with Gen O'Connell 9/4/44

SUBJECT: Representations to the Italian Government

TO : Vice President, Economic Section, Hq ACC

A 162

6 SEP 1944

1. Reference is made to your letter of 16 August 1944 (E.S./7.A) my letter of 20 August 1944 (A/CC 000.1) and your reply of 22 August 1944 (E.S.7/A) concerning the above subject.

2. I am of the opinion that the committee which you propose should not be asked to make recommendations regarding the monetary adequacy of relief payments.

a. In your letter of 16 August 1944 you pointed out (and I agree that your statements are sound) that persons in the lower income brackets are unable to sustain themselves because of the inadequate supplies of food, that the available housing is inadequate and that the stock of clothing will be inadequate to meet the rigours of Winter. It does not appear to me that any reasonable amount of tampering with the present schedule of relief payments can relieve these inadequacies. I should think that it was elemental that an increase in monetary payments with no increase in the quantity of food, housing and clothing available will simply increase prices without in any way ameliorating the condition of recipients of relief.

b. On 9 April 1944 CCS sent a cable (FAM 162) stating that they were concerned over inflationary developments in Italy. In this cable it was stated that every method should be used to check the inflationary trend and that the control of Italian Government finances and curtailment of budgetary deficits should be pursued with the utmost vigor by ACC and the Italian Government. A reply, stating tentatively the financial section of the stabilization program, drafted by the

000.1-2 X-091-1 X.10

3421

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

be asked to make recommendations regarding the monetary adequacy of relief payments.

a. In your letter of 16 August 1944 you pointed out (and I agree that your statements are sound) that persons in the lower income brackets are unable to sustain themselves because of the inadequate supplies of food, that the available housing is inadequate and that the stock of clothing will be inadequate to meet the rigours of Winter. It does not appear to me that any reasonable amount of tampering with the present schedule of relief payments can relieve these inadequacies. I should think that it was elemental that an increase in monetary payments with no increase in the quantity of food, housing and clothing available will simply increase prices without in any way ameliorating the condition of recipients of relief.

b. On 9 April 1944 CCS sent a cable (TAM 162) stating that they were concerned over inflationary developments in Italy. In this cable it was stated that every method should be used to check the inflationary trend and that the control of Italian Government finances and curtailment of budgetary deficits should be pursued with the utmost vigor by ACC and the Italian Government. A reply, stating tentatively the financial section of the stabilization program, drafted by the representative of the United States Treasury then here, was sent to CCS on 14 May 1944. A cardinal point of this reply was the establishment of standards of expenditure to reduce budget deficit including elimination of unnecessary subsidies and payments to individuals.

c. The report of the Anti-Inflation Committee, of which I am

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

Chairman, was in response to TAM 162. In this report it was recommended that any improvement of living conditions must be accomplished by a general increase in the rationed distribution of commodities and not by any increase in money wages. It was also stated that wage policy should be such as will not provide increases in wages to compensate for price increases in the uncontrolled commodity markets. This Committee included representatives of the British Treasury and the United States Treasury and this section of the report was discussed with the British Resident Minister, Mr. MacMillan, and with Mr. Murphy, United States Minister.

Under these circumstances I am reluctant to initiate any action which would lead to substantially increased disbursements by the Italian Government, and which would inevitably be followed by wholesale demands for an increase in public and private salaries and pensions.

3. In connection with your suggestion for a broad rehabilitation program, judging entirely from newspaper reports, the committee organized on 5 August 1944 does have a limited scope. However, there have been news accounts to the effect that the committee has approved projects much broader than those intended to provide adequate housing and that it is studying the CGIL program which is extremely broad in its objectives and techniques.

4. The desirability of the program presently approved or now under study by this committee is subject to grave questions. As pointed out in the Anti-Inflation report, a constant efforts has been made to prevent credit extensions by commercial banks to finance construction. The extreme shortage of building materials coupled with the need of the Allied Forces for these materials presents a situation in which the pressure generated by such a program, unless carefully guided into activities using only materials in long supply, would have a disastrous effect on the entire price structure.

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

Minister, Mr. Macmillan, and with Mr. Murphy, United States Minister.

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223

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

0221

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1-2 Ital Pol

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr A/CC 091.711, 809/7/CA 4 Sep Stone to AFHQ

Re: Post Hositilities Planning

Gen Browning agrees with replies forwarded in my ltr of 31 Aug on same subject.
Herewith are comments by C in C Med Station.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.711-1 Ital Army

000-1-12

(222)

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

3422

4 Sept

0222

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

5 U 74

Hq. ACC / Secy Gen.
DISPATCHED
4 Sept 1730
Msgr
USA.

LDD/ajp

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

A/CC 000.1-2

Appointment of Eng. Michele Costa

4 Sept 4

Economic Section,
Att: Tony Villa.

219

Re attached.

In view of M 1957 of 2 Sept 44 from H. E. Bonomi, re Costa, is there any change in proposed letter?

221

I just don't see what the point is in the proposed letter.

4 Sept 1 Incl:
Ltr to HE Bonomi.

L. D. DEMMORE
Colonel, Sig C.

000.1-2
X-500

FILES

0223

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

EWS/mi

A/CC 000.1-2

3 September 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Reference the appointment of Engineer Michele Costa to the Directorship of the Inspectorate General of Civil Motorization and Transport under Concession.

In confirmation of our recent conversation, it is my understanding that though you do not approve of Eng. Costa for the position of Director of the Inspectorate of Motorization, your government is in agreement with the opinions submitted by the Transportation Officers of the Allied Control Commission, that his experience and technical capability is invaluable in the control and operation of trucking.

The forthcoming constitution of the Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose should give him ample field in which to demonstrate his abilities. His experience in Southern Italy and the important contribution that he has made in drafting the regulations for the Decree, establishing ENAC, should make him particularly useful in its administration.

Yours very truly,

(217)
(222)

HILARY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

3420

Prepared by: Mr. A.L. Villa, Economic Section

Signature A L Villa

(221 INCL

0224

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

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

3875
Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
4 Sept 1730

A/CC 000.1-2

Appointment of Eng. Michele Costa 4 Sept 4

Economic Section
Att: Tony Villa.

(219)

1. Reference attached letter from H.E. Bonomi relative appointment of Eng. Costa.

2. Please prepare appropriate reply.

(220)

L. D. DEMOREST.
Colonel, Sig C
Chief Staff Officer

#1957 2 Sept

4 Sept 1 Incl: Ltr fr H.E. Bonomi.

000.1-2

341.

0225

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

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A 1110
- 4 SEP 1944

N. 1957

Roma, 2 September 1944

984
3 Sept 1145
By ... SAC

Dear Admiral,

About the General Direction of Civilian Motorization, and of authorized Transports, I went to tell you that the nomination of the present General Inspector Torquato DE CUPIS, would not prevent the Allied Commission from treating with Engineer Costa of the technical Inspectorship about all things connected with car material.

My proposal, which in this way would reconcile the supreme exigences of the Administration (which would be deeply perturbed by unusual and exceptional promotions) and the exigences of the Allies who went to go on negotiating with the same person, would be the following:

"In the sphere of the General Inspectorship of Civilian Motorization and of authorized Transports Engineer Michele Costa, Principal Technical Inspector of 2nd class is entrusted with the liaison with the Allied Control Commission, for everything connected with car material (cars, supplies, spare parts) and permissions to circulate, and also with the best utilization of this very material for the transport of goods."

I think that such a solution might be agreed by you, so that an important branch of the administration of the state might be organized.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

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

(210)

Trans. L. C.

(219)
2 Sept

800.1
X-15930
X-15911
6-15-45
3418

0226

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

Roma, 2 Settembre 1944

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri
N. 1954

HQ A.C. APO 394
984 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 3 Sept 9 1145
By ...DPR

Caro Ammiraglio,

per la Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in concessione desidero dirLe che la nomina a Direttore Generale dell'attuale Ispettore Generale Torquato DE CUPIS, non impedirebbe alla Commissione Alleata di trattare con l'Ing.Costa dell'Ispettorato tecnico per tutto quanto riguarda il materiale automobilistico.

La mia proposta, che concilierebbe così le esigenze supreme dell'Amministrazione (la quale sarebbe profondamente sconvolta da promozioni inusitate ed eccezionali) come le esigenze degli Alleati che desiderano continuare a trattare con la stessa persona, sarebbe concretamente questa:

<< Nell'ambito dell'Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei trasporti in concessione, l'Ing. Michele Costa Ispettore Principale Tecnico di 2a classe è incaricato della funzione di collegamento con la Commissione Alleata di Controllo per quanto attiene al materiale automobilistico (macchine, materie di consumo, pezzi di ricambio) e permessi di circolazione, nonchè alla migliore utilizzazione del materiale medesimo per i trasporti merci. >>

Credo che una tale soluzione possa essere accolta da Lei in maniera da sistemare presto una branca importantissima dell'amministrazione statale.

Con cordiali saluti.

Signor Ammiraglio
Ellery W. Stone
FF.Commissario della Commissione
Alleata di Controllo
R O M A

341.

Ivanoe Bonomi

(219)

0227

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

FILE UNDER NO. ~~000.1-2~~ Ital Pol
000.7-1 Publ & Pub Press

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Cable S-315 2 Sept from Stone to AFHQ:

Ital Govt have decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the events in Rome of 8-9-10 Sept. Public opinion
000.M7-1 pressing hard for this. Have consulted Kirk & Charles & feel that in view of difficulty with witnesses & hence of getting a clear picture, feel that inquiry conducted now might impair unity of effort and findings
000.1-2 might be marshalled in such a way as to prejudice the institutional question. Suggest that I tell Bonomi to hold off tho we have no objection in principle.

Will be difficult as Corriere di Roma has already made
000.7-1 known govt's intention.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.1 Ital Govt

000 (216)

000.1-2

(218)

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3416

2 Sept

0228

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

FILE UNDER NO. ~~090.1-2~~ Ital Pol
091.1 Ital Govt

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr 31 Aug Lush to A/CC

Administration of far eastern Ital provinces.

SACMED indicates all these are to be admnistered by ACC with all-Allied officers. This will mean a demand for considerably more O's than we have made plans for.

APPENDIX: Letter Roger Makin 9/150/1 of 26 Aug 44 to Caccia dealing with admin of provinees on boundary of Italy.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321-1 Organ.

217

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3415

31 Aug

0229

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1-2 Ital Politics

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr 31 Aug Bonomi to Stone

Govt wants to set up a committee to shed light on the events of 8-10 Sept last. Gen Amantea to preside. Do you agree.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.1 Ital Govt

000.1-1

(21)

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

3414

31 Aug

0230

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

FILE UNDER NO. 091.711-2 Ital Navy
000.1-2 Ital Pol
014.13 (Carabinieri)

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr A/CC 091.711 31 Aug 44. from Stone to AFHQ G-5

POST HOSTILITIES PLANNING

Atchd questionnaire, with partial answers by us, given to Exec Comm by Lt Col Geddes. Matters of principle are hard for us to answer.

Questions covered:

1. Future plans for demobilizing etc of Ital Army etc

x-091.711-2 2. Plans for restricting construction of Ital ships & warships.

3. Restrictions to be imposed on Ital frontier & coastal defences. Destruction & removal of guns, etc

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.711-1 Ital Army General

4. Difficulties in disarming Italians after making use of them.

5. Italy will later take over her own frontiers. Will skeleton army have to be left in addition to Carabinieri? What about strength of CC.RR etc?

215

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

3413

31 Aug

TRANSLATION

'L'Unione oletaria'
4 Settembre 1944

A 83

31 AUG 1944

Demagogy at work (Open letter to Poletti)

Our poor Italy is steadily going towards the abyss. The situation is quite clear. On one hand, the lack of comprehension and the indifference of the Allies who have a war to fight and cannot trouble about us. On the other the prsence of an inept Government, made of politicians without any serious technical and economical preparation and thinking of nothing but their personal ambitions and interests: Government without legitimacy, factious representant of the inadmissible dictature of some parties.

On the other hand also, a tired, demoralized, diffident, sceptical, pessimistic country to which 20 years of fascism have taken what little political education it had before, giving it instead dangerously confusing mental and spiritual superstructure.

What is being done in such a dark and tragic atmosphere? Nothing good. Souls are angry. The ideological Babel is reaching its apex. Individualism, arrivism are spreading; the fever of power and gain is consuming the unfortunate body of the nation. Fascist mentality survives antifascism and fascist methods are the methods of antifascism. There is no change.

A Monarchy desperately clutching at power; a capitalism trying to survive by corruption; a militarist and nationalist 'forma mentis' which tries not to give up before the dialectic of events; bourgeois habits which won't take a lesson from history and don't mean to change; an ephemeral and deceitful democracy; Pharisaic and false, garrulous and inconsistant; a hopelessly ignorant proletarian class.

Which is greater, the moral or the material ruin of the country? The upper class thinks of nothing but saving its interests, and creating new ones., and sees everything from a sordidly individualistic point of view; the people are disappointed, unoccupied and starving and demands sanctions, epuration, galleys and gallows.

Now let us try and understand each other. Sentimentally, nobody can dismiss the problem of punishment and recuperation. Epuration must take place, punishment must be inflicted, the profiteers must be discovered and made to give up their gain.

Yet is it possible for our national life in this time of decisive events and tragical contigencies to revolve exclusively round negative factors, torn by persecution and vengeance? A shark drew advantage from fascism to enrich himself and his partners. Let us have an inquest, but don't let us remove him from the management of the firm which entirely depends on him; don't let us sabotage the firm or ruin natonal economy because of him! Such cases crop up everyday; a kind of mania of destruction has taken hold of the public powers. Politicians know nothing about economics and aim blows at the trunk believing to disinfect and to purify. Taking the place of deserving old organisers of undertakings which have been the lymph of the nation, and which it would be of national interest to protect and to keep alive today, are now improvised Commissioners whose anti-fascist merits (prison, banishment) suit the commanding post to which they are appointed as the scadron or fighting merits of the Hierarchs of yesterday suited the representative and directing posts allotted to

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

technical and economical preparation and thinking of nothing but their personal ambitions and interests: Government without legitimacy, factious representant of the inadmissible dictature of some parties.

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Which is greater, the moral or the material ruin of the country? The upper class thinks of nothing but saving its interests, and creating new ones., and sees everything from a sordidly individualistic point of view; the people are disappointed, unoccupied and starving and demands sanctions, epuration, galleys and gallows.

Now let us try and understand each other. Sentimentally, nobody can dismiss the problem of punishment and recuperation. Epuration must take place, punishment must be inflicted, the profiteers must be discovered and made to give up their gain.

Yet is it possible for our national life in this time of decisive events and tragical contigencies to revolve exclusively round negative factors, torn by persecution and vengeance? A shark drew advantage from fascism to enrich himself and his partners. Let us have an inquest, but don't let us remove him from the menagement of the firm which entirely depends on him; don't let us sabotage the firm or ruin natonal economy because of him! Such cases crop up everyday; a kind of mania of destruction has taken hold of the public powers. Politicians know nothing about economics and aim blows at the trunk believing to disinfect and to purify. Taking the place of deserving old organisers of undertakings which have been the lymph of the Nation, and which it would be of national interest to protect and to keep alive today, are now improvised Commissioners whose anti-fascist merits (prison, banishment) suit the commanding post to which they are appointed as the squadron or fighting merits of the Hierarchs of yesterday suited the representative and directing posts allotted to them by Mussolini.

(214) Because he was a Jew, he has lost his job as head overseer of the United Hospitals? Let us make him Vice Commissioner of the same! A geomster of the X Institute has been persecuted for a long time because he was an anti-fascist? Let us appoint him Commissioner of the Institute! The fascist Director of the school has sacked the usher because he spoke ill of Mussolini? Let us/~~appoin~~ appoint him Director of the school.

31 Aug This for public functions'. But trade, economical organisations? [illegible] with a

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

Dont the advocates - the Government know that somet as one man is the life and incarnatain of the firm, with a capitalist regime.

A substitute, even if he is anti-fascist and a gentleman cannot take his place without great harm to the firm.

A large number of names a e burning our lips, but we are not here to defend people or their more or less clean interests. Numerous cases when incompetent and pushing people, or false anti-fascists were appointed Commissioners of Firms which they will most certainly lead to ruin, are to be found. Meanwhile these firms have come to a standstill, to the prejudice of numerous workmen, while the offices of the firm are busy inquiring and washing their dirty linen in public.

Then there are the sequestrators who seize everything, even the machinery and the working tools, seal everything, start raging and locking up everything.. and prevent other people from working. As antifascists, the workmen are delighted, but as workmen they can tighten their belts.

This question has also a legal aspect. Sycleondemn before the sentence? If there is an inquest why not wait for the result of this very inquest,

And what is the legitimacy of all this. Whom did the Government who is organising this illegal confusion get his power from? Where are the 'legal' laws authorising the interference of public authority in private firms;

Mussolini after forswearing Socialism, took to pseudo-socialism, leading private and public economy to disaster. The self-styled Economic Democracy having forsworn democracy, is becoming dictatorial to lead to disaster what had remained after Mussolini.

This is pure demagogy. Let us punish, let us operate, but with judicious Let us try and understand whether it is better to save a useful offender, or to punish him, causing damage to the collectivity. Couldn't the art of governing invent some measures which would save both justice and public interest? It seems to us that these measures are easy to find. Take away from the offender everything that is to be taken away, but leave him at his post, under control, and oblige him to work for in the interest of all.

The same thing can be said about the 'separated' functionaries. If we go on like this, public offices will be filled with more or less sincere antifascists (alas! what subtle manoeuvres! ...), of very uncertain competence, while many competent fascists get the sack, and make another serious national, psychological and economic problem. Now, we are not saying leave the whole thing alone. We say: be careful of national interest; mind not to create dissatisfaction; mind not to create nuclei and causes of civil war;

Be careful not to spoil what little remained of our economic activity;

341.

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

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Be careful not to spoil what little remained of our economic activity.

2.

347

Trans. E.C.

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

0235

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 755015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1-2 Italian Politics

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr A/CC 000.1 of 30 Aug to Brig Hirsch AAI

re Letter of 21 Aug 000.1 to you relative to Communist Party

atchd is ltr SB/260.05 fr Sec Br ACC on same subj

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 000.1-1 Comm & Soc Politics

see (193) a

000.1-1 Comm & Soc Politics 3412

(213)

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

3409

30 Aug

0236

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

EWS/hjp

Acting Chief Commissioner

Appointment of Prof. Giovanni MIRA

30 August 4

Administrative Section, Hq ACC

211

1. Attached is translation of letter from Prime Minister Bonomi, dated 28 August 1944, relative to the appointment of Professor Giovanni Mira as Commissioner of the "Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti".

2. May I have your comments on this, please.

HILLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
as above

FILES A-B

212

30 Aug

Hq ACC Sec'd Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date Time 30 Aug 1500
Via Mess.
Initials LOHER.

0237

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

Translation

HQ AFC APO 394
G1 [illegible]
[illegible] 29 Aug 1210
DRR.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

Rome, 28 August 1944

A 60
30 AUG 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

The Government means to appoint Professor Giovanni MIRA, extraordinary Commissioner of the 'Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti', in substitution of State Counsellor, Dr. Vincenzo CORSINI, who has resigned.

Actually, Prof. Mira is already acting as Commissioner, because of his being Vice-Commissioner.

I shall be most grateful if you can let me know whether you have anything against this appointment.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ I. Bonomi

ADMIRAL HILLERY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Control Commission.

R o m e

211

FILES A-D
Box 3408

0258

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

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 28 agosto 1944

HQ AFHQ
871 29 Aug 1510
PRR

Mio caro Ammiraglio Stone,

sarebbe intendimento del Governo di procedere alla nomina del prof. Giovanni MIRA a Commissario straordinario dell'Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti, in sostituzione del Consigliere di Stato dott. Vincenzo CORSINI, che ha rassegnato le dimissioni dall'anzidetta carica.

Il prof. Mira già di fatto esercita attualmente i poteri di Commissario, data la sua qualità di vice Commissario.

Le sarei grato se mi facesse conoscere se nulla osti a tale nomina.

Gradisca, mio caro Ammiraglio, i miei cordiali saluti

F. Bonomi

Al Sig. Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone
ff. Presidente della Commissione
Alleata di Controllo

R o m a

(214)

3457

0259

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

Captain Stone:

Re attached letter to H.E. Bonomi prepared by Economic Section.

I. Note para 5. May I suggest the following in lieu of that para.

"Officers of the Economic Section of this Commission, who are responsible for our transportation activities feel that the appointements of Eng.Costa as Director General of Civil Motorization and Transport would be most helpful to them in carrying out their efforts to assist your government with the critical transportation problems. They are of the opinion that the appointment of any other person at this time would mean that a considerable amount of time and effort will be lost in the understanding of the problems and the solutions that are being evolved."

2. Note para 8. I suggest the following:

"As you well know, it has not been nor is it now our intention to attempt to dictate appointments of the government. The transportation problem is so critical and a successful solution means so much that I do hope you will review this matter and favorably consider the appointment of Eng.Costa".

(210) I discussed this with the P.M. He does not consider Costa big enough for the entire job although willing to give him control of ——— He is pretty far down in classification. E.W.S.

Dunmore 27 Aug 44

X Doc. 11 1550 Pages

36 pp.

0240

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

EWB/eam

A/GC 500. 24 August 1944

(204)

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Referring to your letter of August 21st concerning the Director General of Motorization, I wish to make a number of observations.

In the first instance it is felt that in view of the ravages of war which have very much affected railroads and shipping that the most important means of transport for civilian supplies at the present is road haulage. The Allies have assigned to this work over 2000 vehicles which should be operating at the front and can hardly be spared for this work. More vehicles have been requested for the area which remains to be liberated. It is of vital concern to the Allied Control Commission that the greatest utilization be made of these vehicles and the thousands of Italian trucks which remain in the country. The control of the trucks is not a matter purely of finance and administration but one of technical knowledge, which also entails an understanding of operating costs thereby entering the sphere of finance in the establishment of tariff rates.

The Allies have undertaken considerable work in the transportation field and rather than operate their civilian supply vehicles in Italy as military formations, which would be the simplest army procedure, have undertaken to have them function along commercial lines. This is being done so that there will be no hiatus in transport between the time when the armies withdraw and commercial firms can be properly constituted.

Your Excellency realizes that, when transport of civilian supplies is mentioned today, it is in terms of road haulage and not railroads or shipping, which must understandably be employed for military uses. In view of the work that has gone into the control of road transport and, in view of the fact that, by law, organizations are just being brought into being to regulate it properly, it would hardly seem justifiable, in this critical period for Italy, not to have, as director of this activity, somebody who has been thoroughly acquainted with its development.

We feel that your Excellency would be placing the Allied Control Commission in a very difficult position if you were not to appoint Eng. Costa to the position of Director General of Civil Motorization and Transport under Concession. The appointment of any other person would mean that a considerable amount of time and effort will be lost in the understanding of the problem and the solutions that are being evolved.

(210) Incl 1

FILES (A-P)

0241

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

Maj. Costa has successfully handled up to now railroad and street car concessions and the surveillance and control of transport. We expect that he will be in even a better position from here on with the new means that are at hand. The Transportation Sub-Commission officers are well acquainted with his activities in these fields in view of the fact that they are all handled by them within MCC.

It is worth noting further that there will be technical questions involved in the distribution and repair of tires that are being imported by the Allies for Italy. Likewise this is true of spare parts production, for which special steels must be brought from abroad.

Your consideration of this matter is requested.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

0242

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

KMD/dxr

27 August 1944

Sir:

The Acting Chief Commissioner directs that the attached copy of Prime Minister Bonomi's letter of 20 August be forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT E. DOS
Major, AGD
Secretary General

(207)

Sir Noel Charles, Kr., K.C.M.G.
British High Commissioner in Italy
British Embassy
64 Via Venti Settembre
Rome

SD 124
Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
24 Aug 1530
hand Maj. Hx.
ACC

(209)

3404

0243

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

RHJ/dmc

27 August 1944.

Sir:

The Acting Chief of Combined Operations directs that the attached copy of Prime Minister Churchill's letter of 20 August be forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
Major, AGD
Secretary General

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
U.S. Representative to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

53473

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date/Time 27 Aug 1530
Hand Msg'd Mess.

