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

ACC

10000/136/123

ITALIAN GOV'T POLITIC
GOV'T 12 JUNE 1945 & F
FEB. 1945; JUNE 1945 –
(1 OF 2)

[redacted]

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

10000/136/123

ITALIAN GOV'T POLITICS (FROM RESIGNATION OF 2ND BONOMI GOV'T 12 JUNE 1945 & FORMATION OF PARRI GOV'T)
FEB. 1945; JUNE 1945 – JAN. 1947
(1 OF 2)

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

225-8/CC

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 493)
Revised July 25, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 225-8 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS
(FROM RESIGNATION OF 2nd BONOMI GOVT.
12 JUN 45 [illegible] OF PARRI GOVT.)

ALLIED COMMISSION

From 12 Jun 45
To

Confidential

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
78	Ltr "lessi	20 Jan 47	CC	Frwd of essay by Alessi
78a	Cbl 6134 Stone	23 Jan 47	SACMED	Request instrct re informing of It Gvt re appmnts in any possible new Gvt that is formed
79	Ltr CC 225-8	27 Jan 47	Alessi	Thanking Alessi for essay
80	Cbl F 74625 SACM	28 Jan 47	CC	Reply to 6134 of 23 Jan 47 re instrcts re appmnt of It Gvt Mins.
81	Ltr CC 225-8 CC	29 Jan 47	De Gasperi	Frwdng of SACMED instrct re adherence to Armistice terms and Appmnts of It Gvt Ministers

Confidential

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Confidential

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

SECRET

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

225-8/CC

G. N. C. Form 533 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 225-8 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS
(FROM RESIGNATION OF 2nd BONOMI GOVT,
12 JUN 45 & FORMATION OF PARRI GOVT)

From: 12 Jun 45
To :

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
71 b	Memo Brodie	11 Jul 46	CC	Conver betwn Brodie and It Chf of Air Staff
72	Cbl 2867 Stone	4 May 46	SACMED	It Govt functions after National Elections June 2 225/cc
72	Ltr CC 225-8 CC	16 Jul 46	AFHQ G-5	Frwdng of HM ltr to CC re acceptence of Armistice obligations by It Govt
73	Ltr CC225-8	5 Nov 46	AFHQ	Italian Gov negotiations with other Gov. Encl
74	Memo Polad A	8 Nov 46	CC	Infr CC of State department views re MacMillan Memo
75	Ltr CC225-8	9 Nov 46	AFHQ	No further action being taken re'an Memo
				381
76	Ltr 921.02P	16 Nov 46	CC	Infrm CC of policy re McMillan Memc
76a	Ltr Fiske	10 Dec 46	CC	Reorg of It Min of War
77	Ltr 921.02P	12 Dec 46	CC	SAC policy re violation of McMillan Memo

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

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225-8/CC

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Chief Commissioner

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 225-8 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS
(FROM RESIGNATION OF 2nd BONOMI GOVT,
12 JUN 45 & FORMATION OF PARRI GOVT)

ALLIED COMMISSION

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
51	Cbl 8660 Ex Comm	23 Nov 45	AFHQ G-5	Liberal Ministers ofITl Govt resign
52	Cbl 8667 Ex Comm	23 Nov 45	all RCs	" " " " " " "
53	Cbl 8709 CC	24 Nov 45	AFHQ G-5	Parri not yet resign
54	Cbl 6141 Milan	24 Nov 45	Stone	Union of Italian Women denounces Liber
55	Cbl 8733 CC	24 Nov 45	AFHQ G-5	Chr. Demo. and Labor Demo. force Parri
56	Cbl 8736 CC	24 Nov 45	AFHQ G-5	Parri resigns
57	Ltr Key	24 Nov 45	Stone	US opinion on political crisis
57 a	Cbl N 27/25 Milan Stud-	24 Nov 45	Stone	Expression soliderity with Parri Gov't
57b	Memo Col Bergin office	25 Nov 45	Stone	Statements ofSforza, Nenni, Etc.
58	Ltr Stone	26 Nov 45	Key	Acknowledge Ltr of 24 Nov
59	Cbl 8927 National Asso.	26Nov 45	Stone	Opinion political situation
60	Memo	28 Nov 45	Stone	Crisis
61	Memo	30 Nov 45	Stone	Crisis
61a	Speech by Nenni in Naples Nov 30 Recd			
62	Cbl 8/23 AMG 13 Corps	1 Dec. 45	HQ AC	Public opinion political situation
62a	Cbl 8924 CA Sec	1 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	Socialist armed
63	Cbl 33100 Pres. AAAC	2 Dec 45	Stone	Opinion political situation
64	Ltr CC225-8 Stone	4 Dec 45	De Gasperi	New Govt adhere to obligations
65	Cbl 8970 CC	4 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	De Gasperi to form new govt
65a	Cbl 9158 CC	10 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	Names of other Ministers
66	Cbl 9157 CC	10 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	Italian Govt formed(list of Officials)
66a	Cbl 9175 CC	10 Dec 45	AGWAR	Hold press release on new It. Govt.
66b	Ltr CC 225-8 Stone	11 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	Italian government obligations Armistic
67	Cbl 9240 CC	12 Dec 45	AFHQ G-5	De Gasperi letters being forwarded
68	Ltr3/2247 De Gasperi	14 Dec 45	Stone	List of Undersecretaries
69	Ltr CC 225-8 Stone	15 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	List of Undersecretaries
70	Ltr CC 225-8 Stone	15 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	Statement by Italian Prime Minister
71	Ltr AFHQ G-5 Hamblen	15 Dec 45	CC	Italian government obligations Armistice
71a	Aide Memoire	24 Feb 45	It Gov	Functions of Allied Commission

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CC/225-8

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 225-8 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS
(FROM RESIGNATION OF 2nd BONOMI GOVT,
12 JUN 45, & FORMATION OF PARRI GOVT)

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
35	Cbl AFHQ, NAF-1048	26 Jul 45	CCS	Institutional question - Parri speech.
36	Cbl Piemonte, P-127	26 Jul 45	CC	Report on Parri-Morandi-Marshall talk.
37	Memo, CC	7 Aug 45	Files	Albanians landed in It island Saseno.
38	6502/86/EC, Talbot	9 Aug 45	AFHQ G-2	Albanian forces landed in Saseno.
38a	Prunas, 71/1204/995	18 Aug 45	Stone	Albanian forces landed in Saseno.
39	CC 225-8, Stone	24 Aug 45	AFHQ	Transmittal of amended sgd commitment of 22 Jun fr Prime Minister.
39a	38992/16644.2/19/11	24 Aug 45	CC	It Gov policy re Macmillen Memo
40	CC 225-8, Stone	27 Aug 45	AFHQ	Albanian forces landed in Saseno.
41	6532/13/EC, Stone	31 Aug 45	Prunas	Albanian forces landed in Saseno.
42	301/164/EC, Arnoldy	17 Sep 45	AFHQ	Transmittal of amended sgd commitment of 22 Jun fr Prime Minister.
43	Central Committee 146/v	22 Oct 45	Stone	Di Raimondo, Gen'l Man. State R.R.
44	Stone	24 Oct 45	N. U. RR Men	Ack'mt of 146/v/F of 22 Oct 45.
45	Stone	24 Oct 45	Parri	Re Replace'mt of Di Raimondo.
46	A.L.Hambien	29 Oct 45	Stone	Trans. of Original Commit't Sig. Parri
47	Parri	30 Oct 45	Stone	Re Replace'mt of Di Raimondo.
48	Stone	1 Oct 45	Parri	Return of orig. signed obligation.
49	Ltr Key	16 Nov 45	Stone	Enclo:Ltr Fascist party re-enter politic
50	Ltr Stone	20 Nov 45	Key	Acknowledge Ltr of 16 Nov 45

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CC/225-8

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(FROM RESIGNATION OF 2ND BONOMI GOVT, 12 JUN 45, & FORMATION OF PARRI GOVT) SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
18	Ltr, Parri	22 Jun 45	Stone	Undertaking on institutional questior
19	Ltr, Parri	22 Jun 45	Stone	Undertaking on acceptance of obligations towards Allies & Armistice Terms.
20	CM AC CC, 481	23 Jun 45	AFHQ	Undertakings sgd, originals retained.
21	CM AFHQ F-98519	24 Jun 45	AC	Undertakings to be sent COS.
21a	Parri, 5187	24 Jun 45	Stone	Speech by Parri on gen pol of IG.
22	CC 225-8, Stone	26 Jun 45	AFHQ	Undertakings in original forwarded.
22a	Memo	26 Jun 45		Program approved by Council of IG.
23	Parri, 522	27 Jun 45	Stone	Two ministers, previously absent, now acquaint selves with Armistice Terms.
24	CC 225-8, Stone	27 Jun 45	AFHQ	Two ministers, previously absent, now acquaint selves with Armistice Terms.
25	PRB, Bergin	27 Jun 45		List of under-secretaries.
26	Parri, 530	27 Jun 45	Stone	Fano as U/Secy of Communications.
27	301/EC, Llewellyn.	29 Jun 45	AFHQ G-5	List of under-secretaries.
28	Ltr, Stone	30 Jun 45	Parri	Fano as U/Secy of Communications.
29	CM1 AC CC, 911	30 Jun 45	AFHQ G-5	Fano as U/Secy of Communications.
30	301/108/EC, Stone	2 Jul 45	Parri	Thanks for copy of speech.
31	Article "Il Reporter"	22 Jul 45		Nenni's speech in Milan on War Loan, Arnasso, and the Costituente, and urges a Republic form of govt for Italy.
32	CM1 AC CC, 2558	23 Jul 45	AFHQ	Nenni's speech calling for republican govt for Italy.
33	CM1 AC CC, 2406	23 Jul 45	Piemonte	Parri's visit to Piemonte, to urge Itals cooperate w AMG, enforce law, order
34	Ltr, Stone	23 Jul 45	Poletti	Parri's visit to Milan, to urge Itals cooperate w AMG, enforce Law & order.

SECRET

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Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 225-8 ITALIAN GOVERNMENT POLITICS
(FROM RESIGNATION OF SECOND BONOMI
GOVERNMENT - 12 JUNE 1945)

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Cbl AC CC, 9655	12 Jun 45	AFHQ	Bonomi resigns; Lieut discussing w It Parliament & pol figures.
2	CC 225-8, Stone	12 Jun 45	Bonomi	Undertakings which must be signed by any new IG
3	Cbl AC ExC 9656	12 Jun 45	RCs, SCAOs	Bonomi resigned; will keep informed.
4	FRB, Bergin	14 Jun 45	CC	News articles on crisis.
4a	FRB, Bergin	15 Jun 45		News articles on crisis.
5	FRB, Bergin	16 Jun 45	CC	Article on Stone-Parri parley.
6	FRB, Bergin			Parri's interviews with leaders.
7	Statement, Parri		Press	Article on Stone-Parri parley.
8	FRB, Bergin			News article on crisis.
9	CC 225-8, Stone	18 Jun 45	Parri	Undertakings which must be signed by any new IG.
10	Ltr, Ferruccio Parri	18 Jun 45	Stone	Receipt acknowledged of advice on undertakings to be sgd by new IG.
11	Editorial, AVANTI !, Nenni	19 Jun 45		Nenni's editorial on Pol Crisis.
12	Memo, US Pol Adv, AC	19 Jun 45	CC	Summary of Pol career of Emilio LUSSU
13	Cbl AC CC 178	20 Jun 45	AFHQ C-5	Nominations for service ministers, approved personally by SACMED.
14	Cbl AC CC 179	20 Jun 45	AFHQ C-5	Nominations to new It Govt, (Parri).
15	Minutes, Bergin	20 Jun 45		Minutes of Stone-Parri discussion on 1. Service Ministers; 2. Liaison Ministry in the North. SAC approves appts of De Courten, Cevolotto, Iacini.
16	FRB, Bergin	20 Jun 45		List of Govt Ministers; Nenni speech.
17	FRB, Bergin	20 Jun 45		News articles on formation of govt.
17a	Parri	21 Jun 45	Stone	Parri's oath of office

SECRET

0821

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CC 225-B

29 January 1947.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been instructed by General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, that any new Italian Government formed prior to the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty will be required to confirm adherence to the obligations under the Armistice and the additional conditions of Armistice, subject to the reservations made in the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945. The form of obligation is attached hereto as enclosure "A".

I am further instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that appointments to the positions of Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Air and to certain other positions having military significance, a list of which is attached hereto as enclosure "B", will require the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander as set forth in Appendix "A" to the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Mary W. Stone

MARY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

3826

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

Information Copy to:
On. Enrico DeNicola,
Provisional Head of the State,
Rome.

Copy to: U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Ex Com
CC Files
G-5 AFHQ

0827

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

CC-225-8

27 January 1947

My dear Commendatore:

I thank you for the analysis of the political situation which you attached to your letter of 20 January.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Comm. Giuseppe Alessi
Via Cagliari 33/2
Roma.

3870

Spare
225-8/cc

0823

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JAN 291015

Important

AFH4 SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEG

ACTION AICOM ROME .

SECRET

7 8 F1

REFERENCE YOUR 6134 OF JAN 23 - 1947

SECRET

ANY NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED BETWEEN NOW AND R DAY WILL BE REQUIRED TO ADHERE TO THE ARMISTICE TERMS AND SACMED'S APPROVAL FOR APPOINTMENTS TO THE HEADS OF THE SERVICE MINISTRIES AND PRINCIPAL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS IS STILL REQUIRED.

22/3-52 2

See 31

* A.C. DISTRIBUTION

ACTION - C. COMMISSIONER

INFO - EX. COMMISSIONER

POLAD (A)

POLAD (B)

FILE

SKELETON

COPY

SECRET

80

38-2

0824

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CC-225-8

27 January 1947

My dear Commendatore:

I thank you for the analysis of the political situation which you attached to your letter of 20 January.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Comm. Giuseppe Alessi
Via Casilina 33/2
Roma.

225-8/CC

38-1

(199)

0825

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

SECRET

ALCOM ACSOC FROM AMIRAL STOHR 231305A JAN 47

AFHQ FOR SACMED GEORGE FIVE UNCLE SUGAR AND BRITISH FOLADS

6134 (89) in 202/cc (92) in 202/cc SECRET

MY TWO EIGHT SIX SEVEN OF FOUR MAY AND MAF ONE ONE FOUR ONE OF TWENTY THREE MAY REFER PD PLEASE INSTRUCT WHETHER ON BEHALF OF SACMED I SHOULD INFORM PROVISIONAL HEAD OF STATE DENICOLA THAT PAREN ARE PARENS ANY NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED BETWEEN NOW AND ROGER DAY WILL BE REQUIRED TO GIVE UNDERTAKING AS TO ADHERENCE TO ARMISTICE TERMS AND THAT PAREN BAKER PAREN SACMED CONTINUES TO RESERVE THE RIGHT TO DISAPPROVE HEADS OF SERVICE MINISTRIES AND SENIOR SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

DISTRIBUTION:
US Ambassador
BR Ambassador
Ex Com
CC
Spaatz
Also in 202/cc

See 80
81

SECRET

PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

78A

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

JOHN R HAYES
MAJOR, AGD
ADJT

0826

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

TOPSEC

CHIEF COMMISSIONER
CC 26P
FEB 2 1945

FX 18357
JAN 311813

3/186
FEB 010830
PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE FHOBG

SOLOC INFO TO BRAEF MAIN - CINCMONE MTOUSA - DELTA BASE - AACOM

SECRET.

(Your IX 22137 of 24 January and ref our FX 89828 of 23 January and FX 90918 of 25 January)

Notification as to when Princess of PIEDMONT and her party will leave SWITZERLAND not yet to hand but felt that you would like following details not to enable you to plan road transport and accommodation.

Para 1. VIP plane(from VIP flight this HQ) to bring the party back from FRANCE would land at BRUN LYON airfield on day before party would emplane. VIP plane besides normal crew would have on board Major PEARSON of Allied Commission who would desire to proceed to the border, meet the party and act as conducting officer on flight back to ITALY.

Para 2. Party of Princess would proceed from SWITZERLAND to Hotel National at ANNEMASSE arriving day before emplaning. Party would require accommodation and transportation from border to accommodation and thence to airfield. Major PEARSON would require transport to take him to the border in order to meet and return with the party.

Para 3. Understood that when party of Italian Political Personages moved back to ITALY on 7/8 December last accommodation was provided at CHATEAU PEYRIEU and that assistance in handling party was given by Major PAYETTE and lieut LOMBARDI of Civil Affairs Staff. Considered here that same arrangements for party of Princess would be adequate.

Para 4. Final composition of party of Princess of PIEDMONT still dependent on whether she brings her 4 children with her but following will serve as guide to you pending final details being known.

(a) HRH Princess of PIEDMONT with possibly her 4 children .

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TOP SEC

FX 18357

CONF.

(b) Marquis GIOVANO PESTA PALLAVICINO, gentleman in waiting.

(c) Generale RENATO di VALERIO, special envoy from HRH The Prince of PIEDMONTE.

(d) Countess ALBERTA FOSCARI.

(e) HRH VITTORIO EMANUALE, Conte De TORINO.

(f) HELENE COSYNS, maid.

(g) SILVIO FABERTO, chauffeur.

(h) RENATO VOLPI, chauffeur.

(i) SETTIMO PINI, chauffeur.

(j) VINCENZO TERRACCIANO, courier.

(k) FRANCESCO ASCIONE, courier.

(l) Major MARSON, conducting officer.

Para 5. Amount of baggage and whether it will in fact be possible to bring all servants included in above subject to final settlement when known whether 4 children will accompany the Princess but first intimation was Royal party would have some 750 kgs of luggage

TOP SEC

AC. DIST
INT-AGI SO. T. CHIEF
COMMISSIONER
INF: A/PRESIDENT
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
C.O.S.
POL. SEC
FILE

0828

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

Translation

Comm. GIUSEPPE ALESSI

-:-:-:-:-:-

Via Casilina No. 33./2 Rome, 20 January 1947.

Dear Admiral:

Please find herewith enclosed another essay of mine regarding the political situation and the responsibility of the actual Government.

I take full responsibility for the included memorandum and you therefore may take any use of it you deem advisable.

With my best regards, I beg to remain

Very Truly Yours

/s/ Giuseppe Alessi

225-8/cc

See 79

8251

To : Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner, A.C.
R O M E

98

0829

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 921.02 P

12 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian Government negotiations with other Governments.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

Reference your letter CC 225-8 dated 5 November 1946.

The Supreme Allied Commander is cognizant of the violation of the "MacMillan Memorandum" but considers it inadvisable to approach the Italian Government on this subject, at this time.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

A. L. HAHELEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

CONFIDENTIAL

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0830

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

C.C. CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 921.02 P

12 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian Government negotiations with other Governments.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

Reference your letter CC 225-8 dated 5 November 1946. A

The Supreme Allied Commander is cognizant of the violation of the "MacMillan Memorandum" but considers it inadvisable to approach the Italian Government on this subject, at this time.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

A. L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

3

CONFIDENTIAL

0831

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

To : The Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater,
Allied Force Headquarters,
APO 512.

On behalf of the Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice of September 29, 1943, with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

ROME, _____ 1947.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

21

ENCLOSURE "A"

0832

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

Minister of War

Minister of Marine

Minister of Air

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created

Under Secretary for Telecommunications

Director of Railroads

Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza

Commanding General, Carabinieri

Chief of Staff, Carabinieri

Commanding General, GG.FF

Appointments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force in accordance with current practice.

740.00119 PW/12-2755

38

81

0853

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

COMM. GIUSEPPE ALESSI

Roma, li 20 Gennaio 1947

VIA CASILINA, 35/2 - Telef. 71.300 - 75.401

Eccellenza,

mi sia ancora una volta consentito l'onore di inviarLe una copia di altro mio scritto e questa volta sulla situazione politica italiana e le responsabilità dell'attuale Governo.

Del memorandum accluso ne assumo la completa responsabilità, quindi Ella ne puo' fare l'uso che ne crede piu' opportuno.

Mi è oltremodo gradita questa occasione Eccellenza, per esprimerLe i sensi della mia piu' alta stima; e sempre a completa Sua disposizione mi creda di Lei

Dev.mo

Comm. Giuseppe Alessi

Per
S.E. L'Ammiraglio Stone
Capo della Commissione Alleata in Italia
R o m a

RISERVATISSIMA PERSONALE

R E L A Z I O N E

SUL GOVERNO ATTUALE ITALIANO E LE SUE RESPONSABILITA'

Comm.Giuseppe Alessi
Via Casilina n. 33
Tel: 7I.300 - 75.40I

3733

pd/

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

R E L A Z I O N E

SUL GOVERNO ATTUALE ITALIANO E LE SUE RESPONSABILITA'

Comm.Giuseppe Alessi
Via Casilina n. 33
Tel: 7I.300 - 75.40I

3733

pd/

(187)

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

Riservatissima personale

Dopo le elezioni dell'Assemblea Costituente in Italia del 2 Giugno I946 le promesse ed i vari programmi enunciati e conclamati dai vari partiti che sono riusciti a conquistare il potere e che avevano formalmente promesso di ristabilire l'ordine,ricostituire le finanze,incrementare il commercio e i rifornimenti,riprendere i trasporti e le comunicazioni,sono completamente falliti.

E' purtroppo doloroso constatare da parte dei dirigenti politici italiani,una assoluta incapacità e cattiva volontà nel risolvere tutte le suaccennate questioni; ed è ancor piu' doloroso rilevare che tutto cio' non è dovuto alla impossibilità e incapacità del Paese,ma è il frutto di un singolare e sistematico programma di sabotaggio a tutte le migliori iniziative.

La situazione italiana puo' essere cosi' riassunta:

I) - Continua svalutazione monetaria
2) - Deficienza progressiva dei trasporti interni ed esteri
3) - importazione adall'Estero di materie non assolutamente necessarie alla vita della popolazione
4) - Continuo rialzo dei prezzi,tanto dei generi alimentari quanto delle materie di maggior consumo
5) - Disordine nelle amministrazioni dello Stato
6) - Assoluta incapacità di riorganizzare i servizi dell'alimentazione
7) - Inadeguato servizio di polizia, per il quale la cronaca nera continua a registrare episodi di violenza ed atti di

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

del 2 Giugno I946 le promesse ed i vari programmi anunciati e conclamati dai vari partiti che sono riusciti a conquistare il potere e che avevano formalmente promesso di ristabilire l'ordine,ricostituire le finanze,incrementare il commercio e i rifornimenti,riprendere i trasporti e le comunicazioni,sono completamente falliti.

E' purtroppo doloroso constatare da parte dei dirigenti politici italiani,una assoluta incapacità e cattiva volontà nel risolvere tutte le suaccennate questioni; ed è ancor piu' doloroso rilevare che tutto cio' non è dovuto alla impossibilità e incapacità del Paese,ma è il frutto di un singolare e sistematico programma di sabotaggio a tutte le migliori iniziative.

La situazione italiana puo' essere cosi' riassunta:

I) - Continua svalutazione monetaria

2) - Deficienza progressiva dei trasporti interni ed esteri

3) - importazione adall'Estero di materie non assolutamente necessarie alla vita della popolazione

4) - Continuo rialzo dei prezzi,tanto dei generi alimentari, quanto delle materie di maggior consumo

5) - Disordine nelle amministrazioni dello Stato

6) - Assoluta incapacità di riorganizzare i servizi dell'alimentazione

7) - Inadeguato servizio di polizia, per il quale la cronaca nera continua a registrare episodi di violenza ed atti di brigantaggio

8) - Mancanza proporzionale tra gli stipendi ed i salari rispetto all'effettivo costo della vita in continuo aumento

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9) - Cattiva volontà nel reprimere la borsa nera esercitata su vasta scala e con il beneplacido delle autorità

IO)- Protezione sfacciata di elementi perturbatori dell'ordine pubblico, della borsa nera e dei creatori di ogni disordine

II)- Sfiducia e malcontento fra i cittadini e di tutte le popo_ lazioni del sistema democratico.

o

o o

Questa è l'evidente situazione italiana: uno dei piu' chia_ ri indici di tale stato di cose è dato dalla impossibilità di addivenire, fino ad oggi, ad una intesa fra i vari partiti per dare una sana e democratica amministrazione al Comune di Roma.

La ricerca delle cause di tanto disordine è evidente e chiara: " l'Italia,con il trattato di pace viene a trovarsi in una linea di demarcazione tra l'influenza occidentale anglo ame_ ricana, e quella orientale slavo - russa.

Gli uomini al potere non hanno voluto, ne' saputo prendere un'atteggiamento deciso fra queste due correnti,ingenerando co_ si' sfiducia, tanto negli alleati occidentali, quanto in quelli orientali, e cio' in contrasto con l'effettiva volontà della maggioranza del Paese che, mentre gradirebbe l'incondizionato appoggio anglo-americano, i partiti di sinistra, pur rappresen_ tando una notevole minoranza, tendono a ricattare il Paese at_ traverso una politica confusa e distruttiva,nell'intento di con_ durre il Paese verso il disordine e cioe' verso il blocco slavo-russo.

I comunisti, che abbiamo detto, sono in netta minoranza rispetto le varie correnti politiche del Paese, sono oggi pra_

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o

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I comunisti, che abbiamo detto, sono in netta minoranza rispetto le varie correnti politiche del Paese, sono oggi pra_ticamente padroni della situazione, giacche' hanno in mano ol_tre a vari Ministeri interessanti la vita pubblica, anche la Con_federazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, organizzazione dalla quale dipendono le masse operaie, le quali sono imbonite e avve_lenate da una propaganda subdola promettente la conquista di

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un facile benessere attraverso la conquista delle grandi e medie proprietà terriere, la socializzazione delle industrie e delle imprese.

Viceversa tutta la parte sana della popolazione, e cioe' la classe borghese e quella dei piccoli e medi ceti agricoli, sono decisamente contrari ad ogni sovvertimento dell'ordine.

L'opinione pubblica, infatti, attraverso gli organi dipendenti della stampa,hanno in questi giorni criticato aspra_ mente:

a) - Le inconsulte manifestazioni di piazza sconfinate coi dolorosi fatti del Viminale
b) - I delittuosi e sanguinosi episodi dell'Emilia,le cui responsabilità sono fatte salire direttamente al Partito Comunista.
c) - L'assoluta inerzia da parte delle Autorità per le esporta_ zioni di grano e di armi in Jugoslavia in cambio di lire italiane falsificate
d) - Il progressivo affamamento delle popolazioni alle quali non vengono corrisposte le prestabilite tesserate assegna_ zioni alimentari,tanto che a Napoli,Salerno, ed altre cit_ tà,sono in corso dolorosi episodi di violenza e di saccheg_ gio.

Onde addivenire al piu' presto possibile ad una disten_ sione di animi e prima che la situazione italiana precipiti nel caos,occorre che gli Alleati e in prima linea gli Stati Uniti, intervengano energicamente con un programma di sostanziali aiuti economici finanziari.

Tali aiuti pero',dovrebbero essere amministrati e di_ stribuiti a mezzo di centri appositamente istituiti e portati a conoscenza del pubblico con opportuni comunicati di stampa, affinchè ciascun cittadino sappia, con assoluta precisione,

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

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b) - I delittuosi e sanguinosi episodi dell'Emilia,le cui responsabilità sono fatte salire direttamente al Partito Comunista.

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d) - Il progressivo affamamento delle popolazioni alle quali non vengono corrisposte le prestabilite tesserate assegnazioni alimentari,tanto che a Napoli,Salerno, ed altre città,sono in corso dolorosi episodi di violenza e di saccheggio.

Onde addivenire al piu' presto possibile ad una distensione di animi e prima che la situazione italiana precipiti nel caos,occorre che gli Alleati e in prima linea gli Stati Uniti, intervengano energicamente con un programma di sostanziali aiuti economici finanziari.

Tali aiuti pero',dovrebbero essere amministrati e distribuiti a mezzo di centri appositamente istituiti e portati a conoscenza del pubblico con opportuni comunicati di stampa, affinchè ciascun cittadino sappia, con assoluta precisione, quanto è di sua spettanza, quale è il prezzo delle derrate distribuite, e da quale Nazione proviene l'aiuto specifico del rifornimento.

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Per quanto riguarda i finanziamenti, anziche' concedere prestiti diretti allo Stato italiano, sarebbe piu' opportuno che i gruppi finanziari americani intervenissero direttamente nella riorganizzazione delle industrie e del commercio.

Si imporrebbe cosi' allo Stato il rispetto assoluto del capitale straniero investito in Italia, i cui Dirigenti sarebbero cosi' costretti a tutelare anche le stesse industrie ed attività economiche.

Solo con tale intervento l'Italia potrà realizzare la auspicata pace interna e riprendere fiduciosa la sua opera di ricostruzione volgendo lo sguardo verso gli Alleati di occidente.

Comm.Giuseppe Alessi
Via Casilina n. 33 Roma
Tel.7I.300 - 75.40I

Roma Dicembre I946

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Solo con tale intervento l'Italia potrà realizzare la auspicata pace interna e riprendere fiduciosa la sua opera di ricostruzione volgendo lo sguardo verso gli Alleati di occiden_ te.

Comm.Giuseppe Alessi
Via Casilina n. 33 Roma
Tel.7I.300 - 75.40I

Roma Dicembre I946

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

0844

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

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Italian Ministry of War

ALLIED FORCES SUB COMMISSION
A.C. (M. M. I. A.) R O M E

10 December 1946

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 794, U.S. Army.

1. Following your conversation with the Prime Minister and aide memoir left with him, a meeting was held at the War Ministry on 6 December 1946 at which the matter was discussed at length. Present : Minister Facchinetti (presiding), Gen. Goulburn (UMIA), Col. Fiske (UMIA), Brig. Hope (UMIA), Col. Pidsley (UMIA), Gen. Cadorna (Chief of Staff), Gen. Marras (Chief of Staff designate), Gen. Pelligra (Commissariat), Gen. Liuzzi (Deputy Chief of Staff), Gen. Chatrian (Military Undersecretary), Gen. Supino (Chief of Cabinet, Col. Piacentini (S.M.E.).

2. The Minister expressed his agreement the reorganization was necessary and in principal he agreed that military responsibilities should be allocated to the heads of three staff branches and civil responsibilities to the heads of three equivalent branches. He reserved for future study his views on the future of the Gabinetto, the future of the Military Undersecretary, the desirability of an Army Council and the desirability of a Chief of Staff.

3. Gen. Goulburn submitted an organization diagram of the British War Office.

4. Col. Fiske submitted a similar organization chart showing the reorganization recently effected in the US War Department as a result of war experiences.

5. Italian officers present noticeably refrained from comment on the proposals. UMIA representatives urged the desirability of a military head to the Army who should be the only military advisor to the Minister. The Minister was apprehensive that such a system would concentrate too much power in the hands of one general officer.

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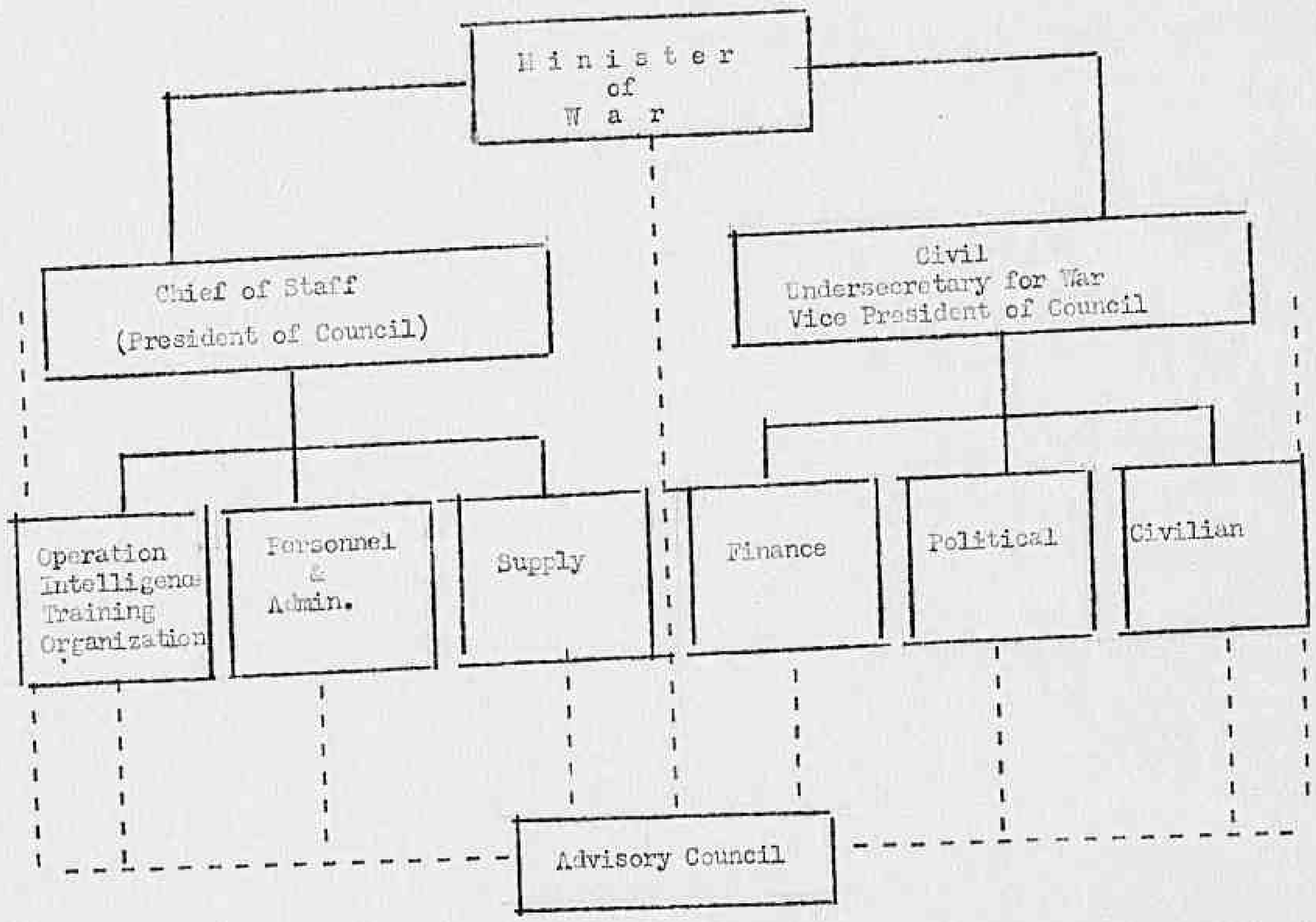
6. MIA then offered as a compromise proposal the following organization :



NOTE : No "Gabinetto "
No "Military Undersecretary"
Secretariat to perform those functions for :
Minister, Chief of Staff, Civil Undersecretary and Council.