JCRG.

0244

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

26 August 1944

Captain Stone:

For your info just in case the matter is mentioned by Bonomi.

On 17 August at the request of Economic Section, you wrote a letter to H.E. Bonomi asking him to consider the appointment of Engineer Costa as Director General of Motorization. The letter was given to Dr. Montanari to deliver along with a note from you.

On 21 August H.E. Bonomi replied that Costa is a technician, that the job is "above all administrative and financial" and that it is proposed to appoint the present Inspector General Torquato de Culpie.

Economic Section on 24 Aug submitted a further reply to H.E. Bonomi which if sent will require a rewrite.

On Aug 25 I requested Apostolo to ask H.E. Bonomi's office to withhold final action as you may want to write Bonomi again about it. This they agreed to do.

Dunmore

DUNMORE

3405

0245

1

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Bonomi 1/327 of 25 Aug 44 to Capt Stone.

Regarding text of statement to plenary meeting of ACC the task of Italian Goverrment is difficult & arduous.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 - REORGANIZATION ACC

1/000

3402

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on to consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

3401

208

0246

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

LDD/ajp

23 August 1944

A/CC 000.1

SUBJECT: Appointment of Torquato De Culpis

TO : Economic Section
(ATT: Mr. Tony Villa)

204

1. Reference is made to attached letter from H. E. Bonomi dated 21 August 44 relative to the appointment of Torquato De Culpis as Director General of Motorization, and is in reply to letter dated 17 August to H. E. Bonomi drafted by your section for my signature wherein the Commission requested consideration of Engineer Costa for the position.

198

2. It will be noted that the Italian government has taken a strong position in this matter in favor of Torquato de Culpis.

3. If you feel that further representations should be made, please draft appropriate reply for my signature.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl-
as in para 1 above.

206

Hq ACC Secy Ofc
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 23 aug 1410
Via messenger
Initials CRR

23 Cmty

000.1 Italy
Appointments
X-ref 385

FILES A2 000

SECRET

Tel: 550

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

WO'D/ml

ES/7A

22 August 1944

SUBJECT: Representations to the Italian Government.

TO : Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

HQ ACC, APO 394
789 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 23 Aug 1445
By ....

1. Reference is made to the letter of the undersigned on the above subject dated 16 Aug 44, ES/7A, and your letter A/CC 000.1 dated 20 Aug 44 in reply thereto.

2. Italy does have an extensive social insurance system including provision for sickness, invalidity, marriage, maternity, old-age, death and tuberculosis insurance, unemployment insurance, and relief, and workmen's compensation. The benefits paid under the system are, however, completely inadequate. The basic benefit for unemployment insurance, for example, varies from 2.5 to 7 lire daily for manual workers, and from 4 to 12 lire daily for non-manual workers.

3. A Royal Decree, No. 120 issued under date of 15 March 1944 created a royal commission to examine the existing social insurance legislation. The recommendations of the commission are, however, to be limited to the subject of simplifying the legislation and making it more uniform. The Government is at present considering an amendment to the Decree, but this amendment does not yet give the commission any authority to make recommendations regarding the adequacy of benefits.

4. On 5 Aug 44, the Council of Ministers did organize a committee, the function of which is the preparation of a rehabilitation program. The program, however, is limited to the providing of adequate housing. In paragraph 3 of my letter dated 16 Aug 44, I referred to a program of public and private reconstruction. This program would embrace all types of public works, and would be designed to provide productive employment for the unemployed.

5. With reference to paragraph 3(a) of my letter dated 16 Aug 44, it is my thought that, in view of the woeful inadequacy of the benefits under the present system of social insurance, the Government should prepare a program of relief which would provide adequate food, clothing and housing to every person in need. With reference to paragraph 3(b) of my letter, it is believed that the scope of the committee studying the housing situation is not broad enough to embrace the program contemplated. A new committee is needed.

6. The statements made today by Brigadier Parkinson with reference to the state of public health owing to inadequate food and the dangers to

0247
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015
789015

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6. The statements made today by Brigadier Parkinson with reference to the state of public health owing to inadequate food and the dangers to public health which may be expected in January and February, emphasize the responsibility of the Allied Control Commission to advise the Government of these dangers and to suggest adequate preventative measures on the part of the Italian Government.

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, USA.
Vice President
Economic Section

205 a

SECRET

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Conference - 22 August 1944

Opening remarks by Acting Chief Commissioner

Almost three months have passed since our last meeting at the end of May in Naples. I know that I express your feelings as well as my own when I say how deeply we regret that General Mason MacFarlane is not in the chair to-day. He has, I am afraid, been very seriously ill and been in great pain after the long operation which he had in July. Our latest news is that he is now out of danger and we shall all, I know, wish to send him good wishes for speedy recovery.

The reasons why it has not been possible to hold such a meeting before now have, of course, been connected with the rapidity of our advance in May and with the consequent move of the headquarters of the Commission to Rome. Nevertheless several meetings have been held in the field with the Northern Regional Commissioners and S.C.A.C.'s of 5th and 8th Army, as well as with the Southern Commissioners in Naples. I do not, therefore, propose to make any long survey of events.

At the same time I think even a brief summary of what has happened since the first arrival of an Allied Military Mission in Brindisi in September of last year may help to fit our work in its true proportions. When we arrived at Brindisi there was no Italian Government and no administrative machine. There was the Italian Prime Minister, Marshal Badoglio, with two service ministers but without any other colleagues or any of the officials, archives, or even typewriters that are the apparatus by which administration can be carried on. It is no secret that all our original communications from the Italian Government in Brindisi came in the form of letters written by the hand of the Prime Minister himself. Things have moved far since then.

The first phase of our work was what may be called the constructional period. In October at Moscow our objective was laid down for us by the Allied Governments in a declaration on Italy. Point One of this declaration read as follows: "It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of the representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism." It was therefore up to us to do what we could to further the establishment of such an Italian government. Despite the efforts of the Italian Prime Minister and our encouragement, it was at first only possible for the Marshal to gather round him a government which he described as a 'government of technicians'. The reasons for this are well-known to you and I need not dwell on them. But I would say that the period while this state of affairs lasted was by no means time wasted. As I have said, apart from the political aspect, the Italians were faced with the necessity of creating an administrative machine out of whatever material was at hand in the South of Italy. In the months until April, first at Brindisi, and then at Salerno, a great deal of spade-

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

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In April the Italian Prime Minister was able to transform his Government into a political government to include representatives of all the six parties who formed part of the Committees of Liberation in South Italy. This was a great step forward to achieve the goal that had been set for us in the Moscow Declaration. But it was always realized that a further change would be necessary when Rome had been liberated and when many of the national political leaders of the parties might become available. Expectations were not belied and in June, soon after the Allied entry into Rome, a new government was formed under Signor Bonomi combining these national leaders of the parties in Rome and the leaders from the South in a single national administration.

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22 Aug

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I need not remind you that this Italian Government was approved by the Allied Governments and we in ACC are committed to do all that we can to support it in carrying out the hard tasks that lie before it. This, to my mind, is the dominant aspect of this second phase into which we have now entered. For this purpose we recommended and the Allied Governments approved that the present Italian Government should be transferred to Rome. It has thus had not only additional prestige but a greater measure of those tools of government of which I spoke before, officials, archives, facilities, etc. As a further measure of Allied confidence in it, we have had authority to transfer large provinces to Italian administration and recently, on 15 August, Rome itself was handed over.

additional

But the task of the Italian Government is a hard one. War has passed over all the territories under their administration and in this war the Germans have gone out of their way to destroy Italy. It is our job to help the Italian Government to overcome these difficulties. It is not inconsistent for this Control Commission to have a policy of support and assistance because this is in line with the principles enshrined in the Four Freedoms. These are not mere idealism. They are practical essentials to the conduct of the war in Italy. During today's discussions we will no doubt hear much of our problems and how they are to be met. But in these discussions we should not lose sight of the scope and proportion of our work. The background which I have sketched is one of many months of strenuous endeavor not without some success in aiding our war effort in Italy and in achieving the aims of the Allied Governments. The future months will be no less arduous; let us now therefore take stock in detail of where we stand.

3305

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

SECRET

Tel: 550

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

WO'D/ml

A 1520
- 2 SEP 1944

22 August 1944

ES/7A

SUBJECT: Representations to the Italian Government.

TO : Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

203 APO 7A

203

7th Sec. APO 394
Date 23 Aug 1944
By

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5. With reference to paragraph 3(a) of my letter dated 16 Aug 44, it is my thought that, in view of the woeful inadequacy of the benefits under the present system of social insurance, the Government should prepare a program of relief which would provide adequate food, clothing and housing to every person in need. With reference to paragraph 3(b) of my letter, it is believed that the scope of the committee studying the housing situation is not broad enough to embrace the program contemplated. A new committee is needed.

6. The statements made today by Brigadier Parkinson with reference to the state of public health owing to inadequate food and the dangers to

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

Acting Chief Commissioner.

1. Reference is made to the letter of the undersigned on the above subject dated 16 Aug 44, ES/7A, and your letter A/CC 000.1 dated 20 Aug 44 in reply thereto.

2. Italy does have an extensive social insurance system including provision for sickness, invalidity, marriage, maternity, old-age, death and tuberculosis insurance, unemployment insurance, and relief, and workmen's compensation. The benefits paid under the system are, however, completely inadequate. The basic benefit for unemployment insurance, for example, varies from 2.5 to 7 lire daily for manual workers, and from 4 to 12 lire daily for non-manual workers.

3. A Royal Decree, No. 120 issued under date of 15 March 1944 created a royal commission to examine the existing social insurance legislation. The recommendations of the commission are, however, to be limited to the subject of simplifying the legislation and making it more uniform. The Government is at present considering an amendment to the Decree, but this amendment does not yet give the commission any authority to make recommendations regarding the adequacy of benefits.

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6. The statements made today by Brigadier Parkinson with reference to the state of public health owing to inadequate food and the dangers to public health which may be expected in January and February, emphasize the responsibility of the Allied Control Commission to advise the Government of these dangers and to suggest adequate preventative measures on the part of the Italian Government.

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, USA.
Vice President
Economic Section

SECRET

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

0254

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

HQ ACC, APO 394
774 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 23 Aug 1900
By DFR

TRANSLATION

A 22179
24 AUG

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 21 August 1944

198

Dear Admiral,

I am replying to yours of 17 August concerning the Director General of Motorization*, to whose appointment the Allied Control Commission justly attaches so much importance.

The Commission proposes only the name of Engineer Costa, because of his indisputable technical skill and because he was formerly Chief of the Inspectorate at Naples. Now while I agree that Engineer Costa could be employed as a technician, and that relations with the Allies could be entrusted to him expressly because he is familiar with these relations, I bring to your attention, dear Admiral, that the General Directorate of the Railroads under concession and of Civil Motor Transport exercizes in only a small way technical functions relative to automobiles.

The task of the General Directorate is above all administrative and financial. In fact the Directorate provides for:

a) Railroad and street-car concessions with all the complicated laws relative to the construction and operation of them, and the supervision of personnel;

b) The concession of automobile lines involving all questions of fares, eventual concurrences, etc.;

c) The surveillance and discipline of all means of transportation, including interior navigation.

For all these tasks there is need not of a technician who is an expert only in motor transport of a certain locality, but of a person who, because of his high rank, has authority to direct, while Engineer Costa, who in the organizational scale is only of Rank 8 and would have to pass suddenly to Rank 3 with serious scandal for all.

It is therefore proposed to appoint the present Inspector General, Torquato de Culpis.

With best wishes, believe me,

/s/ Ivanoe Bohomi

(204)

* Translator's Note: The title, as given in Captain Stone's letter of 17 August, is: "Director of the Inspectorate of Civil Motorization and Transport under concession".

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

21 Aug

0253

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

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

Roma 21 agosto 1944

HQ ACC, APO 394
374 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 23 Aug 0700
By ORL

Caro Ammiraglio,

rispondo alla Sua del 17 corrente a proposito del Direttore Generale della Motorizzazione alla cui nomina la Commissione Alleata di Controllo annette giustamente tanta importanza.

La Commissione propone senz'altro il nome dell'Ing. COSTA perchè d'indiscussa capacità tecnica e già Capo dell'Ispettorato a Napoli; Ora mentre affermo che l'Ing.Costa potrà essere utilizzato come tecnico, e potranno essergli affidate le relazioni con gli Alleati appunto perchè pratico di queste relazioni, le faccio notare, caro Ammiraglio, che la Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie concesse e della Motorizzazione Civile non ha che in piccola parte funzioni tecniche relative agli automobili.

Il compito della Direzione Generale è soprattutto amministrativo e finanziario. Infatti la Direzione provvede:

a) alle concessioni ferroviarie e tranviarie con tutte le complicate leggi relative alla costruzione, esercizio, tutela del personale;

b) alla concessione delle linee automobilistiche sovvenzionate

./. 3202

Sig.Capitano Sir Ellery W.STONE
GF.Commissario della Commissione Alleata
di Controllo - R O M A -

(205)

0256

1

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

con tutte le questioni di tariffe, eventuali concorrenze ecc.;

c) sorveglianza e disciplina su tutti i mezzi di trasporto, compresa la navigazione interna.

Per tutti questi compiti è necessario non un tecnico esperto soltanto nella motorizzazione di un determinato centro, ma persona che, per il suo alto grado, abbia autorità di dirigere, mentre l'Ing. Costa, nella scala gerarchica non è che al grado VIII e dovrebbe di colpo passare al grado III con grave scandalo per tutti.

Si propone pertanto l'attuale Ispettore Generale Torquato DE CUPIS.

Mi creda con i migliori saluti,

Franco Porcinai

0257

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

EWS/hjp

A/CC 000.1

20 August 1944

SUBJECT: Representation to the Italian Government

TO : Vice President, Economic Section, Hq ACC

203 AFP A

1. Reference is made to your letter of 16 August 1944 (ES/PA) on the above subject.

2. I agree that, in the absence of exact statistical information, your statement and conclusions in paragraphs 2 and 3 are very probably a sound basis for action. With reference to your suggestions, however, I would appreciate being furnished with more information before making any representations to the Italian Government.

3. I am informed that Italy has an extensive relief and social security system. Does your 3(a) mean that this system should be abandoned in favor of some new system, or should the present system be overhauled and strengthened? If the latter, have you any specific suggestions for changes in either the organizational structure or the relief now granted?

4. The Council of Ministers on 5 August 1944 organized a committee charged with the preparation of a rehabilitation program. On August 9, 1944, according to Italian newspapers, the extent of such a program was discussed by Bonomi, Bronchi and the secretary of the C.D.I.L. Do you feel that a new committee should be established in addition to this committee?

5. I am in thorough accord with your belief that the prevention of possible disorder in Italy brings your proposal within the scope of Allied Control Commission responsibility.

000.1 Italy
X-1 004.54
X-046

Public
X-1 091.3
X-046
339.3

203

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 21 Aug 1200
VIA Msgr.
Initials DRR.

22 Aug

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Filed (1) copy

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

JMS/ml

HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 17 Aug 1944
By DRR

A 2299
23 AUG 1944

ES/7A

16 August 1944

SUBJECT: Representations to the Italian Government.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

1. Although it is difficult to arrive at any exact findings on the basis of the statistics available in the files of the Allied Control Commission, it is believed that (a) A substantial portion of Italian labor is employed in seasonal work in agriculture. (b) At the present time in many sections of liberated Italy there are a large number of persons unemployed. (c) Not only the unemployed but large numbers of persons employed in the lower income brackets are unable to sustain themselves because of inadequate supplies of food and the high cost of living. (d) The available housing is inadequate. (e) The stock of clothing will be inadequate to meet the rigors of winter.

2. Following the termination of war, the needs for military fabricated supplies will end. This condition will increase the number of the unemployed. The release of Italian war prisoners and the return of Italian workers from Germany will further increase the number of the unemployed.

3. The consequences of these conditions may well be actual starvation, disorder and bloodshed. To avoid such consequences, it is believed that the Italian Government should establish a committee charged with (a) The providing of a system for prompt and adequate relief to every person requiring assistance and, (b) The preparation of an over-all rehabilitation program of public and private reconstruction which would provide productive employment for the unemployed.

4. It is strongly urged that representations be made to the President of the Council, Mr. Ivanoe Bonomi by the Acting Chief Commissioner urging that he establish such a committee. It is believed that the prevention of possible disorder in Italy brings this proposal within the scope of Allied Control Commission responsibility.

3392

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, AUS.
Vice President

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

1. Although it is difficult to arrive at any exact findings on the basis of the statistics available in the files of the Allied Control Commission, it is believed that (a) A substantial portion of Italian labor is employed in seasonal work in agriculture. (b) At the present time in many sections of liberated Italy there are a large number of persons unemployed. (c) Not only the unemployed but large numbers of persons employed in the lower income brackets are unable to sustain themselves because of inadequate supplies of food and the high cost of living. (d) The available housing is inadequate. (e) The stock of clothing will be inadequate to meet the rigors of winter.

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3392

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, AUS.
Vice President
Economic Section

203

SECRET

APP A

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

0260

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

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 20 August 1944

HQ ACC, APO 394
744 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 21 Aug 1130
by ONE.

Dear Admiral,

I am writing you as a result of our meeting of yesterday in which you, in the name of the Allied Nations, expressed to me the doubt that not all of the members of my cabinet are holding themselves scrupulously to the obligation they have assumed not to prejudice in any way the institutional problem, which will have to be solved, in due time, by the Nation. This doubt -- as you have told me -- has arisen following the speech which Minister Cianca made at the Brancaccio Theater and in which the minister, while actually confirming his desire to hold himself to the obligation he has undertaken, made a declaration of his Republican faith.

As you know, my cabinet has inherited the political situation of the preceding cabinet, that is, it is based upon the coalition of the six parties, some of which are professedly Republican. It has been precisely this situation that has rendered it necessary to substitute for an oath declared inoperative by precedence and not binding -- as was done in the last Badoglio ministry -- another oath mutually accepted and limited to the obligation to abstain from any statement on the future form of the government.

I have been careful, and I am always careful, that this oath be respected. And in fact in the case of the Cianca speech I believe that it has not been violated, in which case I would have promptly interceded. In fact Cianca, having remembered his obligation, limited himself to saying that the public commonly knew his personal thoughts, which is taking a realistic view of the matter, since everyone in Italy knows the feelings of the Action Party on the institutional problem.

As a general thing it will be my responsibility to see to it that this obligation, freely undertaken by each one of the ministers, is scrupulously observed. Two months of ministerial life are at hand to prove that much progress has been made in this direction. From the lively polemics on institutional forms and from the frequent demonstrations for or against the monarchy, a useful truce has been reached in which the parties are turning their attention to the problems of national reconstruction. I trust that this truce will last, especially if everyone -- Italians and Allies -- bring to this reconstruction their contributions and their support in re-invigorating and accelerating it.

I hope that these trusts of mine will have the virtue of dispelling the anxieties of which you have made yourself the interpreter with respect to me, and with this hope I send you, dear Admiral, my best and most friendly greetings.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lwa

0261

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

Roma 20 agosto 1944

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

HQ ACC. APO 394
744 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 21 Aug 1944
By ....

Caro Ammiraglio,

Le scrivo in merito al nostro colloquio di ieri, nel quale Ella, a nome delle Nazioni Alleate, mi ha espresso il dubbio che non tutti i membri del mio Gabinetto si attengano scrupolosamente all'impegno assunto di non pregiudicare in alcuna guisa il problema istituzionale che dovrà essere, a suo tempo, risolto dal Paese. Questo dubbio - come Ella mi ha detto - é sorto in seguito al discorso che il ministro Cianca ha pronunziato al Teatro Brancaccio e nel quale il ministro - pur confermando di volersi attenere all'impegno assunto - ha dichiarata la sua fede repubblicana.

Come Ella sa il mio Gabinetto ha ereditata la situazione politica del Gabinetto precedente, cioé é fondato sulla coalizione di sei partiti, alcuni dei quali sono dichiaratamente repubblicani. E' stata proprio questa situazione che ha reso necessario sostituire ad un giuramento dichiarato in precedenza inoperante e non vincolativo - come si fece nell'ultimo ministero Badoglio -, un altro giuramento concordemente accettato e limitato all'impegno di astenersi da ogni manifestazione sulla futura forma dello Stato.

Io ho vigilato, e vigilo sempre, perché tale giuramento sia rispettato. E nello stesso caso del discorso Cianca credo che esso non sia stato violato, nel quale caso sarei prontamente intervenuto. Infatti il Cianca, ricordato il suo impegno, si é limitato a dire che comunque il pubblico conosceva il

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0262

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

suo personale pensiero, ciò che é nella realtà delle cose giacché nessuno in Italia ignora quale sia il pensiero del Partito d'Azione sul problema istituzionale.

Comunque sarà mia cura di controllare che questo impegno assunto liberamente da ciascuno dei ministri, sia scrupolosamente osservato. Due mesi di vita ministeriale stanno a provare che fi é fatto molto cammino in questo senso. Dalle vive polemiche sulle forme istituzionali e dalle frequenti dimostrazioni pro o contro la monarchia, si é giunti ad un'utile tregua nella quale i partiti rivolgono la loro attenzione ai problemi della ricostruzione nazionale. Ho fiducia che questa tregua durerà, specialmente se a questa ricostruzione tutti - Italiani ed Alleati - porteranno il loro contributo e il loro sussidio per rinvigorirla ed accelerarla.

Spero che questi miei affidamenti avranno virtù di dissipare le preoccupazioni di cui Ella si é fatta interprete presso di me, e con questa speranza Le porgo, caro Ammiraglio, i miei migliori e più amichevoli saluti.

Ivanoe Bonomi

0263

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 755015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 321 of 19 Aug 44 to AFHQ G-5.

Policy re administration of provinces on boundaries of Italy.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 - REORGANIZATION ACC

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

201

3388

SECRET

COPY

REPLY FROM THE HONORABLE CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO THE MEMORANDUM OF JULY 22 FROM HIS EXCELLENCY IVANOE BONOMI, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

181

Thank you for your memorandum of July 22, delivered by Mr. Reber, containing your views on the various political and economic problems confronting your country. It will be helpful to those of us here giving attention to such problems. I have given it careful thought.

With respect to the Armistice terms, you are fully aware that in their application by the Allied Governments they are being used for the sole purpose of furthering the prosecution of the war against Germany, whose total defeat is the primary objective of all of us. Should the Italian Government have specific proposals to make with regard to their amendment, the United States Government would be glad to receive them. The de jure position of Italy with respect to the terms of the Armistice seems to me to be secondary to the de facto relations with the United Nations which your country is daily creating by its increasing contribution to the successful military campaign in Italy. When final victory over our enemies has been achieved you may be sure that the contribution of the new Italy will not be ignored.

Your country's desire to particpate actively in the struggle against Germany is appreciated and understood. You and your Chiefs of Staff realize, of course, that there are practical limitations with respect to equipping and supplying a large armed force. Sympathetic consideration will continue to be given, within the limit of military requirements and supply possibilities, to increasing the active military participation of the Italian Armed Forces in the present campaign. As you are aware a definite proposal to this end is now under study.

I also have every sympathy with your desire that Italy be permitted to participate in the various international organizations, conferences and ideas whose success must altimately depend, of course, on the contributions of all free and peace-loving nations. You are keenly aware, I am sure, that the crimes of the Fascist Government committed in the name of Italy against many of the United Nations will require patience, understanding, and hard work to overcome. You may count, however, on the sympathy and support of this Government in any endeavors and aspirations in this direction. This Government would be prepared to receive in an unofficial capacity a technical representative or representatives of Italy who might not only discuss economic and financial questions but also could report directly to your Government in regard to such matters as the treatment of Italian prisoners of war, et cetera.

Italy's economic position has been the subject of constant and careful study by this Government and its Allies ever since the beginning of the liberation of Italian territory. As the military campaign moves further north and the military interest in the more remote li-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

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Italy's economic position has been the subject of constant and careful study by this Government and its Allies ever since the beginning of the liberation of Italian territory. As the military campaign moves further north and the military interest in the more remote liberated areas diminishes, this Government has been giving serious attention to ways and means of financing and improving Italy's imports for civilian needs. For various reasons, principally the limitations placed on lend-lease funds with respect to civilian supply and rehabilitation, it is not practical to consider lend-lease aid as a solution to Italy's present economic problems. It is hoped, however, that some satisfactory formula will be evolved in the near future.

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FILES A B

SECRET

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

I am glad to have your views concerning the functions of the Allied Control Commission and its relationship to Italian life. Until our armed forces, and those fighting with them, have achieved victory over the Germans, it is essential that the Allied Theater Commander retain the authority which he exercises through the Allied Control Commission to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. The present composition of the Allied Control Commission is, however, being studied by the Allied Governments in the light of increasing civilian problems confronting the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission. The desire of the Allied Governments to return to Italian administration liberated areas as soon as military conditions permit is manifested in the recent restoration to the Italian Government of seven provinces in Central Italy including the capital of the country.

It is a matter of record that Italian citizens residing in this country were relieved of the application of enemy-alien regulations as early as October 1942 and, except for a handful of persons of doubtful loyalty, they have since enjoyed liberty of movement within the country and freedom of opportunity to earn their livelihood. This Government has in no instance discouraged other nations having an Italian population from following a similar course.

This Government welcomes the expression of the course which the new democratic Italy has set for itself and your assurances of the part it will undertake in the reconstruction of Europe and a stable and ordered world. This is, of course, in harmony with the aims of this country and in the fulfillment of these aims Italy may be assured of the collaboration and the friendship of the United States of America.

August 19, 1944.

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

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August 19, 1944.

SECRET

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

0268

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 321 of 19 Aug 44 to Venosta.

Acknowledge ltr 1/236 of 15 Aug re possiblility unfortunate incidents when Venezia Giulia is liberated.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 - REORGANIZATION ACC

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

3385

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0269

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 Politics

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Letter Stone A/CC 250.1 18 Aug 44 to Political Section & RC & MG Section requesting comments on enclosed letter from Visconti Venosta:

Incl: Ltr 1/236 15 Aug 44 to Stone werning of possible disturbances in Venzia Giulia after its liberation.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 Organization

x - 250.1 Civil Disturbances

000.1 Political Movements - 321 (250.1) x

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

(199)

3384

0270

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

Delivered 8 Dec 44
by hand
[illegible]

17 August 1944

The Allied Control Commission views with great interest the coming appointment, in the Ministry of Communications, of the Director of the Inspectorate of Civil Motorization and Transport under concession. This post is very important in view of the present deficiency of rail and coastwise movement and the need for maximum utilization of truck transport.

The rehabilitation of the transportation industry is of a first priority. Up to the present, many steps forward have been taken by your Government considering the fact that: The ordinary structure of control had to be completely re-established; a complete new survey had to be made of equipment on hand and this had to be re-registered, given permits to circulate and issued fuel under new arrangements; tariff rates had to be re-determined in line with operating costs; programs submitted on the possibilities of spare parts manufacture and tire retreading; an organization to control traffic had to be studied in order to formulate regulations which will shortly become law. The Transportation Officers of the Allied Control Commission have advised me of their belief that, in making the new appointment of the Director of Civil Motorization, first consideration should be given to some individual who has had experience in these problems in Southern Italy since the Armistice. It is further evident that a technical background is essential for the work to be done.

It has been brought to my attention by the Transportation Sub-Commission that Eng. Costa, who was Acting Head of the Inspectorate while in Naples, has proved most competent and has both of the desired qualifications of experience in Southern Italy since the Armistice and a technical background.

I should appreciate your consideration of this individual in view of the fact that the choice of the right man for this job will have a very important effect in the organization of the Italian transport system.

Hq A C C - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
17 Aug.
[illegible]

3383

H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers

EILERT W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

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File Attached

Tel: 513

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

ALV/ml

[illegible] 394
623 [illegible] Gen.
Rec'd 10 Aug 0910
By [illegible] CPR.

ES/7

13 August 1944

SUBJECT: The Appointment of the Director of the Inspectorate of Civil Motorization and Transport Under Concession.

MEMO TO: The Chief Commissioner.

A 2217
19 AUG 1944

1. Your considerations would be appreciated if you could mention to the Head of the Government, His Excellency Bonomi the interest with which the ACC views the coming appointment, in the Ministry of Communications, of the Director of the Inspectorate of Civil Motorization and Transport Under Concession. This post is very important in view of the present deficiency of rail and coastwise movement and the need for maximum utilization of truck transport.

2. The rehabilitation of the transportation industry is of a first priority. Up to the present, many steps forward have been taken considering the fact that; the ordinary governmental structure of control had to be completely re-established; a complete new survey had to be made of the equipment on hand and this had to be re-registered, given permits to circulate and issued gasoline under new arrangements; tariff rates had to be re-determined in line with operating costs; programs submitted on the possibilitites of spare part manufacture and tire retreading and an organization to control traffic had to be studied in order to formulate regulations, which will shortly become law. The Transportation Sub-Commission feels that the Ministry of Communications, in making the new appointment of Director of Civil Motorization, should give first consideration to some individual who has had experience in these problems in Southern Italy since the armistice.

3. The Transportation Sub-Commission advises me that the Minister of Communications has received a letter from the Council of Ministers submitting a certain Mr. Deculpis' name for the job of Director. The Transportation Sub-Commission feels that this individual could not have the same beneficial effect on the working of the Inspectorate as, on the other hand, Eng. Costa, who was acting head in Naples and has proved most competent and cooperative. Furthermore, I am informed that Mr. Deculpis is not a technician but an administrator and has not had the Southern Italian experience, being north of the line, until the liberation of Rome. A technical background is essential for the required work..

4. The Minister of Communications has indicated that he is in agreement with the Transportation Sub-Commission's views but would appreciate our notifying him of these opinions via the Head of the Government. The Minister feels that such a notification would be desirable in view of the fact that, to place Eng. Costa in the job of Director, he will have to be given a raise of several grades. Furthermore, our recommendation will offset the proposed nomination of Mr. Deculpis.

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

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5. Your early consideration of this matter will be very much appreciated in view of the fact that the choice of the right man for this job will have a very immediate effect in the organization of the Italian Transport System.

(198) APO 1

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, AUS.
Vice- President
Economic Section

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

JMM/ml

HQ ACC, APO 394
668 Hist y Sec.
Rec'd 17 Aug 0920
By OKR

ES/74

16 August 1944

SUBJECT: Representations to the Italian Government.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

1. Although it is difficult to arrive at any exact findings on the basis of the statistics available in the files of the Allied Control Commission, it is believed that (a) A substantial portion of Italian labor is employed in seasonal work in agriculture. (b) At the present time in many sections of liberated Italy there are a large number of persons unemployed. (c) Not only the unemployed but large numbers of persons employed in the lower income brackets are unable to sustain themselves because of inadequate supplies of food and the high cost of living. (d) The available housing is inadequate. (e) The stock of clothing will be inadequate to meet the rigors of winter.

2. Following the termination of war, the needs for military fabricated supplies will end. This condition will increase the number of the unemployed. The release of Italian war prisoners and the return of Italian workers from Germany will further increase the number of the unemployed.

3. The consequences of these conditions may well be actual starvation, disorder and bloodshed. To avoid such consequences, it is believed that the Italian Government should establish a committee charged with (a) The providing of a system for prompt and adequate relief to every person requiring assistance and, (b) The preparation of an over-all rehabilitation program of public and private reconstruction which would provide productive employment for the unemployed.

4. It is strongly urged that representations be made to the President of the Council, Mr. Ivanoe Bonomi by the Acting Chief Commissioner urging that he establish such a committee. It is believed that the prevention of possible disorder in Italy brings this proposal within the scope of Allied Control Commission responsibility.

Replied 3381

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, AUS.
Vice President

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

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WILLIAM O'DWYER
Brigadier General, AUS.
Vice President
Economic Section

(197) a-

SECRET

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

0275

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

mmc/hd

A/CC 000.1 16 August 1944

Subject: Italian Political Party Tendencies

To: Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.
(Attention G-5)

For your information, attached is memorandum Ref. 530, Political Section, Allied Control Commission, dated 15 August 1944, above subject.

HENRY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
As above (in triplt.)

000.1 Italy

SAC 8/12

Hq A C C Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 17 Aug 1100
Via HG
Initials ARR.

files AFHQ

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

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref 530

15 August 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5, Allied Force Headquarters;
Copies to: British Resident Minister,
U. S. Political Adviser.

SUBJECT : Italian Political Party Tendencies.

There has recently been some realignment in the political parties in Italy. This was of course to be expected since in origin the six parties of which the National Committees of Liberation were formed were for the most part expressions of tendencies against Fascism and against the policies of tying Italy to Germany. Now that the time is coming when each of them will have to consider a positive program, there is a natural regrouping into tendencies towards alliances or fusion of the parties of the left and of the right.

2. For instance on the 9th August an announcement appeared in the press in which the Socialist and Communist Parties published their intention to associate together in a close alliance to achieve more active participation in the war, to intensify the application of anti-Fascist measures and to bring wages and salaries into line with the cost of living. A coordinated commission was set up consisting of three members of each party and in each case the members include the secretary general of the party, that is, Mr. Togliatti for the Communist and Mr. Nenni for the Socialist. This Commission will not only coordinate policy in political matters, but also over trade union questions and the officers of each party principally concerned with the trade union movement are both members of the commission, namely, Mr. Di Vittorio of the Communist Party and Mr. Alexandri, better known in Naples under the pseudonym of Longobardi, for the Socialist Party. In the statements that have been published it has been made plain that this association of the Communist and Socialist Parties is not a fusion and that each party will maintain its individuality. Finally the two parties stated their conviction that the establishment of a democratic republic by means of a constituent assembly was the solution which best suited the aspirations of the Italian people.

3. As for the right, the press of the 13th August published an announcement that as a result of a meeting in Naples of the 8th August the Italian Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano) and the Democrat Liberal Party (Partito della Democrazia Liberale) had decided on fusion. The Liberal Party are of course one of the six parties of the National Committees of Liberation which form

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

the present government. Their leaders (Croce, Bolori, Cerandini, Casati, etc.) have been part of the Bonomi Administration and historically are the followers of Giolitti, that is the right-wing of the Liberal Party. The Democrat Liberal Party came into existence in Southern Italy after the Armistice, their nominal head being De Nicola. Their new members were a group of fairly influential local politicians most of them free-masons: Vito Reale, De Caro, Cuomo, etc. Millipson had been the real organizer of the Party and he had done it to a great extent by approaching former masonic friends. These Democrat Liberals used to be followers of Nitti and of Amendola and were the left-wing of the Liberal movement. Whatever the historic background, their fundamental characteristic as a group since the Armistice was their willingness to work under Badoglio and the present distinction between them and the Liberal Party is probably negligible. The Liberal Party has a certain following among the upper and middle classes in Northern and Central Italy and the Democrat Liberals among the popular masses of the South. The fusion of the two parties will undoubtedly strengthen the electoral position of the Liberal movement and as both parties are in favour of the Monarchy, the fusion between the two is likely to concentrate in the new combined party the monarchist elements who are unwilling to join the Christian Democrat Party. It is too soon to say whether this fusion will lead to some change in the Liberal representation in the present Bonomi Government or whether the combined party will be able to draw into it Orlando, who is another outstanding Liberal figure, but who so far has not committed himself to any party.

4. Meanwhile the Action Party has recently held a party convention at Cosenza. At this meeting the fact came into the open that the party is made up of discordant elements who had banded together for "action" against Fascism and against the Germans, but who had no underlying agreement on political matters. The result of the convention was a victory for the leftward tendency of the party who wish that it should become a party of the masses. The leader of this tendency is a Sardinia republican of standing, Emilio Lussu. It remains to be seen what the effect of this will be upon the members of the party who are in the Government as well as upon the minority group of the party who desired it to be a lay party of the Centre.

5. Copies of this memorandum have been sent to the British High Commissioner and U.S. Representative to Advisory Council for Italy.

/s/ Harold Caccia.
/t/ H. A. CACCIA
Vice President

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Memorandum re Publication of Armistice & extension of Lend Lease.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 680.41 - LEND LEASE

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 387.4 of 15 Aug 44 to Kirk & Charles

Publication of Armistice & extension of Lend Lease.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 387.4 - ARMISTICE

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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

SECRET

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH APENNINE AREA COMMAND, G2 SECTION,
TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

13 August 1944.

SUBJECT: ACTIVITIES OF ITALIAN PARTIES IN NORTH ITALY.

As it has been announced in the newspapers there took place in Rome a meeting between the Socialists and the Comunists which terminated with the fusion of the two parties. This is what has been said to the press but the truth is something else. The meeting was of a secret character and they were to learn the orders which Togliatti had sent through Diaroldi who arrived some time ago in Italy after having crossed the lines, or so their party spys.

The orders were that the Communist-Socialists activate a revolution as soon as the Italian Government took power in Rome in such a way as to face the Allies with an accomplished fact, demanded and accepted by the free Italians who according to the Atlantic Charter have the right to chose the government they want. This is to take place in two phases: the first will be in the form of a request for a daily allowance to be given to the workers and employees for the high cost of living (it is to be pointed out that this is the first time that they speak of employees and it must not be forgotten that whose revolution appeared before which announced that the middle class would have to march together with the proletariat); the second phase would involve the occupation of the factories and the "ruleria". This was part of the request made by the workers to the Government as part of their claims; this was asked some days ago at the same time that they requested the allowance for high cost of living. This second phase would develop in two ways: either the Government concedes their requests or the workers will face the Government and the Allies with an accomplished fact. The matter is so serious that the Pope, who had been informed, called immediately for Bonomi to happen to ask him what he had been doing inside the Government if he had not been able to give warning as to what was about to happen. The only party which could give opposition was the Partito di Azione, but even with this agreements were made for strict collaboration or even outright merging. This was to take place as soon as the factories were occupied, and it had been foreseen and requested in a masked manner in the famous claims. Besides this the Government would create an advisory board of men elected by all parties (he said), an advisory board which would serve as consultation board for the Government in deliberations of great importance. Naturally, or so it seems, there would be a proportional representation according to the strength of the party and it is not know which and how many parties will be called upon to form part of it. Even here they have studied a system by which they may have a majority with which to sanction any measure. The manoeuver of the Communists is clearly seen. While officially they promise the Allies that they will not meddle in what pertains to Italy, which should remain either an English or an American sphere of influence, unfortunately they are manoeuvering to grab this sphere of influence by causing discord between them and by presenting them with an accomplished fact brought about by the will of the Italians.

Minister Togliatti has full knowledge of the facts and we received this information from one of his intimate friends, a person who Togliatti himself said be completely trusts.

Much is counted on the fact that the so-called epuration, which was anything but rational and carried out with sectarian instincts, left many persons out in the street and these elements are now turning to Communism which promises them a livelihood. Another serious question (and the Italian Press attack this

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point always more clearly) is that the Allies have not kept any of the promises which they made on the radio and in their propaganda. In fact today in Italy there is nothing more than hunger, hunger and more hunger. No work has been begun, nothing which points to work in the immediate future; there is a complete feeli that the country is occupied and that the Allies have not liberated anyone although they fight their own war which is an economic war of conquest of economic markets and for economic expansion. To add to this the impression which la Guardia's statements have had and the repercussions which were serious and you have a clear picture of the situation and it will be easily seen how easy it is for Russia to make realistic-sounding promises and for her to attract the backing of the masses. Everyone knows how much Russian gold has been in circulation during past months, how the Communists have distributed money and food to their members and how easy it is to attract the hungry masses who had blindly believed, a propaganda for which they had given thousands of lives but which actually turned out to be just empty promises.

This is the situation which is developing at present. From another source we learn that the order of occupation is extended to all government offices important private offices and all stores. There are conservative elements which fear the Allied reaction to this nationalization but they can do nothing to sway the rest of the mass.

We promise that we will be able to give the date and the hour when this action will take place with perhaps a few hours advance notice.

0282

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

DEPT. OF TRANSLATION.

Naples, nov.1

A 2208
17 AUG 1944

The dictatorial Government of the Committee of National Liberation, the Government of the ex-fascist Bonomi, assisted by the ex-fascist Pietro Nenni is about to collapse.

A Government of national union, presided by Orlando, is anticipated; that is well. Italy wishes the suppression of the fascist dictatorship within the six parties; Italy wants the national union for the war and reconstruction, and as for Orlando, he seems the only man possible for the moment.

But together with the prospect Orlando, also the problem of the arrogant and dangerous Badoglio is appearing.

For, well understood- Badoglio should not be tolerated by the Italians.

If it is true, that the English are those who desire him, the English must understand that Italy doesn't wish to have from the "benevolence of Albion". The English would make a mistake to impose him, because with Badoglio the confusion and the political discord of the Country will increase.

Totally a Government of Savoy Military dictatorship? It is not necessary!

A Government of national union is sufficient, headed by an honest, expert and esteemed man. A Government of the dictatorial type held by a reactionary reaction fanton and dependent soldier as Badoglio, would augment the political disease of the country, would help the communism of the fifties and would not lead to any constructive action. It is not excluded, that it would cause a dangerous situation for the Anglo-American troops. The Italians are tired, discouraged, disconsolated, hungry and the hunger under the "Tedesla" is a bad adviser.

Badoglio, Marchese of Capracotta, ex-fascist ambassador in Brazil, ex-fascist Governor of Libya, ex-fascist Duce of Addis Abeba. He is the man of Dannolini, the instrument of the fifties, ruinous fascist Imperialism. He is the chief of the fascist staff, who prepared the fuse at war of Spain, Greece and France.

He is the man who on 24th of July was not able to take advantage of the event; the man who escaped on 8th of September, leaving Rome to the Germans. He should not be a governmental representative, but he should appear before the Commission for illegal gains and before the Commission for epuration.

ATTENTION SECRET SERVICE.

Fascio 11/Fascio 3376

0263

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

0284

...lla Dittatura del " COMITATO DI ...
...vernucci o dell'ex fascista Bonomi
...sta Pietro Nenni sta per crollare.
...la prospettiva di un Governo di ...
...da Orlando e sta bene. L'Italia vuo...
...dittatura fascista dei sei Par...
...onale pe. la guerra e la Ricostruz...
...i sembra l'unico uomo possibile de...
...ne alla prospettiva Orlando, si...
...mbizioso e pericoloso Badoglio.
...diamoci bene: **Badoglio non s.are**
...è vero che sono gli Inglesi a ...
...o che l'Italia non vuol più se...
...esciallo dei disastri
...glesi commetterebbero un errore...
...glio, la confusione e la divis...
...ebbe. Governo di **forza ?...**
...sogno! Basta un Govern...
...un uomo probo, esperto...
...riale, tenuto da un sol...
...ome Badoglio, porterebbe...
...ese, smentirebbe la Demo...
...be ad alcun costrutto. ...
...a situazione pericolosa ...
...se truppe a...
...Gli italiani sono stanchi di essere trattati da...
sono stanchi, sfiduciati, malcontenti, semi-affamati
sotto la ferula e cattiva consigliera!
...ro, il Marchese di Caporetto, è l'ex amba... tore
...l Brasile, l'ex Governatore fascista della ...bia,
...ascista di Addis-Abeba. E' l'uomo di Musso... lo
...l bolso e rovinoso Imperialismo fascist... i
Stato Maggiore Fascista, ...he ha ...rat...
... fasciste di Spagna, di Gre...
-l'uomo che il 24 Luglio non ha ...
. L'uomo che ha lasciato fuggi...
...o, egli stesso, l'8 Setter...
...eschi.
...l Governo egli deve a...
...er gli ...leciti arr...
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0285

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 387.4 of 12 Aug 44 to Kirk & Charles.

Publication of Armistice & extension of Land Lease.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 387.4 - ARMISTICE

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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0286

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 387.4 of 11 Aug 44 to Kirk & Charles.

Publication of Armistice & extension of Lend Lease.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 387.4 - ARMISTICE

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Bonsal I/203 of 10 Aug 44. to Capt Stone.

Publication of Armistice & extension of Lend Lease.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 387.4 - ARMISTICE

3376

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

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3376

0288

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

Public opinion has been shown to be against the form of government run by self appointed representatives of six parties. This form of protest has materialized in the re-formation of the Liberal Democratic Social Party, which from Cavour to Giolitti, Salandra, Orlando, Always run Italy's destinies on the bases of national institutions.

Leading personalities of this Party are: Orlando, Bonoglio, Della Torretta Bergamini, Franceti, Pellacrelli, De Nicola, Philipson, Parsio, etc., etc., and its secretary is Leonardo Azzarita.

A 2128
12 AUG 1944

The program of the Party is:

1)- To fight the war to the end by the side of the Allied Nations.

2)- To rebuild the national structure on the bases of liberty, order and work.

3)- Promote and insure the respect of national institutions.

The Party would need a paper which should be the one which always represented the liberal democratic ideals, viz: Il Giornale d'Italia, edited by Alberto Bergamini.

In order to achieve this end, Colonel Charles Poletti would be asked to appoint a "Commissario" to the Gruppo the Azienda Armonise - Giornale d'Italia - Tribuna - with the order to place the newspapers offices and printing press at the disposal of the Liberal Democratic Social Party.

Under the supervision of the A.C.C. this Party would run with its own funds the said newspapers.

The Allied authorities will be asked to take full advantage of the editorial facilities of these newspapers.

In view of the fact that the transfer of the administrative control of Rome to the Italian Government will be effected on August 15th it is pre-eminently desirable that the matter be given immediate attention.

Pen note: "Si consiglia come Commissario il Comm. Leonardo Azzarita".

(COPY)

File Political (194)

File DUNN/Box

0289

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

461

For Info. Sub-Com.
For Londe handle
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file JJ2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

REF: SB/260.05

6 AUGUST 44

HQ ACC, APO 394
461 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 8 Aug 0930
By OPR

Subject: Communist Party - Italian Officers

To: Acting Chief Commissioner.

12232
20 AUG 1944

1. Reference attached copy of extract from Tucker (AP) in P.R.O., Trend of Copy issued 29 JUL 44.

2. Enquiry has been made into the allegations but, as Tucker has gone to Florence it has not been possible to question him as to his sources of information.

3. Independent enquiry shows that the true state of affairs seems to be that before the Allies liberated Rome, many Italian officers asked to be inscribed into the Communist party. Their applications are still in the course of consideration as some enquiry has to be made into their political past. It may be that Tucker was writing of these applicants for membership.

4. The Communist Party of Italy, during the period of German occupation, did subsidise soldiers and disbanded officers who needed help to continue their clandestine resistance. Help was given only to those inscribed in the Party, whose needs were desperate. It is suggested that this is the reason that Tucker stated financial help was given. We have, so far, been unable to trace any evidence of the automatic grant of specific sums to officers simply upon joining.

5. Certain lines of enquiry, including the questioning of Mr. Tucker have to be pursued before a final answer can be given.

6. I submit this temporary report at this atage for your information and will submit a further and more detailed report in the course of the next few days.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

John A. McKay
Major
JOHN A MCKAY.
MAJOR.
SECURITY BRANCH

3365

2cc (193)

193a

File A/700

Cable Station

Ref: 0076

6th August 1944.

To: H. Caccia, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C.C.

From: I.S.L.D.

A 2110
12 AUG 1944

1. We have made extensive enquiries from several sources, and the suggestion that the Communists have made a practice of giving 20 Dollars to every newcomer to the party cannot be confirmed, and no confirmation can be obtained in respect of the 11ó officers specifically mentioned by Tucker of the A.P.