Chief of Staff to be military head of Army and sole military advisor to the Minister.

7. The Minister of War said that he would have the proposals examined and would submit "counter proposals".

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8. Subsequent conversation, after adjournment, with the Italian Officers present indicated conclusively that although they were themselves wholly in favor of the proposals in their opinion the Minister did not intend to take any effective action toward a rational reorganization of the War Ministry. MAIA representative gained the same impression from the attitude of the Minister at the meeting.

(2)

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
D/Comdr MAIA.

NEF/mp

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

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 322.07P

16 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Government Negotiations with other Governments.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 754.

75

Reference your letter above subject, file CC 225-6 dated 9 November 1946, it is confirmed that you will take no further steps in this matter without instructions from this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A.L. [redacted],
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

225-6/CC

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 921.02P 16 November 1946

SUBJECT: Italian Government Negotiations with other Governments

TO : Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 794

Reference your letter above subject, file CC 225-8 dated 9 November 1946, it is confirmed that you will take no further steps in this matter without instructions from this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

/s/ A.L. Hamblen
/t/ A.L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Internal Distribution:
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 921.02P 16 November 1946

SUBJECT: Italian Government Negotiations with other Governments

TO : Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 794

Reference your letter above subject, file CC 225-8 dated 9 November 1946, it is confirmed that you will take no further steps in this matter without instructions from this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

/s/ A.L. Hamblen
/t/ A.L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Internal Distribution:
CC's personal file
Executive Commr
Polad A
Polad B

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

NOV 19 1946

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 921.02P

16 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Government Negotiations with other Governments.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

Reference your letter above subject, file CC 225-8 dated 9 November 1946, it is confirmed that you will take no further steps in this matter without instructions from this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

/s/ A.L.H.
A.L. HAMBLEN,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

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

5 November 1946.

CC 225-8

SUBJECT: Italian Government negotiations with other governments.

TO : G-5 Section, ENG.

1. Paragraph 3 of the so-called "Macmillan Memorandum" of 24 February 1945 requires the Italian Government to keep the Allied Commission generally informed of any negotiations in which they engage with other governments. Notwithstanding this obligation, difficulty has been experienced in securing full compliance by the Italian Government. This question was subsequently the subject of correspondence with Prime Ministers Bonomi and Parri and Foreign Minister DeGasperi in 1945 and culminated in a renewed and satisfactory pledge by Prime Minister Parri on 24 August 1945, copy of which is attached.

2. Because recent news dispatches in the Italian press gave indication that the Italian Government had concluded a commercial treaty with Poland without notification to the Allied Commission, I requested an opinion from the American and British Political Advisors as to whether they considered it appropriate at this time to press the Italian Government for adherence to that portion of the Macmillan Memorandum referred to above.

3. In reply I have received an opinion from the British Political Advisor dated 22 October and one from the American Political Advisor dated 23 October.

4. My recommendation is that the views expressed by the American Political Advisor are sound and that violation, inadvertent or deliberate, of paragraph 3 of the Macmillan Memorandum by the Italian Government cannot be condoned. If you concur, an appropriate letter will be sent to the Prime Minister.

5. May I receive the Supreme Allied Commander's instructions on this question.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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Inc.-1 Parri ltr 24 Aug 45
2 Polad A ltr 22 Oct 46 ✓
3 Polad A ltr 23 Oct 46 ✓

Copy to: Polad A
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 225-8 9 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Government negotiations with other Governments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

Reference is made to my letter of 5 November, same file and subject.

1. I have now received a memorandum dated 6 November 1946 from the American Political Advisor, copy of which is enclosed, stating that the Department of State agrees with the British view.

2. Unless I am instructed by your Headquarters to the contrary, I shall take no further steps towards urging the Italian Government to comply with paragraph 3 of the so-called "Macmillan Memorandum" of 24 February 1945.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

CC 225-8

9 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Government negotiations with other Governments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

A

Reference is made to my letter of 5 November, same file and subject.

1. I have now received a memorandum dated 8 November 1946 14 from the American Political Advisor, copy of which is enclosed, stating that the Department of State agrees with the British view.

2. Unless I am instructed by your Headquarters to the contrary, I shall take no further steps toward urging the Italian Government to comply with paragraph 3 of the so-called "Macmillan Memorandum" of 26 February 1945.

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Political Adviser (A)

Rome, November 8, 1946

Memorandum to: Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission

D

I refer to my memorandum of October 31, in which I indicated that I was unable to recommend any willful default of the terms of the MacMillan Memorandum. I also refer to Polad B's memorandum to you of October 22 taking the opposite view on this subject.

I am now informed that the Department of State agrees with the British view, that a reminder to the Italian Government of its obligation under paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum would be unnecessary and inadvisable at the present time.

I must therefore ask you to consider my memorandum of October 31 as superseded by the Department's views.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr.
~~Assistant~~ Political Adviser (A)

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

COPY

HUTS on paper

To: Chief Commissioner

From: Poland B

In reply to your verbal enquiry, this Embassy do not believe that it would be detrimental to Allied interests if henceforth the Italian Government were not to be required to observe the provisions in paragraph 3 of the so-called MacMillan Memorandum of February 24th, 1945, according to which they should keep the Allied Commission generally informed of any negotiations in which they engage with other Governments.

It will be recalled that following correspondence exchanged over several months in 1945 between yourself and successive Italian Prime Ministers, Professor Parri gave favourable assurances on August 24th of that year in this matter. If since that date the Italian Government have failed to keep the Allied Commission informed of negotiations with other Governments, it does not seem necessary or even advisable to remind them now of their obligations, for the following reasons:-

(1) The main object of these controls, insofar as they related to economic and financial matters, was to prevent the Italians from agreeing to repay debts to neutrals in advance of reparations to the United Nations and to see that proper regard was paid to the Allied trade controls in Italy and to the Reserved Commodity Lists. With regard to reparations, the position has been radically changed since the date of the MacMillan Memorandum as a result of the renunciation by many nations at the Peace Conference at Paris to their claim to reparations from Italy. The Allied trade controls in Italy are now dead, while the Reserved Commodity Lists are dying, and the Italians respect them anyway.

(2) So far as this Embassy is concerned, copies of all commercial agreements are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after negotiation, and representations can be made then if necessary.

(3) As regards the form of agreements negotiated by the Italian Government, in a short time commercial agreements may be standardized under the I.T.O. Until then Italian agreements with European countries are all being negotiated along the same lines of barter and clearing, a form to which the Allied Commission have never objected.

(4) The Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission having disappeared, it might be difficult to find staff able to study any material in connection with financial negotiations which the Italian Government might furnish if required to conform now with paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum.

Finally, it seems unnecessary to stir up the Italian Government on this subject with the possible result of ill-feeling on their part at this eleventh hour when the Allied Command is expected in the fairly near future to disappear altogether.

/s/ H. A. Hankey

22.10.46

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Political Adviser (A)

October 31, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

You asked my British colleague and myself to give our views on whether the Italian Government should at this juncture be reminded of the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum of February 24, 1945, which states, in part, that "The Allied Commission should be kept generally informed by the Italian Government of any negotiations in which they engage with other Governments."

In my opinion, the MacMillan Memorandum, constituting as it does a supplement to and modification of the long Armistice terms, is still in effect, notwithstanding that some of the terms of both may have fallen into desuetude. I am unable to recommend any wilful default of their terms at this time.

Observance of the provisions of the long Armistice, as modified, appears to be particularly important when it is considered that both the French and Russian Governments have an interest in their observance and are in fact represented in the Allied Commission. I believe we should avoid any action in Italy which might, for example, provide the Soviet Government with an argument for taking unilateral action, vis-a-vis the Governments concerned, in the Allied Control Commissions in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

According to my information, Prime Minister Parri on August 24, 1945, gave written assurances that the Italian Government would comply with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum. This assurance was given after you had received replies from Foreign Minister De Gasperi and Prime Minister Bonomi to your requests for such assurances, which replies you considered unsatisfactory. Although I have no information that a similar undertaking has been specifically given by Sig. De Gasperi now that he is Prime Minister, he can be presumed to be familiar with the matter and an informal reminder to him would not appear to be amiss.

It is to be noted that Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum distinguishes between negotiations in general and those having to do specifically with economic and financial matters. I do not think we can overlook the objectives of the Allied Governments in making these provisions. As I understand them, these objectives were: (1) to enable the Allied Governments to assure themselves that Italian comportment in international affairs would be consistent with the terms of the Armistice and with the objectives of the United Nations; and (2) with particular reference to economic and financial matters, to assure themselves that the Italian Government would not conclude agreements with other countries which might prejudice the position of debts or other claims against Italy of any of the United Nations. I believe that recent developments clearly indicate that these objectives are now valid and will so remain in the future, especially when it is considered that: (1) the Peace Treaty, which will at an undetermined date supplant the Armistice, imposes certain obligations, both political and economic, on the Italian Government; (2) among these obligations

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are reparations payments, which should be considered by the Italian Government to constitute a prior lien on Italian assets; (3) Italy desires ultimately to become a member of the United Nations, Article 102 of the Charter of which provides in part that "every Treaty and every International Agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it."

I do not consider the fact that the staff of the Allied Commission has been depleted constitutes a reason for defaulting on the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum. Nor do I consider that the possibility that the Allied Commission may completely disappear upon the signature of the revised Armistice, or otherwise, a reason for such default. I believe that quite apart from the juridical questions involved, a reminder to the Italian Government at this time would serve a useful purpose in recalling their attention to continued Allied interest in the matter, as well as to future obligations which the Italian Government may be required to or willing to accept. I can assure you that the advice, assistance and facilities of the United States Embassy are available at all times to you should you find your own staff or your own channels unable alone to cope with any problems which might arise from compliance with Paragraph 3.

Finally, I do not believe that the prestige or sovereignty of the Italian Government would be further impaired by such a reminder at this time; on the contrary, I venture to believe that a friendly and informal reminder of all the aspects of the problem would be received by the Italian Government in the spirit in which it is given.

/s/ Joseph M. Greene, Jr.
/t/ Joseph M. Greene, Jr.,
Assistant Political Adviser (A).

(AB)

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

DPX

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
38972/1644.2/19.11

Rome, 24 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

I refer to your letters of June 26th and July 12th, n. 4001/240 and 4001/248/EC, concerning the application of para 3 of the Hacmillan Memorandum.

I have no difficulty in conforming - with the reservation suggested by the position of the Cabinet - the statement made by my predecessor, on. Bonomi, according to which the Government, complying with the content of the above mentioned memorandum, will not fail to inform the Allied Commission constantly and directly, about the negotiations which might be undertaken with other Governments on political or economic matters.

I also deem it advisable to point out that the mention of official statements to be made public by the press, contained in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of April 30th, must be understood as referring only to the case of the agreement with France for the resumption of direct relations and the definition of the status of the Italians in Tunisy. A different interpretation, implying that the Government meant to inform the A.C. of the stipulation of international agreements after they had been concluded, is therefore to be excluded.

For what particularly concerns the relief convention stipulated in Moscow on April 28th, for the treatment of Italian and Polish refugees, it must be acknowledged that the agreement had been mentioned beforehand in the said letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to 'soundings which are being made ... for relief to Italians interned in Poland'; however, because of difficulties in communicating with Moscow, the on. De Gasperi hadn't yet been informed that the agreement had already been signed. I have also been informed that, ever since April 5th, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had informed Ambassador Charles of the negotiations that were taking place and of their bearing, and that a copy of the telegraphic text of the agreement had been handed to Mr. Dowling, because of his functions of Political Adviser to the A.C.

The procedure suggested by the Economic Section has been followed for the negotiation of the commercial agreements, though it isn't without inconveniences, which were recently brought to your attention.

I am most happy to show you with these informations, that the Italian Government always intended to comply with the clauses of the Macmillan Memorandum, and I want you to know that I issued orders that, from now on, to avoid inconveniences, direct communication be given to your office of the news relative to international agreements of a political or economic nature.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

s. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission - Rome

trans. e/e

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

NOV 8 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Political Adviser (A)

October 31, 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

You asked my British colleague and myself to give our views on whether the Italian Government should at this juncture be reminded of the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum of February 24, 1945, which states, in part, that "The Allied Commission should be kept generally informed by the Italian Government of any negotiations in which they engage with other Governments."

In my opinion, the MacMillan Memorandum, constituting as it does a supplement to and modification of the long Armistice terms, is still in effect, notwithstanding that some of the terms of both may have fallen into desuetude. I am unable to recommend any wilful default of their terms at this time.

Observance of the provisions of the long Armistice, as modified, appears to be particularly important when it is considered that both the French and Russian Governments have an interest in their observance and are in fact represented in the Allied Commission. I believe we should avoid any action in Italy which might, for example, provide the Soviet Government with an argument for taking unilateral action, vis-a-vis the Governments concerned, in the Allied Control Commissions in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

According to my information, Prime Minister Parri on August 24, 1945, gave written assurances that the Italian Government would comply with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum. This assurance was given after you had received replies from Foreign Minister De Casperi and Prime Minister Bonomi to your requests for such assurances, which replies you considered unsatisfactory. Although I have no information that a similar undertaking has been specifically given by Sig. De Gasperi now that he is Prime Minister, he can be presumed to be familiar with the matter and an informal reminder to him would not appear to be amiss.

It is to be noted that Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum distinguishes between negotiations in general and those having to do specifically with economic and financial matters. I do not think we can over-

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look the objectives of the Allied Governments in making these provisions. As I understand them, these objectives were: (1) to enable the Allied Governments to assure themselves that Italian comportment in international affairs would be consistent with the terms of the Armistice and with the objectives of the United Nations; and (2) with particular reference to economic and financial matters, to assure themselves that the Italian Government would not conclude agreements with other countries which might prejudice the position of debts or other claims against Italy of any of the United Nations. I believe that recent developments clearly indicate that these objectives are now valid and will so remain in the future, especially when it is considered that: (1) the Peace Treaty, which will at an undetermined date supplant the Armistice, imposes certain obligations, both political and economic, on the Italian Government; (2) among these obligations are reparations payments, which should be considered by the Italian Government to constitute a prior lien on Italian assets; (3) Italy desires ultimately to become a member of the United Nations, Article 102 of the Charter of which provides in part that "every Treaty and every International Agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it."

I do not consider the fact that the staff of the Allied Commission has been depleted constitutes a reason for defaulting on the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the MacMillan Memorandum. Nor do I consider that the possibility that the Allied Commission may completely disappear upon the signature of the revised Armistice, or otherwise, a reason for such default. I believe that quite apart from the juridical questions involved, a reminder to the Italian Government at this time would serve a useful purpose in recalling their attention to continued Allied interest in the matter, as well as to future obligations which the Italian Government may be required to or willing to accept. I can assure you that the advice, assistance and facilities of the United States Embassy are available at all times to you should you find your own staff or your own channels unable alone to cope with any problems which might arise from compliance with Paragraph 3.

Finally, I do not believe that the prestige or sovereignty of the Italian Government would be further impaired by such a reminder at this time; on the contrary I venture to believe that a friendly and informal reminder of all the aspects of the problem would be received by the Italian Government in the spirit in which it is given.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr.,
Assistant Political Adviser (A).

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

CC 225-E

16 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Signed Commitment Received from the President of the Council of Ministers.

TO : G-5, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.

1. Confirming my cable of this date, there is forwarded herewith the original letter from the President of the Council of Ministers accepting all obligations toward the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the armistice signed on 3 September 1943.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl.

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

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

Rome, 15 July 1946

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 394

On behalf of the Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice instrument with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to over-riding military needs.

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

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS
(signed) De Gasperi

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY
J. C. RIVELY,
Major, Inf.

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Chief Commissioner
for information.

TOP SECRET.

COPY OF NOTE DELIVERED BY DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER OF AUSTRALIA TO ACTING SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

General Aimond-Dat pointed out to Air Vice Marshal Brodie that before taking simple hands action he consulted Dr. Bruhen at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was advised to inform his colleagues that in view of the delicate political situation it would be unwise to accept the invitation to the A.F.C.C. dinner on Friday 12th July.

Reasons put forward were both external and internal.

External - because the press would make use of it as the occasion for a tirade on the Allied Air Force, causing the of loss of sensibility and irresponsibility.

Internal - because it would cause a split in the Air Force ranks, some of whom would show their Allied sympathies, whereas others would remain aloof.

Wm P. Brodie.

11/July 46.

225-8/cc

Holl/x

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24th February, 1945

AIDE MEMOIRE FOR COMMUNICATION TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE NEW DIRECTIVE ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION

1. In accordance with the declaration of the President of the United States of AMERICA and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN, the Allied Governments propose to relax the control of the Italian Government under the Armistice in the matter of day to day administration and only to exercise such control when Allied military interests require.

2. The Political Section of the Allied Commission is being abolished as of 1 March 1945. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will deal with the Chief Commissioner on matters of major policy, and on matters of minor policy and routine business it will address itself to whatever Section (Economic or Civil Affairs) of the Commission may be appropriate to the subject involved. Matters involving the travel of diplomatic and other public officials will hereafter be dealt with on behalf of the Commission by the Office of the Executive Commissioner.

3. The Italian Government will continue, as at present, to have direct relations with foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to the Quirinal. The Allied

Commission

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

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Commission

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Commission should be kept generally informed by the Italian Government of any negotiations in which they engage with other Governments. Facilities for the use of secret bags will be granted to the Italian Government for use in correspondence with their diplomatic representatives abroad. Undeposited cypher facilities cannot be allowed for the present.

Insofar as these negotiations have to do with economic and financial matters, the Economic Section and its Finance Sub-Commission should be kept informed of their progress.

It would be convenient if the Italian Government would furnish a periodic summary of all negotiations completed or pending with other Governments.

4. The Allied Commission will limit its dealings with respect to territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to consultation with and advice to the Ministers of the Italian Government.

5. The advisory functions of the Sub-Commissions of Education, Monuments and Fine Arts, Local Government, Legal and Labour in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be performed only when requested by the Italian Government.

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6. It will no longer be necessary for the Italian Government to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission for decrees and other legislation enacted by the Italian Government in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

Nevertheless the Allied Commission should be informed of proposed decrees some time before their enactment, in order to enable the Chief Commissioner to consult with the Italian Government as to their application to territory under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government (AMG), and to lay plans for their effective implementation in such territory when appropriate.

7. It will no longer be necessary for the Italian Government to obtain approval of the Allied Commission for Italian appointments, whether to national or local offices, in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government except with regard to the attached list (Appendix "A") of positions having military significance. The Italian Government will have the right to alter appointments made previously by AMG authorities.

8. The Allied Commission officers stationed in the field in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be withdrawn. As a first step it is intended to abolish by April 1, 1945, the Regional

Offices

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Offices of the Allied Commission for Sicilia, Sardegna, Southern and Lazio-Umbria Regions. Representatives of the Allied Commission will, however, be sent into territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government when necessary and certain specialist officers with economic functions will remain in such territory for a limited period.

9. It is the desire of the Allies to encourage free trade in knowledge and learning with the Italian people. Arrangements will be facilitated for the flow between Italy and the United Nations of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical and artistic nature, and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and the United Nations.

10. The Allies welcome the decision to hold local elections in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government as soon as may be.

11. The Allied Nations desire to make concessions with regard to Italian prisoners of war now or hereafter held in Italy, other than those captured since the Armistice was signed. Provided that arrangements can be made for the services of such persons to continue to be made available on terms satisfactory to the Supreme Allied Commander, their status as prisoners of war will be terminated.

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12. It is essential that the Italian Government formulate and implement appropriate economic controls and take all other steps possible both in order to ensure that maximum production and effective and equitable distribution and control of consumption of local resources possible under existing conditions be secured and as a prerequisite to increased economic assistance.

13. In the joint programme of essential Italian imports, now being prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section of this Commission, there will be some supplies for which the combined United States-United Kingdom military authorities will assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A") and other supplies for which they will not assume responsibility (Category "B"). A definition of the supplies which fall into Category "A" follows:

(a) Those quantities of agreed essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations, such as, food, fuel, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.

(b) Those supplies, the importation of which will reduce military requirements for the import of essential civilian supplies for the purposes referred to in this paragraph, such as, fertiliser,

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fertiliser, raw materials, machinery and equipment.

(c) Those materials essential for the rehabilitation of such of the Italian communication facilities, power systems and transportation facilities as will directly further the military effort.

14. The programme for which the military authorities assume responsibility will be maintained for the duration of combined (United States-United Kingdom) operations in Italy. For this period, and within the limits defined in paragraph 13, Italy will be treated as a whole. The date of the termination of military responsibility will be fixed by the Allied Nations.

15. In addition to the programme of supplies for which the military assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A") the Allied Commission will assist the Italian Government in the preparation of programmes of supplies designed to rehabilitate Italian industry. Such programmes, referred to as Category "B" will be handled under procedures already notified. The purchasing of supplies in Category "B" programmes will be undertaken immediately without reference to the present difficult shipping position in order that the supplies so purchased may be called forward as and when shipping space becomes available.

16. [illegible]

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16. The Allies desire that industrial rehabilitation in Italy be carried out by the Italian Government to the fullest extent permitted by Italian resources and such supplies as it may be possible to import under the terms of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above, and subject to the limitation in paragraph 19 below. The sole exception to this principle is to be made in the case of industries involving the production or repair of munitions or other implements of war, which will be rehabilitated only to the extent required by the Supreme Allied Commander in the discharge of his military mission, and to the extent necessary to further the Allied military effort in other theatres. The priority order in which Italian industry will be rehabilitated (after the rehabilitation of industries essential for Allied military purposes) will be determined by the Italian Government, with the assistance and advice of the Allied Commission.

17. The prime responsibility for the control of inflation in Italy, including the imposition and administration of the appropriate financial controls and economic controls, and appropriate utilization of supplies, rests with the Italian Government. In this connection, as in others, the Allied Commission stands ready to advise and assist.

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16. The extent to which exports are to be stimulated and the development of machinery to handle export trade are for determination by the Italian Government. For the time being, the Italian export programme will necessarily be limited by certain shipping, military, financial and supply factors. The applicability of these factors to individual programmes will be worked out between the Italian Government and the Economic Section of the Allied Commission along the lines already discussed by the Economic Section with the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction.

17. Nothing contained in the above should be taken as constituting a commitment by the Allied Nations with respect to shipping. Any supplies to be imported into Italy must be transported within such shipping as may be allocated from time to time by the Allied Nations.

HAROLD MACMILLAN

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APPENDIX "A".

List of Italian Government appointments requiring prior approval by the Allied Commission

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Minister of War -

Minister of Marine

Minister of Air

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created

Under Secretary for Telecommunications

Director of Railroads

Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza

Commanding General, CC.RR.-

Chief of Staff, CC.RR -

Commanding General, GG.FF.

Appointments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force in accordance with current practice.

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CHIEF COMM'R

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 091.1 Italy 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Signed Commitments from the President of the Council of Ministers

TO : Chief Commissioner, Headquarters, Allied Commission, A.P.O. 394

1. Receipt of your letter of 11 December (CC 225-8) and inclosures thereto is hereby acknowledged.

2. The inclosures have been forwarded to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

CC 225-8/CC

M Flem Col

A. L. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

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His Majesty's Government deprecate any serious government crisis at this moment and think that any person or party which creates a serious situation now, must shoulder a grave responsibility for any economic and political difficulties which may arise during this coming winter.

The British Government hope that the unity of the government can be maintained until the elections, though of course they are not opposed to changes provided, they are effected without undue delay and without dislocation of the machinery of government. Indeed, it is hoped that the broad basis of the coalition may be continued until the people of Italy can express their opinion in the national elections.

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Statement by Italian Prime Minister

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ

1. There is forwarded herewith a copy of the first official statement of Prime Minister De Gasperi to the Council of Ministers which was subsequently broadcast by radio.

2. The second paragraph of De Gasperi's statement refers to abolition of the armistice and refers to the creation of a "modus vivendi". In my conference of 12 December with him, this question was raised only incidentally, in connection with the drafting of his press announcement with regard to the handover of additional territory.

CC/S-225

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to:
U.S. Polad, AFHQ
British Resmin, AFHQ

U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Exec Commr
U.S. Polad AC
British Polad AC
CA Section
CC

DE GASPERI'S RADIO SPEECH

The official announcement issued yesterday by Admiral Stone in the name of the Allied Governments, that all the Italian territory from Pantelleria as far as the Brenner will be handed back by the end of the month to the Italian Administration, with the exception of the province of Udine which will be maintained under the direct responsibility of the occupying authorities, because of the military communication lines, and of Venezia Giulia, whose final territorial settlement depends on an agreement that was started at the London conference, is for our Government a favourable omen.

It is not by chance that this Government is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; this signifies that, above the various tendencies, the Italians feel today that they must unite in a supreme effort in order to reconquer their territory, their independence and their unity, and to re-affirm, among the free nations, Italy's individuality which is contrary to all nationalistic tendencies, and open to cultural, labor and economic exchanges, but conscious of the particular contribution that her manual workers and the brains of Italian workshippers of her century old civilisation can offer the world for the progress of freedom, democracy and fraternity among Nations.

We are still far from this goal of our rebirth, particularly so if we keep in mind the armistice regime under which we are at present living. And this is why, during the conference I had yesterday with Admiral Stone, together with the satisfaction which I expressed to the Allied Governments for the good news, and together with the dutiful words of gratitude for the good will and the friendly cooperation of the Chief Commissioner and his collaborators, I reaffirmed our request that, to take a decisive step towards this goal, and should peace not yet bear near, a "modus vivendi" be created which, by abolishing the out-dated clauses of the armistice, might replace the dead letter of a war measure by a live spirit of cooperation and friendship with the United Nations, and which would give back to our people the full sense of dignity and responsibility which they need in order to decide for themselves the form of their self Government.

But it is not merely a political-moral question, it is a question of freedom to negotiate and carry out commercial and financial agreements and to be able to decide the export of those agricultural and industrial products which the Italian Government judges it can dispense with, always keeping in mind the necessary reservations of the United Nations; this concerns industrial plants which, now that all war activity is over, can be handed back to their owners; it is necessary for the Italian Government and for Italian ship-builders to buy, sell and rent merchants ships - even should the Italian merchant ships form part of "the pool" - under the same conditions as the United Nations; it is a question of stopping the issue of Am-lire, by an agreement with the Italian Government on the availability of the lire towards an equal credit in Allied currency. Should these and other economic postulates related to the armistice, be granted us, we would be in a position to move, with the help of the Allies and with our own energy, towards rehabilitation.

Today that the three greatest Allies are meeting in Moscow, the new [illegible] Italian Democratic Government - which was formed by re-establishing with great difficulty a bridge between the major political currents of the Nation - hopes that the meeting will represent the preliminery to a new general agreement between all the nations, which will lead to peace. As for what concerns her- [illegible] misunderstanding, but she

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Today that the three greatest Allies are meeting in Moscow, the new Italian Democratic Government - which was formed by re-establishing with great difficulty a bridge between the major political currents of the Nation - hopes that the meeting will represent the preliminery to a new general agreement between all the nations, which will lead to peace. As for what concerns herself Italy does not speculate on disagreements and misunderstanding, but she merely asks that the equity, the moderation, the good will with which, though recognising the rights of others, she intends to defend her own rights, be recognized, and she is particularly grateful to these powers - specially so to France - which have recognized the work of civilization carried out by Italian administration in pre-Fascist colonies and the social exigency that Italian workers and peasants may be allowed to continued their labour under the aegis of the national Government.

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We are quite conscious that we cannot win a just peace merely by recalling the contribution that we gave with our navy, our army and our partisans, through the victims in the lines of communications, through the sacrifice of our lovely towns where the German resistance was hiding and where it was subsequently destroyed, but also by supplying the proof that through our reconstructive capacity we can create a new democratic Italy. And as for my part I see those problems of internal policy in relation to the problems of foreign policy, though they have their own independent existence.

We must not allow any doubt to arise that we feel ourselves pledged to oppose any attempt or tendency to reestablish Fascism under whatever for it may take, and to defend against all internal dangers the freedom won through the costly and victorious collaboration of the Allied Armies. Meanwhile, having made justice and taken all the necessary precautions, the Government understands that, in order to defend free democratic development, and while the time is approaching when all Italians will be called on to vote, it is a right and a duty to move, after so much war and civil discord, towards a policy of lessening tension and strengthened concord and national unity.

The coming administrative and jurisdictional unification will impose on us immediately the need for application of the directives which during the crisis had the approval of all the parties of the coalition.

Many of our valorous friends, through the providential intervention of the CLNs (which during the struggle for liberation and following the collapse of the functioning of the state machinery had delegated (to them) the functions of government) find themselves today still in posts of provisional character, incumbents of prefectures or Questure; this condition, appropriate to the period of transition, will of course have to come to an end in order to make way for the normal organs of the state, nominated by the state as representatives of the will of the state, superior to the parties; which does not of course preclude the State calling upon the contribution of men of political origin if the need arises, but it is quite clear that particularly in the electoral period the impartiality of such organisms as the prefectures and the questure must be assured in every way and above all other considerations.

And here too it must be added that that government will take care to put behind it the commisserial period in the other bodies as well and in the various administrations, reestablishing the statutory organs and normal administrations as soon as possible.

We have observed how in the crisis itself the CLN at a certain moment was able to serve as a bridge for reestablishing the coalition, a function of political mediation which is appropriate to it, while the administrative functions are naturally absorbed by the proper organs; this process will be facilitated and completed by holding the administrative elections as rapidly as possible.

Into our program too comes the plan of bringing to an end as rapidly as possible exceptional measures and organisms; under this heading will fall the abolition of the High Commission and the conclusion of epuration before the elections for the Costituente and in any case before March 31; as for the return to the traditional procedure of the penal courts with peoples juries and with their scope extended to political crimes, the present Minister of Grace and Justice has already stated that an appropriate measure is under study and in advanced state of preparation and we trust that the Council of Ministers may

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

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Furthermore there is also in preparation a reform of the law of public safety that will shortly be submitted to the discussion of the Consulta and to the deliberations of the Council, its aim is to keep the measures of security within the limits of democratic liberty.

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

Another measure of understanding and pacification concerns the Italian citizens of a language different from our own. In the scholastic field our laws already provide for perfect equality for such citizens; another law is submitted to you today regarding the Alto Adige with some emmendations suggested by the Consulta with the purpose of obtaining, in setting up the details of its implementation, the support of those citizens concerned in the Alto Adige region and the Consulta is soon to take under consideration another project concerning options.

As soon as we have obtained the approval of the Allied authorities we shall set up a committee which will outline in the region itself a project for administrative autonomy, making use of the preliminary work already accomplished in Bolzano and Trent. Representatives of both nationalities will be invited to take part in the work of this committee and I, in the name of the government, wish to make a cordial and brotherly appeal that such a cooperation may result in a work of true pacification.

In the background of these political problems there loom however three great economic-social problems, and these too are closely connected with foreign policy. These are alimentation and allied to it the agrarian agitation which we must overcome, and industrial renewal which calls for the cooperation of workers and entrepreneurs and is conditioned on foreign credit and foreign trade. In all these fields President Parri leaves us noteworthy elements of preparation or of solutions already under way; after having taken summary notice of this I feel obliged to express to him our gratitude for his meritorious efforts as we all remember with gratitude the contribution to our past labors given by Ruini, Ricci - successor of Soleri whose passing we all mourn - Arangio-Ruiz and Jacini. The nomination of new ministers to the departments of Treasury, Reconstruction and Alimentation preclude me from entering today into the particulars of economic-financial measures which are the initial responsibilities of these ministers.

However, the general directive of the financial policy of the government I believe may be outlined as follows:

Adoption of all measures of monetary and financial policy necessary to the defense of the lira in such a way as to lead to normalization of the price system and to a consequent stabilization which may permit us to adhere to international monetary agreements. A rigorous restraint on the expenses of the state and other public bodies and a reinvigoration of the normal intake will lay the basis for a policy of gradual return to a balanced budget, while in order to take on the burden of reconstruction and the deficits in the ordinary budget we shall have recourse to special taxes (confiscation of profits of the (Fascist) regime and of the war, special capital taxes) to various revenues and to public loans.

A necessary premise to this financial policy is a renewal in the productive field to which all our efforts must be bent not only to combat unemployment but also to render efficient our maximum labor potential.

It is clear that we shall have to give to labor the place which it is entitled to an to make an appeal to all social and private enterprise. The formation of new savings is also a traditional element of our economy; the wealthier classes must feel more than ever the moral obligation to moderate their own tenor of life for the sake of social solidarity.

Meanwhile, pledged as we are to accelerate the administrative elections, I wish to make a fervent appeal to the Consulta to approve the electoral law. Our Government pledges to hold the political elections for the Costituente within

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

accomplished in Bolzano and Trent. Representatives of both nationalities will be invited to take part in the work of this committee and I, in the name of the government, wish to make a cordial and brotherly appeal that such a cooperation may result in a work of true pacification.

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Meanwhile, pledged as we are to accelerate the administrative elections, I wish to make a fervent appeal to the Consulta to approve the electoral law. Our Common pledge to hold the political elections for the Costituente within the term specified by the Parri government remains in force.

(7a)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

After that the Italian people will speak and it will speak consciously, decisively and solemnly as never before in its history if it obeys the laws of liberty, banishing in purpose and in deed all recourse to violence, that sad heritage of fascist totalitarianism.

It is in the service of this ideal of substantial and not merely formal democracy, that we shall ask parties, organizations and individuals, for the most loyal and constructive discipline, for respect of law, for solidarity in maintenance or, where it is necessary - establishment of public order.

Those who fail, betray the cause of the Italian people, endangers the necessary cooperation of the Allies in the economic field and compromises the efficiency of our foreign policy.

Above the parties by which it is formed the Government is and wants to be the faithful interpreter of the supreme common exigencies of the Nation. He who speaks has done all he could in order to give to this character of the Government a visible and symbolic manifestation through the valuable cooperation of men who should appear as guarantors of a will stronger than the parties; I have not been successful in this, for reasons not depending on my own good will, but at the end of crisis we all agreed that this attempt should be made again at a more favorable moment.

In this attitude we can see a lively and true desire for unity, which is at the basis of ministerial solidarity between the men of different origin who form our Government. We intend to maintain and to increase this solidatiry so that Italians and foreigners may see in us not the ideologies which distinguish us but the union of action and labour that, on the eve of its second Risorgimento, the Italian people claims and imposes.

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

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(2)

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

0885

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8

15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(ARPESANI, Giustino	Liberal
	(ASSENDOLA, Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	NENNI, Celeste	Communist
Italians Abroad	ROMITA, Renato	Liberal
Interior	SPATARO, Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	VERONI, Dante	Labor Democrat
Finance	VISENTINI, Bruno	Action
Treasury:	(PERSICO, Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	(MASTINO, Pietro	Action
War	(COLAJANNI, Pompeo	Communist
	(CHATRIAN, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy:		
Military	(SCHIANO, Pasquale	Action
Merchant	(CORBI, Angelo	Socialist
Air	PELLEGRINO, Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	(MARAZZA, Achille	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	(PARESCE, Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	BUSA, Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	SERENI, Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	FIORIO, Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	FANO, Mario	Independent
Industry and Commerce	(TOGNI, Enzo	Liberal
	(LOMBARDI, Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	CASSIANI, Gennaro	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	PASQUALINO VASSALLI, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance:	(BERARDINONE, Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

3756

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8

15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(ARPESANI, Giustino	Liberal
	([illegible], Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	[illegible], Celeste	Communist
Italians Abroad	[illegible], Renato	Liberal
Interior	[illegible], Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	[illegible], Dante	Labor Democrat
Finance	[illegible], Bruno	Action
Treasury	(PERTINI, Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	([illegible], Pietro	Action
War	([illegible], Pompeo	Communist
	(CHIARIAN, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy		
Military	([illegible], Raffaele	Action
Merchant	([illegible], Angelo	Socialist
Air	[illegible], Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	([illegible], Guido	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	([illegible], Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	[illegible], Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	[illegible], Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	[illegible], Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	[illegible], Carlo	Independent
Industry and Commerce	([illegible], Enzo	Liberal
	([illegible], Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	[illegible], Bernard	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	[illegible] Vassallo, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance	([illegible], Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(MARTINO, Gaetano	Liberal
	(SCELBA, Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	(MACRELLI, Bolesto	Communist
Italians Abroad	(BONOMI, Renato	Liberal
Interior	(MATTEI, Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	(PERTINI, Sandro	Labor Democrat
Finance	(TREMELLONI, Bruno	Action
Treasury:	(PESSANO, Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	(LIZZADRI, Pietro	Action
War	(MOLINELLI, Pompeo	Communist
	(CHIARAMELLO, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy:		
Military	(CAPPA, Pasquale	Action
Merchant	(ZONDI, Angelo	Socialist
Air	(PELLEGRINO, Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	(SEGNI, Antonio	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	(GIUA, Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	(RUINI, Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	(GRONCHI, Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	(CICCOLO, Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	(FARA, Mario	Independent
Industry and Commerce	(CHIOSTRI, Enzo	Liberal
	(LOMBARDO, Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	(GASPAROTTO, Gennaro	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	(PASQUALICCHIO VASCELLO, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance:	(MARAZZONE, Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(ARPESANI, Giustino	Liberal
	(ANDREOLA, Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	MARAVILLA, Celeste	Communist
Italians Abroad	ADONNI, Tomaso	Liberal
Interior	SPATARO, Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	VARESI, Dante	Labor Democrat
Finance	VIGORELLI, Bruno	Action
Treasury:	(PERSICO, Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	(MARTINA, Pietro	Action
War	(SCOCCIMARRO, Pompeo	Communist
	(MARCHESI, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy:		
Military	(MOLINELLI, Pasquale	Action
Merchant	(CORBI, Angelo	Socialist
Air	PALLADINO, Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	(MAZZA, Achille	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	(FARESE, Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	BUSI, Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	SERENI, Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	(GIOLITTO, Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	FANO, Mario	Independent
Industry and Commerce	(BERGAMINI, Enzo	Liberal
	(LOMBARDO, Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	CASTIGLIA, Gennaro	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	PAPALIERO VASSALO, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance:	(SPALDIRONE, Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(SUPERSARI, Giustino	Liberal
	([illegible], Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	[illegible], Celeste	Communist
Italians Abroad	[illegible], Ernesto	Liberal
Interior	[illegible], Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	[illegible], Dante	Labor Democrat
Finance	[illegible], Bruno	Action
Treasury:	([illegible], Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	([illegible], Pietro	Action
War	(COLOMBONI, Pompeo	Communist
	(CHIARIELLO, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy:		
Military	(CHIERO, Pasquale	Action
Merchant	([illegible], Angelo	Socialist
Air	PELLEGRINO, Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	([illegible], Achille	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	([illegible], Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	[illegible], Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	[illegible], Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	[illegible], Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	[illegible], Mario	Independent
Industry and Commerce	([illegible], Enzo	Liberal
	(LOMBARDO, Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	CASSIANI, Gennaro	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	[illegible], Vassalli, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance:	([illegible], Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	(ARPESANI, Giustino	Liberal
	(AMENDOLA, Giorgio	Communist
Foreign Affairs	MACRELLI, Celeste	Communist
Italians Abroad	MORELLI, Renato	Liberal
Interior	BRUSASCA, Giuseppe,	Christian Democrat
Justice	VERONI, Dante	Labor Democrat
Finance	VILLABRUNA, Bruno	Action
Treasury:	(PERSICO, Giovanni	Labor Democrat
War Damages	(MASTINO, Pietro	Action
War	(GOLA DARESI, Pompeo	Communist
	(CHATRIAN, Luigi, Gen.	Independent
Navy:		
Military	(SCHIANO, Pasquale	Action
Merchant	(CORBI, Angelo	Socialist
Air	PELLEGRINO, Ernesto, Gen.	Independent
Education:	(MACRELLI, Achille	Christian Democrat
Fine Arts	(PARESCE, Enrico	Labor Democrat
Public Works	BRUNO, Giuseppe	Action
Agriculture	GRANI, Antonio	Christian Democrat
Transport	PACIELLO, Antonio	Socialist
Posts and Telecommunications	FAZIO, Mario	Independent
Industry and Commerce	(STRONATI, Enzo	Liberal
	(LOMBARDO, Ivan Matteo	Socialist
Labor	CANNIANI, Gennaro	Christian Democrat
Reconstruction	PASQUALINO VASSALLO, Junior	Labor Democrat
Post-War Assistance:	(EINAUDI DINO, Enrico	Communist
	(Not yet named	Liberal

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

(69)

3777

0891

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

AFHQ for G-5, U.S. POLAD, British Reamin

9240 12 December 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED FD

ORIGINAL COPIES OF DEGASPERIS LETTERS ON INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION AND ADHERENCE TO ATLANTIC OBLIGATIONS BEING FORWARDED BY COURIER TODAY FD

PARAS TO ARE FOR CHIEFS FIVE UNCLE SUGAR POLAD BRITISH REAMIN FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSUG PARAS

DISTRIBUTION:
US Ambassador
ER Ambassador
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
Exec Comm
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0892

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

FOR ACTION AMMAN FLR CCS FOR CCAC FOR CIAC FOR INFO NAVCP LONDON

FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT ATTD AFHQ FWDED

9175 10 December 1945 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED FD

DTG TO MOG 408.

FURTHER TO OUR MOG FOUR ZERO THREE OF SIX DECEMBER FD

PARA B. FOR ACTION AMMAN FOR CCS FOR CCAC FOR CIAC FOR INFO NAVCP LONDON FOR CABINET SECRETARIAT ATTD AFHQ FWDED FROM ALCOS PARIS

IN VIEW OF INFORMATION OF NEW TURKISH GOVERNMENT TODAY CMA REQUEST ACTION ON OUR RECOMMENDATION FOR PRESS RELEASE BE WITHHELD FD WE WILL FORWARD NEW DRAFT RELEASE FD

DISTRIBUTION:
Economic Section

U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Exec Comm
Chief Comm ✓

66a

Chief Commissioner
222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

37.

0893

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

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

9157 10 December 1945 URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL PD

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED LAST NIGHT UNDER DEGASPERI PAREN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PAREN AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PD HE CONTINUES AS MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS PD

FOREIGN AFFAIRS PD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE UNCLE SUGAR POLAD BRITISH RESMIN FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

PARA TWO PD SERVICE MINISTERS ARE DECOURTEN NAVY AND CEVOLOTTO AIR CMA BOTH INCUMBENTS PD NEW MINISTER FOR WAR IS BROSIO CMA LIBERAL PD PURSUANT ORAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM SACMED LAST NIGHT I HAVE GIVEN THE COMMISSIONS APPROVAL TO BROSIOS APPOINTMENT AS WELL AS THE MINISTERS FOR NAVY AND AIR PD

PARA THREE PD NAMES OF OTHER MINISTERS CONTAINED MY NEXT FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

DISTRIBUTION:
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
Navy S/C
Land Forces S/C
Air Forces S/C
Exec Commr
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0894

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

To Admiral Stark

THE CRISIS The crisis brought about a fortnight ago by the withdrawal of the Liberals ended yesterday when the new Govt. was formed under the leadership of De Gasperi. Noteworthy, on Sunday, Ruini's resignation from his post as secretary of the Labour Democrats. He resigned as a protest against the failure to fulfill the party's expectation in the assignement of the various portfolios. The new Ministers took the oath yesterday at the Quirinale. The new Govt. results formed as follows:

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS :	Precidency and Foreign Affairs, De Gasperi;
	Post and Telecommunication, Shelba;
	Industry and Commerce, Gronchi
SOCILIASTS:	Vice-Precidency and Costituente, Nenni
	Interior, Romita;
	Labour and Social Welfare, Barbareschi;
COMMUNISTS:	Justice, Togliatti;
	Finance, Scoccimarro;
	Agriculture, Gullo;
LIBERALS :	War, Brosio;
	Treasury, Corbino;
	Public Works, Cattani;
LABOUR DEMOCRATS :	Air, Cevolotto;
	Education, Mole';
	Post War Relief, Gasparotto;
ACTION PARTY :	Minister without portfolio charged with relation with the Consulta, Lussu;
	~~xxxxx~~, Transport, Lombardi;
	Reconstruction, La Malfa;
Independent	Navy, De Courten.

(66)

0895

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

APO 512 C-3, U.S. Poland, British Empire

FM 9158 12 December 1945 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED PD

RUEHIN DE RUEHUN #VE SEVEN ONA TOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF OTHER MINISTERS UNDER

TALKS T. OFFS FOR VERSE FIVE UNDER SOVIET POLAND AGREEMENT ITEMS TWO TO SEVEN FROM

ADMIRAL CLARK/PARIS. CITE ACDC

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR THE CONSTITUENT CMA PEOPLE CMA

SOCIALIST PD MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO FOR THE CONSULTA CMA LEGAL CMA ACTION PD

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

PEASANTS CMA CHRISTIAN PD MINISTER FOR FINANCE CMA RECONSTRUCTION CMA COMMUNIST PD

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

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

PARTY PD MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE CMA PEOPLE CMA COMMUNIST PD MINISTER FOR

TRANSPORT CMA NAVIGATION CMA ACTION PD MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CMA

PEOPLE CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PD MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA PEOPLE

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

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

ASSISTANCE PD CAMPAIGNING CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT PD

Distribution:
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
POLAD (3)
Exec Comer
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLIOT H. STARR
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

0895

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

AFHQ FOR G-5, BRITISH RESMIN, US POLAD

8970 4 DECEMBER 45 URGENT

RESTRICTED PD

DE GASPERI WAS FORMALLY CHARGED BY THE LUOGOTENENTE AT THREE ABLE MIKE TODAY

TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT PD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE CMA BRITISH RESMIN CMA UNCLE SUGAR POLAD

FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

EXPECTED THAT IT WILL INCLUDE SIX CHARLIE LOVE NAN PARTIES AND OTHERS OUTSIDE

OF PARTIES PD END

Int. Distribution:
US Ambassador
Br Ambassador
US Polad
Br Polad
Exec Commr
VP CA Sec
CC files

Chief Commissioner

485

Lt Col, AGD
Staff O to CC

3734

0897

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

Minister of War

Minister of Marine

Minister of Air

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created

Under Secretary for Telecommunications

Director of Railroads

Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza

Commanding General, CC.RR

Chief of Staff, CC.RR

Commanding General, CG.FF.

Appointments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force in accordance with current practice

0898

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

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

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

ROME, ___December 1945.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ENCLOSURE "B"

0899

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

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

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice of September 29, 1943, with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

ROME, ___ December 1945.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

3771

ENCLOSURE "A"

0900

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 4 December 1945.

My dear Dr. DeGasperi:

I have been instructed by General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, that any new Italian Government would be requested to confirm adherence to the obligations under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice, subject to the reservations made in the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945. This obligation is attached hereto in the form of enclosure "A".

I am also instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that any new Italian Government will be required to give the same undertaking regarding the institutional question as was given by former Italian Governments. A copy is attached as enclosure "B".

I am further instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that appointments to the positions of Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Air and to certain other positions having military significance, a list of which is attached hereto as Enclosure "C", will require the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander as set forth in Appendix "A" to the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 22 February 1945.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide DeGasperi,
Italian Government,
Rome.

Copy to: General Infante Aide to (Sent by Bonbrest.)
LUOGOTENENTE

Copy to: US Ambassador
Br Ambassador
G-5 AFHQ
Exec Comar

(*) should be submitted to me in advance of public release.

/s/ E.W.S.

0901

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 4 December 1945.

My dear Dr. DeGasperi:

I have been instructed by General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, that any new Italian Government ~~will~~ be requested to confirm adherence to the obligations under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice, subject to the reservations made in the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945. This obligation is attached hereto ~~in the form~~ of enclosure "A".

I am also instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that any new Italian Government will be required to give the same undertaking regarding the institutional question as was given by former Italian Governments. A copy is attached as enclosure "B".

I am further instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that appointments to the positions of Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Air and to certain other positions having military significance a list of which is attached hereto as Enclosure "C", will require the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander as set forth in Appendix "A" to the Macmillan Aide-memoire of 24 February 1945. (*)

Very truly yours,

KILLERY N. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide DeGasperi,
Italian Government,
Rome.

Copy to: General Infante, AIDE TO LUOGOTENENTE. (sent by Dr. Bombacci.)

Copy to: US Ambassador
BR Ambassador
G-5 AFHQ
Exec Commr
CC FILES

(*) should be submitted to me in advance of public release.

/s/ E.W.S.

0902

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

To : Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice of September 29, 1943, with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

ROME, ____ December 1945.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

27.3

ENCLOSURE "A"

0905

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

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

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

ROME, ____ December 1945.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS

3703

(6)

ENCLOSURE "B"

0904

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

Minister of War

Minister of Marine

Minister of Air

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created

Under Secretary for Telecommunications

Director of Railroads

Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza

Commanding General, CC.RR

Chief of Staff, CC.RR

Commanding General, CC.FF.

Appointments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force in accordance with current practice.

3727

(64)

ENCLOSURE "C"

0905

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

Presentation

D ROMA AFHQ 53100 31.30 2 11 45

TO : ADMIRAL STONE ALLIED COMMAND ROME

ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE AND SUFFERED FROM POLITICAL
PERSECUTIONS AIM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REPRESENTATION
OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RECONSTRUCTION OF DEMOCRATIC
PRINCIPLES AGAIN T SECTARIANISM.
SINCERELY NATIONAL PRESIDENT
AVVOCATO ATTILIO ENRICO CONSIGLIANO 16 SEPTEMBRE 770139 ROME

TELE CONRAD 1 14 5
RC 1 HOUR 11/10 CZ2CJ5 VIENNA

CAPTUS TO: EX CONS
POLAD A
POLAD B
CIVIL AFFAIRS SEC.

(63)

3770

0906

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

0250/

=== D ROMA ROMA APPIO 33100 31.30 2 11 45==

Originator's Reference:

Date / Time of Origin:

Message Centre No:

Date Time Rec'd:

Precedence:

FROM:

TO : ======= D=AMMIRAGLIO STONE COMANDO ALLEATO ROMA =

ASSOCIZIONE PERSEGUITATI POLITICI RICHIEDE
PARTECIPARE RAPPRESENTANZA GOVERNO ITALIANO
RICOSTRUZIONE PRINCIPI DEMOCRATICI CONTRO
DITTATURE
RISPETTOSAMENTE PRESIDENTE NAZIONALE
AWOCATO ATTILIO DAMICO-CONEGLIANO 16-TELEFONO 770139= ROMA

F2DIC 1945 11.30
AL CENTRO SOCIALE

S. O. to Chief Commissioner

021530A

N 61/02
3730

(63)

TRAS CORRAD 1 14 5==

RC 1 ORE 1410 021245 VITTORI

0907

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

AFH GEORGE DASH FIVE

8324 1 December 1945 PRIORITY

SECRET ED

RELIABLY REPORTED DISTRIBUTION THREE ZERO ZERO SLANT FOUR ZERO ZERO KEYCLAS SOCIALISTS MADE AT HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY SR TWO NINE NOVEMBER ALLIED FOR USE IN WEST HEADQUATOT OF PREMIER NOT MEMBER OF ONE OF SIX PARTIES ED

PARTY TO AFH GEORGE DASH FIVE FROM ALCOM CITE ACCAS ED

REACHED TO RELIEVE PRESENT INFLUX MORE VIOLENT ELEMENTS TO POWER D

INTERNAL DIST.

Chief Commissioner

Executive Commissioner

Civil Affairs Section

Ext 437

S.H. WHITE Lt Col.

C.J. LEONE
CWO USA
Asst Adjutant

375*

0908

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

SECRET

8/23
DEC 011300A

G/4749
DEC 021015A
IMMEDIATE

AMG 13 CORPS

HQ AFCOM FOR U.S. POLAD

SECRET.

Thirteen first. Voce Libera and Lavoratore have been reporting developments Rome Government crisis but Primorski virtually ignoring it. Press comments somewhat tardy apparently owing ignorance grounds for liberal resignation. Both Voce and Lavoratore hope committee National Liberation will be basis new Government; Polemics between them largely in familiar tones involvingmore local attitudes than Italys problem. Both seek implicate Allies, Voce by saying any # rebirth Fascism in Italy due their "ineptitude" and mishandling Venezia Giulia, Lavoratore citing international reaction as supporting Italian reaction in threatened rupture national unity.

Socialists on 27th touched off spate of public statements by Italian parties. They blamed crisis on Liberals with Xiandem complicity, urged local members resign both these, and advocated formation new government without Royal "interference". In reply Xiandems sharply criticized Socialists, denied Xiandem responsibility without fixing it elsewhere, asserted their support of De Gasperi and National Party leadership. Action party blamed Liberals, Xiandems, deplored crisis, restated programme ducking Sovereighty issue, warned support of Monarchy and reaction would constitute betrayal Trieste. Lavoratore pleased at Socialists remarks.

(623)

SECRET

Continued Page 2.

0909

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SECRET

Observers agree most Italians here undisturbed, preoccupied with own problems. Demonstrations reported elsewhere absent here. Real reaction likely follow establishment new government which will be analyzed in terms its attitude Sovereignty issue. Xiandems predominance and Nationalism likely increase if new president rightward from Parri but not effect on rigidity opposing National camps possibly nil in view position of Socialists and action who however unlikely completely break from CGLN. Other hand president of same tone asParri or leftward would encourage Leftish Italian parties to hark to recent whispers Communist moderation arising from feared loss of strength as Italian Nationalists beome bolder. Net effect latter possibility a decrease in local tension.

GREENE.

DIST

ACTION: POLAD (A)

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
POLAD (B)
FILE

3772

(62)

SECRET

0910

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

NOT 3 0 RECD

L'UNIONE NAZIONALE PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE, PREANNUNZIATA NEL DISCORSO DELL'ON. NITTI AL TEATRO SAN CARLO DI NAPOLI IL 3 OTTOBRE 1945, COSTITUENDOSI, PRESENTA LE LINEE GENERALI DEL SUO PROGRAMMA

with compliments
Nitti

L'*Unione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione* si propone di compiere opera vitale e di rinnovamento, dopo tante rovine accumulate dal Fascismo, dalla guerra e dalle passioni di violenza e di distruzione che sono scoppiate alla fine del Fascismo. L'Unione Nazionale vuole riunire gli uomini di buona volontà che non sono o sono a disagio nei partiti attuali e sono animati da una volontà di resurrezione del loro paese.

I — L'Italia, isolata politicamente ed economicamente e nella impossibilità di rinnovarsi e per qualche tempo anche di vivere umanamente senza il concorso dei vincitori, deve trovare in sè stessa l'energia per rinascere. Condizione essenziale: deve essere *unita, libera e democratica.*

Per essere unita deve opporsi a tutti i movimenti di dissoluzione, così territoriali sotto la forma di pretese autonomie politiche — da non confondersi con quella moderata autonomia amministrativa che, rispettando la necessaria unità dell'amministrazione statale, assicuri la migliore tutela e il maggiore sviluppo degli interessi e delle risorse locali —, come di disgregazione sotto la forma di abdicazione dei poteri dello Stato a benefizio di partiti e di organizzazioni che degenerano inevitabilmente nella faziosità.

II — Perchè l'Italia possa ricostruirsi e avere un regime libero e democratico è necessario considerare e combattere come eguale pericolo la reazione e la rivoluzione. La prova della reazione è stata fatta con il Fascismo e non vi è nessun uomo che non sia folle che pensi a ritentarla, sia pure sotto altra forma. Volente o nolente l'Italia è legata al destino dei grandi paesi vincitori d'Occidente che vogliono mantenere la libertà e vanno verso la costituzione di grandi democrazie del lavoro. La reazione avrebbe per conseguenza l'isolamento, la mancanza di ogni aiuto amichevole dell'America e la fame.

III — Per le stesse ragioni e per altre ancora assai più gravi, la rivoluzione rossa isolerebbe l'Italia e la getterebbe nella più completa rovina.

Nè reazione, nè rivoluzione: questa la parola d'ordine!

L'Italia deve risorgere come nazione con il suo sforzo e attraverso una volontà di unione. Le condizioni imposte dalla pace sono gravi e penose e dure prove devono essere superate perchè vi sia possibilità di resurrezione. Bisogna superarle con coraggio, con l'unione e con comunità di sacrifici.

Condizioni per superarle: l'ordine, la fine delle lotte civili e sopra tutto incivili che ora tolgono ogni sicurezza ai cittadini e alla produzione, uccidono le migliori attività, e la restaurazione dello Stato che nel disordine attuale ha perduto e perde i suoi poteri.

IV — Tutti gli organismi creati dopo il Fascismo, se si vuole l'ordine e la pace, devono essere eliminati. I comitati di liberazione che, per la loro funzione furono utili in principio, non hanno più ragione

612

091

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di essere e lo Stato deve al loro posto riprendere i suoi poteri. Il sistema delle cosiddette epurazioni, che ha paralizzato l'amministrazione pubblica e rovinato la industria, deve scomparire. Puniti i grandi colpevoli del Fascismo, tutte le persecuzioni devono aver fine. Tutti devono avere la stessa sicurezza e non essere all'arbitrio di violenti e di estremisti che essi stessi furono in gran parte fascisti e che ora, nelle denunzie e nelle violenze, seguono metodi non migliori, anzi peggiori di quelli del Fascismo.

V — Condizione necessaria dell'ordine e della sicurezza è che lo Stato sia reintegrato nelle sue funzioni. Dopo aver riparato al centralismo e alle aberrazioni del Fascismo, tenendo conto delle giuste richieste che si deve metter fine al fatale dissolvimento prodotto dalla esplosione di movimenti di così dette autonomie, che quasi sempre sono soltanto sintomi di dissoluzione.

VI — L'antifascismo con metodi fascisti, che è negli animi e si esplica nelle quotidiane violenze e nei metodi di lotta, deve a sua volta aver fine. Lo Stato, diventato libero, deve liberare i cittadini. Bisogna sostituire alla morale prevalente dei partiti la morale dell'uomo libero, del cittadino che ha diritto anche di non militare in alcun partito. Per vivere, per lavorare, per commerciare, per scrivere nei giornali, per essere impiegato nelle pubbliche amministrazioni, non deve essere necessaria alcuna tessera.

VII — L'Italia deve difendersi sopra tutto da sè stessa e dalle passioni di violenza che sono ancora tollerate. L'Italia ha bisogno di ordine come condizione di vita. Data la gravissima situazione attuale, date le perdite, le distruzioni, dati gli oneri che i vincitori imporranno, la produzione, la restaurazione economica, la vita stessa del popolo saranno determinate dall'ordine che l'Italia saprà imporsi. Nulla deve essere risoluto fascisticamente. Anche le istituzioni politiche che l'Italia vorrà darsi, monarchia o repubblica, dopo la tregua istituzionale consentita da tutti, devono essere decise onestamente e legalmente, senza che in un senso o nell'altro minoranze faziose s'impongano.

VIII — Bisogna diffidare di coloro che promettono nuovi tipi di società e fanno grandi promesse. Le preoccupazioni economiche dominano in questa ora terribile su tutte le altre. Non è in tempi di grande depressione che si fanno sogni, mentre l'organismo della produzione si disgrega. La verità è amara, ma bisogna vederla. Le spese pubbliche paradossali sono conseguenza e causa di disordine. La moneta perde ogni giorno la sua capacità di acquisto. Si sognano cose impossibili e in base a statistiche mal congegnate si vive di illusioni. Ora non è il tempo dei sogni e tanto meno delle illusioni. L'Italia che è uscita anche nel passato da tante dure prove, ha in sè una suprema forza vitale, classi medie numerose e intelligenti e magnifici lavoratori. Ma per traversare questo penoso periodo deve avere saggezza e spirito di sacrifizio.

IX — L'Italia non può volere nel campo politico e sociale e nella legislazione del lavoro ciò che nemmeno i paesi più ricchi e potenti di democrazia occidentale non vorranno. Non può osare ciò che i laburisti in Inghilterra e i democratici in America non oseranno e osare sarebbe follia. Bisogna dunque avere una idea limite e il popolo non deve essere ingannato da vane promesse. Tutto ciò che può essere realizzato nell'interesse dei lavoratori si deve osare. Il lavoro è la grande

0912

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fonte di costruzione e i lavoratori, in piena collaborazione con gli organizzatori, saranno gli artefici del rinnovamento. Ad essi dovranno essere rivolte tutte le nostre cure. Ma bisogna che siano assicurate prima di tutto le condizioni di vita, che la produzione, anche nelle difficoltà attuali, riprenda e che si arresti il continuo scredito della moneta. Non si può fare alcuna sistemazione monetaria e nè meno difendere efficacemente l'attuale povera potenza di acquisto della moneta se non vi è sicurezza e non vi è disciplina.

X — Più che ogni altra forma di governo, la democrazia ha per base fondamentale l'ordine e quindi la stabilità delle leggi, magistratura indipendente e mezzi efficaci per imporre il rispetto della legge. Avviandosi verso una democrazia sociale libera l'Italia deve, per essere considerata, dare la fiducia che entri in una fase di ricostruzione e che la sua ripresa sia tale che possa contribuire al riordinamento dell'Europa e alla pace del mondo.

XI — Vi sono problemi urgenti e vi sono problemi dell'avvenire: ma è oggi che si prepara l'avvenire e non bisogna comprometterlo con pretese riforme pazzesche; tale sarebbe una grande e immediata imposta generale sul patrimonio, diretta non a potenziare un piano economico di ricostruzione, ma a pagare gli enormi disavanzi del bilancio dello Stato che per questo solo anno si annunziano in 250 miliardi e che non si sa a quanto, perdurando nei metodi attuali, ascenderebbero nell'anno seguente.

Bisogna pensare alla ricostruzione ed essa deve avere a base la migliore utilizzazione della ricchezza nazionale superstite.

Ai disavanzi del bilancio si deve provvedere con tutte le imposte, con tutte le economie, con tutti i debiti che saranno possibili. Vi deve essere un bilancio di gestione veramente sincero. Ma vi deve essere accanto ad esso un bilancio straordinario per la ricostruzione unita ad un piano economico.

XII — Un piano economico di ricostruzione non può essere basato che su una grande imposta straordinaria sul patrimonio. La imposta deve essere tale e sì ingente e organizzata in tal modo che in una serie di anni possa seguire le esigenze del piano di costruzione. Il primo piano di almeno cinque anni deve avere per effetto di associare le energie private ora depresse dall'azione dello Stato. Deve essere basato sulla fiducia dei lavoratori e tendere a utilizzare la maggiore possibile quantità di lavoro in modo che venga eliminato o ridotto al minimo il pericolo della disoccupazione.

Il piano di ricostruzione congiunto all'imposta straordinaria sul patrimonio associerà nella forma più pratica l'idea di sacrificio all'idea di ricostruzione.

Lo Stato avrà il compito di rappresentare veramente l'interesse di tutta la nazione e di andare con passo sicuro verso l'avvenire.

0913

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

NOV 30 RECD

THE CRISIS The crisis wandered yesterday from the Viminale - where a meeting of the Council was held under the chairmanship of Parri, to deal with matters of ordinary administration - to De Gasperi's house - De Gasperi being laid down with a bad cold - and then to Palazzo Chigi, where the "six" met in the evening. De Gasperi, having received in the morning other members of the Christian-Democrat party, received in the afternoon Nenni and Togliatti. Following this meeting it was rumored that Nenni himself had suggested a De Gasperi candidacy. But this possibility did not come about like this, at least anyhow according to Avanti. It seems that on Wednesday, when the O.n.B. candidacies suggested by the Liberals, had been definetly discarded, their was talk of having one of the leaders of one of the six parties as President, and so Nenni asked of De Gasperi to say if and how he would consent to try and solve the crisis. Last night, after the various meeting, the situation was as follows. Socialists' and Communists' adhesion to a De Gasperi candidacy is subejct to some conditions, among which the pledge to fixe the date and the power of the Costituente.. Labour Democrats and Action party wait to know De Gasperi's intentions. The Liberals insist in their position unfavourable to a Govt under the presidency of a party man. And as for De Gasperi himself, he does not seek the presidency, and may only accept it, in the interest of the country, if no other solution is possible. More meetings to be held today.