2. The following information we have obtained may, however, be of interest:

a) A well-placed source in the Socialist Party is convinced that no large group of officers has ever joined the Communist Party en bloc, nor has the Communist Party made a rule of paying a flat rate for officers joining the Party. He confirms, however, that both the Communist and Socialist Parties, have on occasion given financial aid to the Partisans or their families, who resisted the Germans and Fascists in Rome, and that among these Partisans are officers who have received no pay for the last nine months.

b) Another source, who we consider to be reliable, states that an Inspector of the Communist Party told a friend of source, that the Party has, in fact, already given and continues to advance funds to officers who took part in Partisan groups, and who were in the ranks of the Party during the clandestine period. Furthermore, informant said that it is unlikely that funds are being supplied to other officers who now desire membership in the Communist Party, as finances are low at the present time.

c) A third source sent, at our suggestion, two officers, one of whom is a member of the Party, to the Communists for financial assistance. They were refused aid and were told by Dr. D'AMBRA:

> "We cannot give you any subsidy. If you belonged to the Partisans, or if you can prove that you were in hiding during the German occupation of Rome, you should insist at the Ministry of War, where, although you will not get your pay, we know you will receive some cash payment. For the present we are only giving assistance to the families of the Fascist or German victims, or to liberated political prisoners."

Copy to Mr. Hopkinson.

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

1. We have made extensive enquiries from [illegible] suggestion that the Communists have made a practice of giving 20 Dollars to every newcomer to the party cannot be confirmed, and no confirmation can be obtained in respect of the 116 officers specifically mentioned by Tucker of the A.P.

2. The following information we have obtained may, however, be of interest:

a) A well-placed source in the Socialist Party is convinced that no large group of officers has ever joined the Communist Party en bloc, nor has the Communist Party made a rule of paying a flat rate for officers joining the Party. He confirms, however, that both the Communist and Socialist Parties, have on occasion given financial aid to the Partisans or their families, who resisted the Germans and Fascists in Rome, and that among these Partisans are officers who have received no pay for the last nine months.

b) Another source, who we consider to be reliable, states that an Inspector of the Communist Party told a friend of source, that the Party has, in fact, already given and continues to advance funds to officers who took part in Partisan groups, and who were in the ranks of the Party during the clandestine period. Furthermore, informant said that it is unlikely that funds are being supplied to other officers who now desire membership in the Communist Party, as finances are low at the present time.

c) A third source sent, at our suggestion, two officers, one of whom is a member of the Party, to the Communists for financial assistance. They were refused aid and were told by Dr. D'ALBRA:

> "We cannot give you any subsidy. If you belonged to the Partisans, or if you can prove that you were in hiding during the German occupation of Rome, you should insist at the Ministry of War, where, although you will not get your pay, we know you will receive some cash payment. For the present we are only giving assistance to the families of the fascist or German victims, or to liberated political prisoners."

Copy to Mr. Hopkinson.

(193)

Files A/2000

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

SEEN
A.P.G.S. [illegible]
T.H.F.
B.E.L.T. [illegible]
J.J.L.
~~A.K.~~
~~J.E.H.~~
~~R.J.T.~~
Lt Col Kelton

RECEIVED
30 LUG 1944
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
CONTROL COMMISSION

	FOR ACTION	FOR INFO
J.C. DIRECTOR		
CH. ACCT.		
Q. A.F.A.		
C.F.C.		
INSURANCE		

13115/F

July 29 1944

Copy filed by correspondents.

KENNEDY (AP) : Has interviewed Giacomo Matteotti, son of the socialist leader who was assassinated by Fascists. He was 3 years old when his father was killed, and is now 23. He does not remember anything of the actual event, but he has been studying as a lawyer and for some years has been slowly collecting evidence to establish the guilt of those responsible.

COE (Blue Network)

....."Transportation is a great problem in Rome. There is a shortage of current for running the trams and trolley-buses". Bicycles are now appearing on the streets. The Germans had forbidden their use. The hiring of bicycles became very profitable until racketeers began stealing the machines. Now in order to hire a bicycle it is necessary to put down a deposit of ₤ 120. One set of racketeers set up a bicycle parking place outside a cinema, for the use of those arriving on bicycles to see the show. When the cinema goers came out they found all their bicycles had gone."

TUCKER (AP) : Sends a 3 page despatch on the disillusionment felt by many of the younger generation in Italy, and especially the girls. They do not wish to marry Italian men as they foresee years of misery and struggle ahead, but would give almost anything to marry American or Englishmen in order to get away from the country. "There is some justification for this pessimism" writes the correspondent. "The wage scale in Italy, in terms of buying power, is a social crime. Labourers are earning less under Allies than they did under the Germans. One effort was made to raise the scale, but General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces in Italy, set it aside, saying the raise would be "reviewed". That was weeks ago and nothing has been done yet. One immediate result of this was an increase of Communist rolls. In one instance 116 Italian Army officers who had received no pay in months called round to Communist HQ and signed on the dotted line. The Communists pay ₤ 20 to newcomers. ₤ 20 is not a great deal but it looks good to a man who remembers the look of hunger on the face of his wife and children."

Mr. Caccia
Is there any
great urgency
about this? If so
it has to be up
with the
first to

BERIL (AP) Sends a story of an attempt by Mussolini to end his life by cutting his wrist with a razor blade at the time

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

[redacted] collecting evidence to establish the guilt of those responsible.

SOE (Blue Network)

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BRIA (AP) Sends a story of an attempt by Muscolini to end his life by cutting his wrist with a razor blade at the time he was a prisoner at Gran Sasso. It is said to be from a very reliable source.

BUCKLEY (Reuter): The Italian Govt. is fighting a harvest battle in liberated areas. The grain is coming in steadily but slowly. It is too early to draw any definite conclusions on what the final harvest yield will be. The Italian Govt.

Mr. Caccia
Is there any record of this? If so please put it together with the material referred to in yesterday's for Hume's attention.

193 INCL 1

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

figures up to July 25th for 20 provinces of the mainland show nearly 50,000 tons handed over by farmers. This is not a complete figure as no returns have been made for some areas and for several weeks large quantities of grain now being threshed will come in. Nevertheless some 6 million people in liberated Italy require 800,000 tons in order to maintain the present daily ration of 300 grammes bread and macaroni throughout the year. By means of propaganda the Government, aided by ACC, are working to get in the grain. There are over 2,000 agricultural committees now working on how much grain each farmer should be able to turn in after retaining his own needs. Today the Allies offered extra motor transportation from Rome to help in collecting the grain.

MOWRER ("Chicago News")

"Italia Libera" voices the suspicion that Italian liberation corps is intended to be a new royal army for the House of Savoy. The recent visit of Prince Umberto to the front line where Italian troops are in action, and Allied praise for the work of those troops has led to this outburst. These visits are an attempt to demonstrate that the army is the property of the royal house.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") has interviewed Bonomi. The Prime Minister said that only by allowing Italy to join the comity of nations and receiving Lease-Lend aid now can she expect to survive her present terrible plight. It is reasonable to suppose, comments the correspondent, that this request is being conveyed to Washington by Mr. Grady, late head of the Economic Section of the ACC. Bonomi agreed that Republicanism is strong in Italy today and can be expected to gain strength. He gave the impression that the liberation of Northern Italy and a consequent Plebiscite would show that a majority of the country is against the Monarchy. The Prime Minister did not expect civil strife or revolution so long as the Allies remained in Italy as a steadying influence. Asked about Russia's role in Italy confirmed what the correspondent had heard from other sources, namely that Russia is leaving Italy to the British sphere of influence and is not coercing or interfering in any way. This was something none expected when the Russians first made moves in Italy last Winter.

SPRIGGE (Reuter) : The Bishops of Abruzzi and Marche have paid a public tribute in the name of these provinces for the excellent Christian behaviour of the Polish troops in these areas.

Under Secretary Canovari's conversations with Russian representatives took place at the request of the latter.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

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I suppose that is what George II is hoping to do!

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : The Bishops of Abruzzi and Marche have paid a public tribute in the name of these provinces for the excellent Christian behaviour of the Polish troops in these areas. Under Secretary Canevari's conversations with Russian representatives took place at the request of the latter. Participants were Canevari and Secretary Malfatti for the Italian Govt. while the Russian representatives were Alexander Bogomolov, the Russian representative on the Allied Advisory Council, and Michael Kosteylov, accredited representative to the Italian Government. Conversations with the Russians have taken place from time to time but this is the first time public attention has been drawn to them, but the tenor of the talks has not been disclosed.

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

0296

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

PACKARD (UP) : In the most important international speech he has made since the Allied occupied Rome the Pope in audiencing Polish troops yesterday said that all nations should take note of their debt towards Poland and give to her the place which is due according to the concepts of justice and peace. The Pope exherted the Poles to disdain revenge.
This is considered to be a hint to the Russians in their relations with Poland.

BRIA (AP) : The Italian Cabinet has abolished the death sentence which the Fascists had re-introduced in 1926. This abolition does not apply to the military code her to the law for the punishment of Fascist criminals

0297

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

EWS/hjp

From: Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Proposed interview members of the Executive Council of the Democratic Congress

FILE No.

TO: Political Section, Hq ACC

6 August 1944

1. Reference is made to the attached request of members of the Executive Council of the Democratic Congress for an interview, dated 3 Aug 44.

2. No acknowledgment or reply has been made.

3. Request your comments and recommendations.

EWS

EMERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
as stated above

(1) Sent for file (2) file Pan V/5 No action to date Draft returned. AG 9/6.33

0298

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

TRANSLATION

Rome, 3rd August 1944

A 2007
5 AUG 1944
HQ ACC, APO 394
#03 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 5 Aug. 11 30
By ...19232...

To the President of the

Allied Control Commission

Rome

The undersigned, members of the Executive Council of the DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS, constituted by the Partied the list of which we enclose, want you to grant them an interview so that they may expose to you the point of view of the Congress about the present political and economical situation of the Country.

We remain

Yours sincerely,

(7 illegible signatures)

Temporary Seat of the Congress
Via Palermo - 36 - R o m e -
(With Peasant Party)

(189) a Trans. /E.C.

3 Aug 44

Files

3364

0299

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

PARTIES WHICH ADHERE TO THE "DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS".

1) - party of Proletarian Union
2) - Communist Movement ofItaly
3) - Italian Labourist Movement
4) - party of the Italian Peasants
5) - Republican Labour Party
6) - Italian Progressist Party
7) - Partisan Movement
8) - National Garibaldian Voluntary Movement
9) - Free-Social Party
10) - Mazzinian Party
11) - Italian Free Constitutional Democratic Party
12) - Union for Democratic Collaboration
13) - National Democratic Union
14) - Collaborationist Constitutional Movement
15) -
16) -
17) - We are waiting for the adhesions
18) -
19) -
20) --

3367

189 a

0300

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

Roma, 3 Agosto 1944 HQ SAC, APO 394

403 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 5 Aug 1944
By SPR.

All'On. Presidente della
COMMISSIONE INTERALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

R O M A

I sottoscritti, componenti la Giunta Esecutiva del CONGRESSO DEMOCRATICO, costituito dai Partiti di cui all'unito elenco, sollecitano dalla S.V. un colloquio collegiale allo scopo di esporre alla S.V. medesima il punto di vista del CONGRESSO sull'attuale situazione politica ed economica del Paese.

In attesa, con la più alta considerazione

Dev.mi

Ivanoe Bonomi
Alcide De Gasperi
Francesco Pastellano
Ugo La Malfa
Umberto Bianchi

3362

Sede provvisoria del Congresso
Via Palermo n.36 - R O M A -
(presso il Partito dei Contadini)

0301

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

PARTITI ADERENTI AL " CONGRESSO DEMOCRATICO"

1) - Partito di Unione Proletaria
2) - Movimento Comunista d'Italia
3) - Movimento Laburista Italiano
4) - Partito dei Contadini Italiani
5) - Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro
6) - Partito Progressista Italiano
7) - Movimento Partigiano
8) - Movimento Nazionale Volontario Garibaldino
9) - Partito Libero-Sociale
10) - Partito Mazziniano
11) - Partito Democratico Liberale Costituzionale Italiano (Unione e Progresso)
12) - Unione per la Collaborazione Democratica
13) - Unione Democratica Nazionale
14) - Movimento Collaborazionista Costituzionale
15) -)
16) - (
17) - (Si attendono le adesioni
18) - (
19) - (
20) - (

0302

1

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 374

ROUTING AND WORK SHEET

4 AUG 1944

Each note must be numbered and each space completely filled in. THIS WORK SHEET MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE TO WHICH ATTACHED UNTIL ACTION IS COMPLETED AND THEN FILED WITH FILE COPIES OF COMMUNICATION TO WHICH IT PERTAINS. A line will be drawn the full width of the page under each note.

SUBJECT: Italian Government Organization

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	2 Aug 44	Acting Chief Comm.	Economic Admin. Political R.C. & M.G. Sections (in turn)	1. Reference attached letter CS/4/7, Communications Sub-Commission, dated 2 Aug 44, above subject. 2. Comments and recommendations, please. 3. Directive of Combined Chiefs of Staff with respect to general functions of the ACC provides: "To insure that the conduct of the Italian Government conforms to the requirements of an Allied Base of Operations, especially transportation and communications". For the Acting Chief Commissioner: L. D. DENSMORE Colonel, Sig C Chief Staff Officer

188

ACC Secy Gen
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 3 Aug 0900
Via SG msgr
Initials

2 Aug

3361

SECRET

CONVERSATION WITH COUNT CARANDINI 31 JULY, 1944.

A-2020

6 AUG 1944

Carandini accepted office as Minister without Portfolio replacing Croce last week. He did so reluctantly. In the first place his health is not very good, and secondly he has a poor opinion of the present Government.

He made a very strong point for support from the Allies of the Centre Parties, the "parties of order" as he put them. He said that whereas the Liberal Party had only one car in which its officials could go around to do their business and make their contacts, the Communists on the other hand had as many as 14. Furthermore, he said that the Communists were repeating the policy of the Fascists in days gone by and were getting large subsidies from industrialists, who in turn were paying for the same reason that they paid the Fascists, because they were afraid of them. The Communist income from this source recently he put at over 80,000,000 Lire.

As to the Socialists, he said that the articles written now in Avanti by Nenni ought to be compared with those written 25 years or so ago by Mussolini, also in the Avanti. In fact he said a very cutting cartoon had appeared showing Nenni with the cutline "He is a Socialist, he writes in Avanti, do you think he will also have been an elementary school teacher?"

Carandini said that Bonomi, although old, was doing a good job in the Cabinet, as he was able to exercise a paternal influence over the quarrelling factions, but he was particularly bitter against Partito d'Azione and against Cianca, whom he accused of rabble-rousing in the Socialist-Communist interest. He claimed that the Liberal Party if properly organised could be in the South at least as strong as the Social Democrats, and in the North could equal the record of the Socialists and Communists. Many people, he said, joined the Social Democrats not from conviction but in the hope of bringing them to more liberal ideas; many others joined the Communists in the hope of getting some sort of action, no matter what. All these, who were essentially discontented, belonged properly to the Liberal Party and could be brought into it if they had the means and the money to organise.

On the subject of the Government itself, he said it could be much more efficient if the elementary needs of transport were granted to them; if Ministers had cars and did not have to buy gasoline on the black market at 80 Lire a litre; if the Government for example had just one plane

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

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187a
31 Dec 47

File DTP/Pol

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

0305

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

EMS/dfe

MEMORANDUM:

29 July 1944

31 JUL 1944

COMANDO SUPREMO

The Italian Comando Supremo is the organ through which certain functions of the three Armed Forces, Army, Navy and Air, are coordinated.

The Comando Supremo today has four main functions: 1. SIM (Military Intelligence Service); 2. Military Law and Justice; 3. General Administration; 4. Epuration.

The operations undertaken by SIM, (Intelligence, Counter-Intelligence, Security, Sabotage) which is directly under the command of the Comando Supremo, are so well known to Allied Military Intelligence and Security Authorities that no purpose is served here in discussing this service in detail. It does not seem desirable to separate SIM into three separate intelligence services--Army, Navy and Air. It should remain under coordinated direction, but there may be grave repercussions if this organization were to come under political direction of any Ministry, through the abolition of the Comando Supremo, rather than under its present military direction.

Recognising this same principle, ACC with AAI concurrence, recently transferred Italian civil censorship (mails, telegraph and telephone) from the political control of the Minister of Interior to the Comando Supremo, where it had been before Mussolini transferred it to the Ministry of Interior for political intelligence purposes. Public reaction was excellent. It is believed that if the Comando Supremo were abolished and civil censorship were restored to the Minister of Interior or to the Army, the public reaction would not be good.

Military Law and Justice. The Comando Supremo exercises control of wartime military penal justice. The institution, modification, the suppression of wartime military courts and the designation of the highest officials of such bodies is a function of the Comando Supremo. The Comando Supremo also issues, through proclamations, regulations having the force of law on matters concerning laws and penal procedure in wartime as well as judicial military organization.

General Administration. The Comando Supremo coordinates policy as to disciplinary measures, general personnel rules, promotions, and, in particular, the nomination of general and flag officers. At the moment, the Comando Supremo has adopted a policy of opposing the creation of additional admirals and generals, notwithstanding, apparently, the strong desire on the part of the Navy to create new admirals. It is believed that if the Comando Supremo were abolished, there would be consi[illegible] pressure on the government by the services, and by members of the govern-

(164)

29 Dec 44

SECRET

0306

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

ment itself, to create a number of unnecessary general and flag officers.

Epuration and Defascistization of Officers. This is a new function recently delegated by the Government to the Comando Supremo, and it seems obvious that something of the kind is desirable to insure that epuration is carried on in an identical manner in all three Armed Forces, free of political favoritism. If the Comando Supremo were abolished under Allied pressure, the public and press might feel that we desired to hinder the work of epuration. This function, however, could quite properly be assigned to each of the services - the Comando Supremo relinquishing entirely its work in this field.

Elimination of the Comando Supremo, in my judgment, would therefore have three unfortunate results:

a. It would tend to make the administration of the Army, Navy, and Air political rather than military.

b. It would make the Italian services more acutely a political problem than they are today with damage to the war effort.

c. At a time when the Italian public is clamoring for greater military effort by Italy, the announcement of the abolition of the Comando Supremo would have a disquieting effect in all moderate circles.

In present circumstances, however, there is no doubt that General Browning is correct in contending that, as a matter of logic, the Comando Supremo is a "fifth wheel" so far as operational functions are concerned. It is therefore recommended that:

(1) The name of the Comando Supremo be changed to "Stato Maggiore Generale", its pre-war designation.

(2) It relinquish its functions of epuration to the three service Ministries.

(3) It be issued a clear directive that it is to exercise no command or operational functions with respect to the Italian Armed Forces.

Based on informal discussions with the Prime Minister, I am certain that the foregoing recommendations would be acceptable to the Italian Government without undue Allied pressure.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

3258

0307

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

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS (GE)

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Gen Browning 29 Jul G/30 to A/CC.

Recommending abolition of Comando Supremo & requesting decision be given at earliest moment in matter & stating reasons.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 091.711 - ITALIAN ARMY (GENERAL)

3357

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheets and then destroyed.

(10) a
2 Dec 41

3356

28 July 1944

A 1420

30 JUL 1944

Since the last meeting of the Advisory Council on July 15th members of the Council have, like the Control Commission and the Italian Government, all been together in Rome. The Council will thus have had easier means than were available in Naples to follow the course of political events, and I will therefore on this occasion only make a very brief report. If at the end of it there are any questions, I will, of course, do my best to answer them.

The main event of the past fortnight has undoubtedly been the transfer of the Provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento, Campobasso and Foggia to the Italian Government on the 20th July, with the promise that the Provinces of Frosinone, Littorio and Rome would be turned over on the 15th August. These transfers are in accordance with the recommendation of the Council at its last meeting and, as has been pointed out in both the Roman and foreign press, the result has been to enhance the prestige and confidence of the present Italian Government. From the point of view of the Control Commission, this is desirable insofar as it may help to give the Italian Government the authority that they will need to carry out certain administrative measures of great importance to ourselves.

Amongst the first of these is, of course, the amassing of this year's harvest. The normal custom has been that the harvest is amassed in the autumn. This year we and the Italian Government have agreed to do everything that is possible to make a beginning of the amassing immediately after the wheat fields have been cut. In fact, we have just received the first reports on the amounts amassed up to date from the regions of Sicily, Campania, Foggia, Campobasso and Sardinia. The totals to date are 100,000 quintals for Sicily, 12,190 quintals for Campania, 181,150 quintals for Foggia and Campobasso and 38,436 quintals for Sardinia.

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

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The other activity of broad political importance which the Government

/have

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

have considered since your last meeting is the question of defascistization. A new consolidated decree was adopted by the Government yesterday which covers four main subjects: 1. Cancellation of Fascist political sentences; 2. Punishment of Fascist crimes; 3. Defascistization of the State Administration; 4. Confiscation of wealth acquired through Fascist connections. By this decree, special courts to deal with those guilty of fascist crimes will be set up, with the right to impose the death sentence. Those guilty of collaboration with the Germans after the Armistice in September of last year are to be punished according to military law. Individual ministries have also been busy with the task of defascistizing their staffs and the Foreign Office, for instance, published two days ago a further list of junior officials who have been set aside.

On the question of the composition of the Government, you will recall that at the last meeting I reported that Senator Croce had decided to carry out his oft expressed intention of resigning when the Italian Government transferred to Rome. The Government at first refused to accept his resignation and asked him to continue in office. Senator Croce, however, would not be persuaded and the Government yesterday, with the approval of the Allied Control Commission, appointed Dr. Carandini in his place. Dr. Carandini is a Liberal, was born in 1895, served in the last war with the Alpini, has since then been interested in industry and agriculture and, it is hoped, should make an appropriate successor to Senator Croce in his office as Minister without Portfolio.

I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government whereby the 3355 Italian Government will assume a certain responsibility for the authorisa-

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I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government whereby the Italian Government will assume a certain responsibility for the authorization of newspapers and other printed matter within the territory which it administers. Up to now the Allied authorities have retained complete jurisdiction in this field. From the 1st August, however, they have agreed that the Italian Government should draw up its recommendations which will, of course, remain subject to Allied approval. This change will bring press matters into line with all other administrative matters

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in Italian Government territory, that is to say, the Italians will be responsible for the administration, but always subject to Allied supervision and control.

On the same day, August 1st, there is to be a reorganization of our own Allied Military Government regions which will merge certain Provinces around Rome and Rome City under Col. Poletti. At present, these Provinces of Littorio and Frosinone are under Brigadier Dunlop and are run separately from Rome City. The purpose of the change is, amongst other things, to enable the administration of Rome City and these Provinces to be amalgamated and worked together for a fortnight under Allied auspices before both are turned over to the Italian Government on the 15th August.

To sum up, I should say that the experience of the last fortnight has been, on the whole, encouraging, with the Italian Government settling down to work in their various departments. It is, of course, a coalition government and it will clearly be difficult for it always to maintain the same degree of cohesion with Six Parties as a government of only one or at the most two. But, as I have said, the first impressions of their work in Rome have been encouraging.

Finally, I am pleased to be able to report--particularly for the benefit of the Greek member of the Council--that Prime Minister Bonomi at my suggestion has quite willingly agreed to issue an order striking from the official list of Italian medals the medal issued for the campaign against Greece. He has promised me that the order will be issued this week. The Council will be formally advised by A.F.H.Q.--no doubt between now and the next meeting--but I felt that members would desire to know that this question has now been resolved in accordance with their wishes.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788015

FILE UNDER NO. 000.1 - ITALIAN POLITICS

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 321 of 28 Jul 44 to AFHQ G-5.