Meanwhile the Luogotenente had consultations with Bencivenga, Labriola, Zaniboni and Giannini

To Admiral Stone

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0914

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

28-11-45 9.50 hrs

THE CRISIS. Nothing new about the crisis except that Orlando's candidacy seems now to have been entirely discarded. The C.L.N. is to meet this morning.

Meetings and strikes have been organised in the main Italian towns to protest against the crisis and the "makers of crises".

Though the British attitude, as concerns the formation of the new Italian Govt is entirely neutral, all the same, according to U.P., England would like the new Govt to be formed as quickly as possible, and to be based on a coalition of the various political currents.

According to REUTER's diplomatic editor, Sylvain Mangeot, the British do not object to a Sforza candidacy. As a matter of fact they don't object to any candidacy, as long as the crisis is solved in a satisfactory way.

Veterans, partisans and war-invalids have demonstrated in favor of Parri.

The Minister of Post and Telecommunication has addressed to the director of the RAI a telegram in which he deplores the attitude of partiality on the part of the radio commentators on the crisis and reminds him that the radio must remain merely a means of information. (ANSA)

The Liberals of the North have expressed their approval of the attitude of the Central Directing Board of the party.

To Admiral Stone
ctbc

3723

(60)

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

DD ROME PESCARA 897 36 26 10/40

26 Nov.

6107/ cif

ADMIRAL STONE ALLIED COMMISSION ROME

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE WHO SUFFERED FROM POLITICAL PERSECUTION ASK FOR THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PERSON OF AN ANTIFASCIST NOT BELONGING TO SIX PARTIES EXARCHATE HARMED DEMOCRACY AND ITALIAN NATION REPRESENTATION ASSOCIATION WILL COLLABORATE WITH A GOVERNMENT FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ADV ATTILIO DAMICO

CC DISTRIBUTION:

Ex Com
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Civil Affairs Sect.
CC Files

e/c

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

DD ROMA PESCARA 697 36 26 10/40 =

Originator's Reference:

Date/Time of Origin:

Message Centre No: 6107/Cif

Date Time Rec'd:

FROM:

Precedence:

TO : == AMMIRAGLIO STONE COMANDO ALLEATO ROMA ===

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PERSECUITATI POLITICI CHIEDE COSTITUZIONE GOVERNO PERSONA ANTIFASCISTA FUORI SEI PARTITI ESARCATO OPERATO OLTRAGGIO DEMOCRAZIA POPOLO ITALIANO RAPPRESENTANZA ASSOCIAZIONE COLLABORERA GOVERNO RICOSTRUZIONE NAZIONALE PRESIDENTE ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE AV ATTILIO DAMICO

26 NOV 1945 0422.15

IL CAPITANO ADDETTO

CC DISTRIBUTION:

Ey Com
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Civil Affairs Sect.
CC Files

N52/26

3721

(59)

T. 2200 ——
Re. 26.11 V. Ho 2.

0917

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

25 Nov. 45

THE CRISIS. On Sunday the Luogotenente received the following personalities : Della Torretta, president of the Senato, Sforza, Ruini, De Gasperi, Lussu, Nenni, Togliatti, Cattani, Orlando, Bergamini, Selvaggi. Yesterday he received Nitti, Bonomi, Badoglio, and Thaon de Revel. Their statement after their consultation with the Luogotenente were : Nitti: "I have no statement to make and I confess I do not see as yet as possible solution of the crisis"; Bonomi : " The situation is stationary"; Thaon de Revel: "Italy is always Italy; the provisions are favourable if Italians want them to be so"; Sforza: "I hope the crisis will not last long, because otherwise Italy would be unfavourably considered abroad"; Cattani: "My interview had no particular meaning; I have just done my duty".

Yesterday there was much talk about a possible Orlando candidacy, but after having been received by him, Nenni stated that Orlando had merely wanted to find out if the situation was such as to call for his intervention. It was furthermore rumored, yesterday that Orlando had set three conditions to his candidacy, that is, that the portfolio of the interior should go to the president of the Council, that Bonomi and De Nicola should join the Govt. and that the Allies should guarantee a change in the Italian armistice status. It seems too that Orlando had stated to Nenni that he would accept the precidency of the new Govt. were formed on the basis of the six parties under the presidency of a man not belonging to the parties; he also admitted the possibility of having a Govt. on the line of the Parri but without Parri as president. Other rumors had it that Orlando's candidacy was

(51) lr

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

supported by the Liberals and the Christian-Democrats and accepted by the Socialists, Communist and Labour Democrats, but that the Action party was against it. The truth is instead that Togliatti was contrary to such a solution of the crisis. The secretaries and the Directing Boards of the various parties have been holding meetings. Orlando is to be received again by the Prince this Morning, in order to relate on the attitude of the various parties.

To Admiral Stone

ace

Col Bergin will not be in This morning - Anything more you want To know, just call me -

Amato Caiaperia

0919

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

Translation

D ROME MILAN 18566 24 1840

D ADMIRAL STONE ALLIED COMMISSION ROME

N. 1688 PROVINCIAL MILANESE FRONT OF YOUTH INTERPRETS WISH 45,000 MEMBERS EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PARRI NATIONAL GOVERNMENT UNANIMOUSLY REJECTS PRESENT CRISIS DENOUNCES REACTIONARY MANOEUVRES HOPES FOR SOLVING OF CRISIS BY ANTIFASCIST AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE NATIONAL CONSULTA ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MILAN PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FRONT OF YOUTH

TRUNO 1035 MICOLI ROV SOD MARTINO

COPIES TO: Ex Com
Polad A
Polad B
Civil Affairs Sect.

3720

0920

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

NOV 26 RECD 6081

D ROMA MILANO 15586 54 24 1840==

Originator's Reference:

Date / Time of Origin:

Message Centre No:

Date Time Rec'd:

Precedence:

FROM:

TO D AMMIRAGLIO STONE COMMISSIONE ALLEATA ROMA ========

= PROT 1888 RPROVINEZIALE MILANESE FRONTE GIOVENTU INTERPRETE VOLONTA 45,000 ADERENTI ESPRIME SOLIDARIETA GOVERNO NAZIONALE PARRI RESPINGE UNANIMITA CRISI ORA ATTUALE DENUNCIA MANOVRE REAZIONE AUSPICA RISOLUZIONE CRISI AMBITO FORZE DEMOCRATICHE ANTIFASCISTE IN SEDE CONSULTA NAZIONALE ASSOCIAZIONE STUDENTESCA UNIVERSITARIA COMITATO PROV MILANESE FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU'==

25 NOV 1945 11,30

IL CAPITANO ADDETTO

(Cancemi Leo)

SO i/c Chief Communications

25/1200A

N 27/25

3724

TRUNO 1035 MICOLI= RCV SOD MARTINO

5Da

0921

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

26 November 1945.

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of November 24 forwarding the views of our government regarding the present political crisis, which you received from the State Department.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USN
Chief Commissioner

David K. Key, Esq.,
Chargé d'affaires ad interim
American Embassy,
Via Veneto 119,
Rome.

0922

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

Copy for the Chief Communications

AFHQ FOR OPNAV FIVE RPTD BRITISH REG MIN RPTD USPOLAD

8736 24 NOV 43 URGENT

UNCLASSIFIED PD

PARA ONE PD PARRI TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION AND THAT OF CABINET THIS AFTER NOON THIS EVENING TO LUOGOTENENTE PD

PARRI TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE RPTD BRITISH REG MIN RPTD USPOLAD FROM HEADQUARTERS ALCOM CITE ACSOO FROM ADMIRAL STORK PARRI

PARA TWO PD LUOGOTENENTE WILL START CONFERENCES WITH POLITICAL LEADERS SUNDAY MORNING CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING TO SELECT PARRI'S SUCCESSOR PD

Dist

U. S. Ambassador
Pol. "
US Pol. Rep.
Br. "
Br. Com.
VPCA Lt. C.
CC File 3722

ADMIRAL STORK

222

(56)

Captain J.V. VEJJA.
Night Duty Officer.

0923

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

Spaa

CONFIDENTIAL

AFHQ FOR G-5, U.S. POLAD, BRITISH RESMIN

8733 24 NOVEMBER 1945 URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL PD

TWELVE THIRTY PETER MIKE PD FURTHER MY EIGHT SEVEN ZERO NINE PD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE UNCLE SUGAR POLAD BRITISH RESMIN FROM HQ ALCOM

FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

REPORTED THAT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT AND LABOR DEMOCRAT LEADERS INFORMED PARRI LATE THIS MORNING THAT IF HE DID NOT TENDER RESIGNATIONS OF HIMSELF AND REMAINING MINISTERS THEY WOULD BE COMPELLED TO FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF LIBERALS AND SEPARATELY RESIGN PD PARRI SUGGESTED PLACING PROBLEM BEFORE NATIONAL CONSULTA BUT THEY REFUSED ON GROUND THAT CONSULTA CANNOT LEGALLY TAKE EXECUTIVE ACTION PD AGREEMENT WAS THEREFORE REACHED TO CONVENE MEETING OF CENTRAL CHARLIE LOVE NAN THIS AFTERNOON PD IT IS EXPECTED CMA BUT IT IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN CMA THAT PARRI WILL TENDER RESIGNATION THIS EVENING PD

PARA TWO PD IF GOVERNMENT DOES RESIGN WILL PROCEED IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR FOX SEVEN FOUR FIVE SEVEN ZERO OF TWELVE MAY EXCEPT FOR MODIFICATION IN TITLE OF LONG TERMS ARMISTICE

DISTRIBUTION: US AMBASSADOR, BR AMBASSADOR, US POLAD, BR POLAD, EXEC COMMR, VP CA SEC, CC Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

CONFIDENTIAL

3721

0924

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Transaation

ROME MILAN 6141 92 24 11

TO ADMIRAL STONE ROME

UNION OF ITALIAN WOMEN MILAN IN THE NAME OF 35 THOUSAND MEMBERS OF PROVINCE DENOUNCES THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE REACTION OF WHICH THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS MADE ITSELF THE INTERPRETER AND WHICH OPENED A GOVERNMENT CRISIS AT SUCH A SERIOUS MOMENT FOR THE COUNTRY SUPPORTS THE APPEAL OF THE CLN IN ALL ITS TATEMENTS SO MUCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PAINFUL NATIONAL REALITY REASSERTS ITS TRUST IN THE PARRI GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSES WHATEVER MINISTERIAL FORMATION MIGHT TEND TO PLACE THE COUNTRY IN THE HANDS OF THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS RUIN ASKS FOR THE COSTITUENTE WHICH SHOULD DEMOCRATICALLY SOLVE THE CRISIS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATION TO BE SUMMONED AT ONCE

TR UME FROM ROME HOURS 1915 PASSARELLI

CONTI RCV AT 30D

COPIES TO: Ex Com
Polad A
Polad B
Civil Affairs Sect.

0925

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NOV RECD

6073/ej.

INCOMING MESSAGE

= ROMA MILANO 6141 92 24 11 ==

Originator's Reference:

Date/Time of Origin

Message Centre No:

Date Time Rec'd:

Precedence:

FROM:

TO : = DD AMMIRAGLIO STONE ROMA ==

= UNIONE DONNE ITALIANE MILANO A NOME 35 MILA ADERENTI PROVINCIA : DENUNCIA IRRESPONSABILITA REAZIONE DI CUI PARTITO LIBERALE SI EST FATTO ESPONENTE E CHE HA APERTO UNA CRISI GOVERNATIVA IN UN MOMENTO COSI GRAVE PER IL PAESE APPOGGIA APPELLO C L N IN TUTTE LE SUE DICHIARAZIONI STRETTAMENTE ADERENTI DOLOROSE REALTA ' NAZIONALI . RICONFERMA PROPRIA FIDUCIA GOVERNO PARRI OPPONENDOSI QUALSIASI FORMAZIONE MINISTERIALE TENDENTE A CONSEGNARE IL PAESE NELLE MANI DEI CORRESPONSABILI DELLA SUA ROVINA , CHIEDE CHE SI CONVOCHI QUANTO CONSULTA ALLA QUALE COMPETE RISOLUZIONE DEMOCRATICA CRISI PER BENE DELLA NAZIONE ====

2 NOV 1945 2000

C. Carosio

IL CAPITANO ADDETTO

(Cristoni Ing.)

67

TR UNO DA ROMA ORE 1915 PASSARELLI ====

CONTI= RCV= AT= SOD

N 100/24

0926

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

8109

24 NOVEMBER 1945 URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL FD

FURTHER MY EIGHT SIX SIX ZERO OF TWENTY THREE NOVEMBER FD

PARRI TO AFHQ FOR G-5 FOR BRITISH ZEMIN UNCLE SUGAR POLAD FROM DEPT ALCOM

FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PARRI

AT NINE ARE MIKE SATURDAY PARRI HAD NOT RESIGNED FD FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS DEPEND

ON DECISION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND LABOR DEMOCRATS AS TO WHETHER THEY ARE

WILLING TO REMAIN IN A FIVE PARTY GOVERNMENT UNDER PARRI FD PARRI EXPECTS TO

RECEIVE THEIR DECISIONS THIS MORNING

DISTRIBUTION:
US Ambassador
BR Ambassador
US Poland
BR Poland
Exec Comsr
VP CA Sec
CC

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

CONFIDENTIAL

0921

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NOV 24 REC'D

CE

ARMED FORCES EXCHANGE SERVICE
LOMBARDIA REGION; LIGURIA REGION; PIEMONTE REGION; VENEZIE REGION;
AMG VENEZIA GIULIA

8667 23 Nov PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

REPORTED THAT LIBERAL MINISTERS OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND RICCI, CMA MINISTER OF TREASURY CAM TENDERED THEIR RESIGNATION LAST NIGHT PD

PARRI REPT TO AMG LOMBARDIA REGION CMA AMG LIGURIA REGION CMA AMG PIEMONTE REGION CMA AMG VENEZIE REGION AND AMG VENEZIA GIULIA FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACEXC PARRI PROBABLE THAT PARRI WILL BE FORCED TO TENDER RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT TODAY.

3715

52

Ex. Commissioner
[illegible]

J/Cmdr.,
PA to Pol. Com.

0928

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NOV 24 RECD

AFHQ FOR G-5, BRITISH RESMIN, US POLAD

8660 23 Nov OP PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

REPORTED THAT LIBERAL MINISTERS OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND RICCI CMA MINISTER OF TREASURY CMA TENDERED THEIR RESIGNATION LAST NIGHT PD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE SECTION CMA BRITISH RESMIN AND UNCLE SUGAR POLAD FROM HR ALCOM CITE ACAMC PAREN

PROBABLE THAT PARRI WILL BE FORCED TO TENDER RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT TODAY.

Copy to: Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec

Office of Ex. Commissioner
343.

(Sgd) M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

0929

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20 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

I thank you for your letter of 16 November transmitting copy of a letter addressed to the Embassy enclosing a circular announcing the intention of the Fascist party to re-enter the political arena.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

(50)

3716

0930

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Confidential

MOVIMENTO

CENTRO DEMOCRATICO

ALLOCUZIONE DEL
GEN. R. BENCIVENGA

PROGRAMMA
POLITICO

371-

SEDE CENTRALE: ROMA - VIA DEL BUFALO 133

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GENERALE ROBERTO BENCIVENGA

0932

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MOVIMENTO

CENTRO DEMOCRATICO

ALLOCUZIONE DEL
GEN. R. BENCIVENGA

PROGRAMMA
POLITICO

SEDE CENTRALE: ROMA - VIA DEL BUFALO 133

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Italiani,

il programma del Centro Democratico non parte da presupposti dottrinali. Esso si inspira soltanto alla realtà politica, ed economica del paese, e ne traduce in alcune proposizioni le necessità contingenti.

La struttura sociale dell'Italia è rappresentata essenzialmente da professionisti, piccoli e medi proprietari, industriali agricoltori e commercianti, artigiani, salariati fissi e categorie affini che vengono compresi nella denominazione generica di ceti medi. Di questa realtà il programma del Centro Democratico vuole essere l'espressione fedele, e pertanto il primo appello fu appunto rivolto ai «Ceti Medi», che nel patrimonio spirituale e culturale dell'Italia sono i più diretti depositari e che ne assommano le più nobili tradizioni di patriottismo.

Altri ci hanno seguito su questo indirizzo, ma nessuno ha mai affrontato decisamente con un programma di riforme vaste ed audaci i vari problemi che queste categorie di cittadini presentano all'esame degli organi legislativi di prossima formazione.

Con questo però non si intende non riconoscere l'importanza che hanno le grandi imprese economiche, le quali, nell'ambito delle leggi, agiscono nell'interesse del paese.

Per l'elevazione del popolo.

Un'altra realtà non meno operante è la tendenza degli strati sociali meno abbienti a realizzare un più

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alto livello di vita morale ed economica. Favorire questa [illegible]denza con provvedimenti sociali [illegible]eguati è oggi una necessità, non soltanto nell'interesse degli individui, ma anche e sopratutto in quello della nazione la quale raggiunge una più sicura stabilità politica, ed un maggiore prestigio internazionale parallelamente all'elevazione delle condizioni di vita dei cittadini.

Il Centro Democratico col suo programma affronta decisamente questa questione e vuol contribuire alla sua soluzione mediante profonde riforme nella vita e nella struttura economica del paese.

Esso non esita ad indicare nella trasformazione degli ordinamenti dell'agricoltura e dell'industria, nella soluzione del problema della casa e in un vasto programma di assicurazioni sociali i mezzi più efficaci per il raggiungimento di questo scopo.

Il problema della ricostruzione nazionale sovrasta però tutti gli altri e ne condiziona la realizzazione.

Esso si presenta sotto aspetti spirituali e materiali, e deve essere integralmente affrontato, se si vuole avviarlo ad una soluzione concreta.

Per la concordia nazionale.

La pacificazione interna ne è la premessa necessaria. L'antifascismo in sè e per sè non è formula costruttiva; specialmente quando lo si vuole imporre con metodi ed indirizzi ultrafascisti. Puniti i veri criminali, quelli che in base alle leggi comuni sono venuti meno ai loro doveri verso la nazione e gli individui, il resto dei cittadini deve essere lasciato

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in pace ad attendere alla sua opera in favore della nazione. La vita delle famiglie, la sicurezza dei cittadini, le libertà fondamentali dell'individuo non possono essere ulteriormente turbate da una speculazione politica cieca, o delittuosa, in base alla quale si vogliono asservire, con la minaccia e la frode legislativa, le coscienze e i beni degli italiani.

Contro questa aberrazione il Centro Democratico insorge con tutte le sue forze, e facendo della pacificazione nazionale il fondamento della sua azione politica, apre le sue porte a tutti gli italiani probi ed onesti, che ne accettino il programma e dichiarino di seguirne gli sviluppi economici, politici e sociali.

L'Italia non muore! La storia, attraverso millenni, ne dimostra la magnifica vitalità rinnovantesi e le sue inesauribili capacità di ripresa!

Raggiunta la pacificazione interna, gl'italiani raggiungeranno pure facilmente, il nuovo assetto economico che è dettato dalle mutate aspirazioni del popolo, dalle esigenze della tutela del lavoro intellettuale e fisico, e da principi umanitari che non possono essere monopolio di nessun partito perchè scaturiscono dagli imprescindibili diritti della natura stessa degli uomini e delle leggi morali.

Con questi intendimenti e con questa fede il Centro Democratico presenta agli italiani il suo programma ed inizia la sua battaglia politica.

Il Presidente
On. Gen. ROBERTO BENCIVENGA

0936

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PROGRAMMA

1. Rispetto della personalità umana e delle libertà fondamentali dell'individuo.

2. Rispetto della proprietà e dell'iniziativa privata in quanto mezzi essenziali per la produzione di beni necessari alla nazione.

3. Revisione degli attributi dello Stato e riordinamento dei servizi da esso dipendenti. Miglioramento alla preparazione tecnica dei funzionari, elevazione della loro posizione morale e delle loro condizioni economiche.

4. Decentramento amministrativo ampliando le attribuzioni delle provincie e concedendo larghe autonomie, senza però menomare in nessun modo la funzione unitaria dello Stato.

5. Tutela del lavoro umano dal punto di vista morale economico e igienico, sia come dovere dello Stato sia da parte dei Sindacati ai quali deve essere data la massima autorità per la difesa del lavoratore nell'interesse della ricostruzione del paese e del suo sviluppo economico e sociale.

6. Ricostruzione del paese secondo piani organici che contemplino una più equa distribuzione dei mezzi di produzione tra le varie regioni d'Italia.

7. Estensione delle assicurazioni sociali in favore dei lavoratori intellettuali e manuali nei limiti più ampi consentiti dalle condizioni economiche del paese in maniera che essi abbiano un'effettiva e adeguata

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assistenza nelle malattie, negli infortuni, nell'invalidità, nella vecchiaia ed in altre particolari circostanze della vita. Unificazione degli enti assicurativi in uno solo organismo controllato dallo Stato e dai lavoratori.

8. Assistenza a tutti coloro che hanno sofferto nella persona e nei beni per causa della guerra, ed in maniera speciale ai reduci dalla prigionia e dall'internamento, ai combattenti e ai patrioti.

9. Tutela delle medie e delle piccole aziende industriali, commerciali ed agrarie, fonti di lavoro e di benessere economico per grandi masse di cittadini e di stabilità politica. Provvedimenti per favorire lo sviluppo delle cooperative e la formazione della piccola proprietà.

10. Revisione del sistema tributario in base a criteri di progressività che mirino a far ricadere i carichi maggiori sulle categorie più ricche.

11. - Riforma della scuola ai fini di favorire la preparazione culturale e tecnica dei cittadini per elevarne la coscienza politica e la capacità produttiva. Riforma dell'insegnamento superiore in relazione alle necessità di creare professionisti e tecnici in numero adeguato ai bisogni della nazione e per contribuire al progresso culturale dell'umanità secondo le nostre tradizioni e le nostre peculiari capacità. È dovere dello Stato assicurare ai giovani che si distinguono per intelligenza, attitudine e volontà la frequenza alle scuole sopperendo alle loro necessità economiche perchè ciò torna di vantaggio alla nazione,

12. Studio del problema dell'abitazione, nell'intento finale di poter dotare ogni famiglia italiana

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della sua casa, elemento essenziale e tranquillità spirituale [illegible]di educazione civile del cittadino. Per il raggiungimento di questo scopo un'aliquota delle risorse nazionali sarà destinata ad integrare direttamente o indirettamente le disponibilità delle categorie dei meno abbienti.

13. Riforma agraria ai fini di favorire la razionale ed economica utilizzazione di tutto il suolo agrario nazionale nell'interesse della collettività. Riforma da realizzare svolgendo un vasto e ben studiato programma di bonifica, interessando direttamente i lavoratori alla produzione, imponendo la coltivazione dei terreni incolti col miglioramento di quelli ancora oggi scarsamente produttivi e creando nelle campagne quei presidi igienici ed assistenziali e culturali che servano a far partecipare i rurali al progresso sociale.

14. Nazionalizzazione delle grandi imprese d'interesse pubblico riguardanti i servizi fondamentali per la vita del paese. Municipalizzazione dei servizi pubblici locali.

15. Rispetto del concordato col Vaticano ricordando che la grande maggioranza del popolo italiano professa la religione cattolica apostolica romana e che il nostro patrimonio di civiltà, di cultura, di pensiero e di arte derivano in gran parte dal cattolicesimo.

16. Rispetto e difesa della libertà di ogni altro culto.

Roma, 15 novembre 1945.

0955

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NOV 26 PM
0940

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, November 24, 1945

URGENT

My dear Admiral,

I hasten to send you the views of the United States Government regarding the present political crisis, which have been received from the Department of State this morning.

The Government of the United States presumes that those political parties involved in the crisis are prepared to accept the consequences of their action, both as regards Italy's position abroad and the domestic situation. It is further presumed that the position of the several parties in the present crisis has not been lightly assumed. In the view of the United States Government the gravity of the difficulties besetting Italy is sufficiently apparent to require the complete subordination of party aims to the national interest of all Italian political parties whether of the Center, Left or Right. Until the elections can be held in Italy, the Government of the United States has consistently maintained that any Italian government should be as broadly representative as may be possible.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the British Embassy for its information.

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

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

(51)

3753

ELENCO DEI NUOVI SOTTOSEGRETARI

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri: Avv. ARPESANI Giustino Libnd
Dott.AMENDOLA Giorgio Com.

Ministero Affari Esteri : NEGARVILLE Celeste Com.
Italiani all'Estero: Dott. MORELLI Renato Lib.

Ministero dell'Interno: Avv. SPATARO Giuseppe D.C

Ministero Grazia e Giustizia; On.Avv.VERONI Dante L-D.

Ministero delle Finanze: Prof..VISENTINI Bruno Action

Ministero del Tesoro: On.Avv. PERSICO Giovanni L.D.
Avv. MASPINO Pietro (Danni di guerr. Action

Ministero della Guerra: Avv. COLAJANNI Pompeo Com.
Gen. CHATRIAN Luigi Ind.

Min. Marina Militare: On.Avv. SCHIANO Pasquale Action
Marina Mercantile: CORSI Angelo Soc.

Ministero Aeronautica: Gen. PELLEGRINO Ernesto Ind

Ministero Pubblica Istruzione: Avv. MARAZZA Achille D.C.
Prof. PARESCE Enrico (Belli Arti e Spettacolo) L.D.

Ministero Lavori Pubblici: Avv. BRUNO Giuseppe Action

Ministero Agricoltura e Foreste: Prof. SEGNI Antonio D.C.

Ministero Trasporti: On.Avv. PRIOLO Antonio Soc.

Ministero Poste e Tele- On. [illegible] Ind

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

Dott.AMENDOLA Giorgio Com.

Ministero Affari Esteri :	NEGARVILLE Celeste	Com.
Italiani all'Estero:	Dott. MORELLI Renato	Lib.
Ministero dell'Interno:	Avv. SPATARO Giuseppe	D.C.
Ministero Grazia e Giustizia;	On.Avv.VERONI Dante	L.D.
Ministero delle Finanze:	Prof..VISENTINI Bruno	Action
Ministero del Tesoro:	On.Avv. PERSICO Giovanni	L.D.
	Avv. MASTINO Pietro (Danni di guerr.	Action
Ministero della Guerra:	Avv. COLAJANNI Pompeo	Com.
	Gen. CHATRIAN Luigi	Ind.
Min. Marina Militare:	On.Avv. SCHIANO Pasquale	Action
Marina Mercantile:	CORSI Angelo	Soc.
Ministero Aeronautica:	Gen. PELLEGRINO Ernesto	Ind
Ministero Pubblica Istruzione:	Avv. MARAZZA Achille	D.C.
	Prof. PARESCE Enrico (Belli Arti e Spettacolo)	L.D.
Ministero Lavori Pubblici:	Avv. BRUNO Giuseppe	Action
Ministero Agricoltura e Foreste:	Prof. SEGNI Antonio	D.C.
Ministero Trasporti:	On.Avv. PRIOLO Antonio	Sard
Ministero Poste e Telecomunicazioni:	Dr. FANO Mario	Ind.
Ministero Industria e Commercio:	Avv. STORONI Enzo	Lib.
	LOMBARDO Ivan Matteo	Soc.

(68)

./.

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

segue dal Telespresso N.°

Ministero Lavoro e Previdenza Sociale: Avv. CASSIANI GENNARO D.C.

Ministero Ricostruzione: Avv. PASQUALINO VASSALLO junior L.D.

Ministero Assistenza Post-bellica: Dr. BERARDINONE Enrico Com.
e un altro Sottosegretario riserva to al Partito Liberale.

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO

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

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UNDERSECRETARIES

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Interior - Spataro Giuseppe
Education- Maruzza Achill
Agriculture- Segni Antonio
Labour and Social Welfare - Canaiani Gennaro

SOCIALISTS : Merchant Fleet - Corsi Angelo
Transport - Priolo Antonio
Industry and Commerce - Lombardo Ivan Matteo

LIBERALS : Presidency - Arpesani Giustino
Italians Abroad - Morelli Renato
Industry And Commerce - Storoni Enzo

COMMUNISTS : Presidency - Amendola Giorgio
Foreign Affairs - Negarville Celeste
War - Colaianni Pompeo
Post War Relief - Berardinone Enrico

LABOUR DEMOCRATS : Justice - Veroni Dante
Treasury - Peraico Giovanni
Fine Arts and Theatres - Paresce Enrico
Reconstruction - Pasquarino Vassallo Junior

ACTION PARTY : Finance - Visentin Bruno
War Damages - Mastino Pietro
Navy - Schiano Pasquale
Public Works - Bruno Giuseppe

INDEPENDENTS : War - General Chatrian Luigi
Air - Gen Pellegrino Ernesto
Post and Telecommunication - Pano Mario.

(68)

Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri

Roma, 14 DIC. 1943

3/224Z

Caro Ammiraglio,

Mi affretto a trasmetterLe qui unito, in via ufficiale, l'elenco dei nuovi Sottosegretari di Stato deciso dal Consiglio dei Ministri di ieri.

Mi creda, caro Ammiraglio, molto cordialmente

Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE
Capo della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

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

0945

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

CC 225-8

13 December 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Two Signed Commitments Received from the President of the Council of Ministers

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

1. In accordance with instructions contained in your cable FX98519 of 24 June, the original signed obligations of the Italian Government with respect to the Armistice and the institutional question as executed by Dr. de Gasperi are transmitted herewith.

2. It is understood that these documents will be sent to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for purposes of record.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2 Incls:
1--Ltr, 10 Dec 45, accepting obligations towards Allies.
2--Ltr, 10 Dec 45, undertaking not to re-open the institutional question, etc.

cc: Hon Alexander Kirk
Sir Noel Charles
Executive Commissioner
Political Advisors

66 COPIES

0946

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

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

N: 3/2217

Rome, 10 December 1945

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 394.

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice of September 29, 1943, with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

/s/ DeGasperi Alcide

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD

666

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

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

N: 3/2218

Rome, 10 December 1945.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 394

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

/s/ DeGasperi Alcide

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD

bb

875

0948

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

NOV 19 RECD

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, Italy, November 16, 1945.

My dear Admiral Stone:

I take pleasure in transmitting herewith for your information copy of a letter addressed to this Embassy enclosing a circular announcing the intention of the Fascist party to re-enter openly the political arena.

The letter, which is signed in an illegible hand, proposes to give "loyal collaboration to our enemies of yesterday" and in the circular a long statement of Mussolini is quoted in which the deceased Duce transfers his mantel to the unnamed signer of the letter.

Among other things, the circular proposes that the House of Savoy be retained, that Fascists side with the Allies, especially Great Britain, in case of a war against Russia, and that Fascists can collaborate with most of the existent parties except the Communists and Socialists. The circular also exhorts Fascists to oppose themselves against the constitution that the "despotic government" of the C.L.N. will want to "impose" on the nation.

The communication was distributed on October 28, ostensibly to commemorate the anniversary of the "March on Rome".

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

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

Distrib to
UPC IN Sec
Heads A+B
EC

(CC copies)

3715

NOV 19 1945

Translation

ROME.

October 28, 1945.

Excellency:

Under same date, I have sent to the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty the letter herewith transcribed:

"I have the honor of transmitting to you a circular that I have sent out to Fascists and sympathizers on occasion of October 28.

"We intend to re-enter the political life of our country, ready to give loyal and sincere collaboration to our enemies of yesterday, for the good of today and of tomorrow of the Italian people.

"Fascism has demonstrated before history that when it makes a pledge it maintains it to the extreme limit of its strength and beyond. This is always honorable. Everything else is propaganda more or less reliable which the adversary bandies about on the political arena of the globe in the political interest of one or the other power."

I have the honor of enclosing for your excellency a copy of the above-mentioned circular. With profound respect, believe me, your most devoted

The Special Commissioner for
Social-Fascism

(Signature illegible)

To His Excellency
The Ambassador of the United States of America

To the Quirinale in
ROME.

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The Italian Social-Fascist Party of Action

Comrades! Italians in good faith!

On April 25, 1945, at the Prefecture of Milan, the Duce in a long conversation told me what I am going to repeat here below:

"As you see, the war is now lost. We would have won if Hitler could have employed in time the new arms which are in part completed and if England and America understood in this last phase of the conflict and not only in the interest of Europe, that the Bolshevik danger is much more grave than the pseudo danger of Fascism.

"In a little while the enemy will pursue us into the Valtellina where we shall withdraw for a last stand, a battle which in our case will lead to a physical but not to a moral death. We could have resisted in Milan as many comrades have suggested to me, but I do not want it to be said that for my faction I uselessly sacrificed the population and industry. I do not like the phrase 'Let Samson die with all the Philistines'.

"If fate will be against me...Guido Buffarini-Guidi will take my place. I have turned over to him 60 millions of the Republican Fascist Party funds so that he may go to Switzerland and there take up again the strands of Fascism which he will have to transform into Social-Fascism. I shall give new orders to Paolo Zerbino in case the mission of Buffarini-Guidi should fail for any reason.

"Should Paolo Zerbino also be physically incapacitated, you have from me precise instructions to substitute him. These provisions will be made known to you at Gondrio. Beside yourself, I am going to give them, in case of any unfortunate happening, to S, R, V, and F (the names of those others selected are still alive and hence I cannot give the names for obvious reasons). Fascism cannot and must not die! From this very moment you must follow these ideas of mine:

"(1) In Italy it is not possible to create a republic that will distribute well-being to the people because the Italian people need the education that only a century of Fascism could give them. On the other hand, it is well to consider that the House of Savoy represents the history of Italy and to remove it after a lost war would mean to obscure a period of glory and victory. It would have been different if the war had been won. Then, the Social Italian Republic could have substituted very easily the monarchy because of vital historical reasons.

"(2) Italy, having lost a war, will be subjected to

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"(2) Italy, having lost a war, will be subjected to the Victors for a very long period. It is not improbable that Hitler is right and that at a certain moment the Anglo-Americans will find it necessary to wage war against the USSR. In such a case, the Fascist must side with the Allies.

"If Germany had won this war, we must remember that

a defeated

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a defeated England would have had a second place in Europe just the same and Italy the third place because at the bottom, Hitler had a higher esteem for the English than for the Italians. Instead, having lost a war, Germany will disappear from the role of important nations for an indefinite period and in such a case, Fascists must give their support to Great Britain until it overthrows Russia and takes over again the reins of Europe in her hands.

"When the English-speaking people will have become acquainted with the Italian people at close hand they will understand that only under a Fascist regime, even reduced to 51 per cent, Italy is useful to Europe. An Italy governed by Fascism even with a democratic opposition at its side will always have an historical mission of first importance to fulfill and no state will be able to contest its accomplishments, its natural or nationalistic boundaries.

"(3) This plethora of parties that have sprung up again in a most shameful manner just as they shamefully disappeared twenty years ago should not discourage Social-Fascism. It is undeniable that both the Communists and Socialists will give much trouble. But it will not be difficult to unmask the Communists because it is evident and proved that they are guided by an agent of Russia and subsidized with Swiss francs from the coffers of the Comintern. They have the specific duty of creating disorder and to push those responsible in the Government to liquidate Istria and perhaps even other things in favor of Bolshevism, which is spreading over all of Europe. On the other hand, to battle the Socialists, it is sufficient to consider that their social program has already been surpassed by ours and their party is headed by that Nenni who in '19 when he was courting Fascism had already given evidence of his demagogic character. I am ready to affirm from this moment that it is possible to arrive at a collaboration with a majority of the other parties."

Comrades! Italians in good faith!

These were the words of the Duce, pronounced a few hours before he was assassinated. Now you know how to comport yourselves. Remember: your immediate duty is that of fighting against that type of constitution which the despotic government of the so-called C.L.N. wants to impose upon you.

FASCISTS AND ITALIANS IN GOOD FAITH ARE TODAY A MAJORITY THAT THE REVERSARY MUST FEAR.

Our efforts must multiply for one aim: obtain a free plebiscite so that all Italians can decide with absolute

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FASCISTS AND ITALIANS IN GOOD FAITH ARE TODAY A MAJORITY THAT THE REVERSARY MUST FEAR.

Our efforts must multiply for one aim: obtain a free plebiscite so that all Italians can decide with absolute liberty their future destiny.

And I limit myself to reminding you of what Giordano Bruno wrote: "Do not fear to buck the torrent. Only a sordid spirit thinks like the mass of people just because

the mass

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the mass is in majority."

Long live our Italy.

Long live Social-Fascism.

The Special Commissioner

(signature illegible)

Rome, October 28, 1945.

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- Strictly confidential -

N O T E S

ON ITALIAN PARTIES AND ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF ITALY

R o m e - November 15th, 1945

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= THE LEADING ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES =

(Listed going from right to left)

= LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONCENTRATION PARTY =

Leading members : Sen.BENGAMINI, Sen.DELIA TORRETTA, Mr.Armando ZANGHI, etc.

It would be more accurate to call this the Conservative Party. A Conservative Party wishing to adopt all that still survives of the old institutions and thay could still render useful services to the Country and to the social needs of our times.

It brings together in a political movement men of the right belonging to other parties, more expecially to the Liberal Party, who see in interior order, in patriotism, in the Crown the safeguard of the Country.

The Party's political, social , and economic programm has been published in "L'Opinione", official newspaper of the National Liberal-Democratic Concentration.

The program of the L.D.C. has its origin and cause in a historical promise which constitutes both its foundation and its justification : the traditions of the Risorgimento, that constant practical Government which gave the country unity, liberty and a well-deserved international prestige following the traditional liberal methods, respectful of parliamentary procedure, acting within the limits of legality and without using excessively repressive measures.

Economically, the National Liberal-Democratic Concentration's program is in favour of private enterprise, though it admits the advisability of governmente intervention in those cases inw which private enterprise is indadequate to the needs of modern life.

Several parties of small following, arisen independently one from the other in the provinces have incorporated themselves in the Concentration with the purpose of co-ordinating their activities in view of the material and moral reconstruction of the country.

= THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY =

Secretary General : Dr.Enzo SELVAGGI
Leading Members : Mr.Roberto LUCIFERO, Mr.A.PRENOLI, Mr.V.LUCCI
Newspapers : "Italia Nuova" and three weeklies in Rome; several others in other parts of Italy.

The Democratic Party bases its political program on the premise that the purpose of all social systems is to develop and protect human personality, a victim of totalitarian aberrations.

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It favours a constitutional system based on monarchical institutions considered as the guarantee of a political system truly democratic and free, not interfered with the changing vicissitudes of factions.

Concerning the grave problems of Italy's domestic policy and future international relations, the Party's program is strictly in accordance with those democratic principles which guarantee also for Italy conditions of dignity and equality, as proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter.

Under present political conditions the I.D.P., not a member of the Committee of National Liberation, is against the latter's "dictatorship" and is, consequently, in the opposition.

Recently it has had a considerable development; over three hundred sections have been opened.

Several monarchical organisations, set up in Northern Italy as a reaction to the republican propaganda carried out by the C.L.N. and the left wing parties have allied themselves with the I.D.P. in which they find their natural supporter. The most important of these are the "Conte di Cavour" in Piedmont, and the "Tricolor Movement" in Lombardy, the latter is said to have no fewer than 30,000 registered members only in the Milan province.

= THE LIBERAL PARTY =

President : Prof. Benedetto CROCE
General Secretary : Avv.CATTANI
Leading Members : Count CARANDINI, Count CASATI, Avv.BROSIO, Avv. RICCI, Mr.Manlio LUPINACCI, Mr.Mario FERRARA.
Leading Newspapers : "Il Risorgimento Liberale" of Rome, the "Patria" of Florence, the "Il Giornale" of Naples, the "La Liberta"of Milan, "L'Opinion" of Turin.

The Liberal party devotes all its energies to the defence of the essential liberties of thought, speech, press, association, meeting and religion.

It has not a large following among the masses, being rather a party of intellectual people. Recently however the number of its members has considerably increaded both in South Italy, incorporating a local democratic party and in Tuscany and Piedmont, gaining ground as a result of scissions in the Action Party.

Its liberal views and program have won it the sympathy of the mass of people belonging to no party, and it is therefore probable that with free elections it will secure a large number of votes.

Actually one of the Parties represented in the Governmente, it has often resolutly taken sides against the other parties of the hexarchy, to prevent the adoption of laws or measures considered to be anti-liberal or anti-democratic, expecially those affecting the freedon of

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press and the "purge".

It has not taken up a stand on the institutional question, but though possessing a republican wing its tendencies are royalist. In some sections the majority has recently approved resolutions, to the effect of getting the Party to pronounce itself definitly in favour of the Crown.

The Liberal Party is engaging a struggle with the left-wing parties to impose limitations of time and of power to the Constituent Assembly, and to hold a popular referendum together with the election of the Assembly's members.

= THE DEMOCRATIC LABOUR PARTY =

Secretary : Avv.Cevolotto
Leading Members: Mr.RUINI, Mr.MOLE'
Newspapers : "Ricostruzione" (small circulation).

It follows an eclectively progressive policy in an effort to merge the fundamental liberal, democratic and socialist ideologies.

On the institutional question it has pronounced itself in favour of a republic but it is believed that its leader, Mr.Meuccio Ruini, and other leading members will not hesitate to take sides for the Crown.

The Democratic Labour Party has no following among the masses and is almost exclusively formed by political men; it has insufficient funds and cannot boast ,as the Liberal and the Action Parties, of having eminent persons in its ranks.

Should Mr.Nitti form a party of his own, which is probable, the D.L.P. will lose all its leading members. In any case it is a party which shall fatally disappear when its political men will be attracted towards other, more vital and dynamic parties.

It is in touch with the Free Masons.

= CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY PARTY =

Secretary : Mr.DE GASPERI
Leading Members : Mr.GRONCHI, Mr.SPATARO, Count JACINI
Newspapers : "Il Popolo" in Rome and Milan and several other papers in the provinces.

This Party is the heir of the old Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano) of Don Sturzo which after world war transformed the Catholic "Modernist" movement of the first years of the century, by substituting, in the ideologic field ,historical materialism by the external operations of Divine Providence, and in the economic field class struggle by a class collaboration to be secured by a balance of the interests involved and Christian charity, following the ideas set forth

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in Pope Leo XIII's famous encyclicle "Rerum Novarum" which laid the foundations for the new Christian Social school/

In the Popular Party a dualism arose between the conservative and the revolutionary progressive elements, which led the formers to line up with Fascism, considered be a Party of order, whilst the latters inflamed by Miglioli's theories Were led to accept conclusions decidedly communistic (occupation of factories, division of land, etc.).

Christian Democracy now followd two tendencies, a right wing one led by De Gasperi and a left wing that would want to represent the youthful ppppppp/and progressive forces in the Party.

The leftists would like the Party to have an end with it's chaeco pacoer sectarian character so as to make itself completely independent from the Vatican to pronounce itself in favour of a republic, for the Constituent Assembly instead of a referendum, and for a collaboration with Socialists and Communists. On the other hand , the right wing , though not stating it officially, considers the Party as the secular arm of the Holy See in Italian policy, it supports - under the mask of agnosticism - the Crown and the popular referendum rather than the Constituent Assembly, and fearing to be overwhelmed, is unwilling to compromise itself with the Social-Communists.

It is worth while noting that in Piedmont, Campania and in Apulia the tendency of the Party is definitely royalist. Leading members of the Party ppcodeppcapppbo have expressed themselves on various occasions in this sense, taking an official stand.

Members of the C.D.P. are many notable persons belonging to the industrial, financial, and more expecially professional world. A great number of person belonging to the employee and working classes are also members. The party has also many supporters amongst officers and N.C.O.'s of the Armed Forces.

An active propaganda through relief work is carried out, endeavouring expecially to influence the masses by assisting them to solve the food question mostly by means of the "soup kitchens" organised by the Circolo di S.Pietro, which has recently taken over the kitchens and cheap restaurants organised by the Societa Immobiliare. It also works through the Papal Committee for Refugees (Pontificia Commissione per i profughi) of which many of the high Dignitaries of the Church have been made members.

The Christian Democratic Party is now the largest mass party in Italy. In many of the Southern and Central Provinces, members of the party have practically the whole direction of public affairs in their hands, while the communists are definitely in a minority.

Reliable data collected by the Ministry of the Interior show that in the provinces under the Italian Government - as far as the Gothic Line - the C.D. has a membership larger than the total sum of the registered membership of all the other parties.

In North Italy Christian Democracy is very strong in Lombardy and Piedmont; it has little strength in Liguria and Romagna; but it is prac

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tically the only party in Venetia which, as in the days of the Partito Popolare , must be considered the stronghold of the Catholics.

= THE ACTION PARTY =

Leading members : Mr.LUSSU, Mr.CIANCA, Mr.LA MALFA,Mr .ROSSI,DORIA
Newspapers : "Italia Libera" in Rome, "L'Azione" in Genoa, the "G.L." in Turin and several weeklies.

At its start, the Action Party can be said to have been formed by groups of intellectual political exiles (fuorusciti) supported by the Allied secret services, and secretly financed by the Banca Commerciale.

This Party played a very important part during the German occupation as it was composed almost exclusively of professional men , professors and educated persons who naturally took a leading part in organising the under-ground struggle. When the necessity for action came to an end, as they were not at the head of a mass movement, they remained as influential groups within the various committees of Liberation , but without a clear programm. The Party is definitely republican. At first it had had the special support of the Allies as many of its members were already in contact with them during the period of the occupation through several military information organisations.

Recently the ranks of this party have been greatly thinned as many of those who took an active part in the resistence action, fearing that, should a republic be set up, the extremist parties will get the upper hand and will drag the whole country into a communist regime. Many members of the party resigned, expecially after the adoption of a resolution at Cosenza which declaring the Party to have a definitely revolutionary character.

At present therefore the Party of Action is suffering from serious internal dissension. The right wing is leaning towards the liberal Party others towards the Socialist Party, and it appears that a large number of the Action leaders are attracted towards the Republican party. There is indeed talk of incorporating the Action Party in the Republican Party when those groups of the former towhich reference has been made above , shall have left it.

The Party has passed through a serious financial crisis which seems now however to have been settled, thanks to large sums provided by some business-men who have reasons to fear the "purge" and so place themselves under the protection of the Party to reduce the danger of being violently attacked.

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= THE REPUBLICAN PARTY =

General Secretary : Mr.Randolfo PACCIARDI
Leading Members : Mr.CONTI, Mr.RUGGERLI, Mr.BACCHINETTI
Newspapers : "La Voce Repubblicana" in Rome, the "Popolo Sovrano" in Milan and Turin.

The Italian Republican Party proposes the abolition of the Monarchy and refuses to take part in any Government of the King - therefore it is in a certain sense against the C.N.L. to which it does not belong and is in opposition to the Government.

The program of this Party proposes that the legislative power be exercised by an elected Chamber, by an elected Senate which would not collaborate with the Chamber in drafting the laws but should review and revise them, and by an elected Constitutional Court which should supervise the legitimacy of the laws.

The executive power should be exercised by the President of the Republic and by the Government.

It is a Party which would like to be "pure" and uncompromising. The virulence of its attacks against the Crown and the Government have led many republicans, convinced of the need that all Italians should come to an agreement, to leave the Party.

In Romagna - which has always been a stronghold of republicanism - it does not exist. The former republicans have founded the Italian Labour Party (Partito del Lavoro Italiano) which is republican, but less violently.

There are now several different tendencies in the Party which may lead to scissions.

= THE SOCIALIST PARTY =

General Secretary : Mr.NENNI
Leading members : Mr.LIZZARDI, Mr.SARAGAT, Mr.SILONE, Mr.MODIGLIANI
Newspapers : "L'Avanti" in Rome and Milan, several other papers in the provinces.

Its program is based on the economic and social theories of Karl Marx. It is in favour of a Republic.

During the period of the German occupation its work was mainly in the nature of propaganda and information, and it played an important part in directing the several Committees of National Liberation rather than in participating in the partisan bands.

There is a severe crisis in the party due to Nenni's policy. In spite of the example and the advice of the French and British Socialists he wanted to induce his Party to amalgamate with the Communists, but was not followed by the mass which expressed its distrust in him. Nenni has recently turned towards the Christian Democrats, thinking that if he could at least make that political alliance he would strengthen his position within the party, a position seriously undermined since his defeat on the question of amalgamation, and after some poor figures he has cut with the Government which have exposed him to much criticism by the group

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of the old Party members, led by Mr.Modigliani, the former General Secretary, and by the moderate group which has as leader Mr.Saragat.

Recently a group of moderate socialists with the Hon.Zaniboni at their head, has seceded from the Socialist Party and formed the Social Democratic Party. Zaniboni is a royalist. His Party has purchased a Roman political daily, "La Capitale".

It seems almost certain that at the forthcoming Socialist Congress the ideas represented by Saragat, Silone and Modigliani will prevail. They wish to preserve the full independence of the Party so as to give it a political structure similar to the one of the British Labour Party.

Although it is considered a Party of masses, members of the Socialist Party are relatively few, not only less than the Communists and Christian Democrats, but also than the members of the Italian Democratic Party.

It is worth noting that after the liberation of Rome in June 1944, the "Avanti" - the official organ of the Party - had a circulation of 120 to 150 thousand copies, now reduced to barely 40 thousand of which not even a half is sold in Rome, the others being sent to the provinces. In Milan also, the "Avanti" , after an initial success, is daily losing readers.

= THE CHRISTIAN LEFT WING = (Sinistra Cristiana).

Leading Members : Don RICCORARO, Mr. Franco RODANO, Mr. Giulio SERFA.
Newspapers : "La Voce Operaia".

This is a leftist social-communist movement which wishes to support itself with the Catholic Church.

It appears to be financed by the Communist Party with a view to attract members of the Christian Democracy to social-communist policies

It was initially organised as a movement of Catholic Communists by the efforts of a few young intellectuals and workers. Its program was antifascist and it was to be a vanguard movement of the working classes and more expecially of the Catholic working men.

Having transformed itself into the Christian left wing Party following attacks by newspapers in close touch with the Vatican, which expressed distrust and apprehensions on some of the points in its program, too advanced and dangerous. It incorporated then the Christian Social Party and has been joined by a certain number of independent persons and by some members of the Christian Democracy.

The "Osservatore Romano" has disavowed it not only for theoretical and doctrinal reasons, but also to avoid the danger that the other similar groups and parties in foreign countries, expecially in France and Yugoslavia, to believe that its policy should have the approval of the Vatican.

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= THE COMMUNIST PARTY =

General Secretary : TOGLIATTI
Leading Members : Mr.Velio SPANO,Mr.DI VITTORIO,Mr.DE MARTINO
Mr.REALE.
Newspapers : "L'Unità" in Rome and Milan and various weeklies
"La Voce" in Naples

This Party stands for the abolition of capitalism by means of the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the middle class (bourgeoisie).

Of all the parties which during this time of suspense are endeavouring to obtain the support of the masses in view of the approaching struggle, it seems that Communism is the one making the most strenous efforts to conquer them. This is readily understood when we bear in mind that its ultimate purpose is not only that of taking office but of obtaining a monopoly of power so as to impose its ideologies on the nation and that it cannot so limit itself to a purely electoral policy in which success is uncertain and fortune changes, but it must develop its activities on strategic lines of a very wide range.

To complete its preparations , which consist on the one hand in removing obstacles and destroying in good time all possibility of resistance, and on the other in building up its own organisation with the greatest care, the Communist Party has camouflaged itself to represent progressive democracy, giving itself the outward appearance of a party peacefully wishing to live on good terms as one amongst several other parties.

Communism hopes to rise to power by applying the principle experimented in Russia "during disorder, an organised minority can prevail over the masses".

It therefore endeavours by all means not only to shatter the parties which are its adversaries, but also to undermine the framework of the State, availing itself of the many opportunities offered it by the fact that many members of the Part are in the Government and hold high office in the State and have succeeded in their turn - especially at this time when the offices are being purged of fascists, new trade unions and syndical organisations are being formed, etc. - in introducing "comrades" into all the most "nevralgic" positions in the country.

In the same way Communists have also penetrated into all the Anglo-American organisations as the Allies, arriving in Italy, were chiefly concerned with the danger of fascism, and so not only made no difficulty in accepting communists but even sought for them, were convinced that they could not find more zealous collaborators. Thus they have ingenuously allowed themselves to be caught in the nets of the communi party, which has surrounded them with informers of various description interpreters, clerks, drivers, etc.

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By these means, as the members of the Party are required to carry on active propaganda in their places of employment , to supervise the economical , technical and political activities of the organisations in wich they work, to collect all facts and information which may be of use to the Party, the latter is now in a position to control the organisation of the State and the work of the Anglo-American, and will be able to influence it to suit its own purposes and in conformity with the policies laid down by its superiors, using for this purpose its intricate organisation which , starting with the cells existing in offices o business concern, reaches up, trhough its sections and provincial federations, to the Central Committee of the Party.

The Communist Party hopes to succeed in securing a majority among the masses, whom it therefore tries to attract by all possible means.

As is well known, it avails itself of the large financial resources at its disposal to help its members to secure food supplies and grant allowances to them; it has succeded in getting possession of the Chambers of Labour (former "sindacati") and workers who have not the membership card of the local communist section receive no help, or if they do receive any it is given them in an unfriendly manner and without any interest in their case.

To increase its membership, the Italian Communist Party receives into its ranks ex-fascists, more expecially the ex-"gerarchi" and the "squadristi", assuring them that by joining up they will be safe from any persecution and "purge".

The Communist Party is now second - though at a great distance - to the Christian Democracy Party in the number of its adherents. The methods, to which we have just referred, which it uses to secure members lead however to internal weakness due to the fact that most of its members who have joined the Party to protect themselves, or impelled by economic necessity, share no deep belief in communist ideologies.

Its undisguised dependence on Russia, the stand taken on the question of Trieste, the dictatorial methods adopted by the Party, the desire to put a stop to abusive use of power and violence, have of late greatly reduced the number of persons seeking membership in the Communist Party, which in the early days after the liberation had been very large, expecially in some areas.

In accordance with the policies laid down by the Central Committee, propaganda is carried on not only by the "comrades" in the circle of their acquaintances and in the places where they work but is craftly pursued by the AGI=PRO, which are special sections organised in each Federation, generally led by persons who have been specially trained in Russia in the art of agitation and of propaganda among the masses.

Agents of the AGI=PRO carry on their work mainly in the public squares and cafés, on the trains, in the queus waiting their turn in front of food-stores. To serve their ends they take advantage of the

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difficult food situation, of the precarious condition of the public services, of the prevailing poverty. They make promises, wreck efforts at improving conditions, blackmail opponents, spread everywhere Moscow gospel and prophecy in its name the approaching advent of an age of justice and prosperity.

The example set by Soviet Russia is the basic argument adduced by Communist propaganda from which it draws the logical consequences. Deliberatly depreciating and neglecting the considerable help given to Russia by the Anglo-Americans, they begin by asserting that the victories of the Red Army are exclusively due to the industrial equipment of the country, and to the new spirit animating its soldiers, and that both of these are in their turn the results of the revolution and of the admirable internal system to which it has given life. Pursuing the argument along these lines they easily draw the conclusion that the Crown the Armed Forces of the Country, the aristocracy, the middle class, the bureaucracy, the industrial organisation and the capitalist system represent the forces of reaction which in their own selfish interests enslave the masses.

They insist that the Anglo-Saxon countries are plutocracies, that England prevents the arrival of Russian wheat in Italy, that America has refused to extend to our country the lend-lease law, and they endeavour by all means to blacken the Western Allies and exalt Russia.

The Communist Party, using the consequences of our defeat, deaths, prisoners, destructions, the internal quarrels of the other parties, the blunders of the Allies, the high cost of living, doggedly and patiently struggles to undermine institutions and systems, to create discontent and rebellion, in a view to create a state of permanent confusion and chaos, convinced that as it is the only well-organised party the Communist State will emerge from this disorder.

The Communist Party has also displayed marked activity in arming itself in view of the proletarian revolution. It is now well known that not only the extremist wing of the partisan groups have handed their arms over to it, but that by every possible means the Communist Party is seeking to increase its supplies. The G.A.P., the S.A.P. and other "action" teams far from having been dissolved, have been organised in those centres where they did not exist.

The Communist Party openly spends large sums of money on its organisation, its propaganda, and its armaments. It pays salaries to all its collaborators, from 8,000 lire upwards. It makes adequate monthly allowances to all those who have not private means of their own and, in name of the Party, occupy public positions, it promotes celebrations on a vast and costly scale such as those recently held at Mariano Comense, it has at its disposal large numbers of motor-cars and petrol for its head offices, and sections and to enable its propagandists to reach even small places.

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The income provided by donations and registration fees, the sums obtained by blackmailing persons whose fascist activities make them suspect, the ransoms demanded from institutes, businesses, etc., and lastly the conspicuous sums stolen during the insurrection are not sufficient to account for the large quantity of money spent. Therefore the uncontrollable rumours , coming from several reliable sources, that the Party receives money from abroad, must be considered sound.

The activities of the Italian Communist Party as regards the Armed Forces of the Country deserve special attention.

The I.C.P. is evidently endeavouring to replace the Royal Army, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Air-Force by a red Army of its own and under its only control.

To succeed in this purpose it tries to discredit the present military institutions and to divest them of all authority in the eyes of the nation and of the Allies , carrying on work to undermine them from within while proclaiming the need of a powerful democratic national army.

With this end in view the Party press never loses an opportunity for quoting facts and pointing out the responsabilities incurred in high quarters for the inglorious days of the armistice, mentioning as examples of the decrepitude and ineptitude of the cadres the names of those superior officers to whom they attribute responsibility for all the ignominies and all the errors committed, while on the other hand they extol the heroism of the lower ranks, and chiefly of the rank and file, thus seeking to obtain popularity with the masses for a Party which recognises their valour and the sacrifices made by the sons of a people oppressed and exploited by the rotten governing classes of gentlemen and officers.

The communists are doing their utmost to introduce into the regular army the partisan movements under their control, and trying to prevent the young recruits of no political colour who, they foresee, would be likely to obey their officers, from enlisting.

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While the I.C.P. asserts that it carries on no propaganda among the soldiers, evidence shows that in the three Armed Forces the Party has organised cells to carry out propaganda among the men, and espec ially to control the activities of Commande, keeping in touch with the quartermasters and the staff assigned to the telephone central stations and the telegraph officers.

The cells on board the ships of the Royal Navy - which are still only in the initial stage and do not exist on all the ships - have been instructed to carry on a very cautious propaganda among the crews, holding themselves in readiness for the moment - which will be made known by an order for a general movement - when they should take hold of the ships both to prevent any action which might hinder the movements and to act in support of the movement itself.

The fact that the Italian Communist Party participates in the Government and the need of adopting a policy which shall avoid for the time being the appearance of undue violence, has led some of the extremist elements to withdraw from the Party. Most of them have enrolled themselves in one or other of the following dissenting movements:

= THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT (Movimento comunista) = headed by a Roman from the Trastevere district, Antonino Poce and by a certain Sbardella (alias Ferro). It claims to be the movement of the "purists". It favours an immediate revolution. While it is officially in conflict with the I.C.P. it is really its left wing.

= THE WORKERS COMMUNIST BOLSCEVIC PARTY (Partito Operaio Comunista Bolscevico) = It is led by Bordiga, an old exponent of subversive ideas, and has its leading centres of agitation in Naples and Turin. It is supposed to be the movement of the followers of Trotsky's policies.

= THE SPARTACO MOVEMENT = Its leader is Carlo Andreoni who has brought together the dissenters of the Italian Communist Party who dislike the dictatorship of Togliatti and the other official heads of the Party.

= THE LIBERTARIAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT = Anarchist in its tendencies. Its centre is at Carrara. Many common criminals and men re

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leased from penal servitude are in its ranks.

NOTES ON THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

Parri's Government is kept in office by the indirect solidarity of the parties of the hexarchy who detest each other but do not feel strong enough to conquer and keep power without the coalition, and consequently wish to avoid a clear cut.

The Government is taking decisions every day, but frequently as soon as they have been taken the leaders of the parties of which it is composed disavow them criticise them and refuse to be made responsible for them.

In liberal circles above all, but also in those of the Christian Democrats and the Democratic Labourists, there is a growing conviction that it is impossible to go on in this manner. All, or nearly all, are of the opinion that, though the Government is avowedly a coalition one, as a matter of fact, there is only a governments of the Communist Party, to which the other parties act as a screen gaining only thereby the satisfaction of the personal interests of their leaders.

Thus the only party which succeeds in carrying out its policy although not completely is the Communist Part, but the result of its action is attributed to all the parties, which besides acting as a screen, find themselves accused of wrecking "Progressive Democracy".

The idea which now guides the policy followed by the Communists is that as Italy politically and economically is now in the zone of influence of the Anglo-Americans, care must be taken above all to see that she does not become an efficient instrument in the hands of her Western masters for their anti-Russian policies. Therefore , the reorganisation of the State must be avoided, by prolonging the legislation relating to the purge which keeps the higher ranks of the bureaucracy in a state of chronic alarm, by making use of the "works committees", the system of delegating powers to commissioners, the threat of confiscatory taxation to prevent the resumption of industrial and agricultural production; to encourage inflation by raising wages and salaries and by all sorts of absurd financial measures.

While all agree in recognising the honesty of President Parri and the merits he acquired in the clandestine struggle against the Germans, his authority is however undermined , as he is not,in the eyes of the public,the leader of which the nation actually needs and his bureaucratic and administrative inexperience and incapacity are well known.

Nitti, who wanted to overthrow him, has instead helped him; the speech he made on October 3 at the San Carlo at Naples has strengthened the ties between the Ministers of the several parties in power,converting even the communists and the socialists into ardent supporters of Parri, as they feel that whith a Nitti government they would no

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longer be able to have things all their own way.

So many personal interests are at stake in the central directions of the parties that it is not possible to take into consideration all the protests and addresses sent up from the outer circles , which complain of too many Ministries, too many Under Secretaryships, too many Commissaries.

Some also fear that the end of the Hexarchy would also mark the end of the six parties individually considered. The fear is perhaps justified , but it might also be said that the end of C.N.L. will mark the end of the six parties only if it be brought about from the outside. But if one of the "Six" themselves were to cause it about the other five would return to their original position, and public opinion would be only grateful to that party which should have put an end to a suffocating coalition which makes it impossible for the country to secure any material or moral recovery. The Italian people are indolent and they like those who take initiatives in their name. In the case in question , the party which will save them from a civil war will secure their votes. The party which will be the first to leave the C.N.L. will have with it the majority of those nine-tenths of the Italian nation who belong to no party, and it will control Italian political life for many years to come.

The authority exercised by the Government over the provinces south of the Gothic Line is not questioned because there the phenomenon C.N.L.-Partisans that undermines its authority in the Northern provinces is practically non-existent, but, though unquestioned , it is scarse as the Government has not the means for giving material assistance in reorganising those regions, which being poor and having suffered more not only from bombardments but also from local fighting, are unable to carry out unaided the work of reconstruction and to start work once more. It is also scarce because possessing the means for assuring order, in many provinces political strife has created an atmosphere of intimidation and tyranny which hinders, more especially in the country districts all efforts at constructive organisation.

South Italy has never rid herself from the preconceived notion that she has been exploited by the North, and she now broods over the fact that while in the North workers, though they do not work, receive wages thanks to the reserve accumulated by the great industrial concerns or to the loans of the Banks, in the South property is unprotected, prices are fixed for agricultural products at unremunerative rates, landowners do not know what to do in order to meet the demands of the labourers who insist on being paid ~~at~~ in any case and even invade the estates, squatting on the land or performing unnecessary work.

This leads both the landowners and the peasants to protest against the situation in general. Both causes of protest would be e-

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liminated if the Central Government had the possibility of intervening effectively. Of course this situation affords the left-wing parties an excellent opportunity for egging on the workers against the landowners, whom they endeavour to injure to the fullest possible extent The ultimate result of all this is in the highest degree anti-economic as the landowners are ceasing to carry out the works required for conservation and improvement ; they no longer buy livestock, machinery, etc., as such expenditure would be unprofitable for them; and moreover the banks are extremely chary about giving them long-term credits.

The peasants, even those who are well off, try to take advantage of the intricate muddle of laws and measures and of demagogic party activities, to secure all possible benefits. They do not however really desire to acquire possession of the land as they fear the burden of future taxation and do not wish to incur expenses for the necessary repairs and for the purchase of livestock, expenses now met by the landowners.

In Central-Southern Italy those workers who are employed earn enough to meet their needs, more especially as in a working-class family it is rarely the case that only one of its members is gainfully employed. The majority are not desirous of general and complete nationalisation of wealth; they have joined the Confederation of Labour but a large number have not become members of the extremist parties. They are however haunted by the spectres of unemployment and famine.

At the present time the real proletarians are the white-collar workers, whose salaries are very low when compared to the cost of living, and with them pensioners and persons dependent on small fixed incomes.

Sardinia differs from the other parts of the country as, generally speaking, the food situation is excellent and communications are practically intact. There is however a great lack of manufactured goods, finished products, and above all medicines. The economic life of the Island suffers even more than that of the mainland from the hindrances imposed by rationing, controls and prohibitions, which hamper and prevent trade and the natural exchanges between the several parts of the Island and thus give rise to the black market. To mention only one instance, thousands of hundredweights of raw-hides have rotted away as the difficulties experienced in chartering boats, in obtaining permits, and the imposition of sur-taxes made it impossible to export them, and this at a time when the Italian tanneries can not work for lack of hides and when the need of footwear is so severely felt.