Guidance re provinces which should be included withing ACC/AMG administration on boundaries of Italy.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 321 - REORGANIZATION ACC

3353

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

3352

0315

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SECRET

28 JUL 1944

AFHQ ACTION G-5 BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND U.S.POLITICAL ADVISOR

ACC
1026

7/27

SECRET
ROUTINE
POLITICAL

CROCE HAS INSISTED ON CARRYING THROUGH HIS INTENTION TO RESIGN AND IN AGREEMENT WITH ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOMINATED ANOTHER LIBERAL CMA SIGNOR CARANDINI CMA TO TAKE HIS PLACE AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR ACTION GEORGE FIVE FOR INFO BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND UNCLE SUGAR POLITICAL ADVISOR FROM ACC FROM STONE REFERENCE ACC FIVE EIGHT NINE JULY ONE SIX PAREN CARANDINI IS FOUR NINE CMA FOUGHT IN THE ALPINI IN THE LAST WAR CMA HAS LATTERLY BEEN CONCERNED IN AGRICULTURE AND THE WOOL INDUSTRY AND SEEMS A SATISFACTIROY NOMINATION

ACC - 1026

DISTRIBUTION:
SECY GEN FILES A-B
VP FLOAT FILE

File AFHQ

182

1026
27 July 44

SECRET

M E M O R A N D U M

Next September will be the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war at the side of the United Nations. The process of evolution through which the Italian situation has passed both internally and externally during this year, is undeniable. Thus the clauses of the armistice of September, 1943, now represent a situation historically and politically out of date. It would be an act of justice and of political wisdom to modify the legal position of Italy as fixed in September last in relation to the actual position to-day. The armistice period should now be considered concluded and misunderstandings should be finally removed as regards unconditional surrender, armistice and co-belligerency. The continuance of the present situation is politically sterile and prejudicial for us and for everyone.

2. The promises and pledges made by the United Nations to the Italian people are in any case explicit: The United Nations have solennly promised that the modification of the armistice terms depends on the nature of Italy's contribution to the common war effort. Now, it is perfectly clear that if Italy is obstructed and prevented, as has been the case up till now, from participating adequately in the liberation of her territory, this will only perpetuate the vicious and sterile circle from which it is necessary to break loose. The Italian Corps of Liberation should therefore be greatly increased in numbers and effectives. We have the men and they went to fight: they should be armed and fed.

3. The Italian people feel themselves at the moment to be in quarantine, shut in as if hermetically isolated. They should be allowed back again into that free circulation of ideas and of international events which is one of the fundamental conditions for the resumption and the progressive development of free democratic institutions. Up till now any initiative in this sense has been precluded to us. For instance:

a) the request for Italian adhesion to the Atlantic Charter was never answered;
b) the request for Italian partecipation in the International Labour Office was put off to an undeterminate date;
c) the request for partecipation in the Monetary Conference was not welcomed.

4. The costs of occupation; the enormous, untold mass of notes issued by the Allies; the high rate of exchange fixed between the pound sterling, the dollar and the lira etc.; these cut deeply into the exhausted resources of Italy. There is talk of U.N.R.R.A., of the Relief Committee for Italy, etc. These are excellent beginnings, but they are for the future. The Italian people in the meantime are being bled. It is necessary that the above mentioned limitation iniatives should become active and operative, that they should lighten the economic burdens which the armistice has placed on a country already poor and exhausted and which prevent any possibility of recovery. Italy asks to be placed in a position where she will have to rely as little as possible on the resources of the Allies, especially in this crucial moment of the war. Her economic rehabilitation is consequently in her own and the common interest. Italian experts and technicians should be authorised to discuss the most urgent and serious problems in London and in Washington directly with the competent authorities. These are technical and not political problems. The inclusion of Italy in the Lend-Lease Law would undoubtedly constitue a step forward in the right direction.

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5. The Allied Control Commission should be relieved progressively of at least three quarters of its duties and directed towards a system at once less oppressive and less patently indicative of interference and intervention in all sectors of Italian life. There are already organisation in Italy ready to take on its heritage- for example, the High Commissions, which could in their turn be changed

FILES A-B

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22 July

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into something like the Ambassadors' Conferences which have in the past given proof of their capability and efficiency. The present situation should in any case be liquidated. It is not possible for a country to carry on for long, without serious risk under the administration of two Governments. It is equally impossible for a highly civilised people such as the Italian to be indefinitely subjected to a state of tutelage and minority.

6. Almost everywhere in the world the vast, busy, industrious Italian colonies are subjected to a treatment which, in some countries, is even comparable to anti-Semitic persecution. Heads of families have been for years in concentration camps, women reduced to prostitution and misery; their sources of livelihood fruit of their hard and patient efforts, prejuduced and compromised. We may quote as examples the cases of Italian colonies in the whole of the Mediterranean Basin and especially in Tunis and Egypt. The situation of our 40.000 prisoners in French hands has by now reached the limit of any possibility of physical or moral resistence. This anti-Italian crusade, which can be proved indisputably, should be stopped. It helps no one, except to cause deeper suffering and to sow seeds of future discord.

7. The new democratic Italy intends to set the country firmly on the old road of full, complete and faithful collaboration with the western Powers. IN the very serious crisis, material and spiritual, which will convulse Europe on the cessation of hostilities, she wishes to represent and to be an element of stability and of order. Her people are sober, industrious, hard-working. The strenght of Italian labour is one of the fundamental elements of European reconstruction. Credit should therefore be paid to it. A decision should be made to initiate a really reconstructive policy in Italy. It should be realised that 45 million Italians cannot but be one of the fundemental elements of Mediterranean and European pacification, and necessary dispositions and action should be taken. In short, action should be taken to implement the generous suggestions expressed on many occasions by President Roosevelt in accordance with the generous humanity of the North American people.

/s/ BONOMI IVANOE.

0318

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0319

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25 JUL 1944

EWS/ajp

A/CC 000.1

24 July 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letters of 18 July, 10563/10447.3, and 19 July, 10564/10447.4, informing the Allied Control Commission of the appointments of General Giovanni Di Raimondo as Director General of the State Railways, and the Honorable Avv. Salvatore Aldisio as High Commissioner in Sicily. These appointments meet with the full approval of the Allied Control Commission.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
The President of Council of Ministers,
Italian Government.

CC: Files (A)-B

A/CC 000.1
24 July 44

1100 hrs - 1 Aug
Lt Apostolo hand the Montanaro
boy Netych. Stated three letter
had been sent. Re No. 3350
reported that it has been
received.
TAS

0320

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Major J. A. Quayle

SUBJECT: Maj. Gawronski's Report

FILE No. 28 JUL 1944

TO: Captain Stone

23 July 1944

The attached report (*) was written by Maj. GAWRONSKI. This officer now holds a commission in the British Army, but was at the outbreack of war in the Polish Diplomatic Corps (Minister in Viena, I believe).

On reading his report, General Mason Mac expressed the wish to see him when he was next in Rome. He is now here. Do you wish to see him?

Yes

J. A. QUAYLE,
Major.

(*) A general report of considerable intelligence and understanding, covering such points as

1. "Co-belligerency"
2. Future of Democracy in Italy
3. The Partisan Movement.

etc.

Would like to keep 2 Pages report 5

3814

17-GEW-20-81

NOTES ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN LIBERATED ITALY

When I came through from German occupied ITALY at the beginning of October 1943, I was asked to write a report on the political situation. The conclusions of this report were the following:

1) Fascism has stamped out in ITALY all interest for the State. No Italian really cares about its future, provided he is left in peace personally.

2) In the anti-fascist parties there is no outstanding man, able to give a lead to the country in its present crisis, nor is there any group of men capable of forming and directing an efficient administration.

3) Neither the King nor his son will be able to play his part of monarch. If the Italian Monarchy is to be preserved, this is only conceivable by a double abdication in favour of the baby Prince of NAPLES and a Regency by his mother.

4) In these conditions the only solution for the time being is direct government by the Allies through Italian officials responsible to them. I venture to suggest that the experience of the last seven months given support to these conclusions. What has that experience been, considered under the above four headings?

1) When Fascism started the Italian State had existed for just one generation. There was no historic tradition behind it, and therefore there could be no inborn devotion to it. It was still generally looked upon as an experiment. Mussolini realised that a moral foundation for it would first have to be created in the consciousness of the Italian people, and his main effort was directed towards fostering a public spirit. But the methods he used produced exactly the opposite result, and Fascism went far to convince the population that the State was more of a liability than an asset. That explains the present general lack of interest for the broader issues which the war involves for this country, and the general unwillingness to make any serious effort towards framing its future. Any efforts which the new Italian Government might make to mobilise public opinion for a more active participation in the war are hopeless from the outset and will therefore probably never be even made, in spite of all the talking on the subject. It might be discussed whether it was not a mistake not giving the Italians the full status of Allies from the outset and thus stimulating their enthusiasm for the war against GERMANY. But as things stand, they are in fact not even co-belligerents in spirit. Nowhere is there the slightest interest for the cause of the Allies, beyond an anxiety that the scourge of war should be removed from ITALY as soon as possible, and that normal life should set in no matter under what regime, under whose domination or within what frontiers.

On this side of the front line the political parties which have formed the Government are interested solely in settling personal accounts and taking vengeance for old grievances. Nowhere in their midst is there any thought about broader future issues, with the one exception of the Communists who are actively organising their forces and working out their programme for the day when the ripe fruit will fall into their lap.

On the other side, the Partisan movement is developing, but few have joined it who could have remained at home peacefully. It is fostered by German and Fascist outrages. Its fighting spirit is said to be high, and this has come as a surprise to many Allied leaders. But the current contempt for the

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Now the point I wish to stress is that, as long as this general lack of interest in the common weal prevails, there is no chance whatever for the efficient working of Democracy in ITALY. In practice Democracy cannot just be ushered in by giving the country a Democratic Constitution, as is nowadays often thought, especially on the other side of the Atlantic. Such a Constitution

cc: Caccia
Eva

....is merely a.....

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is merely a guarantee that no outside influence will prevent "the people being governed by the people for the people". It is merely the necessary framework, and the benefits of Democracy can never be assured unless this framework is properly filled in, i.e. there exists a majority which has a sense of responsibility for the State and is ready to implement it by its efforts and personal sacrifice. This is not the case in ITALY. As a matter of fact it never was the case, and that is why Democratic Government never worked properly in ITALY. GIOLITTI, who is considered the most glorious representative of Italian liberalism, did more than anybody to demoralise life in ITALY. His methods of government were based on a most efficient system of graft tempered by blackmail. He is generally called "the sly fox of Cuneo". In view of the lack of any public spirit to build upon, he had no other means of gaining a majority. Under his leadership corruption became so general that decent people welcomed Fascism as a beginning of national revival - that explains its original success - many former liberals joined it at first only to be so bitterly disappointed by its gangster methods. This critical description is by no means intended to imply that in ITALY there is no general understanding for Democracy or no yearning for life under its benefits. On the contrary individual liberty is almost the inborn religion of every Italian and a long tradition of efficient self-government does exist, but it was always practiced on a local scale where personal qualities more easily find their reward than on the wider scene of State politics. From the level of communal interest the Democratic spirit in ITALY has still to be developed to a higher sense of responsibility for the welfare of the State. This development can more surely and sooner be fostered under the guidance of experienced democratic officials than by the to and fro of haphazard experiments. Only the great Western Democracies can supply them. Nor is there any reason to suppose that foreign control of the administration would be resented by public opinion as a humiliating interference with the nation's sovereign rights. Military defeat will readily be accepted as a sufficient reason for these being temporarily suspended; and provided that this Allied organ leaves a wide field of action to local self-government and limits its activities to general lines of policy and to the effective control of the honesty and the democratic spirit of the administration, it will undoubtedly be welcomed by the majority of the population, even if it comes as a disappointment to some budding political careers.

In any case such a policy of effective control will surely not create more ill-feeling than the policy now practiced. Though it is liberal to a degree quite unprecedented as towards a conquered country, it does not satisfy the Italians, at any rate not those who expected more because they considered themselves old friends. A harsh military rule would have been accepted as the inevitable consequence of defeat, and even those who would have deplored it unmerited would have not considered it unnatural. Also a whole-hearted policy of friendship and alliance from the outstart would have perhaps kindled general enthusiasm for the Allied cause. But the policy of "co-belligerency" as now practiced has disappointed and estranged many old friends: it has not won over the diffident. Public opinion does not understand it, and suspects it to be a diagonal between two opposing currents, rather than a clear-cut programme. In the Italian minds a deep misunderstanding is being created as to who is about to win this war: "We or "they"? "Which side are we on"? And the liberalism of Allied occupation is deepening this dilemma. I witnessed for a long time all over ITALY the relations between the population and the German forces, and I can realise how the experience compares with the present situation in the eyes of the average Italian. The subtleties of the political situation are known only to the few: the man in the street is daily and everywhere struck by the following fact. Under the Germans wherever there was any work to be done, a truck to be unloaded or a bridge repaired, it was

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...rate of pay....

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rate of pay of civilian labour. The German treatment of the population was hard but just, and it was accepted because the Germans were seen to be just as hard with their own men. I know of two cases where a German soldier was courtmartialled for having stolen the watch of the owner of his billet. The Italians cannot understand the liberal treatment meted out to them by the Allies, seeing that it is not dictated by outright friendship bringing them Allied status. It is a very old experience that the liberal treatment of former enemies, unless it goes far enough to win their gratitude, is taken as a sign of weakness. That is the case now in ITALY: there can be no doubt that the prestige of the Allied Forces with the local population is steadily declining since they day they first arrived on Italin soil. No officer who has been here since October can fail to notice what a difference there is in the attitude of the man in the street towards an Allied uniform: it has ceased to be awe-inspiring, but has not come to be considered with friendliness.

In the same measure as Anglo-American prestige and popularity has been declining, the Russian legend has been growing. It is difficult to exaggerate how great an impression was made on the Cabinet and on public opinion by Russia's official recognition of the Badoglio government, the resumption of diplomatic relations and the help given by Russia's emissary in the formation of the Government. "The first country to draw out to us a friendly hand in the hour of need" is what one hears everywhere. Belief in Russia's friendliness - and only Russia's - is spreading rapidly among the small folk. Booksellers tell me that English grammars sold out in autumn and reprinted, are no longer asked for, but people who can give Russian lessons have not a free moment.

ii) There being in ITALY no general public spirit to build a Democracy on, is there perhaps a group of men capable of running an administration "for the people in the name of the people"? My experience of the last few years during which I did all I could to find them in the anti-fascist circles, leads me to the conclusion that they do not exist.

Under the Fascist Dictatorship there was no chance of a political career for a man of independent mind. Consequently in the last twenty-five years all the best men took to professions or to business and have developed the mentality of their occupation. They are either full of theories or out for money, thus neither are fit for administering the country. We are already witnessing what havoc is wrought by theories applied to practical politics. The businessmen are as yet preparing for their future harvest.

I have been seeing lately most of the local leaders, so I prefer to refrain from criticism which could only be based on the intimacy of friendly talks, but the known facts of the last few months speak for themselves. The six months deadlock was an illustration of how theories and personal grudges can go before the country's most vital interests.

The present government is probably the best solution that could be found under the existing circumstances, but this should lead nobody to think that it is a lasting solution to be built upon when the country is free of the invaders. No coalition Government can ever have a general programme, but it usually has a broad backing to fulfill some special task. But the members of the present Cabinet have nobody behind them, or at any rate no numbers. The various anti-fascist parties they represent are mostly non-existent and they must disappear as soon as it comes to the test of a vote. [illegible] still [illegible] that there are only two forces in ITALY which count: the town population

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

In the same measure as Anglo-American prestige [illegible] been declining, the Russian legend has been growing. It is difficult to exaggerate how great an impression was made on the Cabinet and on public opinion by Russia's official recognition of the Badoglio government, the resumption of diplomatic relations and the help given by Russia's emissary in the formation of the Government. "The first country to draw out to us a friendly hand in the hour of need" is what one hears everywhere. Belief in Russia's friendliness - and only Russia's - is spreading rapidly among the small folk. Booksellers tell me that English grammars sold out in autumn and reprinted, are no longer asked for, but people who can give Russian lessons have not a free moment.

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The present government was constituted for the double object of intensifying the Italian participation in the war and mopping-up what was left

....of Fascism in.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

of Fascism in the public services.

The first will in all probability prove a failure as there is no desire to fight anywhere. It would need a miracle to kindle real enthusiasm for the war, but it is only the Germans that perhaps could do the miracle by some outrage, not the Cabinet by its talking. Of course, miracles do happen.

The anti-Fascist clean up is gradually becoming a public joke. All the press and all public speeches are full of it, and this may impress the foreigner, but the local people who know the characters in the scene for years, realise how little seriousness there is behind all their high-flown verbosity. Everybody who watched the growth of Fascism and anti-Fascism from the outset is inwardly aware that only a very small minority on each side was moved by principles - that just as most Fascists joined the Party for reasons of personal advantage, so also most of today's noisiest anti-Fascists joined the ranks of the opposition because they could not get in on the other side or else were dismissed for inefficiency. Their present hate of Fascism grew up on a life line of impotent jealousy, and to-day they are more anxious to take revenge for their personal disappointment than to set about a task which is above their means. This tendency to settle private accounts under the banner of anti-Fascism has already created heated discussions at Cabinet meetings when Croce, who is hundred percent honest, took the defence of men, upbraided for Fascism but in reality for reasons which had nothing to do with their political views. He is of the opinion that Fascist crimes should be punished, not opinions, and that after that has been done, the most deadly weapon against a revival of Fascism, is to forget about it. If his opinion is not followed, the anti-Fascist purge which is today a cause of mirth, will soon be considered a public nuisance and anti-Fascism become as unpopular as are all other "isms" in ITALY.

The two chief forces in the Cabinet are undoubtedly Croce at the head of the liberals and Togliatti, leader of the revolution to come. Minor clashes have already occurred between them. One represents the past and is on the defensive, the other stands for the future and is visibly attacking. The liberals are determined to defend their ideal, the liberty of the individual against any dictatorship even that of the proletariat. Togliatti has no use for principles at this stage: he is out for power and is playing a game of tactics. If these can be judged by past experiences, it is the Kerenski stage: cooperation with the conservative forces of the country with the double object of sapping the structure of the State and getting public opinion accustomed to the sight of "moderate" Communists who "are really not so bad". That is to pave the way for power. We witnessed the success of these methods in Russia and Spain; they were well on their way in France with Blum; we can watch them today in Yugoslavia and Greece. Here the Communists are already making an excellent impression on public opinion by their statesmanlike attitude, while the anti-Fascist purge gives them the means to disrupt the structure of the Administration: ingenious intellectuals are appointed to posts where the safety of the State would rather need men with guts.

From what one hears from single Communists there can be no doubt that they are out for taking over the Government in due course of time and that they consider the present Coalition as an intermediate stage. But what will they do when they get there? About their Social programme

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

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From what one hears from single Communists there can be no doubt that they are out for taking over the Government in due course of time and that they consider the present Coalition as an intermediate stage. But what will they do when they get there? About their Social programme they mince no words: it is the nationalisation of industry, banking and transport and a "redistribution" of the land. As they do not touch the property rights of the small owner, it is difficult to see from what quarter they might meet with opposition. They openly say that if they are allowed to carry through their programme, their general policy will be Italian. If not, it will be based on Russian support. The ensuing dilemma is most poignant for every Italian statesman. I see Croce understands it clearly. He is aware of the danger, but is confident that he can stem it. So were his predecessors in other countries. The danger is of course not that of nationalisation, which is a subject freely discussed today in all countries, but of the use which the then all-powerful State will make of it: will it serve to assure the true freedom of the individual, or will he be completely subdued to the machinery of the State as was, and is still the

..case in Russia?...

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case in Russia? That is the dilemma, and as yet there are no signs as to which way the Italian Communists may go. The liberals are trying to muster the support of the Church for their ideal of individual liberty, but are meeting with little response, as they are traditionally anti-clerical. In view of the difference of basic principles, there is little chance of long-range cooperation between them.

(iii) There was never any chance that the King could have been the stabilising factor in the critical days following the fall of Fascism, though, strange to say, the monarchy of the House of Savoia is popular in the lower classes. The King was never liked by anyone who approached him. The anti-Fascist leaders, have, moreover, against him the quite unjustified grudge that he was never more anti-Fascist than themselves and did not personally oppose a regime against which they themselves were only brave enough to grumble. It must never be forgotten that, but for those who took the precaution of placing a frontier between themselves and Mussolini, none of the present anti-Fascists ever implemented their opposition in any way whatever. Never in any way did they give public testimony to their anti-Fascist views. The interviews they are now so freely giving to foreign correspondents might just as well have been given when they saw, as they say, Mussolini leading the country to its ruin. The course would have involved no greater risk than deportation. But not one of them was ready to take that risk. Besides they preferred not to commit themselves to public opposition against courses of policy which after all might turn out advantageous. That was the case with the Abyssinian campaign: none of them found fault with its victorious issue. Then was also their attitude when Mussolini joined in with Hitler who then looked a probable winner. They all were undoubtedly against the war inwardly, but by no means for moral reasons; only because they did not believe the country could stand its strain. Not they preferred not to voice their views in case the adventure might once again turn out right in the end. Some of the anti-Fascists were even pleased at the outbreak of war because they hoped that foreign armies would overthrow a regime which they themselves had no courage to fight against. I was there myself among them to bear witness to the above.

A scapegoat must be found before their own guilt has been pinned down. For years the King has been pointed out by them as mainly responsible for Fascism and all its misdeeds. That is why he now MUST go, even though he is the only factor round which the troubled situation could consolidate. Croce told him so when they first met. The King refused. To find some way out of the deadlock Croce, de Nicola both proposed the Lieutenancy of the Prince as a solution which both sides could represent as a success of their own. Under pressure from all sides, also those round him, the King finally accepted. The agreement on the subject was already ready even before the Communists publicly advocated cooperation with the King. In public opinion however, it is the latter who reaped all the benefits of having enabled the promotion of Italy's first Democratic Government.

The proposed Lieutenancy is however, no solution at all. Those who have proposed it are fully aware of the fact, but that is one of the reasons why they did propose it. All liberal leaders here are republicans at heart. They are against the Monarchy as such though they publicly profess the contrary. Foreigners are apt to forget that in ITALY words are more often used to hide thoughts than to express them. Finding the Prince unsuitable for the part, they trust that his will be the last chapter of the Italian Kingdom's short lived history. Judging from their attitude towards

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...My conclusion...

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My conclusion is that no efficiently working Democratic regime can come out of the beginnings now centreing round Palermo. If not controlled and directed by the Allies, the whole set up will muddle along, cause general dissatisfaction and end up in the hands of the Communists. Nor will the situation be any better after ROME is taken. The present atmosphere will not be improved by new-comers, who belong to the same set. It is of course a matter of appreciation and opinion, if allowing the Communists the responsibilities of Government is not the best way of moderating them. The implications of this question are obviously far reaching.

The situation on the other side of the front looks more hopeful. The Partisan movement may be the beginning of a national revival. Allied leaders acquainted with their doings, are increasingly surprised at the fighting spirit and courage which they show. German outrages have succeeded in kindling ancient unison and the traditional spirit of Italian vendetta. Also their whole organisation seem to be working efficiently. There can be no doubt that it is a living thing and that the future leaders of ITALY will come from these small beginnings. But they need help, moral and material support. It is being given them but to a limited extent. They are more than co-belligerents. By their deeds they are proving that they are Allies, like all other underground movements in Europe. They are all united to fight the Germans but their party allegiances and political sympathies are varied. These will depend largely on the quarter from which help is given them, and in the case of Tito the experience was that moral support carries more weight than material aid. That was also the experience in ITALY. If some kind of public recognition is not given them presently, it may soon be too late and the situation may easily develop on the lines it followed in Yugoslavia. It is a question of being first to back the right horse.

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TRANSLATION

24 JUL 1944 HQ ACC. APO 394
161 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 22 July 1400
By

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

10564/10447.4
19.11

Rome, July 19th 1944

Dear Admiral Stone:

In compliance with the agreements which are referred to by the letter of March 10, 1944, CC/P I 34/000.1 of the Allied Control Commission, I wish to inform you that the Council of Ministers has nominated High Commissioner in Sicily the Hon. Avv. Salvatore Aldisio - ex-Minister of the Interior in the last Badoglio Cabinet - in substitution of the Hon. Avv. Francesco Musotto.

Sincerely yours,

Ivanoe Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of
The Allied Control Commission
ROME.

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10564/10447.4
19.11
19 July 44

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

1056H-1044H 19.11.

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 19 luglio 1944

Mio caro Ammiraglio Stone,

in applicazione degli accordi cui si riferisce la lettera 10 marzo 1944, CC/P I 34/000.1 della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, Le comunico che il Consiglio dei Ministri ha deliberato la nomina ad Alto Commissario per la Sicilia dell'on. avv. Salvatore Aldisio - già Ministro dell'Interno nell'ultimo Gabinetto Badoglio - in sostituzione dell'on.avv. Francesco Musotto.

Saluti cordiali

Ammiraglio Ellery W.Stone
Commissario Capo della
Commissione Alleata di Controllo

R O M A

0334

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

Files (A)

19 July 1944

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET
(by Ministries)

MINISTRY	MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers and Prime Minister	Prof. AVV. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Secretary of State		
Undersecretary	Avv. Sergio Fenoaltea	Action
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Agriculture and Forests		
Minister	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Gino Bergami	Liberal
Air		
Minister	Gen. Pietro Piacentini	No party
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Sciaioja	Labor Democrat
Communications		
Minister	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Christian Democrat
" for Posts & Telegraph	Dr. Mario Fano	No party
" for Railroads	Maj. Gen. Giovanni Di Raimondo	No party
Finance		
Minister	Dr. Stefano Siglienti	Action
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Foreign Affairs		
Minister	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Marchesi Dr. Giovanni Visconti Venosta	No party
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Dr. Renato Morelli	Liberal
Industry, Commerce, and Labor		
Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary for Labor	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist

800.1 Pol. Cabinets

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(19)

Folder 220

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Interior		
Minister	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Sig. Emilio Canevari	Socialist
Justice		
Minister	Avv. Umberto Tupini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Bassano	Labor Democrat
Navy		
Minister	Amm. Raffaele de Courten	No party
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Ramieres	Action
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Sig. Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Public Instruction		
Minister	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero	No party
Undersecretary	Dr. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat
Public Works		
Minister	Avv. Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bruno	Action.
Treasury		
Minister	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Manes	Labor Democrat
War		
Minister	Sen. Count Alessandro Casati	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Mario Palermo	Communist
	Gen. Giovanni Battista Oxilia	No party

* * * * * *

Ministers without Portfolio	
Dr. Alberto Cianca	Action
Sen. Benedetto Croce	Liberal
Dr. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Avv. Meuccio Ruini	Labor Democrat
Dr. Giuseppe Saragat	Socialist
Sen. Conte Carlo Sforza	No party
Dr. Palmiro Togliatti	Communist

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0336

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Secretary General

SUBJECT: Appointment of Undersecretary for Railroads

FILE No. FLA

TO: Captain Stone

19 July 1944

Notice of the following appointment to Prime Minister Bonomi's cabinet has been given to this office verbally this morning by Major Campello:

Ministry of Communications

Undersecretary (Railroads)	Major General Giovanni Di Raimondo	No party

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

000.1 Italy

3338

0352

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

Info to Col Monfort

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Secretary General

FILE No 19 JUL 1944

SUBJECT: Appointment of Undersecretary for Railroads

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TO: Captain Stone

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ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

19 Jul 1944

0338

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

TRANSLATION

A 1815
22 JUL 1944

file H-913
P36

HQ ACC, APO 394
160 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 22 July 1700
By

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

10563/10417.3
19.11

Rome, July 18th 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

In compliance with agreement referred to by the note March 10th, 1944, CC/P I 34 000.1 of the Allied Control Commission, and referring to the urgency mentioned by your letter of the 11th of this month A/CC 000.1, I wish to inform you that the meeting of the Council of Ministers which took place to-day has nominated General Giovanni Di Raimondo Director General of the State Railways.

Sincerely yours,

Ivanoe Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of
The Allied Control Commission
ROME.

CCC. 1 DEC 1944 Cit.

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10563/10417.3
19.11

0355

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

10563/10447.3
19.11

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Roma, 18 luglio 1944

Caro Ammiraglio Stone,

in applicazione degli accordi cui si riferisce la nota 10 marzo 1944 CC/P I 34 000.1 della Commissione Alleata di Controllo e con riferimento alle premure contenute nella Sua lettera dell'11 corr. A/CC 000.1, Le comunico che nella riunione odierna il Consiglio dei Ministri ha deliberato la nomina del Generale Giovanni Di Raimondo a Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato.

Cordiali saluti

Ammiraglio Ellery W.Stone
Commissario Capo della
Commissione Alleata di Controllo
R O M A

DRAFT

18 JUL 1944

MEMORANDUM: Notes for Meeting with Sig. Bonomi, 9 AM, Sunday, July 16, 1944.

Accompanied by Colonel Monfort, I called on Sig. Bonomi at 9:00 AM today. Present also was Sig. Fenoaltea. I informed Bonomi that permission had been secured from General Alexander and a favorable recommendation has been submitted by the Advisory Council, to the transfer of additional territory to the Italian Administration on July 20th and August 15th in accordance with the plan I submitted to him in Salerno on July 8th. He expressed his gratification.

I informed Bonomi that we had not as yet received word on the appointment of General Di Raimondo as Director General of Railroads in the Ministry of Communications and was informed that his appointment would be published in an order of the day to be issued tomorrow following the current meeting of the Council of Ministers.

I informed Bonomi that although I had been compelled to write to him on July 10th advising him that it was not possible to base the Italian Government's squadron of three planes at the Littorio Airport as the Government had requested, I had not dropped the matter and was endeavouring to secure the desired permission.

There followed a considerable discussion as to the advisability of merging Finance and Treasury Ministries as they were at the time that the Bonomi Government took over. I told Bonomi that while I would not insist on this, I most earnestly and most strongly urge this matter purely on the grounds of efficiency of operations. I told him that there was considerable unsettlement within the two Ministries on the part of the personnel and that the Allied Control Commission would prefer for the present to have the two Ministries merged, if, as we understood, Sig. Soleri was to be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sig. Croce.

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

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Bonomi replied that while it was true that Croce had resigned, the Council of Ministers had voted not to accept his resignation and would urge him to reconsider. For that reason, Soleri was still Minister of the Treasury, although he admitted that if Croce persisted in resigning, Soleri would probably take Croce's place as a Minister-without-Portfolio. However, Bonomi felt strongly

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that the two Ministries should be separated as they were before Fascism and stated that clear cut directives alloting the various functions of the former combined ministry of Finance would be issued in two or three days. He added that its issuance should remove the present uneasiness and uncertainty of the personnel in the two Ministries. He showed some firmness in saying that if personnel still objected, any recalcitrants would be discharged.

I submitted to Bonomi the draft letter announcing the proposed release of all paroled Italian Prisoners of War now in Sicily to be effective July 31st. I pointed out that under Italian military law, such prisoners were liable to prosecution having given their parole not to escape, and before granting them their proposed liberty, the Commission would desire to receive Bonomi's committment in writing that they would not be prosecuted. I further told him that the matter had been discussed with General Gazzera who was in accord with my views. Bonomi stated that the Government would be glad to take such an undertaking and would await General Gazzera's report.

The meeting concluded at about 9:30 A.M.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

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Acting Chief Commissioner

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MEMORANDUM:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN ROME

JULY 15, 1944

The meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was presided over by the new Chairman in office, Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R., Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, presented a short report on the political situation.

Next on the agenda was consideration of Captain Stone's recommendation that additional territory in Italy be returned from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration, under supervision of the Allied Control Commission. Captain Stone proposed, in accordance with the aide memoire which he had sent on July 9th to Sir Noel Charles, that on July 20th the Provinces of Naples, Benevento, Avellino, Foggia, and Campobasso be transferred to the Italian administration with the exception of the Commune of Naples which for military reasons would be designated a military zone under Allied Military Government. He further proposed that on August 15th the Provinces of Rome, Littoria and Frosinone would be transferred from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration under Allied Control Commission supervision.

Captain Stone pointed out that this proposal had been approved in principle by General Wilson (SACMED), subject to the concurrence of AAI and a favorable recommendation of the Advisory Council. He stated that he had secured AAI's agreement on July 14th. After a short discussion, the Council agreed to approve Captain Stone's recommendations and a telegram to that effect was drafted to SACMED.

Ambassador Kirk, the U.S. Delegate to the Advisory Council, brought up the question of future financing of supplies for civilian relief in Italy. He asked the Advisory Council to recommend that these supplies in the future be financed by UNRRA, stating that the United States War Department was no longer able to finance such supplies out of its budget. Mr. Henry Grady, Vice President of the Economic Section, was present and spoke in favor of the proposal.

A considerable discussion followed. The representatives for U.K., France, Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece all stated that they were uninstructed in this matter and would be required to communicate with their respective governments. In particular, the representative for Yugoslavia stated that it had been definitely understood that the funds at the disposal on UNRRA were to be used for the relief of non-Axis countries

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and he therefore questioned the propriety of recommending to UNRRA that such a sweeping revision in its charter be made as would permit the expenditure of its funds for civilian relief in Italy, an ex-Axis country. The delegate for Russia, M. Bogomolov, stated that his government would want to know a great deal more about the objectives of UNRRA before it could support Mr. Kirk's proposal. It was agreed that all delegates would consult their respective governments further on this matter.

At this point, Captain Stone, Dr. Grady, and other representatives of the Allied Control Commission at the meeting, withdrew from the meeting. It is understood that the question of the future residence of the King, i.e., whether he should be permitted to move from Ravello to Naples, was discussed but that no decision was taken and the subject was reserved for the next meeting.

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17 JUL 1944

REMARKS BY CAPTAIN ELLERY W. STONE, USNR
ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MEETING OF ADVISORY COUNCIL, JULY 15, 1944

During the fortnight which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Advisory Council in Naples, there have been no political developments of outstanding importance.

The Italian Government has been mainly concerned with its own transfer to Rome and the first Cabinet meeting to be held in the Capital takes place Sunday, July 16, 1944, at the Viminale.

At the same time, certain progress has been made in the organization of the Governmental departments. In the Foreign Office and Ministry of Justice in particular, a good deal of ground work has already been done over defascistization. A preliminary list of Foreign Office officials who have been removed has been published in the press and will be followed by other lists. In all departments the initiative is being left to the Italian Government to deal with this question but the Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission whose duty it is to supervise each particular Governmental department has been made responsible to see that the work is done properly.

There is to be one change in the composition of the Government as Senator Croce has decided to carry out the intention which he has all along expressed to resign when the Government left Salerno. Senator Croce is 78 years old and did not feel that at his time of life he could make the move. His place as Minister-without-Portfolio will probably be taken by another member of the Liberal Party, probably Soleri, the present Minister of the Treasury. No final decision has yet been reached as to who might succeed Soleri at the Treasury. One proposal is that the Finance which is the income department, and the Treasury, which is the expenditure department, shall be once more united under the existing Minister of Finance, Siglienti. Another is that Soleri should be succeeded in the Treasury Department by Quintieri who was Finance Minister in the last Badoglio Government and does not belong to any of the Six Parties. Either of these solutions are agreeable to the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, who are, of course, following this question closely.

I should also announce one impending change in the composition of the Control Commission itself; it is with very deep regret that I must inform you that Dr. Henry Grady is returning to the United States and is to be succeeded as Vice President of the Economic Section by Colonel O'Dwyer, who arrived in Rome yesterday.

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17 JUL 1944

AFHQ FOR BRITISH RESMIN AND US POLITICAL ADVISER

ADV HQ ACC

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PRIORITY

POLITICAL

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN INTENTION WHICH HE HAS LONG EXPRESSED CROCE HAS DECIDED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE GOVERNMENT ON ITS TRANSFER TO ROME PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR BRITISH RESMIN AND US POLITICAL ADVISER FROM ADV HQ ACC SIGNED STONE PAREN

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS WILL BE ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TOMORROW AND THAT A MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY WILL BE APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CMA POSSIBLY SOLERI THE PRESENT MINISTER OF TREASURY

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

659

Sec Gen

TO: ACTION ACC MAIN FOR INFO AFHQ ADV CP FOR STONE

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 20

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

REFERENCE No: M FX 71139

PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: JULY 11/1757

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE: FHGEG

(149)

A 1670
13 JUL 1944

NO REPLY WAS SENT TO YOUR 6739 OF 26 JUNE AS IT WAS ASSUMED FROM ITS WORDING THAT APPOINTMENT OF PRACENTINI WAS ALREADY A FAIT ACCOMPLI AND THAT YOU WERE REPORTING BACKGROUND FOR INFORMATION WITH ASSURANCE THAT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACT WITHOUT CONCURRENCE ACC IN FUTURE CASES

ACC DEST

ACTION SEC GEN

INFO ADM SEC
INTERIOR
LEGAL
CA HR (2)
DOC
FILE
FLOAT (2)

ACTION

000.1 Ital Politics

3229

(172)

DATE and Time of RECEIPT JULY 12/0930

Distribution:
71139
11 Jul 44

SECRET

File 74

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EWB/hjp

A/CC 000.1

11 July 1944

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11 JUL 1944

Dear Prime Minister Bonomi:

Thank you for your letter of 8 July confirming the appointment of Eng. Mario Fano as Undersecretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs in the Ministry of Communications. I thank you for your cooperation in securing this appointment which was greatly desired by the Allied military authorities in the furtherance of our common war effort.

I have not, however, as yet received notice of the appointment of General Di Raimondo as Director General of Railroads in the Ministry of Communications, and shall appreciate it if notice of this appointment can be made as soon as possible.

I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you in Rome.

Yours sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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11 Jul 44

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RMS/hjp

A/CC 000.1 9 July 1944

PSAIRD
9 JUL 1944

Dear Prime Minister Bonomi:

This is to advise you that the appointment of General Piacentini as Minister of Aviation is approved.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council Of Ministers
Italian Government

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Telegram

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4 July

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C/C Pol Section
Allied

Report by Major Gawronski 16 August 1944

TO: Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

When I came through from Rome after the Armistice last September, I was asked to write a report on the political situation in Italy. The conclusions of that report were the following:

1. There existed in the Italian Anti-Fascist world no group of men capable of forming an efficient administration.

2. Direct Allied control was therefore an inevitable necessity; it should be based not so much on a central administration but rather on a local self-government.

3. The best solution of the delicate monarchical question was a double abdication and a regency for the baby Prince of Naples by his mother.

When developments during last winter tended to prove that these conclusions were not far from being right, it was said that when Rome was liberated the situation would be improved through the men to be found there. In May I wrote a report stating that I considered such hopes to be purely illusions. Today, while keeping up the same conclusions, I again venture to maintain that the liberation of Northern Italy will by no means remove the reasons which caused the present crisis.

It is generally obvious that the present government is not a success. Critics say that they talk and will not get down to work on the enormous task of reconstruction which lies before them. It could not be otherwise. The members of the Government had been chosen not for their administrative efficiency but as the most prominent representatives of political parties. As is usually the case in party politics, they have mostly just talked themselves into prominence, not worked for it, and when it comes to setting down to work their eloquence proves as useless as the weapons of a soldier after the war has been won. Besides, as party bosses--and nothing but that--not one of them knows his job. They are mostly not only unacquainted with their task and with the workings of the Ministry entrusted to them, but are totally innocent of what a Ministry in general is and ought to be. It is true that political men as heads of technical departments have proved to be a success in other countries. Yes, but that is possible only when the ministerial offices have a long tradition of uninterrupted team work and can therefore carry on without--and often in spite of--the outsider who tries to direct them. That is decidedly not the case in Italy where all the offices have been crippled by the so-called anti-Fascist purge, a farce which I have already dealt with in a previous report. So in point of fact, today every Italian government office has neither a competent head nor a routine staff. How can it be expected to work?

Croce, undoubtedly the most lucid brain in Italy, saw well that so composed the Government could only be a failure. As he told me, he demanded that the political parties should be represented in the Cabinet by Ministers-without-Portfolio, but that the Ministries should be entrusted to experts. When that was refused, he went out. But not only have they no capacity for their jobs, they have no interest in them. They are all party men and their

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As this new party has to keep underground and its membership brings no personal advantages to it, it will be a strong party of confined men. Their present program of "saving the country from the chaos into which liberalism and democracy will lead it" will once again find an enthusiastic following as it did 25 years ago. If the question had been treated at the outset in a truly democratic way, i.e., if Fascist crimes had been punished, not opinions, and people had been allowed to join the Fascist party like any other political party provided they did so openly, the party would have rapidly dwindled into riducule. Today it is a growing force.

Unfortunately in some places the Allied authorities are still more uncompromising than the Italians on the subject of former Fascists. It is they who often demand the elimination of men whom the Italians want to keep as irreplaceable experts. Thus the administrative epuration is becoming even more disruptive to the sole satisfaction of the Communists whose main object in cooperating with the other parties is the disrupture of the State machinery in order to create a situation which would pave the way for their hold.

Just as there is no team work within the Government so also there is no true cooperation between the Cabinet and the Crown. I have dwelled on the reasons for it in my previous report. The main one is that Prince Umberto has not the necessary qualities for this task.

Without going into further details, it is clear that the political situation in Italy is hopeless and can only get worse through growing discontent especially when the cold winter sets in and through growing diffidence between public opinion, the Government and the Allies: as it stands it can only lead to dramatic developments which will pave the way for communist rule.

It is often said that as soon as we get north the situation will improve. In the Salerno days the same hopes were staked on the liberation of Rome. I stated in May that these hopes were unfounded. I again wish to stress the point that the liberation of Northern Italy will make the situation worse but in no case better. It is true that in the North the men are tougher which makes them better soldiers, better workers, and better businessmen but they are decidedly not better citizens. In the north, still more than in the south, the people concentrate strongly on their material advantages and not in the lot of the Italian state. They despise and hate the southerners and in the last few years I witnessed there a growing feeling that the unification of Italy by Cavour was a mistake and that the Northern provinces would feel far happier if separated from the South. Besides, as people they are out for money and nothing else, the lack of social feeling among the wealthier classes is still greater than the south. During last year's heavy raids on industrial cities in northern Italy, I was often astounded at the total lack of feeling on the part of the wealthier classes for a neighbor's misery. Social differences and therefore the possibilities of social conflict are far greater especially as there is a greater proportion of industrial workers. It will be found that in fact communists up there are by no means as lukewarm as those now here and news recently received says that bloody street riots, etc., are generally expected. The Communists here are the only people satisfied with the political developments here. Never in private talks do they even suggest that their present cooperation with the other parties is nothing but tactics. They are preparing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat under their personal rule and they see the situation ripening for it far quicker

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It is undoubtedly a matter of opinion whether this can, or should be, prevented and whether letting the Communists have the responsibilities of government would be the best way of disarming a mine field which was intended to explode. I will not dwell on the very far reaching implications of this

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question, but if it is considered that allowing the situation to slip that way, and in the end obviously quite out of control, would not be to the greater advantage of all concerened, I think an attempt might be made to cope with it on the following lines:

I am fully aware of the presumption of making any suggestions, unaware as I am of so many details of the situation which I know only through old acquaintances with many of the political leaders. If I venture to make them, it is only because I was explicitly asked to do so. The main root of the present evil is that the Allies have based their policy in Italy on the illusion that party leaders represent the country and its interests, as they do in England and America. The Allies are pledged to foster democracy in liberated Europe. But this does not necessarily imply that democracy should be implemented by the same kind of institutions as have proven their worth in England and America. The basic principles of democracy, from which no departure can ever be made, is "Government by the people, for the people". This has been successfuly done in the two Anglo-Saxon democracies by the party system, because the elected members of the various parties really represent thetrend of public opinion and feel morally responsible of duly representing the views of their constituents. This is not the case in Italy today where the leaders of the mostly non-existent political parties represent nothing but themselves and their own personal interests. Government through them is anything but a "Government by the people, for the people". That is the illusion that is the source of all evil. Effective democracy in Italy can not be merely based on the introduction of imported customs and institutions, even if these have proved suitable elsewhere. Totally different local conditions must be taken into consideration. Policy can only be based on realitites. In the Italian state there are two dominant features which must be the foundation of any realistic policy:

1. The enormous majority of the Italian population are tired of politics and want nothing else but bread, work, and reconstruction, with a guarantee of public order, no matter under what regime, democratic, fascist or communistic, and under what rule, Italian or Allied. They know nothing of the self-appointed party leaders and will have nothing to do with their purely political programs. But what they want they are ready to take from anybody who brings it to them, be it communist, fascist, Italian or foreign. Therefore an appeal for cooperation on purely economic grounds made by Allied authorities over the heads of the government would meet with an enthusiastic reception.

2. The Italians at large have little interest for the Italian state. It has no tradition behind it. During the 70 years of its existence, it was looked upon as an experiment. Today it is generally considered rather a liability than an asset and nobody is ready to make any sacrifice to keep it going. There is therefore no chance of it being a success if it is run on a highly centralized organization. But there is in Italy a more than a thousand years old tradition of efficient local gowernment. Local interests are far more apt to arouse enthusiasm and self-sacrifice than a centralized government which is still regarded as an impostor.

Only a policy which reckons with these two basic facts can meet with success in Italy today, i.e., 1--it must be run on purely economic and administrative lines to the exclusion of all politics; 2--it must be based on local government and not on a centralized administration.

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Only a policy which reckons with these two basic facts can meet with success in Italy today, i.e., 1--it must be run on purely economic and administrative lines to the exclusion of all politics; 2--it must be based on local government and not on a centralized administration.

Communal elections held as soon as possible would be the best way to implement such policy. The elections should be preceeded by an appeal to the population, openly stating that the economic situation is bad and will probably grow worse, explaining that neither the Italian Government or the Allies can do the necessary to eliminate it, and asking the population to take in hand the local organization of self-help which would then be aided by the Allies to the limit of their material possibilities. "Help yourself and we will help you." To this end the people should choose the men whose administrative efficiency and integrity they think they can most trust, laying aside all consideration of politics. These men would then locally cooperate with the Allied authorities to alleviate the sufferings of the coming winter. I am sure that in the provinces self-help legally organized on a communal basis will do more to meet the difficulties of the situation than anything that could be done centrally. I see everywhere people waiting for something to come from

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above; if they know it cannot come, they will set about helping themselves. A fair amount of local autonomy would go far to satisfy local ambitions and, by kindling them, would be an incentive to efficient self-help. This help would be obviously not sufficient to cope with difficulties of big cities or big industrial concerns. These would remain a burden on the hands of the Allies. But I believe that this burden to a great extent would be eliminated as regards the greater part of the Italian territory.

It is often said that it would be dangerous to hold elections in the present general discontent as communists may easily come out on top. The answer is that unless communal elections, which are the only true democratic measure possible in Italy, are to be postponed till quieter times, i.e., for many years, the more months we wait now the worse the chances of law and order will be. Besides, those now elected might perhaps once be called together as the first constituent assembly. Elected as they will be on an economic and non-political basis, they will surely form a far more level-headed chamber than any subsequently elected in the turmoil of the coming crisis.

The technical difficulties of holding elections are often exaggerated. In war time it would be justified to organize them in a far simpler and household way without the paraphernalia of peacetime elections. The local Allied authorities would see to it that the elections should be run in an unbiased way and that the really best men should come out. The results would then be readily accepted as a temporary wartime solution even if all the rules had not been strictly kept.