In Sicily also the food situation is better than on the mainland but the war has left behind it a grievous aftermath of destruction, unemployment, destitution and criminality which in some zones has taken the form of real brigandage.

The separatist movement in Sicily is a closed episode. It seems very likely that it was originally due to a selfish desire to avoid

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the economic consequences of the lost war, a phenomenon which , as history teaches us, has always made itself felt, more especially in frontier regions where secessionist movements find a favourable atmosphere. This inclination was fanned by a few ambitious leaders who carried on an active propaganda in which they gave it to be understood that the movement for Sicilian independence was favoured by the Allies and that it would afford a remedy for all the ills from which the island suffers.

That this movement has failed is shown by the complete indifference with which the Sicilians received the news of the arrest of Finocchiaro-Aprile and his chief collaborators, and this is easily explained . As the Allies took no action in the matter, the Sicilian separatists realised that nothing could be done and that Finocchiaro Aprile and his followers had fed them on idle words. If the separatist movement, however, secured followers it was because their propaganda was based also on some real facts, chief among which the scarecrow of Communism in the Italian mainland. The Sicilian argued that by securing autonomy they would have avoided communism, and we cannot be surprised that this idea was very attractive to all landowners, both big and small.

It should however be remembered that if the question of separatism no longer exists, there stille exists and has always existed a Sicilian question, born of the conviction that the North enjoys a privileged position while Sicily is exploited and has not had a fair share in the public life of the country. These assertions are, however, only partiall true, for whenever Sicilians have courageously strated industrial enterprises instead of remaining faithful to the traditional peaceful investment in public funds and in land, these enterprises have been prosperous, and whenever Sicily has been in a position to give the country statemen such as Crispi, De Rudinì, S.Giuliano,Laratore, Contarini, ambassadors, judges, prefects and so forth, the country has availed itself of their services to the full.

The war was not waged in North Italy. In spite of material losses , caused chiefly by air bombardments, carried out by the allies prior to September 8th and German plundering and wrecking, a large percentage of the industrial plants is practically in a condition to resume work at once.

But North Italy not only experienced a prolonged period of German occupation, but also nearly two years of government by the Socialist Republic which, in an endeavour to win favour strted a policy of socialisation and State ownership. All the most vilent Fascists from the liberated provinces migrated there, and when the liberation came, they along with a considerable part of the republican armed forces, joined up with the partisan bands.

The partisan movement, which had deserved so well of the country during the German domination and at the time of the liberation, rapidly degenerated, because at a time when the real patrios were returning

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to their usual occupations, political agitators and common-law criminals tried to take advantage of the privileged situation, which the movement deservedly enjoyed, to promote their own personal interests.

As a result of all this, the better material conditions existing in North Italy as compared to other parts of the country, are offset by a very complex moral situation, due more especially to the fact that it is chiefly there that the masses of industrial workers are to be found, and those masses are more easily hoodwinked and influenced by propaganda than others, especially now that the lack of raw materials and coal has brought industry largely to standstill, leaving the workers idle. They are moreover haunted by the fear of unemployment, as the industrialists will not be able to go on paying their workers if production does not begin again and the banks are unwilling to give credit in the present uncertain situation.

The Committes of National Liberation are trying to meet all these problems, but without securing practical results. They were set up as organs of collaboration and consultation between the anti-fascist parties for ensuring the transition from the dictatrial regime to that of a free government , and afterwards during the German occupation, they took over the direction of the resistance and all kinds of work with that supreme end in view. When the needs arising from the struggle ceased, the only task they should have continued to perform was that for which they were originally set up, that of favouring consultations between the several parties and, on special occasions, of acting as advosory bodies of a provisional character to the local government bodies.

But after the end of the war, taking advantage of the fact that the Allies who had taken over the Government of North Italy left the Italian authorities a certain degree of free action as regard to certain matters in which they had no direct concern , especially in the administration and the bureaucracy of the Prefectures, police-stations,and municipalities , the C.N.L. have attempted to exercise the authority the Allies wished to leave to the Italian people and in so doing they have not considered themselves to be merely the temporary representatives of the Governments in Rome, but have acted as though completely independent of it. They have also endeavoured to extend their activity on a vast scale, setting up everywhere district and even factory committees, including therein the representatives of the so-called mass organisations which multiply the exponentes of some pre-constituted parties, thus creating in advance for themselves a fictious majority and introducing themselves into the constitutional structure of the State by carrying out reforms which only the Constituent Assembly is qualified to make, and acting as though the predominance of the six parties now forming the Government were a definite and settled matter.

Such tendencies are evidently anti-democratic, and represent an arbitrary action taken to the detriment of the Italian people who should go freely to polls without being tangled in an elaborate organi

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sation of committees which is in itself oppressive. This situation is all the more dangerous in as much as it is in the hands of extremists whom the Allies , when they first occupied Italy supported for reasons of local convenience, thus strengthening the position of the C.N.L. before perceiving the danger they represented.

Thus at first the A.M.G. ratified almost everywhere the appointments made by the C.N.L. to public and government positions, into which persons of a doubtful past were often introduced in the place of the regular officials. This accounts for some of the regrettable situations which have arisen since the insurrection in many provinces and towns where political agitators, often of questionable morality and honesty, and always incompetent, have been installed in the public administrations in place of the regular officials who had the confidence of the government. These persons, who were appointed or imposed by the C.N.L., have given risen to disorder and injustice.

As a result of this state of affairs, the public offices themselves have frequently become centres of corruption , persecution, and personale revenge.

Disorder has ruled in the offices, files have been lost as a result of carelessness or knavery; in other cases documents of a compromising character have been introduced into files relating to persons who had been kept in prison, for months and against whom it was impossible to bring charges which justified their arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention.

The persons to whom inquiries have been entrusted in the police stations or commissariats, have been quite incompetent to bring them to a conclusion, hence the need of opening new enquiries after months have gone by.

Yet more serious has been the arrest of persons against whom no real charges could be brought. It has frequently occurred that the heads of business firms have been arrested, who, after passing some time in prison , have been accused of having finedsome workmen; or tradesmen, who after being robbed of their goods and equipment, have been arrested as they claimed the stolen goods, and are still waiting in prison that one should find some charge to bring against them to justify such a behaviour .

In some provinces things have come to such an extend that the Allied Government has not only ordered the removal of the public officers appointed by the C.N.L. but has even ordered their arrest, as for instance at Genoa, where the Chief and Deputy-chief of the Police were arrested and replaced after six months during which they had considerably contributed to increase disorder in the province instead of putting it down.

In other cities the mayors - more especially those belonging to the left parties- turned the administration upside down. A typical case is afforded by Novara, where the Communist Mayor, Gino Moscatelli

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(°) Moscatelli, who belongs to a family of very low position, went abroad cladestinely in 1929. He lived for many years in Russia where it seems he took a special course of instruction in revolutionary guerrilla war-fare. He reappered in Italy during the war and made himself known during the period of the German occupation as one of the ablest and most daring of the pertisan leaders.

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has set up a real communist dictatorship and does not hide the fact that he is the head of a cladestine organisation which holds secret meetings, drills and manoeuvres armed men, looks out for arms, trades in them and puts into circulation large amounts of foreign currency.

As long as Prefects, chiefs of the Police, Police Inspectors, mayors and policemen continue to be the trusted appointees of the C.N.L. and of the Partisans, who require them to carry out their administrative activities in conformity with personal and part views, regardless of the law, the situation cannot improve, as improvement can only be the result of order, and there can be no hope of order as long as sustainers of disorder occupy officially the positions of guardians of order.

The complexity of this situation in the North and in the South helps the left parties to maintain the privileged positions they have secured for themselves during the clandestine struggle and the insurrection. It therefore explains why their policy is mainly directed towards preventing the restoration of order.

The parties of the left defend with teeth and nails the C.N.L. whose work should be considered ended. They do so because they wish to superintend and influence the Government and to reach the elections in possession of efficient working organisations.

They pay no attention to the constitutional truce. They know that a vast mass of the Italian people are still inclined towards the crown, they know that many, after a first period of perplexity and serious doubts as to the stability of the monarchical institution, have begun to reflect on and understand its value.

The anti-royalist propaganda carried on by the republic of Mussolini and the emphatic republicanism of the parties of the left have led to a reaction, and people reflect that but for the action taken by the King on July 25th, Italy, willingly or unwillingly, would have continued to fight by the side of Germany and would have persisted in her mistaken policy until the end without the possibility of redemption and would to-day be in a worse position than Germany herself. Many have come to see that it was only the fact of the existence of the Crown which made it possible to overthrow the dictatorship - which anti-fascism had been powerless to overthrow - and they therefore see in the Crown the only guarantee that may prevent or at least exercise some control over a new dictatorship which may replace the former fascist totalitarian system by other totalitarian systems.

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The rise of movements for autonomy and secession strengthen the position of the crown, as many now realise that not only did it make Italian unity but that it is the only institution which can maintain it. It would be almost inevitable that a Republic would be unable to stand up against local jealousies and the claims of regional interests which would tend to open unbridgeable divisions between the several parts of the country.

The left parties want to have the constituent assembly called at once because they feel that time, by affording opportunities for reflection and consideration, is working in favour of the crown; they do not want a referendum, although it would undoubtedly be the most democratic means of consulting the wishes of the people, and they try to launch the slogan that in Italy all are republicans and that all the Constituent Assembly need do is to sanction the advent of the republic although they are well aware that if they were to respect the truce on institutional issues, and recognise the equal rights of their adversaries to express and preach their ideas, it would be very difficult for them to secure the result at which they aim.

The socialists, communists, and "actionists" are also the promoters of the purge, whose purpose as understood by them is not that of eliminating from public life those who were really responsible for, and who profitted by, the Fascist regime, but of using the purge for the confessed purpose of serving as a political weapon for the destruction of the whole governing class.

In other words, the purpose is to carry out now in Italy the same thing that the Germans did in Poland and in other countries occupied by them, and what the bolschevics have done as soon as they settled down in south-eastern Europe.

The spirit in which the purge is advocated is clearly shown by the fact that any former fascist who appeals for refuge and protection to one of the extreme left parties, is immediately absolved of all his sins. If the so much abused generals and admirals were to place themselves in a body at the service of the communists, socialists, and republicans, we should hear no more of the responsibility of the Army and Navy, of the S.I.M., and of those other institutions which are so constantly made the object of abuse. They are hated as is the carabiniere who does his duty, but the same parties are only too glad to publish letters signed by carabinieri, and every effort is made to carry on propaganda among the rank and file of the forces whose duty it is to maintain public order.

The reaction of which the parties of the left are now talking, should not be understood as meaning that reactionary groups of conservatives have been formed in Italy, which are anti-liberal and anti-democratic and are desirous not of a fascist revival but of some sort of an absolutist government. The reaction is one directed only against the abuses and overbearing conduct of groups of leftists who, for instance, will not even allow those who are not registered members of

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their parties to find work. The workman is not free to remain outside certain unions and certain organisations,; should he try to do so he will find neither work nor bread. Anyhow, this so-called reaction manifests itself mainly if not exclusively as a movement of opinion, although in the last few weeks conflicts and incidents have occurred in the provinces which bear witness to a growing feeling of exasperation and to more boldness on the part of the discontented people, while the leftists for their part, offer but little resistance, take their medicine, and make no odds about running away. It should also be noted that an ever growing number of people let it be clearly seen that they have revised their opinions about the Crown and now consider it to be a factor favouring stability and an anchor of safety, even though they often take exception to the person of the Sovereign and of the Lieutenant.

A very interesting symptom of this phenomenon which is leading the people, tired of disorder and tyranny, to turn towards the right wing, in spite of the incessant propaganda carried on by the extremists is afforded by the growing success of the rightis papers accompanied by a decrease in the circulation of the Avanti, the Unità and the papers of the Party of Action.

The present circulation of the leading Roman dailies is as follows:

- "Tempo" - independent (right)	180,000
- "Momento" - independent	60,000
- "Giornale del Mattino" - independent	60,000
- "Italia Nuova"- It.Dem.Party (royalist)	35,000
- "Globo" - independent financial (right)	30,000
- "Giornale della Sera (- independent (right)	25,000
- "Risorgimento Liberale" - liberal	20,000
- "Avanti" - Socialist Party	20,000
- "Secolo XX" - liberal -(royalist)	20,000
- "Italia Libera" - Action Party	10,000
- "Unità" - Communist Party	8,000

The movement of the "Uomo Qualunque" (Man in the Street) grew up, though nobody thought of creating it. L'Uomo Qualunque was a paper founded by the play-writer , Guglielmo GIANNINI, and the personality of its editor was such that its only inrest for the reader was the sarcastic and outspoken style in which it discussed Italian events and problems. Suddenly the Government, regardless of the law and of its promise to respect the freedom of the press, yielding undoubtedly to the pressure of the left-wing Parties , forbade its publication. The Council of State, however, declared that this action was illegal and decided that the Uomo Qualunque was entitled to continue its publication and this made the fortune of the paper.

The "Uomo Qualunque"says in a clear way, seasoned with sarcasms and irony, in a style comprehensible to all and attractive to the reader , what everybody is thinking and the other papers either do not dare to say , or else say it wrapping their meaning up in political

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formulas and clothing their thoughts with considerations and reservations which are not acceptable to all. The UOMO QUALUNQUE is what in former times the Romans called "the Mouth of Truth". The ideas for which the UOMO QUALUNQUE movement stands have won approval in wide circles of citizens because, while it denounces the weaknesses of the Government, of the C.N.L. committees, and of the six parties, it also criticises and arraigns before public opinion the communist manoeuvres for taking possession of the political and civil activities of the nation, not to serve the interests of the Country but those of the imperialism of Moscow.

The hardships from which most of the populations are suffering, - postponement of reconstruction, the turbulence of professional politicians, the black market, the purge fiasco, brigandage, inflation, the expansion of "partizans", ecc. - have prepared the ground for the U.Q. movement which now can boast many sections in all the Italian cities, and perhaps be considered one of the strongest Italian political movements.

The UOMO QUALUNQUE claims that it is not possible to condemn hundreds of thousands of Italian families to poverty and starvation only because the head of the family was more or less compulsorily a member of the Fascist Party, at a time when the party ticket was necessary to find an employment, and it also asserts the need of forgiveness and pacification, a need recognised by all except those who foment class warfare and wish to facilitate the advent of the extreme left to power. If each week more than one million copies of the UOMO QUALUNQUE are sold, and if it is evidently read by hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of Italy, there must be a reason for this. Its opponents, allarmed by this phenomenon, are now trying to throw discredit on the U.Q., accusing it of being financed by former fascists. This charge is probably ungrounded, but even if the U.Q. is, or was, in receipt of subventions, there can be no denying the importance of the movement, as it indicates the spread of a democratic outlook in a Country which for twenty years has been accustomed to totalitarianism. It cannot be claimed that the UOMO QUALUNQUE has already given rise to a political party in the real meaning of the expression; indeed, it is to be feared that the movement would only lose ground were it to become a political party and should it not be able to provide itself with the requisite cadres, and find men fit for leadership and able to make their influence felt. However this may be, the fact remains that at the present time the ideas for which it stands undoubtedly meet with approval, and its program - set forth in one of its recet issues, n°38 - is accepted by the majority of Italians. The points of this program are full freedom in all branches of national life, a Government which administers the country in the interest of the well-being of the citizens and not a State acting as though it were their absolute master, general pacification, the union of all forces for reconstruction, order.

0978

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

From all parts of Italy, both North and South, people are now coming to Rome to assure themselves a regular weekly supply of large numbers of copies, and meantime in provincial towns other weekly papers are beginning to appear written in the same spirit as the UOMO QUALUNQUE, and they are at once received with favour by the public.

When on October 3, 1945, Nitti delivered his famous speech at Naples, people noted with astonishment that the ideas expressed by the former President of the Council echoed, perhaps involuntarily, those advocated by the U.Q., which indeed hastened to reprint his speech in full in its columns.

Before the advent of fascism, Free Masonry had always played an important part in Italian political life, but it does not seem likely that it will now recover its former influence, as its reorganisation is hampered by serious internal dissensions.

The Great Orient of Italy, known as the Free Masonry of Palazzo Giustiniani - from the name of the building where the Grand Master E.Nathan, installed it in 1890 - was divided in 1908 by a schism due to a proposal for the unification of the Ancient Scottish Rite and the Symbolic Rite which, presented by several lodges was rejected by the Grand Orient, and to the favourable vote given by some Mason members of Parliamentto a proposed bill for religious instruction in the schools , opposed by Official Masonry.

The dissenters gathered round Saverio Fera to form the Free Masonry of Piazza del Gesù, which observes only the Ancient and accepted Scottish Rite.

The two Masonries continued to live side by side, in peaceable enmity, until the advent of fascism. The only point on which they disagreed, apart from that of the unified rite, was that of the policy pursued by the Palazzo Giustiniani masons which had always been strictly anti-clerical.

Both had been internationally recognised,that of Piazza del Gesù above all by the Scottish and American Lodges as it professed the true Rite; that of Palazzo Giustiniani above all by the French Lodges which considered that the brothers of Piazza del Gesù had seceeded in an irregular manner.

Both branches of the Masons not only did not hinder but both of them helped the advent to power of the Fascists. It seems indeed that the Masonry of Piazza del Gesù in 1924, under the Grand Master Palermi, succeeded in introducing into the lodges several of the "gerarchi", amongst whom Balbo, Rossoni and Farinacci.

In 1926 Mussolini dissolved the two orders but he did not persecute the masons.Some emigrated; those who did not follow an anti-fascist policy lived undisturbed in Italy.

In 1932 some of the political men confined in the island of Ponza formed a new Italian lodge, the Finacane, and afterwards the Torrigiani.

A little before the 25th of July 1943, Domenico MAIOCCO, formerly a "33" of Palazzo Giustiniani, then an exile in France, gathered together some of the militan members of the two lodges and formed the

0974

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

Unified Masony of Via Fornovo.

After the 8th September, the Free Masons of Palazzo Giustiniani reorganised officially, deferring the appointment of the Grand Master until all Italy should be liberated, and appointing a special Council of Regency consisting of Cipollone, Lai and Guastalla.

The same course of action had been followed by the Masons of Piazza del Gesù in the period running from July 25th to September 8th by reappointing Palermi as Grand Master, who after the 8th of September resigned, handing over his duties to De Cantellis. Some of the brothers did not approve of the work of De Cantellis and seceded (Masonry of Via della Mercede) appointing a triumvirate which called Palermi to be Grand Master. Subsequently , the latter was replaced by Gustavo Scervini, but as Palermi reoccupied the seat in Via della Mercede, Scervini remained with a group of Masons who formed a seconde secession of the Piazza del Gesù group.

We thus now have in Italy five Masonries:

- Palazzo Giustiniani — without a Grand Master, governed by a Triumvirate, Cipollone, Lai, Guastalla.
- Piazza del Gesù — Grand Master, De Cantellis
- Piazza del Gesù bis — Via della Mercede, Grand Master, Palermi
- Piazza del Gesù ter — Grand Master Scervini
- Via Fornovo — Unified Masonry, Grand Master Maiocco.

These five Masonries, are passing through a phase in which their energies are mainly devoted to settle the internal crisis that are distressing them, to unify themselves, and to secure the recognition of the foreign Masons.

Examining the leading aspects of the Italian political situation the problem of the returning prisoners of war which may well become one of fundamental importance must be mentioned.

The prisoners are slowly returning to the country where they get dispersed. Italy receives them very badly. They arrive home without any evidence that the government and other official circles take any thought of their sufferings. They find neither clothes, bread, nor work. It is only natural, therefore , that many of them remember that during the Fascist period this was not the case. It is inevitable that certain comparisons should bedrawn by simple-minded folk. Everyone knows that Fascism came to the assistance of the people, and it is unfortunate that the present Government should not have taken steps to avoid invidious comparisons and regrets. On the other hand, the ex-prisoners find the place of the local fascio and of the secretaries of the fasci has been taken by the Committees of Liberation which ask nothing better than that they should enter the subversive, anti-monarchical organizations; and the ex-prisoners fail to understand certain distinctions.

0980

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

The ex-prisoners is moreover exasperated because he has fought and suffered, and it irritates him to see that the mere fact that he did his duty as a soldier is now to his disavantage and is a reason for bringing accusations against him. We cannot expect that a man who has risked his life in Africa or in mussica, or has been a labour slave in Germany, should show himself enthusiastic for a state of things which rejects everything that was his ideal or which he understood to be the logical performance of a duty.

Just imagine what must be the feelings of the prisoners returning from Russia, who have had personal experience of the bolschevic government, when they hear people say that in the opinion of the left extremists the introduction of bolshevism into Italy should be the crowning gift they would make to our most unfortunate and unhappy people! They know what it is, because they have witnessed it with their own eyes , and therefore they rebel against those who have not seen it and describe as a paradise what is so far from being one.

Even this brief and incomplete summary of the domestic situation in Italy clearly shows that the elections are now by far the most important of the problems facing the country.On their more or less successful conclusion will depend the possibility of starting a democratic recovery in the country, or the opening of a new period of darkness, though it may seem absurd that we should give the matter of the elections precedence over the truly tragic and alarming problem of economic and food situation.

The terms of this election problem are not yet settled; passions rage aroung it and the antagonistic tendencies and conflicting interests of the several parties, clash. The great majority of the population of all those who are determined that the principles of freedom, conquered at the cost of such heavy sacrifices and so much loss of life, shall not be arbitrarily trampled down, are concentrating their attention on them.

We should always bear in mind when examining Italian political life, that in spite of the enormous number of parties and nexspapers, if we add up all the Italians organised in the several parties, the total sum only accounts for a very small portion (one sixth according to the calculation recently made by the moderate socialist Silone) of the electorate, and therefore, notwithstanding their assertions, neither one party, alone, nor all the parties taken together, can claim the right to represent the Italian People. Therefore the question now up for discussion is that of finding the means by which the Italian People, called to the Polls , may and should express their wishes

A manifesto to the country, signed by BenedettoCroce, Nitti, Bonomi, Einaudi, Benoivenga, Labriola and Orlando, denies in the first place the right of the present governmente to take any decision on the matter of the elections;it sounds an alarm, calling the attention of public opinion to the system which may be adopted for consulting the nation at the forthcoming political elections.

0981

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One side is calling for the "compulsory vote" so that the real will of the actual majority of the pupulation may be shown by the ballot boxes; the single deputy (uninominale)constituency so as to enable each voter to designate by name the representative of his choice and not vote a list of names selected by each party. The need of holding a referendum together with the election of representatives for the Constituent Assembly, that would enable the citizens to individually express their opinions on the more important questions (the institutional problem, the terms of reference of the Constituent assembly itself), through a popular referendum similar to that which has just been held in France. The guarantee of the Freedom of voting which finds practical expression in that public order on which , as things now stand, it is impossible to rely.

On the other side, and more especially on the side of the extreme left wing parties , it is stated that the citizen should be free to vote or not as he chooses, and the compulsory vote should be avoided; the purpose being that of avoiding the possibility that the whole mass of citizens, who have hitherto refrained from all political activity, are therefore members of no party, and have no liking for the extremists, should go to the polls. Support is given to the system of the proportional vote, that is to say the vote given in favour of a list of candidates chosen by each party, as it is thought that it is easier to manipulate for one's own ends a small number of representatives rather than masses of people. The assertion is made that public order can be adequately assured and the freedom of the elector secured by the action of the people themselves, acting through their own police (!). It is desired that sovereign powers, ulimited in time or by terms of reference, be granted to the Constituent Assembly.

In concluding this examination of the Italian situation, reference must be made to the importance of the question of Trieste; a brief reference, as we only wish to say that it is so serious and decisive that the Communist leaders themselves - although they do not confess it - realise its importance and have perceived the unpopularity of their agnostic attitude on this matter.

No Italian will ever resign himself to the the loss of Trieste; and no one will believe in the sincerity of the intentions of the Allies should Italy be deprived of one inch of territory on this side of the famous Wilson line.

The Italians remember that after the First World War they did not receive what they had been promised, and they reflect with bitterness that an effort is now being made to deprive them even of what they did then obtain after fighting for the cause of the Anglo-Saxons. The Italians say that they were unjustly treated in 1919 and that now, in 1945, there is a wish to be still more unjust to them. It may be just to deprive Italy of what the fascists conquered;

0982

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

but it is unjust to deprive her of Italian territories reunited to the mother-country by non-fascist generations.

The settlement made of the problem of Julian Venetia will certainly have an influence on the future behaviour or the Italian people.

---==oOOo==---

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- Strictly confidential -

Confidential

N O T E S

ON ITALIAN PARTIES AND ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF ITALY

2351/c

Rome, November 15th, 1945

3711

FILE

0984

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

Check with EC

Clerks for date

Will write this?

SVM

0985

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

ACC

10000/136/123

ITALIAN GOV'T POLITICS (FR
12 JUNE 1945 & FORMATION OF
FEB. 1945; JUNE 1945 - JAN.
(2 OF 2)

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

10000/136/123

ITALIAN GOV'T POLITICS (FROM RESIGNATION OF 2ND BONOMI GOV'T 12 JUNE 1945 & FORMATION OF PARRI GOV'T)
FEB. 1945; JUNE 1945 – JAN. 1947
(2 OF 2)

0986

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

CC 225-8 November 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Returned herewith is the original of the signed obligation of the Italian Government which you executed on 22 June. The amended obligation, which you signed in place of the original, is understood to be now in the custody of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington.

Please acknowledge receipt of this document.

Yours very truly,

MILLARD W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

Copy to Executive Commissioner

372

Appendix 225-8/c

0989

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

CO 225-8

November 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Returned herewith is the original of the signed obligation of the Italian Government which you executed on 22 June. The amended obligation, which you signed in place of the original, is understood to be now in the custody of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington.

Please acknowledge receipt of this document.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

Copy to Executive Commissioner

0990

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

NOV 2 RECD, 961
CC 0708

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 30 October 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Admiral,

I received your letter of the 24th of October, regarding Gen. Di Raimondo, Director General of the State Railways.

I must tell you that myself and the Minister of Transports fully share the great appreciation of the allied authorities for his work. His activity and ability in reorganizing the railway net rendered first rate services to the Government and Italian State.

Because of his specific capacity, the Government thinks of sending him to the United States with a few other experts, considering that among other technicians he is the most qualified to supervise the purchase on such a market of railway materials which are of vital interest for the re-organization of our railway net.

If the Government has been taking in consideration his replacement as General Manager of the Railways, it isn't because it intends to do without his collaboration, which is highly appreciated, but because it wants to carry out a plan for the organization of the Railway Management which from a state of war and emergency must pass to a stable peace time organization.

I keep in mind that, according to the Macmillan memorandum, its replacement is subordinated to the approval of the Allied Commission, to which I shall sub,it as soon as possible the names of the possible successors.

Truly yours,

S. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M E

trans. e/c

EC DIST - 1 Now

ACTION - CHIEF COMMR.
INFO - EX COMMR
- ECON SEC (2) Tabaro S/C, Tyler S/C

0791

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

Roma, 30 ottobre 1945

CONFIDENZIALE

Caro Ammiraglio,

ho ricevuto la Sua lettera del 24 ottobre relativa al Gen. Di Raimondo, Direttore generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato.

Tengo a dichiararLe che l'alto apprezzamento che della sua opera fanno le autorità alleate è pienamente condiviso da me e dal Ministro dei trasporti. La sua attività e capacità nella riorganizzazione della rete ferroviaria hanno reso al Governo e allo Stato italiano servizi di prim'ordine.

E' proprio per la sua specifica competenza che il Governo pensa di valersi della sua opera inviandolo per ora negli Stati Uniti con alcuni altri esperti, ritenendo che egli sia il tecnico più qualificato per sopraintendere all'acquisto su quel mercato di materiali ferroviari di vitale interesse per il ripristino della nostra rete ferroviaria.

./.

Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE

Commissario Capo
della Commissione Alleata

Via Veneto

= R O M A =

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0992

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

E se il Governo ha effettivamente preso in esame la sua sostituzione come Direttore generale delle Ferrovie, questo non è certo per privarsi della sua collaborazione, che è ben apprezzata, ma per dare esecuzione ad un piano di sistemazione organica della Amministrazione ferroviaria che deve passare dallo stato di guerra e di emergenza ad un assetto stabile di pace.

Ho ben presente che, a termini del memorandum Macmillan, la sua sostituzione è subordinata alla approvazione della Commissione Alleata, alla quale appunto mi riservo di sottoporre quanto prima i nomi dei possibili successori.

Cordialmente

Ferruccio Parri

(7)

0993

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 091.1 Italy 29 October 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Original Commitment of 22 June, 1945, signed by President of the Council of Ministers.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Headquarters, Allied Commission, A.P.O. 394

1. In accordance with the request made in your letter of 24 August 1945 (cc 225-8) there is inclosed herewith original obligation executed by President of the Council of Ministers and dated 22 June 1945.

2. It is requested that receipt of the inclosure be acknowledged.

A. L. HAMBIEN
Brigadier General, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:
as above

1st Ind. /el
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 394,
1 November 1945.

TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

Receipt acknowledged.

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0994

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
A.P.O. 394

24 October 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received a letter, of which the attached is a copy, from the Central Committee of the National Union of Railway Men.

I need not point out to you, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, the high opinion which the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander have always held of General Di Raimondo. His service to us in meeting the military needs of transportation have been invaluable.

I am sure that you have no intention of replacing him in his post, but if the question is under consideration, I do take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that the position of Director General of Railways is one of those posts the appointments to which still require prior approval by the Allied Commission, in accordance with the Macmillan Memorandum of 24 February 1945 and Appendix "A" thereto.

Very truly yours,

/s/

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

DISTRIBUTION:
Labor S/C
Transportation S/C
Exec Commr
Chief Commr files

3701

0995

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

24 October 1945

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of 22 October 1945, file No. 146/W/F, I am forwarding herewith a copy of my letter of this date to the President of the Council of Ministers.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Central Committee,
National Union of Railway Men,
Rome.

(44)

5/P-52

0993

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

241

Translation

National Union of Railway Men

Rome, 22 October 1945

n. 146/V/E

Subject: Post of General Manager of the State Railways

To : Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission

Rome

We have been informed that elements from the North of Italy are taking action to have the present General Manager of the State Railways discharged from the post that was assigned to him.

The merits and competence of Ing. Giovanni DI RAIMONDO are a guarantee for the Administration.

We ask for your intervention for such abuse to be avoided, for it would be most prejudicial to the management, its moral and material reconstruction and also to all the staff that is following Di Raimondo in a spirit of self-denial and patriotism.

Sincerely yours,

s. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

trans. e/c

(13)

f. 5, 8, 12

0997

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

UNIONE NAZIONALE FERROVIERI
COMITATO CENTRALE

TELEFONO 478651
INTERNO 81224

ROMA
STAZIONE TERMINI

Roma li 22 ottobre 1945

N° di prot. 145/V/F

AMMIRAGLIO S T O N E
Capo della Commissione Alleata
di Controllo.

R O M A

Via Veneto

OGGETTO

Carica di Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato.

E' venuto a nostra conoscenza che elementi del Nord Italia brigano perché l'attuale Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato venga rimosso dall' incarico conferitogli.

I meriti e la competenze dell'Ing. Giovanni DI RAIMONDO sono garanzia per l'Amministrazione.

Chiediamo l'intervento Vostro, perché si eviti questo abuso, che sarebbe di grave nocumento all'Amministrazione, alla ricostruzione morale e materiale di essa, ed al personale tutto, che segue il DiRaimondo con spirito di abnegazione e di patriottismo.

Ossequi

IL COMITATO CENTRALE

UNIONE NAZIONALE FERROVIERI ★ ROMA

43

37.6

0998

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

CC

Ref: 301/164/EC

17 September 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Amendment Signed Commitment of 22 June 1945 from the President of the Council of Ministers

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ

1. Reference is made to Chief Commissioner's letter CC 225-E of 25 August enclosing the original and two certified true copies of the signed obligation to the Italian Government with respect to the Armistice, as amended pursuant to authority contained in AFHQ letter from the Chief of Staff dated 9 August 1945.

2. It was requested at that time that the original copy of the obligation -- as executed by Signor Parri on 22 June 45 and transmitted to you on the 26 June (our ref. CC 225-E) which is now in the custody of the Combined Chiefs of Staff -- be returned to this office as soon as possible.

3. It would be appreciated if this office could be informed when the original copy of the obligation may be expected.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

3710

0995

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

6532/13/X0

31 August 1945

My dear Dr. Prunas:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter 71/1204/995 dated 18 August 1945 with reference to the occupation of the island of Saseno by Albanian partisans.

This matter is now under consideration by the appropriate authorities.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Renato Prunas
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Italian Government
Rome

Copy to: Polad (a)
Polad (b)

3754

1000

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

UC 225-8

27 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Albanian Occupation of SARANDA.