It may be said that all this has an undoubted flavor of the Russian Soviets of 1917, Soviets being a term originally denoting communal councils. But if the wind is to be taken out of communist sails, not only the form but also the general program to be worked on must be drastically progressive. General conscription of the male population for labor on projects of public utility would be the only way of getting down to work and forgetting politics. Even the nationalization of industry and transportation and the redistribution of the land, as it stands on the communistic program, should be envisaged with an open mind. The above measures sound worse to the ear than they would be actually felt by the Italians, seeing that in Italy already all railraods, 72% of all industries and 45% of big land estates were controlled by the Fascist Government. I know on the other hand that such a drastically progessive social policy, provided it were found on a solid moral basis, would have the full support of the Catholic Church. The support which could be given by the clergy in Italy to any social reform is of course enormous.

It might be said that there is little use trying to stem the tide of communism if the <u>whole</u> of the communist program is to be put into practice. The answer is that the social and economic theories of communism are by now the almost common property of the whole world. But the vital and essential questions remains--in what spirit will they be applied. If it is applied by the democracies, the liberty of the individual, that final goal of all political thinking, will remain unimpaired or still better assured. If the communists are to do it, the way leads through bloodshed to general slavery as is the case in Russia.

<u>THE GOVERNMENT</u>

Experience has proved that a general political cooperation by the

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measure possible in Italy, are to be postponed till quieter times, i.e., for many years, the more months we wait now the worse the chances of law and order will be. Besides, those now elected might perhaps once be called together as the first constituent assembly. Elected as they will be on an economic and non-political basis, they will surely form a far more level-headed chamber than any subsequently elected in the turmoil of the coming crisis.

The technical difficulties of holding elections are often exaggerated. In war time it would be justified to organize them in a far simpler and household way without the paraphernalia of peacetime elections. The local Allied authorities would see to it that the elections should be run in an unbiased way and that the really best men should come out. The results would then be readily accepted as a temporary wartime solution even if all the rules had not been strictly kept.

It may be said that all this has an undoubted flavor of the Russian Soviets of 1917, Soviets being a term originally denoting communal councils. But if the wind is to be taken out of communist sails, not only the form but also the general program to be worked on must be drastically progressive. General conscription of the male population for labor on projects of public utility would be the only way of getting down to work and forgetting politics. Even the nationalization of industry and transportation and the redistribution of the land, as it stands on the communistic program, should be envisaged with an open mind. The above measures sound worse to the ear than they would be actually felt by the Italians, seeing that in Italy already all railraods, 72% of all industries and 45% of big land estates were controlled by the Fascist Government. I know on the other hand that such a drastically progessive social policy, provided it were found on a solid moral basis, would have the full support of the Catholic Church. The support which could be given by the clergy in Italy to any social reform is of course enormous.

It might be said that there is little use trying to stem the tide of communism if the <u>whole</u> of the communist program is to be put into practice. The answer is that the social and economic theories of communism are by now the almost common property of the whole world. But the vital and essential questions remains--in what spirit will they be applied. If it is applied by the democracies, the liberty of the individual, that final goal of all political thinking, will remain unimpaired or still better assured. If the communists are to do it, the way leads through bloodshed to general slavery as is the case in Russia.

<u>THE GOVERNMENT</u>

Experience has proved that a general political cooperation by the Allies and the Italian Government of today is sterile and hopeless. A far greater insight of Allied experts into the details of each department is necessary to make sure that work is being done and not merely persons being discussed. The form of this vital control would have to be chosen with great care to offend the Italians as little as possible, but it would undoubtedly be well accepted by the population (except by budding party politicians) provided that the general policy of the Allies is based on cooperation with local elements as suggested above. On the other hand, it would be undoubtedly accepted by public opinion at home as more truly democratic on the whole than anything done as yet. The first of the deadlocks periodically appearing between the Government and the Crown might be used as a pretext for changing the present system.

169c

SECRET

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

SECRET

THE CROWN

The same pretext could be used for making changes here. Both the King and the Lieutenant have proved unsuitable for their task. This, however, should not easily lead to the abolition of the monarchy as such which is the only link holding Italy together. An abdication in favor of the baby Prince of Naples and the regency by a council of three or five until his coming of age, is the only solution. The mother of the young Prince should be the only person of the Royal Family to be included in the regency council. Being the daughter of the King of Belgium, she was brought up in the best traditions of a democratic monarchy. She was decidedly pro Allied and anti-Fascist all through the war and has proved to be a great personality. She was the only member of the Royal Family to display any activities during the war and is immensely popular among all who have contacted her, especially among small folk. Only at court she was not liked, owing to her independet character. The other members should be chosen quite outside the political world, among men who have succeeded to gain prominence in the liberal professions, the Army, etc., by their efficiency and high moral standards. I have various names in mind.

Such a solution would have many advantages. The temporary elimination of the Savoia family would satisfy those who have personal grudges against the King and his son. Vesting sovereign rights in representatives of the nation would appeal to all convinced liberals. But above all, this would put an end to the present controversy on the monarchy and reserve the whole question for another decade. If the situation is left as it is, a crisis must soon come with implication which it is difficult to foresee.

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Such a solution would have many advantages. The temporary elimination of the Savoia family would satisfy those who have personal grudges against the King and his son. Vesting sovereign rights in representatives of the nation would appeal to all convinced liberals. But above all, this would put an end to the present controversy on the monarchy and reserve the whole question for another decade. If the situation is left as it is, a crisis must soon come with implication which it is difficult to foresee.

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SECRET

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

0361

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

TOP SECRET

AFHQ RPTD ADV AAI RPTD ACC ADV

3 JUL 1944

ACC MAIN

S-275

9 JUL

TOP SECRET

PRIORITY

ACTING CHIEF COMM.

FURTHER MY SIX SEVEN THREE FIVE DATED TWO SIX JUNE FAILED TO AFHQ FOR GARIGN FIVE CMA BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISOR RPTD R ADV AAI FOR ALEXANDER RPTD T ACC ADV FAN ACC MAIN FROM SACMED PERSONAL FAIRN HAVING RECEIVED NO REPLY TO MY MESSAGE RE APPOINTMENT OF PIACENTINI AS MINISTER OF AVIATION CMA I AM ADVISING BONOMI TODAY THAT THIS APPOINTMENT MAY STAND

AUTHENTICATED:

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
Hon. Alexander Kirk
Sir Noel Charles

3221

TOP SECRET

0362

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

TRANSLATION - EXTRACT

ZC (A) & B

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE No. 39 OF 8 JULY 1944.

Decree-Law of the Lieutenant General of the Realm, 25 Jun 44 No. 151.

* * * * * *

Art. 3.

The Ministers and Under-secretaries of State swear on their honor to fulfill their functions in the supreme interest of the Nation, and until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, to perform no act which could in any way be prejudicial to the solution of the institutional question.

* * * * * * *

file/ppd

3220.

(168) a
Gazz Uff 39
8 Jul 44

0363

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

EWS/dfe

9 JUL 1944

8 July 1944

A/CC 000.1

Subject: Ministers and Undersecretaries of the Italian Government

To: Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512
(Attention: G-5)

1. Reference is made to AFHQ cable FX 65571 cite FHEEC, dated 28 June 1944, requesting an official list of the members of Prime Minister Bonomi's cabinet, and ACC Main cable 6964, dated 1 July 1944, amending ACC Main cables M240 and 6739 to show recent changes.

2. In accordance with the last paragraph of ACC Main cable 6964, there is forwarded herewith a list of the Ministers and Undersecretaries of the Italian Government including changes up to 6 July 1944 based on official information supplied by the Italian Government.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Encl: List of Cabinet

3319

(168)
A/C C 000.1
8 July 44

Fields
AFHQ

0364

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

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET
(Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm,
18 June 1944, as amended)

6 July 1944

MINISTRY	MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Prime Minister Secretary of State		
Minister for the Interior		
Minister ad interim for Foreign Affairs		
Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Avv. Sergio Fenoaltea	Action
Undersecretary for Interior	Sig. Emilio Canevari	Socialist
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs	March. Dr. Giovanni Visconti Venosta	No Party
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs (Italians Abroad)	Dr. Renato Morelli	Liberal
Ministers without Portfolio	Dr. Alberto Cianca	Action
	Sen. Benedetto Croce	Liberal
	Dr. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
	Avv. Meuccio Ruini	Labor Democrat
	Dr. Giuseppe Saragat	Socialist
	Sen. Count Carlo Sforza	No Party
	Dr. Palmiro Togliatti	Communist
Minister of Grace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Tupini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Bassano	Labor Democrat
Minister of Finance	Dr. Stefano Siglienti	Action
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Minister for Treasury	Avv. Marcelo Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Manes	Labor Democrat
Minister of War	Sen. Count Alessandro Casati	Liberal

3318

0365

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

Undersecretaries for War	Avv. Mario Palermo	Communist
	Gen. Giovanni Battista Oxilia	No Party
Minister for Navy	Amm. Raffaele de Courten	No Party
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Ramirez	Action
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Sig. Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Minister for Air	Gen. Pietro Piacentini	No Party
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Minister of Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero	No Party
Undersecretary	Dr. Bernardo Matterella	Christian Democrat
Minister of Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bruno	Action
Minister of Agriculture and Forests	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Gino Bergami	Liberal
Minister of Communications	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraph	Dr. Mario Fano	No Party
Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary (Industry and Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist
Undersecretary for Press and Information*	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat

* Dependent upon the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

0366

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

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

No. 8181/Pres. Cons.

Salerno, 3 July 1944

DSJ 1640
12 JUL 1944

Dear Admiral,

With reference to our recent meetings I confirm the appointment of Ing. Mario Pano as Undersecretary of State for Posts and Telegraph (Ministry of Communications).

I inform you of this with reference as well to the letter written by General Macfarlane to Marshal Badoglio dated 10/3/1944, number CC/0136/000.1.

Believe me,

Cordially yours,

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

3216

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

(167a)

8181
8 Jul 44

0307

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

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Salerno, li 8 luglio 1944

N.8181/Pres.Cons.

Caro Ammiraglio,

riferendomi ai nostri recenti colloqui Le confermo la nomina del Sig.Ing. Mario FANO a Sottosegretario di Stato alle Poste e Telegrafi (Ministero delle Comunicazioni).

E' ciò Le comunico anche in relazione alla lettera diretta dal Generale Mac Farlane al Maresciallo Badoglio in data 10.3.1944 n.CC/0136/000.I.

Mi creda, con tutta cordialità.

Bonomi

3310

000.1

(167) a

0308

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

LDD/hjp

5 July 1944

5 JUL 1944

Dear M. Bogomolov:

Enclosed is a copy of the report on the Political Situation in Italy that Captain Ellery W. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, presented to the meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy on 1 July 1944.

Encl.

L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, Sig C
Chief Staff Officer

His Excellency Alexander Bogomolov
Russian Representative
Advisory Council for Italy

3274

0369

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

EHS/hjp

A/CC 000.1

4 July 1944

4 JUL 1944

Dear Prime Minister Bonomi:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter No. 7948 of 1 July, relative to the nomination of Major General Giovanni Battista Oxilia to the post of Under-Secretary of State for War.

Yours very truly,

ELBERT W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

(164)
000.1
4 July

0370

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

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

No. 7848 of prot. Salerno, 1 July, 1944

DSJ HQS
2 JUL 1944

Dear Admiral,

With reference to the letter from the Allied Control Commission CC/P/194 - 000.1 of 10 March 1944 I am informing you that in agreement with the Minister of War I intend to propose to His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Realm the nomination of Major General Giovanni Battista Oxilia to the post of Undersecretary of State for War.

Please accept, dear Admiral, my best wishes.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

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

3372

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

(162)
7848
1944

File/Pols

0371

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

nr.7848 di prot.

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

Salerno, lì 1 luglio 1944

Caro Ammiraglio,

riferendomi alla lettera di codesta Commissione Alleata di Controllo C.C./ P 134/ 0001 del 10 marzo u.s. Le comunico che, d'accordo col Ministro della Guerra, intenderei proporre a S.A.R. il Luogotenente Generale del Regno la nomina del generale di divisione GIOVANNI BATTISTA OXILIA a Sottosegretario di Stato al Ministero della Guerra.

Voglia gradire, caro ammiraglio, i miei migliori saluti.-

Ivanoe Bonomi

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
NAPOLI

3211

0372

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

CONFIDENTIAL

AFF.

1 JUL 1944

ACC MAIN

6964

1 JULY

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

PA TO A/CC

REFERENCE YOUR FOX XRAY SIX FIVE FIVE SEVEN ONE FD PAREN TO AFHQ SACMED FOR GEN FROM ACC MAIN SIGNED STONE PAREN LIST OF MINISTRIES NOW FIRM EXCEPT THAT MANCINI PAREN SOCIALIST PAREN REPLACED ROMITA PAREN SOCIALIST PAREN AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS FD OBJECT OF CHANGE WAS TO INCREASE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHERN ITALY IN CABINET FD MANCINI COMES FROM CALABRIA WHEREAS ROMITA IS PIEDMONTESE FD CASATI RETAINS WAR MINISTRY FD PARA FULL LIST WITH NAMES OF UNDERSECRETARIES FOLLOWS BY POUCH

ROGER B. DERBY, Capt. ACD, Deputy Adjutant

J. A. QUAYLE, Major, R.A., PA to A/CC

Political Section, Main HQ

CONFIDENTIAL

0373

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

List in M240 as amended by 6739 is firm, with exception of Minister of Public Works, who is Mancini and not Romita.

N.B. Many of the names listed in M240 were very much misspelled.

0374

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

EMS/njp

A/CC 091.1

29 June 1944

29 JUN 1944

Dear Prime Minister:

This is in reference to your letter No. 5015 of 27 June relative to the appointment of General Pietro Piacentini as Minister for Air. I have informed the Allied Governments of the General's appointment.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

3309

0375

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

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET
(Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm,
18 June 1944)

MINISTRY	MINISTER & UNDERSECRETARY	PARTY
President of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Secretary of State Minister for the Interior and Minister at Interim for Foreign Affairs	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Labor Democrat
Ministers without Portfolio	Dr. Alberto Cianca Sen. Benedetto Croce Dr. Alcide De Gasperi Avv. Mucio Mulni Dr. Giuseppe Saragat Gen.Conte Carlo Sforza Dr. Palmiro Togliatti	Action Liberal Christian Democrat Labor Democrat Socialist Independent Communist
Grace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Tupini Merch.Avv. Carlo Messano	Christian Democrat Labor Democrat
Finance	Dr. Stefano Siglienti Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Action Communist
Treasury	Avv. Marcello Soleri Avv. Antonio Menes	Liberal Labor Democrat
War	Gen.Count Alessandro Casati Avv. Mario Palermo	Liberal Communist
Navy	Amm. Raffaele de Courten Avv. Antonio Ramirez	Independent Action
(Undersecretary for Merchant Marine)	Sig. Angelo Corsi	Socialist
Air	Gen. Pietro Piacentini Sig. Carlo Schialoja	Labor Democrat
Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero Dr. Bernardo Mattarella	Independent Christian Democrat
Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini Avv. Giuseppe Bruno	Socialist Action
Agriculture & Forests	Avv. Fausto Gullo Prof. Gino Bergami	Communist Liberal

3706

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0376

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

BONOMI CABINET

MINISTRY	MINISTER & UNDERSECRETARY	PARTY
Communications	Avv. Francesco Cerbona Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Labor Democrat Christian Democrat
Industry, Commerce & Labor	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary (Industry & Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli	Communist
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa	Socialist
Undersecretary to Presidency of Council of Ministers	Avv. Sergio Fenoultea	Action
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs	Marsh.Dr. Giovanni Visconti Venosta	Independent
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs (Italians Abroad)	Dr. Renato Merelli	Liberal
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Interior	Sig. Emilio Canevari	Socialist

RG 330

0377

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

TRANSLATION

PRESIDENCY
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Cabinet

No. 10.001 of Prot. Salerno, 29 June 1944

To: ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, Salerno

With reference to your telephone request of today, there is transmitted herewith a list of the Ministers and Undersecretaries of State now in office.

/s/

THE CHIEF OF CABINET

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lms

(159)
10,001
29 June

3304

File 108

TRANSLATION

COMPOSITION
OF THE BONOMI CABINET
(Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm, 18 June 1944)

President of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Secretary of State, Minister Secretary of State for the Interior and Minister Secretary of State ad interim for Foreign Affairs.	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi
Ministers, Secretaries of State without Portfolio.	Dr. Alberto Cianca Sen. Benedetto Croce Dr. Alcide De Gasperi Avv. Mauccio Muini Dr. Giuseppe Saragat Sen. Conte Carlo Sforza Dr. Palmiro Togliatti
Minister Secretary of State of Grace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Tupini
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Massano
Minister Secretary of State for Finance	Dr. Stefano Siglienti
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti
Minister Secretary of State for Treasury	Avv. Marcelo Soleri
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Manes
Minister Secretary of State for War	Sen. Count Alessandro Casati
Undersecretary	Avv. Mario Palermo
Minister Secretary of State for Navy	Amm. Raffaele de Courten
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Ramirez
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Sig. Angelo Corsi
Minister Secretary of State for Air	Gen. Pietro Piacentini
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Scialoja
Minister Secretary of State for Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero
Undersecretary	Dr. Bernardo Mattarella
Minister Secretary of State for Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bruno
Minister Secretary of State for Agriculture and Forests	Avv. Fausto Gullo

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

Ministers, Secretaries of State without Portfolio.	Sen. Benedetto Croce Dr. Alcide De Gasperi Avv. Meuccio Ruini Dr. Giuseppe Saragat Sen. Conte Carlo Sforza Dr. Palmiro Togliatti
Minister Secretary of State of Grace and Justice	Avv. Umberto Tupini
Undersecretary	March. Avv. Carlo Bassano
Minister Secretary of State for Finance	Dr. Stefano Siglienti
Undersecretary	Prof. Antonio Pesenti
Minister Secretary of State for Treasury	Avv. Marcelo Soleri
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Manes
Minister Secretary of State for War	Sen. Count Alessandro Casati
Undersecretary	Avv. Mario Palermo
Minister Secretary of State for Navy	Gen. Raffaele de Courten
Undersecretary	Avv. Antonio Ramirez
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Sig. Angelo Corsi
Minister Secretary of State for Air	Gen. Pietro Piacentini
Undersecretary	Sig. Carlo Scioloja
Minister Secretary of State for Public Instruction	Prof. Guido de Ruggiero
Undersecretary	Dr. Bernardo Mattarella
Minister Secretary of State for Public Works	Avv. Pietro Mancini
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bruno
Minister Secretary of State for Agriculture and Forests	Avv. Fausto Gullo
Undersecretary	Prof. Gino Bergami
Minister Secretary of State for Communications	Avv. Francesco Cerabona
Undersecretary	Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino

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

Minister Secretary of State for Industry, Commerce, and Labor	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi
Undersecretary (Industry & Commerce)	Dr. Guido Molinelli
Undersecretary (Labor)	Sig. Mariano Costa
Undersecretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Avv. Sergio Pencaltes
Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs	March. Dr. Giovanni Visconti Venosta
Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italians Abroad)	Dr. Renato Morelli
Undersecretary of State for Press and Information	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro
Undersecretary of State for the Interior	Sig. Emilio Canevari

Trans - Sgt Shonfield/lws

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

for Foreign Affairs

Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italians Abroad)	Dr. Renato Morelli
Undersecretary of State for Press and Information	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro
Undersecretary of State for the Interior	Sig. Emilio Canevari

Trans - Sgt Shonfield/lws

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

URGENTE

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Gabinetto

Prot. N. 10.001

Risposta alla lettera N. ..... del .....

Salerno li 29 giugno 1944

OGGETTO .....

.....

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

In relazione alla richiesta telefonica odierna, si rimette un elenco dei Ministri e dei Sottosegretari di Stato in carica.

IL CAPO DI GABINETTO

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

Prot. N. 10.001

Risposta alla lettera N. ..... Salerno li 29 giugno 1944

del .....

OGGETTO

.....

.....

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

In relazione alla richiesta telefonica odierna, si rimette un elenco dei Ministri e dei Sottosegretari di Stato in carica.

IL CAPO DI GABINETTO

Page

(1.7)

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

COMPOSIZIONE DEL GABINETTO BONOMI

(Decreti Luogotenenziali 18 giugno 1944)

- *Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro Segretario di Stato per lo Interno e Ministro Segretario di Stato ad interim per gli Affari Esteri.*	-*Prof.Avv. Ivanoe BONOMI*
- *Ministri,Segretari di Stato senza portafoglio:*	- *Dr.Alberto CIANCA* - *Sen.Benedetto CROCE* - *Dr. Alcide DE GASPERI* - *Avv. Meuccio RUINI* - *Dr. Giuseppe SARAGAT* - *Sen.Conte Carlo SFORZA* - *Dr. Palmiro TOGLIATTI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato di Grazia e Giustizia:*	- *Avv. Umberto TUPINI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Finanze:*	- *Dr. Stefano SIGLIENTI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per il Tesoro:*	- *Avv. Marcello SOLERI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Guerra:*	- *Sen.Conte Alessandro CASATI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Marina:*	- *Amm. Raffaele DE COURTEN*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Aeronautica:*	- *Gen. Pietro PIACENTINI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:*	- *Prof. Guido DE RUGGIERO*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per i Lavori Pubblici:*	- *Avv. Pietro MANCINI*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Agricoltura e Foreste:*	- *Avv. Fausto GULLO*
- *Ministro Segretario di Stato per*	

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

ad interim per gli Affari Esteri.

- Ministri, Segretari di Stato senza portafoglio:	- Dr. Alberto CIANCA - Sen. Benedetto CROCE - Dr. Alcide DE GASPERI - Avv. Meuccio RUINI - Dr. Giuseppe SARAGAT - Sen. Conte Carlo SFORZA - Dr. Palmiro TOGLIATTI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato di Grazia e Giustizia:	- Avv. Umberto TUPINI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Finanze:	- Dr. Stefano SIGLIENTI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per il Tesoro:	- Avv. Marcello SOLERI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Guerra:	- Sen. Conte Alessandro CASATI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Marina:	- Amm. Raffaele DE COURTEN
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Aeronautica:	- Gen. Pietro PIACENTINI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:	- Prof. Guido RUGGIERO
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per i Lavori Pubblici:	- Avv. Pietro MANCINI
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Agricoltura e Foreste:	- Avv. Fausto GULLO
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Comunicazioni:	- Avv. Francesco CERABONA
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro:	- Prof. Giovanni GRONCHI

./.

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

- *Sottosegretario di Stato alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri:*	- *Avv. Sergio FENOALTEA*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri:*	- *March.Dr.Giovanni VISCONTI VENOSTA*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri (Italiani all'estero):*	- *Dr. Renato MORELLI*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Stampa e le Informazioni:*	- *Avv. Giuseppe SPATARO*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per l'Interno:*	- *Sig. Emilio CANEVARI*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Grazia e Giustizia:*	- *March.Avv. Carlo BASSANO*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per le Finanze:*	- *Prof. Antonio PESENTI*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per il Tesoro:*	- *Avv. Antonio MANES*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Guerra:*	- *Avv. Mario PALERMO*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina:*	- *Avv. Antonino RAMIREZ*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina Mercantile:*	- *Sig. Angelo CORSI*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Aeronautica:*	- *Sig. Carlo SCIALOJA*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:*	- *Dr. Bernardo MATTARELLA*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per i Lavori Pubblici:*	- *Avv. Giuseppe BRUNO*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Agricoltura e Foreste:*	- *Prof. Gino BERGAMI*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per le Comunicazioni:*	- *Avv.Angelo Raffaele IERVOLINO*
- *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Industria, Commercio e Lavoro*	

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

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– *Sottosegretario di Stato per l'Interno:*	– *Sig. Emilio CANEVARI*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Grazia e Giustizia:*	– *March.Avv. Carlo BASSANO*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per le Finanze:*	– *Prof. Antonio PESENTI*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per il Tesoro:*	– *Avv. Antonio MANES*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Guerra:*	– *Avv. Mario PALERMO*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina:*	– *Avv. Antonino RAMIREZ*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina Mercantile:*	– *Sig. Angelo CORSI*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Aeronautica:*	– *Sig. Carlo SCIALOJA*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:*	– *Dr. Bernardo MATTARELLA*
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– *Sottosegretario di Stato per le Comunicazioni:*	– *Avv.Angelo Raffaele IERVOLINO*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Inaustria,Commercio e Lavoro (Industria e Commercio):*	– *Dr. Guido MOLINELLI*
– *Sottosegretario di Stato per la Industria,Commercio e Lavoro (Lavoro):*	– *Sig. Mariano COSTA*

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

0388

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

CONFIDENTIAL

2438

ACC MAIN FORINFO AFHQ ADV CP

DSD 1460

30 JUN 1944 CONFIDENTIAL

105/28

AFHQ SGD SACMED

FX65571

PRIORITY

CITE/FHGEG

JUN2831649B

133

149

DESIRED TO HAVE OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS BONOMI CABINET. IS LIST IN M 240 AS AMENDED BY YOUR 6739 OF 26 JUNE NOW FINAL, AND IF RPT SO DOES CASATI RETAIN WAR MINISTRY. INFORMATION HERE THAT MANCINI MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND NOT ROMITA

ACC DIST

Action - Secy Gen 2
Dep C C
File

HEADQUARTERS
29 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

155

FX65571
28 June

JUN2821258

332

CONFIDENTIAL

0359

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

CONFIDENTIAL

2438

ACC MAIN FORINFO APHQ ADV CP

APHQ SGD SACMED

FX65571

JUN281649B

D 5/3 1960

30 JUN 1944

105/28

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

CITE/FHGEG

DESIRED TO HAVE OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS BONOMI CABINET. IS LIST IN M 240 AS AMENDED BY YOUR 6739 OF 26 JUNE NOW FINAL, AND IF RPT SO DOES CASATI RETAIN WAR MINISTRY. INFORMATION HERE THAT MANCINI MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND NOT ROMITA

ACC DIST

ACTION - SECY GEN 2
DEP CC
FILE

HEADQUARTERS
29 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

FX65571
28 June

JUN2821258

CONFIDENTIAL

0390

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

SECRET

SECRET

28 JUN 1944

MCIA

ACC MAIN

3260

28 JUN

SECRET
URGENT
ACTING CHIEF CAIRO.

MA 1463

GENERAL ALEXANDER AGREES AND I CONCUR THAT IT IS ACCEPTABLE FOR CASATI TO PROCEED PARIS TO MCIA FOR FINAL FAT BRIEFING FROM ACC MAIN FROM THERE PERSONAL PAPER

HAND OF GENERAL OXILIA AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TO REPRESS AUS

ITEM DCO ONE PLANT TWO OF JUNE TWO SIX

AUTHENTICATED:

L. D. [illegible]
Colonel, AGC
FA to A/CC

3260

3294

SECRET

0391

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

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : MOST IMMEDIATE

FROM : ADV AAI

TO : ACC MAIN

DSA 1429
29 JUN 1944

M/C NO : D631

REF NO: MA 1463

FILED :

REC'D : JUN 281210

Personal for Captain Stone's eyes only from General Alexander.

(152)

Your S-258 of 27 June. I have never heard of General OXILIA. However I am quite content to be guided by you in this matter.

(152)

M1463

28 June

3298

SECRET

0392

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

LED/hjp

27 June 1944

DSI 386

27 JUN 1944

Dear Mr. Caccia:

The Acting Chief Commissioner has asked me to request you to prepare for him a statement of the political situation and developments in Italy since the last meeting of the Advisory Council.

He will use the statement in presenting the "Political Situation" to the Advisory Council at the meeting to be held 1100 hours, 30 June (Villa Rivalta).

There is one question which is sure to come up. What was the basis used for the distribution among the various political parties of portfolios in the new Italian Government? Could you provide information on this point.

Would it be possible to have the statement by the evening of 29th June, please.

L. D. DENSLOW
Colonel, Sig C
PA to A/CC

Mr. Harold Caccia
Vice President
Political Section
Hq ACC

(156)

27 June

File 329

0393

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

DSD 1411
28 JUN 1944

TRANSLATION

ROYAL MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 5015

Salerno, 27 June 1944.

Dear Admiral,

With reference to the clarifications already given you on the subject in our talk of this morning I confirm that my colleagues and I, Minister Casati having advised of the impossibility of his carrying out simultaneously the duties of Minister of War and those of Minister of Air, have agreed that General Pietro Pinentini is the person most suitable to direct the Ministry for Air.

I am communicating this information to you in reference as well to the letter written by General Macfarlane to Marshal Badoglio, dated 10 March, No. CC/0136/[illegible] C.1.

Believe me, dear Admiral, most sincerely yours.

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

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

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

(154)

5015
27 June

3290

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N. 5015

Salerno, 27 GIU 1944

Caro Ammiraglio,

Riferendomi ai chiarimenti già datile al riguardo nel nostro colloquio di stamane Le confermo che, avendo il Ministro Casati fatto presente l' impossibilità di dirigere contemporaneamente il Ministero della Guerra e quello dell' Aeronautica, i miei colleghi ed io ci siamo trovati d' accordo nel considerare come persona più adatta a dirigere il Ministero dell' Aeronautica il Generale Pietro Piacentini.

E ciò Le comunico anche in relazione alla lettera diretta dal Generale MacFarlane al Maresciallo Badoglio in data del 10 marzo scorso n. CC/0136/000.I.

Mi creda, caro Ammiraglio, coi migliori saluti.

Pietro Nenni

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.
N A P L E S.

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

0395

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

SECRET

SECRET

MOIA

ACC MAIN

5259.

27 JUN

CSU 1424

29 JUN 1944

SECRET

URGENT

ACTING CHIEF COSM

1201/222

REFERENCE ITEM ONE ONE SLANT TWO OF TWO SIX JUNE PAREN TO MOIA PERSONAL FOR BROWNING FROM ACC MAIN FROM STONE PERSONAL PAREN ENDEAVOURING TO OBTAIN GENERAL ALEXANDERS AGREEMENT RELATIVE NOMINATION GENERAL OXILIA BY ONE TWO ZERO ZERO HOURS TUESDAY

AUTHENTICATED:

L. D. [illegible]
Colonel, AG C
[illegible] to C/SC

3293

(163)

5259
27 June

SECRET

File 108

0396

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

SECRET

ADV AAI

ACC MAIN

5258

27 JUN

OSS 1425
29 JUN 1944

SECRET
URGENT

ACTING CHIEF COMM.

MINISTER OF WAR CASATI HAS INTENTION OF PROPOSING GENERAL OXILIA AS MILITARY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR AT MEETING COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FRIDAY JUNE THREE ZERO PD PAREN TO ADV AAI PERSONAL FOR CLMC FROM ACC MAIN FROM STONE PERSONAL PAREN THIS IS RECOMMENDED BY BROWNING AND MYSELF PD CASATI DESIRES YOUR AGREEMENT BEFORE SUBMITTING NOMINATION PD GRATEFUL IF REPLY COULD BE RECEIVED BY ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO HOURS WEDNESDAY

AUTHENTICATED:

Loc I DO/2

L. D. EMMONS
Colonel, AGD
PA to A/CC

152

5258
27 June

SECRET

3514

File/Leas

0397

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

SEE GEN.

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE #280

HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 26 June 1505
By

DSH 1437
29 JUN 1944

TO: ACC MAIN FOR STONE

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: N43/26

FROM: ACC ADV FROM DOE

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

REFERENCE No: ADV 83

PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: JUN261000B

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE/NONE

ENSUING IS PARAPHRASE OF MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM BROWNING. OXILIA STRONGLY RECOMMENDED AS SECRETARY. CO-OPERATIVE AND EFFICIENT FAMILIAR ALSO WITH PERSONEL ASPECT

ACC DIST

ACTION/ SEC GEN

INFO/ DCC

ARMY SC LECCE

FILE

FLOAT

Ltr 1 Dec 43

151

ACTION COPY

HEADQUARTERS
26 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

ADV 83

DATE and Time of RECEIPT JUN 26

Distribution:

26 June

SECRET

0398

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

Col. Densmore.

Ref. attached.

Lt. Col. Campbell has spoken to Army S-C at Lecce and has transmitted the following:-

The position for which Oxilia is recommended is that of Secretary of State for War.

The Minister for War is leaving Lecce on Wednesday for a meeting of the Council of Ministers on Friday.

Gen. Browning would like Capt. Stone to obtain Gen. Alexander's concurrence to the appointment, and would like to be informed of Gen. Alexander's decision before the Minister leaves Lecce on Wednesday.

3294

151

0399

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

Grateful if reply could be received by 1000 Wednesday

0400

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

E 614

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : IMMEDIATE

FROM : MMIA

TO : ACC

M/C NO : N 102/26

REF NO: IDO/2

FILED :

REC'D : 261450B

DSA 1436
29 JUN 1944

Personal for Admiral STONE from BROWNING.

Subject is nomination of Military Undersecretary of State for War. CASATI, Minister for War, has intention of proposing General OXILIA as Undersecretary at naxt Council of Ministers on Friday 30th. This is also (~~my~~ private) recommendation, CASATI would like (General ALEXANDER'S) agreement prior to submitting nomination. Can you obtain this as soon as possible. CASATI leaves here on Wednesday 28th, would therefore like answer for transmission to CASATI before 1200 hours Wednesday.

of Brown and myself your

2000.1 Pol Prisons

150

IDO/2
26 June

F.O. 371/39508

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

TOP SECRET

AFHQ RPTD TO AFHQ ADVANCED

ACC MAIN

6739

26 JUN

28 JUN 1944

TOP SECRET
PRIORITY
ACTING CHIEF COMM.

WHILE IN ROME ON JUNE TWENTY FORTH I WAS INFORMED BY PENTALEA CMA UNDERSECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CMA THAT AIR FORCE GENERAL PIACENTINI HAD BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER FOR AIR PD PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AND UNCLE SUGAR POLITICAL ADVISOR REPEATED TO AFHQ ADVANCED FROM ACC MAIN FROM STONE PERSONAL PAREN IN THE LIST OF MINISTERS SUBMITTED BY BONOMI TO MACFARLANE WHICH WAS FORWARDED IN OUR MIKE TWO FOUR ZERO JUNE TENTH CMA WAR AND AVIATION WERE COMBINED UNDER CASATI PD I ASKED BONOMI THIS MORNING WHY PIACENTINI HAD BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER FOR AIR WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING ACC APOSTROPHE SUGAR PRIOR APPROVAL TO WHICH HE REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT REALIZE THAT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ACC WAS A PRE REQUISITE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS PD I REMINDED HIM OF MACFARLANES AGREEMENT WITH BADOGLIO CMA CONFIRMED IN WRITING CMA THAT SUCH APPOINTMENTS WOULD BE REFERRED IN ADVANCE TO ACC AND IT WAS AT ONCE APARENT THAT NEITHER BONOMI NOR PRUNAS WAS AWARE OF THE AGREEMENT PD A COPY WAS PRODUCED AND BONOMI AGREED TO HAVE EACH MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT READ IT PD I AM CONVINCED THIS WAS PURELY A MISUNDERSTANDING AND THAT THERE WAS NO INTENTION ON THE PART OF BONOMI TO AVOID ANY OBLIGATIONS OF THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT PD THE APPOINTMENT OF PIACENTINI IS AGREEABLE TO US AND I FEEL IT SHOULD STAND

3225

HILERY W. STONE
Captain, USMR
Acting Chief Commissioner

149

DISTRIBUTION:

TOP SECRET

1 - Sir Noel Charles
1 - Hon. Alexander Kirk
1 - SG Files
1 - DSG Files
1 - Adv SG Files
1 - (skeleton copy) AG Files

6739

769

0402

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

26 June 44

To: Captain Stone

If the Italian Government appoints Dr. Frano High Commissioner with authority to handle telecommunications, it would appear that Col. Henderson should have no concern re the minister.

I suggest that no written reply be given Col. H. Perhaps you will discuss with him next time you see him.

L.D.D.

0403

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

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Secy General
HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 25 Jun 1145
by
S-4699

In reply refer
to: CS/46/1/1

24th June, 1944.

DSM 1765
30 JUN 1944

HEADQUARTERS
25 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

Subject: Minister for Communications.

To: The Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

1. I have to bring to your notice the failure of the present Minister of Communications, Signor CERABONA, to co-operate with the Allied Control Commission.

2. This gentleman is a lawyer with a modest practice in Naples, and has had no administrative experience for over 20 years.

3. While I well appreciate that Ministers are not required to be professional experts in the sphere that is placed under their administration, it is right to expect that they shall bring to their work the intelligence of a first-class brain and an excellent administrative capacity, and to take a keen interest in the activities of their department.

4. Signor Cerabona has not displayed the least interest in the work of his Ministry so far as telecommunication or postal activities are concerned, nor, I understand, in connection with railway or road communications. He has never contacted me either verbally or in writing on any subject within the scope of my Sub-Commission; my contact with the Ministry concerned is surficiently close for me to be able to state with certainty that he has no useful effect or influence on the department.

5. What is more serious, he has on the contrary continuously opposed the nomination to the Under Secretaryships of competent officials, and his actions have led to a continuous state of indecision and confusion for some time. His actions are apparently founded on the view that Under Secretaryships should be political appointments, and that the present office holders, though well-known anti-Fascists, are non-party. Evidently it is of more importance, in his outlook, to obtain greater party support than to give any consideration to efficiency of service. The matter has culminated in the utter confusion caused by a statement in the papers and on the radio on 21st June that the present Under Secretaries had been confirmed, and a subsequent withdrawal of that statement as a result of a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 22nd June made under pressure by Signor Cerabona.

(148)

CS/46/1/1
24 Jun

0404

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

CRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

6. The efficiency of the communication services, both telec ommunications and railways, while chief ly of concern to the Italian people, is also of very considerable importance to the Allied war effort, as long as Italy remains a theatre of active operations. The present Under Secretary has this aspect very clearly in mind, and has always placed the requirements of the Allied forces first in his work; Signor Cerabona has no such viewpoint. I feel that, acting in the interests of the Allied Armies in Italy, we should not continue to tolerate any longer this political jugglery and administrative incompetence in these services.

7. It is suggested that the Prime Minister be requested to remove this official to some other field of ac tivity.

J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

0405

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

TOP SECRET 1256

AFHQ REPEATED ADV HQ AAI

28 JUN 1944

ACC MAIN
1256

TOP SECRET
PRIORITY
GEN MACFARLANE C COMZ

21 JUN 44

RAIMONDI AND PANO CSA UNDERSECRETARIES IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE LAST GOVERNMENT CSA HAD PROVED OF GREAT VALUE TO US BY REASON OF THEIR TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS PD PARA IN ADD FOR GENERAL TILSON CSA MEDICAL MISSION HAS JUST CSA AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER AND HE HAS ALSO ADVISED HQ AAI FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLANE (GENERAL, PARIS) THAT HAS OMITTED FROM BONOMI'S GOVERNMENT BUT ON REPRESENTATIONS BEING MADE BY BONOMI THEY HAVE BEEN IMMEDIATELY REINSTATED PD PARA IN ADD I HEARD TODAY THAT BONOMI HAS PROPOSED TO APPOINT GENERAL PIACENTINI AND MENTIONED ALTHOUGH HE HAD ORIGINALLY APPOINTED BADOGLIO MINISTER NOT WISH HAS AND HAS PD PARA FINAL PD THIS NEW APPOINTMENT WOULD NOT TAKE US AN EXACTNESS IS REQUIRED AS CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN AIR STAFF BY I TOOK IT THAT WHILST HAS BADOGLIO WAS A KEY MAN TODAY AND HE PROMISED TO TELL BONOMI WHEN HE FINDS PIACENTINI MUST BE LEFT AS CHIEF OF AIR AND STAFF PD HE WAS QUITE CERTAIN THAT BONOMI COULD AGREE AND THAT HE WOULD FIND A NEW AIR MINISTER ACCEPTABLE TO US PD PARA IN ADD PD THE ABOVE ARE INSTANCES EXAMPLES OF COOPERATION

COS.1 Post WDGS

HON. MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner.

328.

TOP SECRET

148
M256
21 June

FW 1-707

0406

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

TOP SECRET

M255

AFHQ, REPEATED ADV HQ AAI

05Y 13825F

27 JUN 1944.

ACC MAIN

M255

21 JUN 44

TOP SECRET
PRIORITY
GEN MACFARLANE C OCMM

MARSHAL LUNCHED WITH ME TODAY AND WE HAD LONG TALK ON POLITICAL SITUATION AND RACCHI
AFFAIRS AS DATA T C 42 HE SAID THAT HE CONSIDERED THAT THE POLITICAL PROBLEM ARISING OUT
OF THE LIBERATION OF ROME HAD BEEN SOLVED IN THE BEST AND QUICKEST WAY POSSIBLE./ PD ANY
ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE ALLIES TO KEEP HIMSELF IN OFFICE WOULD HAVE HAD DISASTROUS
RESULTS PD DATA ROME PD HE WAS SATISFIED THAT UNDER EXISTING COND IT ONLY HE HAD ACHIEVED
THE ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION AT WHICH IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN WHT LONG BONOMI COULD BE ABLE
TO HOLD HIS TEAM TOGETHER PD HE WAS ON INTIMATE TERMS WITH NORRIS AND ARMITAGE MANY OF HIS
STAFF PD HE WAS ABSOLUTELY STRAIGHT AND TRUSTWORTHY PD ON THE OTHER HAND IT WAS
DOUBTFUL IF HE HAD THE STRENGTH OF CHARACTER AND LEADERSHIP TO CONTROL A VERY MIXED TEAM
PD ENGLAND HAD BEEN A BRAKE ON BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT AND HE WAS PLAYING THE SAME ROLE IN
BONOMI'S CABINET PD ENGLAND'S ONLY AIM WAS TO BECOME FREE OF HER OTHER SOURCE
OF TROUBLE AND CLARKE HAD QUITE UNBALANCED PD DATA PUNC PD WHEN BADOGLIO WENT TO ROME
HE DECIDED THAT WITH COMMUNIST SUPPORT HE MIGHT WELL BE ABLE TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE
CABINET PD IT HAS HOWEVER BECOME EVIDENT AT A VERY EARLY STAGE OF THE DISCUSSIONS IN ROME THAT ALL
THE OTHER PARTIES WERE DETERMINED TO SERVE UNDER A CIVILIAN PRIME MINISTER AND TURNED TO
SEVER THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE MARSHAL AS PREMIER PD AS SOON AS THIS BECAME CLEAR GEN

TO: AFHQ FOR GENERAL WILSON, BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER, AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISER AND G5 RPTD ADV HQ AAI FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL

(147)

M255
21 June

File/706

OCO. 1 Italy

0407

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

BADOGLIO IT HAD JOINED THE OTHER PARTIES IN THEIR OPPOSITION TO BADOGLIO BY APRIL FIVE BE-
CAUSE HE HAD VERY RECENTLY AGAIN APPROACHED BADOGLIO AND HAD OFFERED HIS SERVICES AS
FOREIGN MINISTER BE BADOGLIO HAD SAID THAT HE WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT BUT AFTER A LONG
DISCUSSION WITH SOMMI THEY BOTH DECIDED THAT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT ONE MEMBERS OF
THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALL REFUSED TO SERVE UNDER BADOGLIO IT WOULD BE WELL TO KEEP HIS
RESIGNATION BE CARRIED AT ANY RATE FOR A WHILE BE BADOGLIO ACCEPTED BE SAID HE HAD PROMISED
SOMMI TO REMAIN AT HOME AND BE AVAILABLE FOR COUNSEL AND ADVICE WHENEVER REQUIRED SPE-
CIALLY IN REGARD TO FOREIGN POLICY AND RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES

DEC FCC
AMB HUR
RECEIVED

NOEL HAMON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant [redacted]
Chief Communications Officer
[redacted]

147

0408

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

SECRET M257

BARI

ACC MAIN

21 JUNE 44

SF DSM/383
27 JUN 1944

SECRET
URGENT
GEN MACFARLANE C COMM

YOUR NUMBER ADV THREE FIVE PD BAREN TO BARI FOR AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISION PERSONAL FOR BONEN DASH BIGGARLEY FROM ACC MAIN FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL FAREN I SAW BADOGLIO TODAY WHO PROMISED ME TO TELL BONOMI THAT WE WISHED PIACENTINI TO REMAIN IN HIS PRESENT JOB AND THAT BONOMI SHOULD APPOINT SOMEONE ELSE AS AIR MINISTER PD BADOGLIO ASSURED ME THAT HE WAS CERTAIN THAT BONOMI WOULD MEET OUR WISHES

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Co[illegible]

SECRET

(146)
M257
21 June

File/700

0405

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

ACC MAIN

ACC ADV

ADV 35

201345B

N60/20

SECRET

OP PRIORITY

OSI 1381

27 JUN 1944

FOR MACFARLANE FROM BISCARLET PD THIS MORNING POPOLO PUBLISHED IN ROME STATED PIACENTINI APPOINTED MINISTER OF AVIATION PD IN VIEW OUR ----(GROUP MISSING)---- YESTERDAY CANNOT BELIEVE THIS TRUE BUT IF IT IS HOPE YOU WILL OPPOSE STRONGEST PD I SHALL BE IN BARI FOR NEXT 48 HOURS

ACC DIST

ACTION - SECY GEN

INFO - DEP CC
AIR FORCES SC
FILE
FLOAT

file/700

145

ADV 35

20 June

0410

1

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

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 091.33

NATURAL RESOURCES

8—6728

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1) FARGO 642	MR. GRADY	10 FEB.	AGWAR	EXPEDITE SUPPLIES ALREADY REQUISITIONED FOR SARDINIAN COAL PRODUCTION
2) CC/G/45	GEN. MAC F.	11 FEB.	AFHQ	I HAVE FWDD YOUR 091.33 OF 31 JAN TO PRUNAS
3) DCC/4633	CAPT. STONE	17 FEB	GEN. ALIBERTI, MIN. OF WAR	PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR COAL
4) ES/IV AG 463.3-1 D-O	Gen. Mac F. Col. Tarr	28 Feb. 30 Mar.	Chf. Coal Sec., AFHQ DP, ACC	Re ACC assuming certain functions of Coal Section, AFHQ
5) WM897	Fable	20 Apr.	FATIMA	Coal strike in Sardinia
6) M200	CC	14 May	Troopers	Production of eng. products in Naples depends on availble coal.
7) Various	—	—	—	Electric Power
8) #1469 CC/G/326	Badoglio CC	16 May 23 "	CC HQ, AAI	Bombing damage on Sulfo & Terni Rivers
9) SG 091.33	CC	2 June	AAI	Fertilizer Plants.
10) 1537 — 1034 5001/9/CAO CC 000.8 CC 008.	Badoglio Mac Farlane FOWIT CAO, AAI CC CC	20 May 29 " 27 " 3 June 10 June 10 "	Mac Farlane Badoglio Mac Farlane " CAO, AAI FOWIT	SILURIFICIO TORPEDO PLANTS AT BAIA & FUSARO.
11) 5009/CAO CC/G/465 CC/P/412 5009/CAO A/CC 100	CAO, AAI CC CC CAO, AAI A/CC	14 " 19 " 20 " 11 July 26 July	CC CAO, AAI CAO, AAI CC AFHQ	CO-ORDINATION OF INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ANTI-INFLATION COMMITEE.
12) A/CC 004.04 ES 13/A A/CC 004.04	A/CC VP ECON SEC A/CC	18 July 24 " 27 "	VP, ECON SEC. A/CC CAO, AAI	REQUISITIONED PLANTS
13) 204/83/CA A/CC 004.04	A/CC	20 "	VP ECON SEC	SULPHUR FOR SARDINIA
14) ADM. INST. 27 2131/Q2 A/CC 004.04	AFHQ ADV ADM ECH AAI A/CC	8 FEB. 22 July 25 "	— AFHQ CAO, AAI	CENTRAL ELECTRICAL BOARD— ESTAB. + ABOLITION OF.

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

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