TO : G-3, Allied Force Headquarters.

With reference to recent rumors concerning the alleged occupation of SARANDA by Albanian Partisans, I forward herewith copy of a letter dated 18 August, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WILSON W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Incl.-1

Copy to: US POLAD AFHQ
British Element, AFHQ

DISTRIBUTION:
Exec Commr.
US POLAD AC
BR POLAD AC
Chief Commr

3730

1001

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

COPY

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
38092/16644.2/19.11

Rome, 24 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

I refer to your letters of June 26th and July 12th, n. 4001/240 and 4001/248/EC, concerning the application of para 3 of the Macmillan Memorandum.

I have no difficulty in conforming - with the reservation suggested by the position of the Cabinet - the statement made by my predecessor, on. Bonomi, according to which the Government, complying with the content of the above mentioned memorandum, will not fail to inform the Allied Commission constantly and directly, about the negotiations which might be undertaken with other Governments on political or economic matters.

I also deem it advisable to point out that the mention of official statements to be made public by the press, contained in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of April 26th, must be understood as referring only to the case of the agreement with France for the resumption of direct relations and the definition of the status of the Italians in Tunisy. A different interpretation, implying that the Government meant to inform the A.C. of the stipulation of international agreements after they had been concluded, is therefore to be excluded.

For what particularly concerns the relief convention stipulated in Moscow on April 28th, for the treatment of Italian and Polish refugees, it must be acknowledged that the agreement had been mentioned beforehand in the said letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to 'soundings which are being made ... for relief to Italians interned in Poland'; however, because of difficulties in communicating with Moscow, the on. De Gasperi hadn't yet been informed that the agreement had already been signed. I have also been informed that, ever since April 8th, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had informed Ambassador Charles of the negotiations that were taking place and of their bearing, and that a copy of the telegraphic text of the agreement had been handed to Mr. Dowling, because of his functions of Political Adviser to the A.C.

The procedure suggested by the Economic Section has been followed for the negotiation of the commercial agreements, though it isn't without inconveniences, which were recently brought to your attention.

I am most happy to show you with these informations, that the Italian Government always intended to comply with the clauses of the Macmillan Memorandum, and I want you to know that I issued orders that, from now on, to avoid inconveniences, direct communication be given to your office of the news relative to international agreements of a political or economic nature.

Believe me,

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission - Rome

Yours very truly,

s. Ferruccio Parri

372

trans. o/c

SPAATS

275-8/ec, 10/8, 2 copies

1002

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

C O P Y

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
38992/16644.2/19.11

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I have no difficulty in conferming - with the reservation suggested by the position of the Cabinet - the statement made by my predecessor, on. Bonomi, according to which the Goveramont, complying with the content of the above mentioned memorandum, will not fail to inform the Allied Commission constantly and directly, about the negotintions which might be undertaken with other Governments on political or economic matters.

I also deem it advisable to point out that the mention of official statements to be made public by the press, contained in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of April 30th, must be underatood as referring only to the case of the agreement with France for the resumption of direct relations and the definition of the status of the Italians in Tunisy. A different interpretation, implying that the Government meant to inform the A.C. of the stipulation of international agreements after they had been concluded, is therefore to be excluded.

For what particularly concerns the relief convention stipulated in Moscow on April 28th, for the treatment of Italian and Polish refugees, it must be acknowledged that the agreement had been mentioned beforehand in the said letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to 'soundings which are being made ... for relief to Italians interned in Poland'; however, because of difficulties in communicating with Moscow, the on. De Gasperi hadn't yet been informed that the agreement had already been signed. I have also been informed that, ever since April 8th, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had informed Ambassador Charles of the negotiations that were taking place and of their bearing, and that a copy of the telegraphic text of the agreement had been handed to Mr. Dowling, because of his functions of Political Adviser to the A.C.

The procedure suggested by the Economic Section has been followed for the negotiation of the commercial agreements, though it isn't without inconveniences, which were recently brought to your attention.

I am most happy to show you with these informations, that the Italian Government always intended to comply with the clauses of the Macmillan Memorandum, and I want you to know that I issued orders that, from now on, to avoid inconveniences, direct communication be given to your office of the news relative to international agreements of a political or economic nature.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

s. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission - Rome

371

trans. e/c

1003

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

COPY

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
38992/16644.2/19.11

Rome, 24 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

I refer to your letters of June 26th and July 12th, n. 4001/240 and 4001/248/EC, concerning the application of para 3 of the Macmillan Memorandum.

I have no difficulty in conforming - with the reservation suggested by the position of the Cabinet - the statement made by my predecessor, on. Bonomi, according to which the Government, complying with the content of the above mentioned memorandum, will not fail to inform the Allied Commission constantly and directly, about the negotiations which might be undertaken with other Governments on political or economic matters.

I also deem it advisable to point out that the mention of official statements to be made public by the press, contained in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of April 30th, must be understood as referring only to the case of the agreement with France for the resumption of direct relations and the definition of the status of the Italians in Tunisy. A different interpretation, implying that the Government meant to inform the A.C. of the stipulation of international agreements after they had been concluded, is therefore to be excluded.

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Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission - Rome

a. Ferruccio Parri

trans. e/c

1004

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

O / I

Translation

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38992/16644.2/19.11

Rome, 24 August 1945

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I have no difficulty in confirming - with the reservation suggested by the position of the Cabinet - the statement made by my predecessor, on. Bonomi, according to which the Government, complying with the content of the above mentioned memorandum, will not fail to inform the Allied Commission constantly and directly, about the negotiations which might be undertaken with other Governments on political or economic matters.

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Believe me,

Yours very truly,

a. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission - Rome

trans. e/c

1005

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

CC 225-8

24 August 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Amended Signed Commitment of 22 June 1945 from the President of the Council of Ministers.

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

1. The original and two certified true copies of the signed obligation of the Italian Government with respect to the Armistice, as amended pursuant to the authority contained in AFHQ letter from the Chief of Staff, dated 9 August 1945, and executed by Signor Parri, are transmitted herewith.

2. It is understood, in accordance with AFHQ cable FX 35674 of 16 August 1945, that the original of this document will be forwarded to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It is requested that the original copy of the obligation as executed by Parri on the 22nd of June 1945, transmitted to you on 26 June 1945, reference, CC 225-8, and which is now in the custody of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, be returned to this office as soon as possible.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1 Incl.
Ltr, 22 June 45, amended,
from Signor Parri

cc: Hon. Alexander Kirk
Sir Noel Charles
Exec Comm
Political Advisers
A Files

1006

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

225-80

Chief Comm Reg u. 87

AUG 25 RECD
CC 1706

Translation

Consulate of Foreign Affairs
State Department

71/1204/995

Rome, 18 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

In relation with rumours about the occupation of the small island of Saseno by Albanian partisans, I want to tell you that, according to what Consul General Turcato, officious Italian representative in Tirana, has lately reported, the small island has in fact been occupied by units of an Albanian brigade.

The said Consul General Turcato reported that the British Military Mission in Tirana is supposed to have sent a protest to the Albanian Government, pointing out that Saseno is 'Italian territory', and that the Albanian Government indirectly answered with an article, a copy of which I include, which was published in the paper 'Bashkimi', on the 7th of the current month.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly,

S. R. Prunas

See 40

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. e/e

3 Aug

EC DIST. 22 Aug

ACTION: EXEC COMMR

INFO: CHIEF [illegible]

: POLAD 'A'

: POLAD 'B'
G-5 AFHQ
US POLAD AFHQ
BRIT REGIMIN AFHQ

1007

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

Translation

ALSO SASENO

Valona now also owns Saseno, Albania'sSaseno. This island which is the sentry of the Valona harbour and the key to the Adriatic, was unjustly stolen by the Italian imperialists in 1916. Up to that time cattle grazed there in winter. After that, Italy fortified it very well and turned it into a base to be able to take Valona and the whole of Albania.

There, Italy interned in 1920 over 1.200 inhabitants of Valona. Italy made this island her own, and squandered millions to turn it into an important blockhouse in the Adriatic. Last October, the XIIth Brigade entered Saseno, and hoisted the flag of new Albania. This is where our partisans now are, and the history of Saseno and Valona is now beginning a new period.

Valona without Saseno is like a man without lungs. Our heart swells with joy when we see little crafts coming from Saseno to the harbour of Valona, unloading the partisans who mount guard. With Saseno, Valona becomes complete, as nature requires, as our forefathers demand.

'BASHKIMI' : 7 August 1945

Article by Pietro Marko

trans. o/c

380

3650

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

1005

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

9 August 1945.

Ref: 6300/06/30.

SUBJECT: Activities of Albanian Forces.

TO : AFHQ
Attn G-2 Section.

1. Reference AFHQ dispatch FX-30713 of 1 August 45 which states that Albanian forces, estimated as a complete brigade by Italian officer Bulova, have occupied the Italian island of SASENO on 22 July 45.

2. The Chief Commissioner understands that you have cabled the British Military Mission in ALBANIA to ask them to confirm or deny this report, and would be grateful if you would kindly let him know the result of the enquiry.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. INGOT

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: AFHQ
Attn G-5 Section.

Cable AFHQ FX 30713

Neither CC Office nor Exec Commr has a copy of this cable, nor was it received by AC Hq.

Can the CC be asked for his copy so that duplicates can be made?

Sec'd to Chief's office

NO COPY TO BE CIRCULATED AT THIS HQ

3660

1016

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

c.c. files

7 August 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES:

AFHQ dispatch FX-30713 of 1 August 1945 states that Albanian forces, estimated as a complete brigade by Italian officer BALDINI, have occupied the Italian island of SASENO on 22 July 1945.

G-2 has cabled the British Military Mission in Albania to approach the Albanian General Staff to ask them to confirm or deny this report.

[illegible]
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Copy to: Executive Commissioner - We should follow this up because it may be another case of postwar aggression.

D.W.S.

US Political Advisor
UK Political Advisor

2-25-8/ [illegible]

369*

(21)

SECRET

1011

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

CC 1542

Originator's Reference: F 127
Date / Time of Origin: JULY 260900B

Message Centre No: F/1330
Date Time Rec'd: JULY 261045
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: HQ PIEMONTE SIGNED MARSHALL
TO : ALCOM PERSONAL FOR ADMIRAL STONE

RESTRICTED.

1. Pursuant to your personal message advantage was taken of recent gathering in TORINO. Conferred at length with PARRI and MORANDI and discussed particular points with others.

2. Complete accord and understanding in all matters of police with all questions satisfactorily resolved.

3. Agreed that matter of Prefect of Alessandria should be reviewed by me. Expect to conclude review and make final decision in immediate future. Will report result.

DIST

ACTION CHIEF COMMISSIONER 2
INFO EXEC COMMISSIONER 2
FILE

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS 25 JUL 1945 A.F.H.Q.

1012

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Cbl AFHQ NAF 1048 26 Jul 45

To: CCS

Nenni speech on institutional question

DOCUMENT FILED IN 200/CC

(35)

1013

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

23 July 1945.

Dear Charlie:

Parri is coming to Milan on Sunday, 29 July, and the same rules will apply, which he willingly accepts. He'll probably see prefects and the CLN in your area.

Regards,

Sincerely,

(33)

(S) ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Enc.-Copy msg 2406 to Col. Marshall

Colonel Charles Poletti,
Regional Commissioner
LOMBARDIA Region.

(34)

Delivered by hand.

1014

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

CONFIDENTIAL

PIEDMONTE REGION PERSONAL FOR COLONEL MARSHALL

2406 23 JULY 1945 OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

PRESIDENT PAUL ARRIVES TOKYO MORNING TWENTY FOURTH ATTEND FUNERAL OF SOLERI PD

PAUSEN TO PIEDMONTE REGION PERSONAL FOR COLONEL MARSHALL FROM ADMIRAL STONE HQ ALCOM

CITE ACSCC PAUSEN

RETURNING HOME TOMORROW NIGHT PD HE EXPECTS TO MEET LOCAL PREFECTS AND POSSIBLY MEMBERS OF CHARLIE LOVE MAN AND WILL URGE ON THEM NECESSITY OF ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AND ORDER PD I STRESSED FACT THAT SINCE THIS WAS AMG TERRITORY HE COULD NOT GIVE ORDERS TO PREFECTS BUT SHOULD USE HIS INFLUENCE WITH THEM TO CARRY OUT OUR ORDERS PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND TURNING IN OF ARMS PD I ALSO STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS NOT DOING ANYTHING TO UPSET THE NEWSPAPER SITUATION WHICH IS NOW SATISFACTORY TO ALL HANDS AS A RESULT OF YOUR EXCELLENT HANDLING OF THE MATTER PD HE AGREED WITH ALL POINTS RAISED BY ME AND I AM SURE HE DESIRES TO BE COOPERATIVE. PD GRATEFUL FOR ANY ASSISTANCE YOU CAN RENDER HIM

DISTRIBUTION:
FOL ADVSRS (A) & (B)
CA SEC
PEB
EXEC COMM
CC

CONFIDENTIAL

Chief Commissioner

222

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1015

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

23 July 1945

Cbl AC 2358

To: AFHQ

Nenni's speech on institucnal question

DOCUMENT FILED IN 200/CC

32

1016

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Article in "Reporter" 22 July 1945

Neeni's speech

DOCUMENT FILED IN 200/CC

(31)

1017

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

Ref: 301/103/90. 2 July 1945.

Sir No

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I very much appreciate your sending me a copy of the speech you made on the radio last Saturday and I would like most sincerely to assure you that the Allied Commission will do all in its power to assist you and your Government in your efforts to create a new Italy.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E.

30

3660

1018

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

AFHQ FOR G-5

911 30 JUNE 1945 ROUTINE

RESTRICTED

PURSUANT TO TTS OBLIGATION UNDER THE ANNEX TO THE MACMILLAN AIDE MEMOIRE OF THO FOUR FEBRUARY CMA

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOTIFIED ME OF THE REAPPOINTMENT OF DOCTOR MARIO FANO AS UNDERSECRETARY FOR COMMUNICATIONS WHICH I HAVE APPROVED

DISTRIBUTION:
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
US Political Advisor
BR Political Advisor
Exec Commr
Comm S/C
CC Files

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

3853

1019

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

30 June 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of 27 June informing me of the appointment of Dr. Mario Pano as Undersecretary for Communications. His appointment is, of course, approved.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: American Ambassador
British Ambassador
Political Advisor (A)
Political Advisor (B)
Executive Commissioner
Communications Subcommission
CC Files

(WITH COPIES OF PARRI'S LETTER)

3683

1020

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

JUN 30 RECD

Tel: 478201

Ref: 302/20.

29 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Italian Government Appointments.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.
(Attn: Major Eyles)

The following is a list of the Undersecretaries appointed by the Italian Government:

Presidency	{ Giustino ARPESANI { Giorgio AMENDOLA	Liberal Communist
Agriculture	Antonio SEGNI	Christian Democrat
Air	Gen. Ernesto PELLEGRINI	Independent
Education	Achille MARAZZA	Christian Democrat
(Fine Arts)	Carlo RACCHIANTI	Action Party
Finance	Enrico PARESCE	Labour Democrat
Food	Renato SANDRI	Socialist
Foreign Affairs	Eugenio REALE	Communist
(Italiani all'Estero)	Renato BRUNI	Liberal
Industry & Commerce		
(Industry)	Emilio CANEVARI	Socialist
(Commerce)	Enzo ENOMINI	Liberal
Interior	Giuseppe SPATARO	Christian Democrat
Justice	Dante VIRONI	Labour Democrat
Labour and Welfare	Gennaro CUTOLO	Christian Democrat
Navy		
(Military)	Carlo ANDREONI	Labour Democrat
(Merchant)	Angelo CORBI	Socialist
Post War Relief	Mario FERRARA	Liberal
Public Works	Giuseppe ROMITA	Action Party
Reconstruction	Vittorio FOA (unconfirmed)	Action Party
Transport	Antonio Priolo	Socialist
(Post)	Mario PAGNI	Independent
Treasury	Giovanni PERTICONE	Labour Democrat
	Pietro MARTINO	Action Party
War	Pompeo COLAIANNI	Communist
	Gen. Luigi CHATRIAN	Independent

The Communists have not yet appointed an Undersecretary in Ministry of Post War Relief.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: File 154/20.

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

Prot.n. 530

Roma, 27 GIU. 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

La informo che il dott. Mario Fano é stato confermato nella carica di Sottosegretario per le Telecomunicazioni.

Cordiali saluti.

Ferruccio Parri

Al sig. Ammiraglio
Ellery W. STONE
Capo della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

3636

1022

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

	Pietro Mastino	Action Party
War	Pompeo Colajanni General Luigi Chatrian	Communist -------

The appointment of Vittorio Foa' (Reconstruction) is not certain yet; a second under-secretary for Post War Relief has still to be appointed.

The party line-up seems odd. There are five Liberals and other discrepancies out of line with the original plan of 4 to each of the six parties. EGB

27 June 0900

1023

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

The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning at 11 hours; a film was taken by the "Nuova Luce" news-reel films, and then work began. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Council every Wed; at 16 hours and that drafts, except in cases of urgency, be ~~xxxx

1026

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

CC 225-8

27 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document Received from the President of the Council of Ministers.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, AFO 512.

Further to my letter of 26 June forwarding the original signed obligations of the Italian Government with respect to the Armistice and the institutional question, I am forwarding herewith the original signed copy of Professor Parri's letter of 27 June stating that Ministers Barbareschi and Jacini have perused the document containing the armistice clauses signed at Malta on 29 September 1943.

(22)

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Encl - 1

DISTRIBUTION: (With translation of enclosure)
American Ambassador
British Ambassador
Exec. Comm.
Political Advisors
A Files

(24)

1025

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

JUN 27 RECD
CC 1510

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

522

Rome, 27 June 1945

Dear Admiral,

(19)

Referring to my letter of the 22nd, I confirm that Minister Barbareschi and Minister Jacini have perused the document containing the armistice clauses, signed at Malta on September 29th, 1945.

Yours sincerely,

s. Ferruccio Parri

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

e/c

(23)

1020

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

Roma, li 27 GIU 1945

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

522

Caro Ammiraglio,

(19)

a seguito della mia lettera del 22 c.m., Le confermo che anche il Ministro Barbareschi e il Ministro Iacini hanno preso visione del documento contenente le condizioni d'armistizio firmato a Malta il 29 settembre 1943.

Cordiali saluti.

/s/ Ferruccio Parri

- - - - -

Al Sig. Ammiraglio

Ellery W. Stone

Capo della Commissione Alleata

ROMA

(23)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD

JUN 2 - RECD

Translation

Program approved by the Council of inisters in the meeting of June 26th, 1945

Costituente and reconstruction represent the fundamental pledges of the work program of the new Government and characterize its policy. They are the aspects of the problem of the moral, political and material reconstruction of the country which was ruined by the corruption of twenty years of fascist regime. Now that all the national territory have been liberated from German and fascist tyranny, the Government and the Country must unite and make a great effort to overcome the very great difficulties of the present time, and throw the basis of a new, free, well ordered and progressive society.

To lead the country in this effort is the duty of honour of the parties which led the fight for national liberation, that is to have its end and crowning in the Costituente called to pronounce itself sovereignly on the form of the State, debate its political order, fix the principles of the economic and social organization of the Nation. By forming a Ministry to this purpose, the Government means to pass from the assertion of the right of the people to decide its fate to technical preparation of the Costituente, which it pledges itself to summon as soon as possible on the basis of the universal suffrage - men and women - direct and secret.

The strong alliance of the parties of which this Government is the expression determines in itself the main lines of the policy of the Government which must and wants to draw a new vivifying spirit from the liberation fight, victoriously ended by the insurrection of the North.

Strong democratic spirit in the action of the Government, in the renewal of public institutes and customs; organic and direct contacts with the requirements of the country, also through the reconstitution of representative local organisms expressed by popular will; Thorough epuration of fascist stains; defence of freedom and law within the new democratic order which is being created.

And therefore;

the Consulta which is to help and control the legislative activity of the Government is to be immediately summoned;

action will be taken without delay to reconstitute the communal and provincial administrations by summoning meetings of electors; also to prepare adequate regional autonomies;

meanwhile, the Government will avail itself of the work and support of the C.L.N. as advisory organisms for the prefects and local Authorities.

In the same way, for the problems concerning alimentation and labour, it will avail itself of the collaboration of the organizations representing the classes that it concerns, particularly that of the workers.

The machinery for sanctions against fascism will be reorganized; the proceedings quickened and simplified; these proceedings, led with energy and severity, in a spirit of justice and not of vengeance, will have to come to an end rapidly, to make it possible to pacify the minds without delay, and reach a normal regime, when those who had a responsibility, the representatives, the profiteers have been punished.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

To lead the country in this effort is the duty of honour of the parties which led the fight for national liberation, that is to have its end and crowning in the Costituente called to pronounce itself sovereignly on the form of the State, debate its political order, fix the principles of the economic and social organization of the Nation. By forming a Ministry to this purpose, the Government means to pass from the assertion of the right of the people to decide its fate to technical preparation of the Costituente, which it pledges itself to summon as soon as possible on the basis of the universal suffrage - men and women - direct and secret.

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Resolved strictly to fulfill its duty in this and in other matters, the Government feels entitled to demand, and should it be necessary, to enforce the end of every remain of unlawfulness and the disarmament of all the citizens.

It will therefore take action to rebuild the forces which defend public order, assure the respect of law, by giving back to the citizens the security of justice; safeguard the integrity and freedom of the elections for the Costituente and of all other electoral consultations.

The same democratic spirit will inspire the social and economic policy of the Government, which, while it intends to prevent all possible reasser[illegible]

1028

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

of monopolistic positions which mi ht threaten the State or public interest, will develop and organize the control of the concerns by the various categories of dependents, in a way that will not interfere with the productive capacity of the country, nor hamper the resumption of the economic activity, for which it will greatly rely upon free private initiative. The Government will support the development of a sound trade unions movement.

Every possible care will be given to the main problems concerning the life of the people, such as bread, labour and accomodation; everything will be done to solve the problem of material reconstruction which must proceed on a level with the political and administrative reconstruction, to restore and give back their functions to the exchange and production organization: transportation and communications, public services, industrial plants.

A particular sector is drawing the attention of the Government: supplies and labour. A wise, honest and strong policy regarding supplies would prevent buying up and limit speculation on wares and products.

The fight against unemployment will also have to become concrete, looking for every possibility of work, and basing itself on an organic plan of public works. The re-building of houses will be particularly supported. Great consideration will also be given to the requirements of the Southern regions and the most urgent among the requirements of the islands. This policy which intends to satisfy before everything the life requirements of the popular classes implies at the same time a careful action regarding the prices on one side, salaries and wages on the other, gradually to correct any lack of equilibrium, coordinate the conditions of the North with those of the rest of Italy, and finally safeguard the stability of the buying power of the currency which is prejudicial to a sound economic policy.

This depends on a gradual reorganization of the State budget, together with a just but strong tax policy; the citizens will also have to be reminded of their duties as tax-payers.

At the same time, the attribution to the State of fascist and war profits will also be enforced.

The Government also states that it considers relief to the combatants of the war for liberation and to all war victims, as well as their recovering their place in productive life, to be one of its main duties.

The realization of this plan depends on the help and support of the Allies. We trust we can rely on the comprehension on the part of their Governments for the requirements of our Country which involve not only our material possibilities of life, but also the frontier and peace problems which are essential for our future. Our contribution to the liberation war on both sides of the Appenine has been the first price paid for our redemption from fascist shame. We must know and the Italian nation must know that the help and the solidarity of the Allies depend on whether our work is earnest and well ordered.

This Government, expression of the troops that fought fascism since its beginning, expression of the fight for liberation, knows that also for tomorrow it can offer them its loyal collaboration for the common task for the peaceful and democratic reconstruction of the world. It therefore asks for the armistice regime to come to an end, the Northern regions of Italy to

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functions to the exchange and production organization: transportation and communications, public services, industrial plants.

A particular sector is drawing the attention of the Government: supplies and labour. A wise, honest and strong policy regarding supplies would prevent buying up and limit speculation on weres and products.

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This Government, expression of the troops that fought fascism ever since its beginning, expression of the fight for liberation, knows that also for tomorrow it can offer them its loyal collaboration for the common task for the peaceful and democratic reconstruction of the world. It therefore asks for the armistice regime to come to an end, the Northern regions of Italy to come under Italian administration, peace to be concluded. Italy cannot but be a vital element in the Europe of tomorrow, and trusts she can legitimately claim to resume her rank among the free Nations of the world.

Conscious of the responsibilities of fascism, the new democratic Italy firmly disowns all militarist, nationalist and imperialist tendencies in her policy. Convinced of the profound need of establishing international relations based on enlightened justice, a just protection of national rights, first guarantee of a sincere peace, Italy asks for justice to be done, also for what concerns her.

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The Government expresses the wish that the solution of the problem of the Eastern frontier, not compromised by the present unsatisfactory temporary settlement, may be reached through direct agreements with Yugoslavia and with the help of the United Nations, according to the spirit of the policy of friendship which it means to carry on within the international plan, and above all towards neighbouring countries.

During the next few months, we will be faced with difficult situations. The Government hopes that the conditions may improve by and by, but the destructions and misery left behind by fascism will oblige it to go on appealing to the spirit of sacrifice of the nation.

The Government can appeal to it, for it intends justice to be done and the responsible men to be made to pay first.

The Government knows that it can only govern with the consent, or rather with the active and conscious collaboration of all citizens. The difficulties to be overcome, the problems to be solved during this period which is decisive for the future of the Italian nation can only be overcome and solved thanks to the effort of all the Country, conscious of the link of national solidarity by which we are all bound. Work, discipline, responsibility are the conditions of our resurrection.

o/c.

E C DIST

CHIEF COMMR
EX COMMR (ORIGINAL)
POLAD (A)
POLAD (R)

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1032

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

EMS/ejj

26 June 1945

CC 225-8

Subject: Transmittal of Two Signed Commitments Received from the President of the Council of Ministers.

To : G-5, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.

1. In accordance with instructions contained in your cable F98519 of 24 June, the original signed obligations of the Italian Government with respect to the Armistice and the institutional question as executed by Signor Parri are transmitted herewith.

2. It is understood that these documents will be sent to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for purposes of record.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2 Encls:
1—Ltr, 22 June 45, accepting obligations towards Allies
2—Ltr, 22 June 45, undertaking not to re-open the institutional question, etc.

cc: Hon. Alexander Kirk
Sir Noel Charles
Executive Commissioner
Political Advisors
A Files

1033

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

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers.

n. 5137

Rome, 24 June 1945

Dear Admiral,

SEE EX COMM FILES

I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the speech I made on the radio on Saturday evening. You may find it useful as a general indication on the policy which the new Government means to carry out.

Sincerely yours,

s. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

See (2)

e.c.

(2 bis)

740.00119 EW/8-2545

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JUN 24 RECD 1800

Originator's Reference: F 98519
Date/Time of Origin: JUNE 24/1504B

Message Centre No: R/6562
Date Time Rec'd: JUNE 24/1655B
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FWDED
TO : AICCC ROME

RESTRICTED.

Repeat 481 cite ACSCC.

Previous originals obligations of Italian Government have been sent CCS for purposes of record. Desired to continue this practice. Request therefore originals signed Signor PARRI be sent here for onward transmission

ACTION

DIST

ACTION : SO TO CC (3)

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER
FOLAD (A)
FOLAD (B)
FILE

HEADQUARTERS 21 JUN 1945

RESTRICTED

1035

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

AFHQ FOR SACMED, G-5, US POLAD, British RESMIN

481 23 June 1945 ROUTINE

(18) + (19)

RESTRICTED PD

SIGNOR PARRI HAS DELIVERED TO ME TODAY THE SIGNED OBLIGATIONS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE ARMISTICE AND THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION PD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR SACMED CMA GEORGE FIVE CMA UNCLE SUGAR POLAD CMA BRITISH RESMIN FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

ORIGINALS WILL BE RETAINED HERE

DISTRIBUTION:
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Pol. Adv. (A) & (B)
Exec Commr
CC Files

See (21)

3684

Chief Commissioner

222

(20)

MILTON W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

To: Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 394

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and the Additional Conditions of Armistice of September 29, 1943 with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

Two members, now absent, will acquaint themselves with them as soon as possible.

Rome, 22 June 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

Ferruccio Parri

Certified a true copy:

L. W. STEARNS MAJOR, AGD
Staff Officer to Chief Commissioner

See 39

3681

19 B

(AMENDED COPY)

1037

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

Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

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

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and surrender instrument with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

Two members, now absent, will acquaint themselves with them as soon as possible.

CANCELLED - See 19B

Rome 22 June 1945.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

/s/ Ferruccio Parri

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD

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Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone
Commissario Capo
della Commissione Alleata
APO 394

A nome del Regio Governo Italiano accetto tutti gli obblighi che i precedenti Governi Italiani si sono assunti nei riguardi degli Alleati dal giorno della conclusione dell'Armistizio firmato il 3 settembre 1943. S'intende che i diritti derivanti dallo strumento di armistizio relativi al controllo sul Governo Italiano saranno tenuti da parte der quanto riguarda le questioni di ordinaria amministrazione, salvo imprescindibili necessità militari.

Dichiaro che ciascun membro del Governo ha preso visione personalmente delle condizioni di tutti gli obblighi assunti, compresi i termini dell'Armistizio firmato il 29 settembre 1943. Due membri, ora assenti, ne prenderanno conoscenza appena possibile.

Roma, 22 giugno 1945

Il Presidente del Consiglio
dei Ministri
Ferruccio Parri

3679

Not accepted.
(19) See signed copy in English EWS

1059

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

Translation

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 394

In the name of the Royal Italian Government I accept all the obligations toward the Allies that the preceding Italian Governments assumed from the day of the conclusion of the Armistice signed 3 September 1943. It is understood that the rights deriving from the armistice instrument relative to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve insofar as questions of daily administration are concerned, except for unforeseeable military necessities.

I declare that each member of the Government has taken personal cognizance of the conditions of all the obligations assumed, including the terms of the armistice signed on 29 September 1943. Two members, now absent, will acquaint themselves with them as soon as possible.

Rome, 22 June 1945

The President of the Council
of Ministers

(signed) Ferruccio Parri

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Trans.-LWS/dfe

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Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

To: Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USN,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 394.

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

Rome, 22 June 1945

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

/s/ Ferruccio Parri

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD

(18)

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

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Translation

On June 21st, 1945, in the royal Palace of the Quirinale in Rome, in the presence of His Royal Highness, Umberto di Savoia, Prince of Piemont, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and before the present undersigned witnesses, Prof. Dr. Ferruccio Parri, appointed by a Decree from the Lieutenant, dated June 21st, 1945, President of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Secretary of State, and Minister Secretary of State for the Interior, took the following oath with the prescribed procedure: 'I, Ferruccio Parri, swear on my honour to exercise my functions as President of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Secretary of State and Minister Secretary of State for the Interior, in the supremom interest of the Nation, and, till the summoning of the Costituente Assembly, not to take any action which might prejudice the solution of the institutional question. -

Of which the present act has been drafted and signed by the witnesses.

s. Ferruccio Parri

s. Gen. F.A. Giuliano Cascianí Lugoni

s. Gen Adolfo Infante

trans. e/c

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(17)o

21 June 1945

PARRI & Co
in Ist Dott of Office

L'anno millenovecentoquarantacinque il giorno 21 del mese di giugno nel Reale Palazzo del Quirinale in Roma, al cospetto di S.A.R. Umberto di Savoia, Principe di Piemonte, Luogotenente Generale del Regno, presenti i sottoscritti testimoni, il Prof.Dott.Ferruccio Parri, nominato con Decreto Luogotenenziale in data 21 giugno 1945, Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato e Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Interno, ha prestato, nelle forme prescritte, il seguente giuramento:

" Io Ferruccio PARRI, giuro nel mio onore di esercita-
" re le mie funzioni di Presidente del Consiglio dei
" Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato e Mini-
" stro Segretario di Stato per l'Interno , nell'inte-
" resse supremo della Nazione e di non compiere, fino
" alla convocazione della Assemblea Costituente, atti
" che comunque pregiudichino la soluzione della questio-
" ne istituzionale. -

Di che si è steso il presente atto firmato dagli astanti

F.to Ferruccio PARRI

F.to Gen. P.A. Giuliano Cocciani Ingoni

F.to Generale Adolfo INFANTE

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Most afternoon papers state that Iacini has War Ministry. INDIPENDENTE says Scelba (C.D.) has PP and ~~X&L~~ Tel. Other ~~xxxxxxx~~ names the same as this morning.

Press Comment:

The first victory is not enough but it was essential. The govt had to be enlarged because of party demands. Gratitude expressed to Bonomi. (TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO, Ind.)

The solution of the crisis means a return to discipline and respect of law. An adequate remedy to an extraordinary situation is provided in calling the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to the head of the govt a men of great authority among the partisans. (OSSERVATORE ROMANO)

The six parties are satisfied now - though certain "reservations" of the Socialists and Communists threaten future troubles. The "elephantine" size of the cabinet is deplorable; new ministries have been created for no good reason but to satisfy party demands...It will be interesting to see how this govt which contains so many professed "Republicans" will behave in view of the "peremptory warning" of the Allies on the institutional question. (VOCE REPUBBLICANA)

The govt should not be called merely the govt of the Costituente but the govt of Reconstruction as well. Great tasks confront it in this field. The two new ministries which have been assigned to our party are very important; we have confidence in the men chosen to head them. ..Parri does not represent the Action Party so much as the CLN and new Italian Democracy. (RICOSTRUZIONE)

20 June 1820

t.g.b.

IP-S-22

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monopolistic industry.

Will we succeed ? If we find that we have the wrong men we will change them, if we find the trouble is in the very structure of the government we will look elsewhere and try to find our solution by other means.

The Socialist party represents the masses; it has a great respon sibilty. We have confidence in Romita and Barbareschi but in the last analysis our success depends on the party as a whole.

Togliatti added a few words on the necessity of preserving the unity of Socialists and Communists.

Pertini concluded the meeting by saying the party's aim had been to make Nenni president. From that point of view, therefore, success had not been achieved. The battle goes on. But much progress has been made.

POPOLO (C.D.) expresses hope that the government may work together, points out that any coalition government is bound to have its troubles.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) says present government is a great step forward.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) says the govt is no better than the preceding one and probably no worse. The monopoly of the CLN has been protected; we shall get no objectivity from this govt.

(16)

36[illegible]

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To Admiral Stone

N B for St Louis. This is stuff in morning papers
Nothing particularly "hot" but some of it worth
looking at.

Yesterday at 2,30 p.m. the Prince received Parri who presented him the list of the new Govt. Following this visit the following were decreed Ministers:

/ Parri, president of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Ferruccio/

Manlio Brosio - Liberal - Vice President and Minister of the Consulta;
Pietro Nenni - Socialist - Vice President of the Costituente;
Alcide De Gasperi - Christian Democrat - Foreign Affairs
Palmiro Togliatti - Communist - Justice
Mauro Scoccimarro - Communist - Finance
Marcello Soleri - Liberal - Treasury
Stefano Jacini - Christian Democrat - War
Raffaele De Courten - Independent - Navy
Mario Cevolletto - Labour Democrat - Air
Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz - Liberal - Education
Giuseppe Romita - Socialist - Public Works
Fausto Gullo - Communist - Agriculture
Ugo La Malfa - Action Party - Transport
Mario Scelba - Christian Democrat - Post and Telecommunications
Giovanni Gronchi - Christian Democrat - Industry and Commerce
Meuccio Ruini - Labour Democrat - Reconstruction
/ Enrico Mole' - Labour Democrat - Food
Gaetano Barbareschi - Socialist - Labour and Social Welfare
Emilio Lussu - Action Party - Post-War Relief

The Members of the six parties continued their meetings yesterday afternoon in order to discuss the distribution of undersecretariats, whose appointment will be decided at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers. The new Ministers will take the oath on Saturday. Parri stated to the press that within the next few days the program of the new Govt will be studied, and that it will deal with; preparation of the Consulta; preparation of the Costituente; social politics and improvement of the standard of living of the poorer classes; financial politics and means of stopping inflation and increase of prices; reconstruction of buildings of of national agriculture.
Nenni, speaking to the members of his party, stated that "they do not intend to carry out a sectarian political line but that they are willing and ca able of creating national political solidarity".

Excerpts from Nenni's speech:

If the moderates were intelligent they would have realized that it was to the interest of the whole nation to see the working class in power at this time...But they are not intelligent and hence the opposition to our leadership sprang up headed by the moderate wing of the C.D. party.....We refused to collaborate with them unless they assured us of their firm Republican intentions, we refused to serve under Orlando because the marriage between an old and tired Italy and the vital forces of the future seemed to us immoral.

Hence Parri. It is said he is not a man of politics but that has its good side; he is certainly not a cheap politician either. He is in fact just what is needed and it was felt that our duty as Socialists was to support him. The essential thing was to keep the six party unity. Parri is not in agreement with us on "the social plane" but he is with us in wanting the Republic.

The crisis again proved the necessity and the value of Socialist and Communist unity. As for the contacts with the Luogotenente

1045
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Mario Scelba - Christian Democrat - Post and Telecommunications
Giovanni Gronchi - Christian Democrat - Industry and Commerce
Meuccio Ruini - Labour Democrat - Reconstruction
/ Mxxxixxx Mole' - Labour Democrat - Food / Enrico
Gaetano Barbareschi - Socialist - Labour and Social Welfare
Emilio Lussu - Action Party - Post-War Relief

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Nenni

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The crisis again proved the necessity and the value of Socialist and Communist unity....As for the contacts with the Luogotenente which we may be compelled to have now that we are in the govt we promise that they will never degenerate into collusion. Our republican will is strong and intransigent.

Every effort will be made to have the Costituente convoked within a few months. All provinces now occupied must come under the govt administration. On Fascist sanctions too action will be prompt; the situation should be cleaned up in time for the Costituente. Our principle will be to strike mercilessly in the upper levels and to prevent petty personal vendettas in the lower ranks. In connection with the Costituente it is planned to organize three committees: for communal and regional autonomy, for agrarian reform, and for socialization or

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Discussion of the Service Ministries. Cevelotto was approved for Air. The name of Iacini was presented for War. On the Navy Parri asked if it could be accepted in principle that rotation of the post among the high ranking admirals of the Navy could be permitted. However if S. wished to confirm again that Cunningham had strong preference for DeCourten he would so inform his xxxxx colleagues and there would be no doubt of De C s remaining. The Admiral said there was no quarrel with the principle but at this moment it was very important that De C. remain. The Allies are still at war, he said, and the use of Italian Navy's bases and facilities are important to us. It would be most valuable if the present fine collaboration could be main tained. Parri said he understood perfe tly. Stone said: I may take it that De C. will be retained and Parri replied: yes. The Admiral then said he could give xxxxxxxx Field Marshal's approval of Cevelotto and D.C. He must now discuss Iacini with the Field Marshall.

****

Conversation resumed. Iacini x accepted. The Admiral then enlarged on his reasons for xxxxxx preferring to keep De Courten at this time. He asked xxxxxx Parri to keep his remarks secret even from his own colleagues.....Parri was in substantial agreement with the views set forth. He was grateful for the "illumination" given by the Admiral's remarks. The Admiral said that as long as we were here - - and it might well be that we should be out by the end of the year - he would like to have relations of perfect understanding and trust with Parri, we wish to be real friends of the Italians and they may count on our friendnip.

Parri then retrred again to Iacini; he had thought the Allies would be definitely pleased by the choice and was surprised to hear they expected someone else. The Admiral answered they were not displeased but only surprised in their turn. Parri said Iacini would be acceptable in every way; he might be a little too easy going with the generals. The Admiral asked if Cadorna would be retained to which the answer was yes.

Parri then brought up the question of a liason ministry in the North, probably with Morandi and Brusasca in charge. The Admiral pointed out the dangers of double authority and called in Brig. Lush for consultation. After discussion in which agreement was reached that the idea was a good one and the thing to be avoided was duplication of government it was decided that Parri would send a memo on the subject to the Admiral in the course of the day and meanwhile the Admiral would consult his xx agents in the North, nota bly Col. Poletti. It was stressed that a liaison minister should not have any other loyalty than to the govt; if Morandi were named he should give up his post as head of CLNAI.

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and D.C. He must now discuss Iacini with the Prime Minister.

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AFHQ FOR G-5

179 20 JUNE 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED FD (13)

FORTHEX MY ONE SEVEN EIGHT CMA FOLLOWING IS COMPOSITION OF NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COLON PRESIDENT CMA PARRI CMA ACTION FD VICE PRESIDENT CMA BRUSIC CMA LIBERAL FD VICE PRESIDENT CMA NENNI CMA SOCIALIST FD MINISTERS OF COLON AIR CMA CEVOLOTTO CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD NAVY CMA DECOURTEN CMA INDEPENDENT FD WAR CMA CONTE LACINI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD AGRICULTURE CMA GULLO CMA COMMUNIST FD EDUCATION CMA ARANGIO RUIZ CMA LIBERAL FD FINANCE CMA SCOCCIMARRO CMA COMMUNIST FD FOOD CMA MOLE CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA DEGASPERI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA GRONCHI CMA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD INTERIOR CMA PARRI CMA ACTION FD JUSTICE CMA TOGLIATTI CMA COMMUNIST FD LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE CMA BARBARESCHI CMA SOCIALIST FD POST AND TELEGRAPHS CMA TUBES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT FD POSTWAR RELIEF CMA LUSSU CMA ACTION FD PUBLIC WORKS CMA ROMITA CMA SOCIALIST FD RECONSTRUCTION CMA RUINI CMA LABOR DEMOCRAT FD TRANSPORT CMA LA MALFA CMA ACTION FD TREASURY CMA SOLERI CMA LIBERAL FD

PARA TWO FD MINISTRIES BY PARTIES FOLLOWS FD ACTION COLON TRANSPORT CMA POSTWAR RELIEF CMA AND INTERIOR FD CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT COLON INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE CMA WAR CMA FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS FD COMMUNIST

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AFHQ FOR C-5

179

COLON JUSTICE CMA AGRICULTURE CMA FINANCE PD LABOR DEMOCRAT COLON AIR CMA FOOD CMA RECONSTRUCTION PD LIBERAL COLON TREASURY CMA EDUCATION PAREN AND A VICE PRESIDENT PAREN PD SOCIALIST COLON PUBLIC WORKS CMA LABOR PAREN AND A VICE PRESIDENT PAREN PD

PARA THREE PD FOOD CMA RECONSTRUCTION CMA AND POSTWAR RELIEF ARE NEW MINISTRIES PD THERE IS ALSO TO BE A HIGH COMMISSION FOR HEALTH HEADED BY BERGAMI CMA LIBERAL PD THE MINISTRY FOR OCCUPIED ITALY DISAPPEARS PD

PARA FOUR PD NENNI IS TO PREPARE THE CONSTITUENTE AND TAKE CHARGE OF ANTI FASCIST SANCTIONS PD BONOMI IS TO PREPARE THE CONSULTA AND HAVE CHARGE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE FROM H D ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PAREN

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BR Ambassador
EX Comm
CC Files

Chief Commissioner

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Headquarters Allied Commission
Office of Political Adviser (A)

Secret

June 19, 1945

TO: Admiral Stone

The following is a brief summary of the political career of Emilio Lussu, which has been compiled from sources available to the Embassy:

Lussu was born in Sardinia in 1890 and has always maintained a close contact with Sardinia where he rose to power, having begun his career there as a Socialist. In 1919 he founded the Sardinian Action Party which launched a campaign for Sardinian autonomy. During the early days of the Fascist regime he was imprisoned on one of the Lipari islands from which he was rescued by Tarquiani and escaped to France with Nitti and Carlo Rosselli. During the 1930s Lussu became one of the original members of the "Giustizia e Liberta" movement and later worked with the "Free Italy" movement in London, but after the fall of France he moved to the United States. In 1943 he returned to Rome where he organized the Action Party and continued his underground political activities until the Allied liberation of the city. It is alleged that Lussu refused the post of Minister of War in the first Bonomi Cabinet because the Allies did not support his program of military reform and he is further alleged to believe that the Army should be organized on volunteer lines and he always emphasized the importance of the Partisan activities.

At the Action Party convention at Cosenza in August 1944 it is stated that Lussu initiated unsuccessful attempts to merge the Action Party with the Socialist Party. Opposition within his own party is stated to have prevented him from having the Action Party adhere to the Communist-Socialist pact.

It is considered that Lussu represents the most socially-minded section of the Action Party as opposed to

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SECRET

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to the more conservative wing headed by La Malfa and advocates a form of state he terms "non-Marxian Socialism." The reports state that he has always been militantly anti-Fascist.

Robert H. McBride
Political Adviser (A)

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RMcB/jb

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AFHQ FOR G-5

178 20 JUNE 1945 PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

YOUR FOX SEVEN FOUR FIVE SEVEN ZERO OF THIRTEEN MAY FURTHER OUR SEVEN ONE ONE ONE OF SIX MAY PD

PARA ONE PD AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE FROM ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCC PARRI PARRI HAS SUBMITTED THE NAMES OF ADMIRAL DECOURTEN FOR MINISTER OF MARINE CMA SIGNOR CEVELOTTO LABOR DEMOCRAT AS MINISTER FOR AIR CMA AND CONTE IACINI CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT AS MINISTER FOR WAR PD GENERAL CADORNA CONTINUES AS CHIEF OF STAFF PD

PARA TWO PD CEVELOTTO HAS SERVED SINCE DECEMBER AS MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND IS AN EXCELLENT MAN IN ALL RESPECTS PD LESS IS KNOWN OF CONTE IACINI BUT HE IS A CONSERVATIVE CMA A CLOSE FRIEND OF CASATI PRESENT MINISTER OF WAR CMA AND IT IS BELIEVED HIS ADMINISTRATION WILL BE SOUND PD I DISCUSSED THE NOMINATIONS WITH FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER HERE THIS MORNING AND CONVEYED HIS APPROVAL TO SIGNOR PARRI PD

PARA THREE PD FULL LIST OF MINISTERS FOLLOWS

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Chief Commissioner

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

PRES Parri (Act.)
VICE PRES Brosio (Lib.)
VICE PRES Nenni (Soc.)

AIR Cevelotto (L.D.)
NAVY De Courten (Ind.) ~~or Accoretti (Ind.?)~~
WAR x (C.D.) ~~Alphino~~ Conte Tacini (C.D.)

AGRICULTURE Gullo (Com.)
EDUCATION Arangio-Ruiz (Lib.)
FINANCE Scoccimarro (Com.)
FOOD Mole (L.D.)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS DeGasperi (C.D.)
IND AND COMMERCE Gronchi (C.D.)
INTERIOR Parri (Act.)
JUSTICE Togliatti (Com.)
LABOR AND SOC. WELFARE Barbareschi (Soc.)
POST AND TEL. x (C.D.)
POST WAR RELIEF Lussu (Action)
PUBLIC WORKS Romita (Soc.)
RECONSTRUCTION Ruini (L.D.)
~~TREASURY~~ TRANSPORT La Malfa (Act.)
TREASURY Soleri (Lib.)

BY PARTIES

ACTION: Transport, Post war relief, and Interior
C.D.: Ind. and Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, PP and Tel.
COM.: Justice, Agriculture, Finance
L.D. : Air, Food, Reconstruction
LIB. : Treasury, Education (and a V.P.)
Soc.: Public Works, Labor (and a V.P.)

Food, Reconstruction and Post war relief are new ministries.
There is also to be a High Commission for Health headed by Bergami (Lib.)
The Ministry for Occupied Italy disappears.

~~Navy~~ is only Independent.

Costituente

Nenni is to prepare the ~~Constitu~~ and take charge of Anti Fascist Sanctions.

Brosio is to prepare the Consults and have charge of municipal elections.

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War - Aldisio
Navy - de Courten

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JUSTICE Togliatti (Com.)
LABOR AND SOC. WELFARE Barbareschi (Soc.)
POST AND TEL. x (C.D.)
POST WAR RELIEF Lussu (Action)
PUBLIC WORKS Romita (Soc.)
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3663

War - Aldisio
Navy - de Courten
Air - Cavalotto

(13) PPP

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

Translation

Avanti, 19 June 1945

'With the people and for the people' by Pietro Nenni

The ministerial crisis which opened last Tuesday will be closed today after a week of difficult negotiations. It has been much more difficult to solve the political crisis which had actually been opened a month and a half and was characterized by the socialist candidature to the leadership of the government.

It could be and it was foreseen that the socialist candidature would meet with strong opposition. It was also to be foreseen, and it was foreseen that after Christian Democrat opposition, the field would remain to a centre party. It is important to stress that the socialist candidature was the decisive element for a complete sliding of political direction from the centre-right to the centre-left, and, what is more, from pre-fascist Italy to the Italy of conspiracy and anti-fascist insurrection, magnificently represented by Ferruccio Parri.

Therefore, if the solution of which we can today have a glimpse in its main lines, is not quite that which was foretold by the popular masses, it is nevertheless without any doubt the best possible one after the encounter between socialists and communists on one side and Christian democrats and liberals on the other, which threatened for a time the very existence of the C.L.N.

The crisis saved the unity of the C.L.N. which leads the peaceful development of political fight towards two fundamental objectives: independence of the country from the guardianship of the victorious nations and the democratization of the country. Without the unity of the democratic and antifascist parties, we will make no steps forward towards autonomy, but on the contrary, many backwards justifying the prejudice which harms us so much abroad, of being constitutionally unable of having modern forms of democracy. Reaction is well aware of this and blowing on the fire of our disagreements, stirring our resentments, it tries to speculate on our interior discords. Its one hope is that foreign occupation will go on, which shows at the same time its stupidity and abjection. In this sense, the anti-fascist parties by closing round Ferruccio Parri and Ferruccio Parri by giving an adequate participation to the working masses, have closed the gap through which anti-Italy hoped to penetrate in the very heart of the citadel of power.

The second objective reached is to have now expressed the problem of the Costituente in concrete terms. Modesty does not prevent me from saying that the fact that the leader of the party which stated in the strongest terms that the Costituente was the problem of today, and pledged itself before the Costituente to take a *clearly, decidedly and intransigently republican, was appointed minister of the Costituente is not without a meaning.

*position

Does this mean by chance that the door of the Costituente now lies half open before the people? That the installation of the new government will be enough for all difficulties to be considered as overcome? Have the dangers we pointed out melted like mist in the sun?

3663

Those who would suggest we have such Panglos-like optimism would be very much mistaken. Every political problem is a problem of strength. The ministers of the Costituente will stoutly uphold the right of the people to chose the institutions it wants; he will do his best to eliminate the difficulties which may arise, and prepare the necessary material to study for what concerns the agrarian reform, the socialization of monopolistic industry and communal and provincial autonomies; nevertheless, should popular mind be diverted from the

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A third positive result of the crisis we is the stating in positive terms of the reconstruction problem. The appointment of Ruini to draft the reconstruction plans means that we intend to put an end to temporary and episodic arrangements, to improvization, to begin a planned economy in which everything harmonizes in a complete vision of the economic rehabilitation of the nation.

(11)

However, to bring about the miracle of the reconstruction of the country,

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it is not enough to write magical words like Costituente or Riconstruction on a program. We must succeed in all the fields of government activity; we must succeed as it is possible to succeed today, i.e. by fighting against difficulties, banishing inertia, appealing to the main virtues of the people, facing everybody with their responsibility in a spirit of sound and ardent national solidarity.

To reach this end, it will be necessary, among other things, to bring rapidly to an end the inexorable task of justice against those who are responsible for the national disaster. And the fact that the functions of high commissioner for sanctions, epuration and allotments (avocazioni) have been entrusted to the Minister of the Costituente is not due to chance. We must create the premisses of the pacification of all Italians, bringing to an end the trial of the men of the former regime to begin that of the institutions and social structure which gave birth to fascism. It is a delicate work which has to be brought to an end with implacable severity and with a high sense of comprehension, separating among the fascists the leaders, the profiteers, the criminals from the mass of those who followed the dictator through sheer unconsciousness, resignation or indifference.

If the new government governs with the people and for the people, if it enforces a new style, moralizes public administration, gives an example of courage and duty, then it will be able to keep its promise of leading the country to the Costituente in a few month, and open to the nation the prospect of rehabilitation.

(Pietro Nenni)

e.c.

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CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI

Roma, 18 giugno 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

ho ricevuto stamane la Sua lettera unitamente ai documenti menzionati nella stessa.

In attesa di avere il piacere di conferire con Lei La ringrazio e Le porgo cordiali saluti.

Suo

Fermi Parri

All'Ammiraglio

ELLERY W.STONE
Capo della Commissione Alleata

R C M A

F 061

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 225-8 18 June 1945.

Dear Professor Parri:

In view of the announcement that you have been given the task of forming a new government, I feel that I must notify you of the obligations which the Allied Governments require of any government which may be formed. Accordingly, I hand you herewith a copy of my letter of 12 June 1945 to H.E. Bonomi, together with copies of the documents which you would be required to sign on behalf of all the members of any government formed by you.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
Roma.

cc: American Ambassador
British Ambassador
G-5, AFHQ
Executive Comar.
CC Files

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3663

TH E CRISIS: Parri stated to the press that the U.P. correspondent Ann Springer, who interviewed him on the plane between Milan and Rome, ~~it~~ gave a false interpretation to his statements. ~~[illegible]~~ Particularly the sentences concerning possible increases of salaries " has a demagogic flavour which is not at all in keeping with my character".
The Luogotenente received Gasparotto , Cabruna, Benedetto Croce and De Nicola..
Bonomi received Ruini and Casati.
Parri met the delegates of the C.L.N.A.I. ~~yesterday~~ This morning; the previous day's meetings were discussed; they then examined the possibility of including in the new Govt those men who can best represent the south, so as to ~~[illegible]~~ give it a really national expression.. ~~Always yesterday~~ This morning meetings were held of the directions of the Socialist, of the Action and of the Labour Democrat parties. In the Senate people were busy too. Benedetto Croce received De Gasperi and Morelli - Liberal - for over an hour. At the Avanti, Parri, Nenni and Togliatti ~~[illegible]~~ were together from 10 till 11,15 hours..
The base of the obelisk of piazza Montecitorio was adorned by the following words, in huge red letters:" Viva Ferruccio Parri, capo del Governo". Later on other words were added, in light blue this time: "Viva il Partito Democratico-Cristiano"..

Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, is optimistic and believes the crisis is almost solved. Lussu stated that Parri has still to overcome a number of "if"s and "but"s, and that he hoped that after the afternoon meetings an agreement would be reached.

Interviewed at 13 hours Parri said "Nothing done yet; the consultations are continuing"

Also

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

La cordiale conversazione che ho avuta con l'Ammiraglio Stone è stata dai giornali interpretata (o riportata), in vari modi. Tengo a questo proposito a dichiarare che l'Ammiraglio non ha, nè direttamente nè indirettamente, parlato di eventuali complicazioni che potrebbero sorgere da ulteriori ritardi nella formazione del Governo.

(7) File "Dino Grandi"

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Only news of afternoon is Parri's interviews with party leaders, reported in ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ RICOSTRUZIONE.

Ruini had 45 minutes and expressed himself as "optimistic"

De Gasperi had 50 minutes and ~~xi~~ disappeared through a side door so the Press had no contact with him.

Nenni had an hour and a half. Said that Parri seemed to see things substantially as he did. His own participation in the government was still uncertain. He would like to help Parri but there was a political problem involved: the consideration or the position the working masses might hold in the government. This would take further consultation.

Togliatti had an hour. His comments are similar to those of Nenni's; he said a government was not merely a matter of programs but of "composition". Asked if ~~XXXXX~~ there would be a Parri govt he answered : " I cannot tell yet."

15 June
1745

JgB

(D)

NND 785015 By NARA Date 8-22-12

1065

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THE CRISIS: while waiting for Parri's arrival, the Socialist party held a meeting yesterday at noon during which it was decided that, should Parri form the Govt, the Socialists would insist on being given the portfolio of the interior; the Liberals too insisted on being given that portfolio. Meantime the Luogotenente continued his consultations, and received Thaon de Revel, then Sforza and finally Badoglio. The Action party held a meeting and so did the Labour-democrats. ~~Xxxxi~~ The press office of the presidency states: the A.C., following the ministerial crisis has published the obligations which the members of the new Cabinet will have to respect. All ministers must accept the institutional truce until the Italian people have the opportunity to make their own choice; the duty of respecting the armistice clauses is tempered in line with Macmillan's statement of last winter. The choice of the ministers of war, navy and air will have to be approved by the Allies. Parri, arriving in Rome at noon, expressed his regret that to solve the crisis it had been necessary to call him, and said that before accepting he wanted to study the situation. He met the members of his party and then the C.L.N.A.I. delegation. He then was received by Bonomi and subsequently by the members of the six parties at Montecitorio. He pointed out that the main reason for which it is doubtful if he will accept, is the abstention of the leaders of the parties. It seems, in fact, that following Nenni's and Togliatti's statements, De Gasperi said he would not ~~xxx~~ participate in the Govt. Parri asked the members of the six parties that all those who would have to collaborate with him should lay aside all party feelings; it seems that he may accept the task if the parties will accept the two following conditions: that all the leaders participate in his Govt not as leaders but as men who might, with authority, give strength and credit to the new Govt; and that the distribution of all key-portfolios must not be guided by political criteria but rather based on personal competence. Parri, questioned by Ann Stringer who travel with him on the plane between Milan and Rome, if he was glad to become prime Minister, answered: "Why not ? But my candidacy is so far not at all sure". He added that anyhow the first two things he would do would be to promote a perfect union of the country and to raise all salaries and wages.

Parri is to meet party leaders in a series of individual interviews this morning.

15 June 0930

HGB

Seen by CC

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Socilaists and Communists are making a condition of their participation in the government the giving to them of the portfolio of the Interior. Liberals and Christian Democrats are opposed to this. Herein lies Parri's chief difficulty.

(Giornale del Mattino)

In the same paper there occurs this paragraph:

The meetings to-day should shed some light on this question (i.e. the Interior) for Admiral Stone in ~~xx~~ his meeting with Parri encouraged*him in the formation of a government, giving him to understand that otherwise the Luogotenente would find himself obliged to designate for the task a man outside the C.L.N.

*the original Italian "sollecitare" may be translated "urged", "encouraged", "stimulated", "recommended prompt action".

16 June 0936

JGB

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FROM LAST NIGHTS PAPERS

FROM MORNING PAPERS

THE CRISIS: The Luogotenente began his consultations by receiving Della Torretta and Orlando yesterday morning. Meanwhile the parties held several meetings; Lussu, after the meeting between Socialists and Action party, stated to the press that Parri has many adherents also among the Socialists; however Nenni, though saying he favoured Parri's candidacy, also says he will not serve in a Parri Govt. The directing board of the Christian Democrats met in Piazza del Gesù. The Socialists were received at the Communist seat in via Nazionale. Meanwhile the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I. and of the regional C.L.Ns. of the north, met at the Grand Hotel; Brusacca - Christian-Democrat - said that Bonomi's resignation was to be expected and may help to hasten the solution of the crisis. At the end of the meeting, which had been very brief, the representatives stated that they are still in favour of Parri's candidacy, as he represents the forces of the insurrection and appears to be the only possible solution at the present moment. The Labour-Democrats also held a meeting, during which it was affirmed that the party is always in favour of a candidacy designated by the C.L.N. Both Della Torretta and Orlando, when received by the Prince, pointed out to him the opportunity of maintaining the consultations on an entirely formal plan while waiting for the designation which the C.L.N. will present to him very shortly. / Yesterday afternoon the Luogotenente received De Gasperi, Togliatti, Ruini, Cattani, Nenni, Bergamini and Selvaggi. The Prince asked the leaders of the parties to tell him whom they want him to charge to form the new Govt. The Direction of the Socialist party issued a communiqué in which it is stated that "the Direction of the party has charged its secretary to inform the Prince that the point of view of the Socialist party can be summed up in the request that the Costituente be called immediately and that therefore the formation of the new Govt implies the official opening of public discussions on the constitutional problem". Yesterday at 15,35 hours Ambassador Alexander Kirk went to the Quirinale where he signed his name on the album of the Prince's visitors. The parties accepted "in extremis" the candidacy of Ferruccio Parri and then discussions went on about distribution of the "key-portfolios". It seems that both Nenni and Togliatti have refused to join a Parri Govt. Modigliani's name has been mentioned for the Socialists. Another difficulty arises from the request made by the C.L.N.A.I. to have five Ministers without portfolio belonging to the C.L.N.A.I. so as to insure liaison with the north which is still under A.M.G. control. Parri is expected today. Sforza, asked to express his opinion on the present situation, stated that at the present moment it is most important for Italy to show the world that she is capable of governing herself. He furthermore pointed out that the length of the crisis of 1922 was one of the causes of the ~~rising~~ rise of Fascism. Yesterday afternoon Bonomi received De Gasperi.

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FROM LAST FROM MORNING PAPERS

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1653

14 June 0430 J.J.H.

(H)

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JUN 13 REC'D

AMG LOMBARDIA CMA AMG PIEMONTE CMA AMG LIGURIA CMA AMG VENEZIE CMA AMG TOSCANA CMA AMG EMILIA CMA SCAO 13 CORPS (ACTION) REPEATED G-5 AFHQ CMA 15 ARMY GROUP CMA AMG 5 ARMY CMA AMG 8 ARMY CMA IV CORPS (INFO)

9656 12 JUNE 1945 URGENT

IN CLEAR FD

BONOLI HAS RESIGNED FD NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BY PARTIES FOR SUCCESSOR FD PAREN AMG LOMBARDIA REGION CMA AMG PIEMONTE REG CMA AMG LIGURIA REG CMA AMG VENEZIE REG CMA AMG TOSCANA REG CMA AMG EMILIA REG CMA SCAO ONE THREE CORPS FOR ACTION REPEATED G DASH FIVE AFHQ CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP CMA AMG FIVE ARMY CMA AMG EIGHT ARMY CMA SCAO FOUR CORPS FOR INFO FROM HQ ALCON SIGNED STONE PAREN WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED FD

5 1 2

R.C. LOCAL DIST - 13 June 45.

Chief Commissioner
Pol Adv (A)
Pol Adv (B)
Econ Sec
C.A. Sec
Land Forces S/C (MMIA)

3657

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
Asst. Adjutant

1070

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

Ch. Commissioner FILES

CC 225-8

12 June 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been instructed by Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, that any new Italian Government would be requested to confirm adherence to the obligations under the terms of surrender subject to the reservations made in the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945. The obligation with respect to the Terms of Surrender which your Government gave 18 June 1944 and again on 10 December 1944 will therefore be modified as above indicated and is attached hereto in the form of enclosure "A".

I am also instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that any new Italian Government will be required to give the same undertaking regarding the institutional question as was given by your Government on 17 June 1944 and 10 December 1944, a copy of which is attached as enclosure "B".

I am further instructed by the Supreme Allied Commander that appointments to the positions of Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Air and to certain other positions having military significance will require the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander as set forth in Appendix "A" to the Macmillan Aide-Memoire of 24 February 1945, a copy of which is attached hereto as enclosure "C".

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: American Ambassador
British Ambassador
G-5, AFHQ
Exec. Commr.
CC file

(2)

1071

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

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

ENCLOSURE "A"

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

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government I accept all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on the 3rd September, 1943. It is understood that the rights under the Armistice and surrender instrument with respect to control of the Italian Government will be held in reserve in the matter of day to day administration, subject to overriding military needs.

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

ROME, ____ June 1945.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

3650

(2) INCL 'A'

1072

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

ENCLOSURE "B"

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

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

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

ROME, ____ June 1945.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(2) INCL "B"

1075

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

ENCLOSURE "C"

Minister of War

Minister of Marine

Minister of Air

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created

Under Secretary for Telecommunications

Director of Railroads

Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza

Commanding General, CC.RR

Chief of Staff, CC.RR

Commanding General, GG.FF.

Appointments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force in accordance with current practice.

365

(2) INCL 'C'

1074

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

AFHQ FOR G-5, BRITISH RESMIN, US POLAD

9655 12 JUNE 1945 OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL FD

BONOMI HAS RESIGNED LATE TODAY FD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE CMA EMOLE SUGAR POLAD CMA BRITISH RESMIN

FROM HQ ALCOM FROM ADMIRAL STONE CITE ACSCG PAREN

LUOGOTENENTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE WILL COMMENCE

DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT OF SENATE CMA PRESIDENT OF HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

AND OTHER POLITICAL FIGURES TOMORROW MORNING THIRTEEN JUNE

DISTRIBUTION:
U.S. Ambassador
British Ambassador
Political Advisors (A) & (B)
Exec Comm
CC Files

Chief Commissioner

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

225-8

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(1)

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

4045/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 4045 INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION - GENERAL

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
181	SAC (P) (45) 27	29 May 45		Ital Production Advisory Board.
182	Cbl AFHQ F-84576	30 May 45	AC	Ital Production Advisory Board - all discussions with IG shd be suspended.
183 183a	SAC (P) (45) 13th Mtg Cbl AFHQ F 86337	31 May 45 2 Jun 45	AC	Ital Production Advisory Board. War Dept says not necessary send Mission at this time, re No. Italy,coal
184	Cbl AFHQ MAT-737	5 Jun 45	GCS	Ital Production Advisory Board proposals; summary present ind sitn in It.
185	DO Ltr Stone	8 Jun 45	RC Piedmont	Mario Infante's beryl factory.

SECRET

1076